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ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY
OF
DIFFICULT WORDS.

BY THE REV.

E. COBHAM BREWER, LL.D.

(Of Trinity Hall, Cambridge),

AUTHOR OF

"Guide to Science" (300,000th);

"History of France" (brought down to the present year);

"Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (3rd edition);

*"Les Phénomènes de Tous les Jours" (dedicated by authority to Napoleon II.,
and sanctioned by Mgr. SiSour, Apb. of Paris);*

&c., &c.

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PREFACE.

OBJECT IN VIEW.

The object of this Dictionary is not to collect together all the words employed in the language, nor to furnish an exhaustive list of the several meanings of each word, but simply to call attention to errors of speech and spelling made, not by the uneducated, but by those who wish to speak and spell correctly.

In pursuance of these objects, the plan adopted is—

1. To omit all words which are so obvious as to present no difficulty of meaning, spelling, or pronunciation.*

2. To supply the correct spelling and pronunciation of every word likely to be looked for in such a manual as this.

3. To point out those errors in spelling, pronunciation, or use, to be especially guarded against.

4. To give so much of the meaning of each word as may suffice to identify it and explain its general use.

5. To set side by side homonyms, paronyms, and synonyms, that they may be readily compared and correctly applied.

6. The plural of every word (except those which add *-s* or *-es*) is given, the feminine of every masculine, the past tense and past participle of every verb, the degrees of comparison, the changes of *-y* into *-ies*, the doubling of consonants, and every other variation which a word in its different phases undergoes.

In carrying out the scheme some repetition has been made, with a view of saving the searcher that tedious and most unsatisfactory task of turning to a word which he does not want, after he has been at the pains of finding the one which he requires. As a dictionary is read piece-meal and not consecutively, the only fault of these repetitions is that it somewhat enlarges the bulk of the book.

* The earlier letters of the book are not so full as the latter. The original intention was to limit the size of the book to about 300 pages.

7. Attention is called to all outrages of spelling and combination; but, that the corrections suggested may in no wise interfere with the received spelling or pronunciation, they are invariably added as notes in a smaller type. Thus *equerry* is pointed out as indefensible in spelling, *rhyme* (meaning the clink of words in poetry), *indelible*, *isinglass* (from the German "hausenblase," a sturgeon's bladder), *imposthume* for "aposteine," *infusible* (both positive and negative), *pedometer* for "podometer," *defence* and *offence* for "defense" and "offense," *letter* and *lettuce*, *marry* and *marriage*, *manacles* for "manicles," *marmalade* for "marmelade," *ospray* for "osfray" (the bone-breaker), *passenger* and *messenger*, with scores of others. Some of these errors may probably get corrected after attention has been called to them, others may afford amusement or gratify literary curiosity.

8. All hybrids are noticed, all abnormal derivations, all perversions, all blunders of philology, all inconsistencies: for example—*pro-ceed* with *-ceed*, and *pre-cede* with *-cede*; *primogeniture* and *primogenitor* for "primi-" (Latin "primi-genitus," &c.); the introduction of *h* in the middle of some Greek compounds and its omission in others, as *philharmonic*, *aphelion*, *diarrhœa*, *philhellenist*, *enhydrous*, &c., on the one side, and *pan[h]oply*, *ex[h]odus*, *pan[h]orama*, *an[h]omaly*, *peri[h]od*, &c., on the other. In some instances the *h* is omitted even at the beginning of a word, as *udometer*, although we have fifty other compounds of *hudor* with the "h" affixed, *apse* for "hapse," *erpetology* for "herpetology," *endecagon* for "hendecagon," and that much abused word *eurêka*, which ought to be "heurêka."

Amongst the many instances of perversion, take the following from the French: *connoisseur*, *dishevel*, *frontispiece*, *lutestring*, *encore*, *epergne*, *furnish* (for "garnir"), and *furniture* (for "meubles"). Some of these perversions are too well established to be disturbed, but it cannot fail to amuse the curious to pry into these oddities.

Our hybrids are above 200 words in common use: witness *octopus* (Latin and Greek), *grand-son* (English-French and English), *grand-father* (French and English), *bi-monthly* (Latin and English), *demi-semi-quaver* (French, Latin, and Spanish). In regard to "grandfather" and "great-grandfather" we have

no excuse, as excellent words existed for those relationships before the conquest; "bi-monthly" is very objectionable, and "octopus" is a blunder.

ETYMOLOGY AND DERIVATION.

Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its original source, and showing the ethnological changes it has gone through in its travels thence to its settlement in the language under consideration.

Derivation is simply showing from what source a people came by a certain word, regardless of any more remote origin.

Take two very simple illustrations. A man offers me some cherries, and I ask him where they come from, he replies from his own garden. That would be "derivation" if applied to language; but if he went into the tale about Lucullus and the Mithridatic war, showing that the Roman general transplanted them from Cerasus to his own garden at Rome; that the Romans imported the tree into Spain, where the word was modified into *cereza*; that the French obtained the *tree* from their neighbours, and, hating the letter *z*, changed the word to *cerise*; that we borrowed it from the French, and called the word *cherries*: this would be etymology, more or less valuable as each stage of the process could be proved to be an historical fact; but for everyday life the simple answer, "they came from my own garden," would be quite sufficient, and the learned disquisition about Lucullus and his wars would be tedious and out of place.

So, again, a labourer named Hetty settles in our village, and I ask a neighbour where the man came from. He replies from Singleton, the other side of the Downs. That is all I require. But another informs me that the original family came from the terra incognita called Arya, somewhere near the ancient garden of Eden, and that the word may be distinctly traced in all the Aryan family of languages. Thus we have the Gothic *hath*, the High German *had*, the old Frankish *chad*, the Celtic *cath* in Cathmor, the Scandinavian Hoedhr (according to Grimm). We have the Catti, a warlike tribe of Teutonic origin, *Cato* and *Catullus* in Latin, *Cadwalha* in Welsh, *Chabot* in French, from

curious that four of the anomalous words are examples of *e, i, o, u* before *-dg*, as

Acknowledg-ment	<i>e</i> before <i>-dg</i> .
Abridg-ment	<i>i</i> before <i>-dg</i> .
Lodg-ment	<i>o</i> before <i>-dg</i> .
Judg-ment	<i>u</i> before <i>-dg</i> .

The only other exception is *argue*, which makes *argu-ment*.

III. The next class of words needing reform is much larger. There are two general rules which, if strictly observed, would do much to simplify our spelling.

(a) Monosyllables ending in *one* consonant, preceded by *one* vowel, double the last letter when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added: as "*thin*," *thinn-er*, *thinn-est*, *thinn-ed*, *thinn-ing*.

(b) Dissyllables accented on the *last* syllable, under the same conditions, are treated in the same way: as "*defer*," *deferr'-ed*, *deferr'-ing*, *deferr'-er*, &c.

The negatives of these two rules are:—

(c) Monosyllables, and also dissyllables-accented-on-the-last-syllable, do *not* double the final consonant (1) if *more than one* vowel precedes it; and (2) if no vowel at all precedes it: as "*clear*" (more than one vowel before the final consonant), hence *clear-er*, *clear-est*, *clear-ing*, *clear-ed*, &c.; "*bright*" (the final letter is not preceded by a vowel at all), hence *bright-er*, *bright-est*, &c.

(d) No dissyllable (even if it ends in one consonant preceded by one vowel) doubles the last letter on receiving an affix, unless the accent of the word is on its *final* syllable: thus "*dif'fer*" (although it terminates in one consonant, and that final consonant is preceded by only one vowel) remains unchanged throughout, because it is not accented *on the last syllable*: "*dif'fer*," *dif'fer-ing*, *dif'fer-ed*, *dif'fer-er*, *dif'fer-ence*, &c.

If these rules could be relied on they would be useful enough, but the exceptions are so numerous that the rule is no rule at all. The first palpable observation is that the rule will not apply even to the most favoured examples: thus "*defer*," it is true, makes *deferr'-ing*, *deferr'-ed*, &c., but it has only one *r* in *def'er-ence* and *defer-en'tial*. If it is objected that the accent of "*def'er-ence*" is thrown back to the first syllable and of

"deferen'tial" is thrown forward, the reply is this, fifty other examples can be produced to show that accent has no part or lot in the matter.

We have nine dissyllables ending in *p* not accented on the last syllable. Six of these preserve one *p* throughout, and three of them double the *p* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added:—

Thus "gos'sip" makes *gossipp*-er, *gossipp*-ed, *gossipp*-ing, *gossipp*-y.

"kid'näp" makes *kidnapp*-er, *kidnapp*-ed, *kidnapp*-ing.

"wor'ship" makes *worshipp*-er, *worshipp*-ed, *worshipp*-ing.

Compare with the above the following examples:—

"Fil'ip," *fillip*-ed, *fillip*-ing.

"Gal'lop," *gallop*-ed, *gallop*-ing, *gallop*-ade, &c.

"Sca'llop," *scallop*-ed, *scallop*-ing.

"Wal'lop," *wallop*-ed, *wallop*-ing, *wallop*-er.

"[De]vel'op," *[de]velop*-ed, *[de]velop*-ing, *[de]velop*-er.

What reason can be given why the first three of these words should double the *p* and the last six should not? It is mere wantonness, and the superfluous *p* of the first three words ought to be suppressed.

¶ The case with words ending in *l* is still worse. There are between ninety and one hundred words of two syllables accented on the first syllable and having one consonant for the last letter preceded by only one vowel. Of these words about one-half conform to the rule, and the rest are a rule unto themselves. For example:—

"E'qual" makes *equall*-ed, *equall*-ing, and, to make matters worse, *equal*'-ity, although the accent is brought to the last syllable of the simple word, *equal*'-ise, *equal*'-ised, *equal*'-ising, *equal*'-iser, &c.

"Mar'shal" makes *marshall*-ed, *marshall*-ing, *marshall*-er.

"Sig'nal" makes *signall*-ed and *signall*-ing, but *signal*-ise, &c.

Above twenty other words in *-al* do not double the *l*, as:

Brutal, *carnal*, *crystal*, *feudal*, *final*, *formal*, *frugal*, *local*, *loyal*, *moral*, *regal*, *social*, *special*, *venal*, and *vocal*. To these add *capital*, *federal*, *general*, *liberal*, *mineral*, *national*, and *rational*.

§ Of those ending in *-el* some fifty double the *l*, and seven or eight do not: thus—

"An'gel" makes *angel*'-ic, *angel*'-ical, &c.

"Chi'sel" makes *chisel*-ed, *chisel*-ing, *chisel*-er.

"Impan'nel" makes *impannel*-ed, *impannel*-ing, but not *panel*.

"Han'sel" makes *hansel*-ed, *hansel*-ing.

"Parallel" makes *parallel-ed, parallel-ing, parallel-ogram, &c.*

"Tea'sel" makes *teasel-ed, teasel-ing.*

"Gospel" makes *gospel-er, but gospel-ise, gospel-iser, &c.*

The fifty which double the *l* are—

Apparel, barrel, chancel, chapel, corbel, counsel, cudgel, drive, duel, embowel, entrammel, flannel, fuel, gravel, grovel, hansel, housel, hovel, impail, jewel, kennel, kernel, label, laurel, level, libel, marvel, model, panel, parcel, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rowel, sentinel, shovel, snivel, spancel, swivel, tassel, tinsel, towel, tunnel, trammel, travel, umbel, vowel, &c.

§ Of the dozen words in *-il* there are four which preserve the single *l* throughout and eight which double it. The four are—

"Civil," *civil-ian, civil-ist, civil-ity, civil-ise.*

"Devil" (to grill), *devil-ed, devil-ing, also devil-ish, devil-ism.*

"Fossil," *fossil-ise, fossil-iferous, fossil-ist, fossil-isation.*

"Imperil," *imperil-ed, imperil-ing, but "peril," perill-ed, perill-ing, and to make the matter worse, peril-ous, peril-ously.*

Those which double the *l* are—

"Ar'gil," *argill-aceous, argill-iferous, argill-ite, argill-itic, argill-ous.*

"Cavil," *cavill-ed, cavill-ing, cavill-er, cavill-ous.*

"Council," *councill-or.*

"Pencil," *pencill-ed, pencill-ing, pencill-er.*

"Peril," *perill-ed, perill-ing, but peril-ous, &c.*

"Pistil," *pistill-aceous, pistill-iferous, pistill-ate, pistill-idium.*

"Stencil," *stencill-ed, stencill-ing, stencill-er.*

"Tranquil," *tranquill-ity, tran'quill-ise, tranquill-i'ser, &c.*

§ Of words in *-ol* only *carol* doubles the *l*, as *caroll-ed, caroll-ing, caroll-er*, and this is so doubtful that some dictionaries give it one way and some the other; *gambol, pistol*, and *symbol* retain one *l* throughout.

Nothing can be worse and more perplexing than this uncertainty, but nothing could be more simple than a substantial reform in this respect. Restore to the simple word the lost letter where it is due, and preserve it throughout; but where the simple word has but one consonant do not force upon it a second when a suffix is added. For example, *cavil* (Latin *cavill-or*) should have double *l*, but *counsel* (Latin *consul-o*) should have only one. Similarly *gallop* (French *galop-er*) should have only one *p* throughout. The same should be carried into words accented on the final syllable: thus *excell* (Latin *excell-o*), *distill* (Latin *distill-o*), &c., the double *l* should be restored to the simple word and preserved throughout.

(2) In *-do*, as *bravado*, *innuendo*, *rotundo*, *tornado*, and *torpedo*. Of these "*rotundo*" is Italian, often written *rotunda* in English; and, to show our spirit of contradiction, the foreign words *bravata* and *tornada* we make "*bravado*" and "*tornado*"; *innuendo* and *torpedo* are concocted from the Latin verbs *innuo* and *torpeo*, so that none of these five words has the least pretence to a plural in *-es*.

3. The words in *-go* are *cargo*, *flamingo*, *indigo*, *mango*, *sago*, and *virago*. Of these, "*cargo*," "*flamingo*," and "*indigo*," are Indian. "*Mango*" is the Indian-Talmudic word *mangos*; "*sago*," the Malay word *sagu*, in French *sagou*; and "*virago*" is Latin, the plural being *viragines*. So that none of these six words has a plural resembling its modern English form.

4. In *-no* the only examples are *no-es* (persons voting "*no*"), *albino-es*, *domino-es*, and *volcano-es*. Of these "*albino*" is spelt both ways in the plural, *albinos* and *albinoes*; "*domino*" and "*volcano*" are Italian; and as for the plural of "*no*," if this is the only word which stands out we must write *nos*, as we write *I's*, *m's*, and so on.

5. In *-ro* there are four words: *hero*, *negro*, *tyro*, and *zero*. "*Hero*," like "*echo*," is common to Greek, Latin, and French, in all which languages the singular is *heros*. Probably we borrowed the word from the French, where the *s* is silent, but there is not a tittle of authority for *heroes*. As for "*negro*" and "*zero*," they are Italian; and "*tyro*," the Latin word, has *tyrones* for its plural.

We have now gone through every word ending in *-o*, except six, and can find no reason why the plural of all should not be *s*. By this uniformity an enormous difficulty of spelling would be removed, nothing would be lost, and every word would be consistent with its original form.

The six remaining words are those ending in *-to*. Of the twelve words with this termination, six go one way and six another. We have already noticed the words *canto-s*, *grotto-s*, *junto-s*, *memento-s*, *pimento-s*, and *stiletto-s*; the remaining six are *manifesto-es*, *mosquito-es*, *motto-es*, *mulatto-s*, *potato-es*, and *tomato-es*. Three of these are Spanish, "*mosquito*," "*mulatto*," and "*tomato*"; two are Italian, "*motto*" and "*manifesto*";

and the sixth is a corruption of the American-Indian word *batatas*. In every case the suffix *-es* is an abomination. In every case, therefore, it is a violation of correct spelling, an anomaly in English orthography, where *-es* should be limited to words ending in *-s*, *-sh*, *-ch* (soft), and *-x* (with the single word *topaz-es* in *-z*); it introduces great confusion and difficulty; has not one single excuse; and ought to be abolished. To use the words of Lord Lytton, it may be fairly said "such a system of spelling was never concocted but by the Father of Falsehood," and we may ask with him, "How can a system of education flourish that begins with [such] monstrous falsehoods"?

INDIVIDUAL LETTERS.

A few words may here be added respecting individual letters:

(1) *c*. This Latin and French letter is one of the greatest pests of our language. It does duty for *c*, *s*, and *k*, and often drives us to vile expedients to determine its pronunciation. Thus we have the word "traffic," but cannot write *trafficed* and *trafficing*, because *c* before *-e* and *-i* = *s*, and therefore we are obliged to interpose a *k*. Why in the world did we drop the *k* instead of the *c* in the word *traffick*? If we had dropped the *c* all would have gone smoothly, "traffik," *traffiked*, *traffiking*, but printers have set up their backs against the letter *k*, and hence the spelling of the language is tortured to preserve a fanciful uniformity of type.

A similar intrusion of *c* for *s* is far more serious. We have only six words ending in *-ense*, but above 220 in *-ence*. Here the *c* is an intruder and ought to be turned out. The six words are *con-dense*, *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *im-mense*, *pre-pense*, and *recom-pense*. It will be seen that the *s* in all these words is radical, and cannot be touched; but what of *-ence*? Take a few examples at random, "acquiescence," why not *acquiesense* (Latin *acquiescens*)? "adolescence," why not *adolescense* (Latin *adolescens*)? "cadence" (Latin *cadens*), "coalescence" (Latin *coalescens*), "decence" (Latin *decens*), "efflorescence" (Latin *efflorescens*), "innocence" (Latin *innocens*), "licence" (Latin *licens*), "precedence" (Latin *precedens*), and so on. In other

cases the *-ce* represents the Latin *-tia* as *magnificence* (Latin *magnificentia*), *munificence* (Latin *munificentia*), &c., but it would be no outrage to spell these words *magnificense*^o and *munificense*, for *s* is as near to "t" as *c* is, if not nearer.

Another intrusion of *c* is its being made to do duty for *k* in Greek words. If the Greek *k* were preserved it would tell the eye at a glance the nationality of the word, whereas the *c* gives no certain cue. Thus *kardiak*, *kriterion*, *kritik* would label the words "Greek" in origin; but *cardiac*, *criterion*, and *critic* may be Latin, French, or perverted Greek. Nothing can be worse than the double sound of this letter, which is sometimes = *s*, and sometimes = *k*.

(2) A similar accusation lies against the letter *g* which sometimes is soft and sometimes hard, and hence we are driven into all sorts of shifts to make it speak an articulate language. For example: *fatigu-ing*, *plagu-ing*, *leagu-ing*. We are obliged to preserve the useless letter *u* in order to keep the *g* from contact with the *i* when it would lose its hard sound and = *j*. We might spell *fatigue*, *plague*, and *league* without the absurd *-ue*, but *g* before *e* and *i* is generally soft, and therefore *-ed* and *-ing* might alter its sound. Here, however, we are inconsistent in inconsistency, for we find no difficulty in *begin* and *give*, *singing*, *gear*, and *get*.

Then again, why has *g* thrust itself into such words as *light*, *bright*, *night*, *sight*, *rough*, *tough*, and so on? It does not exist in the original forms and is a gross solecism. *Niht*, *briht*, *siht*, would be far better and more normal, and as for the other two, *rouh* and *touh* would do as well as *rough* and *tough*, although it must be confessed that "rñf" and "tñf" would express the sound attached to these words better than either of the other combination of letters.

(3) The final *-e*, added to words for the sake of lengthening the preceding vowel is certainly one of the clumsiest contrivances which could be devised, and quite as often fails of its duty as not: thus *live*, *give*, *festive*; *come*, *have*, *love*; *genuine*, *sterile*, *handsome*, *vine-yard*, *examine*, *destine*, *respite*, *discipline*, and hundreds more are a standing protest against this use of the letter for such a purpose. How much better would it be

to reintroduce the accents of our older forms, and write *lif* for life, *liv* for live (1 syl.); *mīl* for mile and *mīl* or *mill* for mill; *stīl* for stile and *stīl* or *still* for still.

¶ As our alphabet now stands, we are wholly unable to express certain sounds. Thus no combination of letters can give the correct pronunciation of such simple words as these: *spirit*, *merit*, *psalm*, *puss*, *push*, *put*, *foot*, *only*, *bosom*, *whose*, *pull*, *full*, *rule*, *qualm*, *pudding*, *pulpit*, *bush*, *prorogue*, *rogue*, *fugue*, *rugged*, *water*, *calf*, *calve*, *half*, *halve*, *sugar*, *loaves*, *sheath*, *wreath*, *beneath*, *show*, *woman*, and hundreds more. Let any one try to express by letters the sound we give to *full* and *put*, and show the difference between *full* and *hull*, *put* and *hut*, and it will be presently seen how difficult the task is. Or let anyone try to express the sounds attached to *woman* and *water*, *spirit* and *merit*, *pulpit* and *bush*, and the necessity of some more definite vowels will be readily acknowledged.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

Many schemes have been projected of late years to simplify our spelling by making sounds the ruling principle; but there are many grave objections to all these systems. First and foremost any material alteration, such as these systems contemplate, would render our existing literature antiquated and unreadable, except as a dead language, an evil which no literary man would sanction. Next it would fossilise our present system, as if it were already perfect, and perpetuate errors which are not now immutable. Those who have lived for half a century, have seen numerous reforms in the spelling and pronunciation of words, and there is no reason to believe that we have yet arrived at the period of verbal petrification.

A third great objection is, that it not unfrequently obscures the derivation, but the great tendency should be the other way. The only fixed principle in language is the parent stock of words, and the only plan to make words living symbols of ideas is to show from what "stock" they spring, and how the present meaning has arisen from the parent or cognate word: thus *have* and *hair* are pronounced exactly alike, but one is the Anglo-Saxon *hær*, and the other *hara*; so with *reed* and *read* (*reôd*

and *réd[an]*), *mare* and *mayor* (*mearh* and Spanish *mayor*), with hundreds more. If any reform were made in such words as these, it should not be to make them more alike, alike to the eye as well as to the ear, but to make them speak a more definite and articulate language by bringing them back more closely to the primitive words, and not to perpetuate the notion that they are identical in derivation as they now are in sound. Before any word is fossilised by phonetic spelling, we should feel quite sure that no existing or future scholar either will or can improve upon the form proposed; for my own part I believe that many of our words are at present in a transition state, and that the tendency of the age is to reduce them more and more to their etymological standard, and to pronounce them more and more according to the letters which compose them.

OLD ENGLISH.

Some reason may be expected for the rather unusual substitution of "Old English" in this dictionary for what is more generally termed "Anglo-Saxon." The main reason is to force upon the attention the great fact too often overlooked, that our language is English, substantially English, and that even numerically considered it is still English. In the dictionary referred to, "so highly commended by certain reviewers for its etymology," not a twentieth part of the words belonging to us have been acknowledged, but they have been fathered on the Greek, German, Dutch, Persian, and often on tongues still more remote. The use of the term *Saxon* or *Anglo-Saxon* helps to favour the notion, by no means uncommon, that we have no words of our own, but that every word has been imported, and Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, are often most cruelly tortured to account for a word well known to our forefathers before Harold fell at Hastings.

Again, the language of England before the introduction of the Norman element was not English and Saxon, as the word Anglo-Saxon implies, nor yet English Saxonised. One element, no doubt, was Saxon, but other elements were Keltic, Latin, Danish, and Gallic.

By Old English is meant the English language as it existed

before the introduction of the Norman element, and no possible confusion can arise from this use of the term, as all words due directly to the Conquest are termed *Post Norman*, those later down are termed *mediæval*, and those still later *archaic*.

It is not unusual to divide the language into five periods :—

1. OLD ENGLISH down to the middle of the twelfth century (say 1150).
2. TRANSITION ENGLISH, when the old terminations were struggling for existence and only those best suited to the language survived (1150–1250).
3. EARLY ENGLISH, from 1250 to the Reformation (say 1526).
4. MIDDLE „ from the Reformation to Milton's death (1526–1674).
5. MODERN ENGLISH, from Milton's death to the present times.

The following table will show the proportion of English, French, Latin, Greek, and other words in the language.

This dictionary contains 17,437 distinct families of words, Of these groups or families of words—

3931 are English.

3595 are borrowed from the French.

4925 are borrowed from the Latin.

2098 are borrowed from the Greek.

146 are English taken from the Latin before the Conquest.

1862 are from miscellaneous sources, as Welsh, Dutch, German.

211 are hybrid.

541 are from proper names.

37 are words in imitation of sounds, like cuckoo.

91 are Mediæval or Low Latin.

17,437 Total.

PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

Prefixes and prenouns may be added to words beginning either with a vowel or with a consonant.

When a prenoun is added to a word beginning with a *vowel*, the general rule is to take the genitive case of the word prefixed without its termination; but when added to a word beginning with a *consonant* the vowel of the termination is left to form a vinculum: Thus, from the Greek “*dêmos*” (the people) gen. *dê mou*, we get *dem-agogue* and *demo-cracy*; from the Latin “*lumen*” (light) gen. *lumi nis*, we get *lumin-ary* and *lumini-ferous*.

In Greek words, most unfortunately, we convert “*u*” into *y*, and “*k*” into *c*, after the Latin and French method: For example, “*martur*” (a martyr) gen. *marturos*, gives *martyr-dom* and *martyro-logy*; “*anthrax*” (a coal) gen. *anthrakos*, gives *anthrac-erpeton* and *anthraco-saurus*.

(“*Ch*” is a distinct character in Greek (written thus χ); “*th*” is also a distinct character which existed in Anglo-Saxon, but unhappily has been dropped out of use. How very desirable it would be to have two distinct characters for *th* (soft) and *th* (hard), as in *the* and *thin*. In this Dictionary the character τ has been introduced for the hard letter.

Irregularities. (i.) In the first Greek declension the final vowel is changed to *o*. In the first Latin declension the final vowel is changed to *i*.

(1) Greek	<i>aitea</i>	gen. -as	etio-logy
	<i>cephalê</i>	„ -ês	cephalo-pod
	<i>hōra</i>	„ -as	horo-scope
	<i>idēa</i>	„ -as	ideo-logy
	<i>phonê</i>	„ -ês	phono-logy
	<i>phusa</i>	„ -ês	physo-grade
	<i>psuchê</i>	„ -ês	psycho-logy
	<i>rhizê</i>	„ -ês	rhizo-pod
	<i>sphaira</i>	„ -as	sphero-meter
	<i>selênê</i>	„ -ês	seleno-graph
	<i>skia</i>	„ -as	scio-mancy
	<i>staphuîc</i>	„ -ês	staphylo-raphy
	<i>technê</i>	„ -ês	techno-logy
	<i>tracheia</i>	„ -as	tracheo-tomy

(Exception: “*theka*” gen. *thekês*, *theka-phore*.)

¶ The older form of the gen. case of the first Latin declension was *-ai*: as “musa” (a song) gen. *musai*; the “ai” is generally written *æ*, but in prenouns it is written *i*.

(2) Latin	mamma	gen. -æ (for -ai)	
	palma	„ -æ (for -ai)	palmi-ferous
	penna	„ -æ (for -ai)	penni-form
	petra	„ -æ (for -ai)	petri-fy
	pinna	„ -æ (for -ai)	pinni-ped
	rota	„ -æ (for -ai)	roti-fer
	seta	„ -æ (for -ai)	seti-ferous
	spina	„ -æ (for -ai)	spini-ferous

(Exception: “aqua” gen. *aquæ*, aque-duct.)

(ii.) The *ou* of the second Greek declension is sometimes changed to *i*: as “archos” gen. *archou* gives *archi*-pelago, *archi*-tect, but not generally, hence from “deinos” gen. *deinou* we get *deino*-therium; “autos” gen. *autou* gives *auto*-crat; *aristos* gen. *aristou* gives *aristo*-cracy, &c.

¶ The “i” of the second Latin declension is in some few examples converted into *o*:—

(3)	planus, (adj.)	plani	plano-concave
	primus „	primi	primo-geniture
	&c.		&c.

All such words are barbarisms: We have the Latin *plani*-loquus, *plani*-pedia, *plani*-pes, *plani*-tudo, and even in English *plani*-sphere.

Again, *primo*-genitus is debased Latin; Cicero uses *primi*-genia, Varro *primi*-genius, Lucretius *primi*-genus, then we have *primi*-para, *primi*-pilaris, *primi*-pilus, &c.

¶ The *-as* of the fourth Latin declension is a contraction of *-uis*: as “fluctus” (a wave) gen. *fluctuis* contracted to *fluctûs*. The vinculum vowel of this declension seems to have puzzled our word-minters, and hence from *manus* (a hand) we have *mana*, *mani*, and *manu*: as *mana*-cle (a disgraceful word, Latin *manica*), *mani*-fest, *manu*-facture; but the general vowel for this declension is *i*—

(4)	fructus	gen. fructûs (for <i>fructuis</i>)	fructi-fy
	manus	„ manûs (for <i>manuis</i>)	mani-fest
	risus	„ risûs (for <i>risuis</i>)	risi-ble

¶ Latin words with Greek endings generally take *o* for the vinculum—

(5) lac	gen. lactis	lacto-meter	better galacto-meter
muscus	„ musci	musco-logy	„ mosco-logy
nox	„ noctis	nocto-graph	„ nucto-graph
oleum	„ olei	oleo-saccharum	„ clæo-saccharum
pes	„ pedis	pedo-meter	„ podo-meter
pomum	„ pomi	pomo-logy	
sonus	„ soni	sono-meter	„ phono-meter
spectrum	„ spectri	spectro-scope	

(Exception: “polari-scope.” This would be better “polaro-scope.”)

¶ The usual vinculum vowel before “-ple” is *u*—

(6) centum	centu-ple	quinti-	quintu-ple
octo	octu-ple	sextus	sextu-ple
quadra-	quadru-ple	septem	septu-ple

(Exception: “mani-ple.” This is a Latin inconsistency: *manu*-pletium, a handful; and *mani*-pulus, a handful.)

¶ Most words of modern manufacture not derived from classic sources, or if joined together by a hyphen, take the vowel *o* for the vinculum—

(7) aluno-gen, Fr. <i>alun</i> alum	Gothico-Latinum
Anglo-Saxon	Latino-Anglican
Austro-Prussian	meso-Gothic
Franco-Prussian	politico-religious

¶ The following are abnormal or contracted forms—

(8) anti- for ante-	anti-cipate
ba- for bi-	ba-lance
chromo- for chromato-	chromo-trope
ori- for oreo- or oro-	ori-ganum
penta- for pente-	penta-meter
rubi- for rubri-	rubi-cund
sulpho- for sulphu-	sulpho-vinic
pseudo- for pseudo-	pseudo-prophet
taxo- for taxeo-	taxo-nomy
terri- for terrori-	terri-ble

¶ Three prefixed words are very uncertain in the vinculum—

centum, centi, centu: *centum-viri*, *centi-pede*, *centu-ple*
 contra, contro: *contra-distinction*, *contro-versy*
 manus, mana, mani, manu: *mana-cle*, *mani-ple*, *manu-script*

PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

(By permission from Dr. Brewer's "Prefixes and Suffixes.")

EXAMPLES.			
a-	Eng. <i>d</i> , from, away	.. ..	a-go, a-rise
a-	Eng. <i>d</i> , intensive ..	.. ..	a-wake, a-bide
a-	Eng. <i>of</i> , intensive..	.. ..	a-shamed, a-fraid
a-	Eng. <i>of</i> , of, off ..	.. ..	a-board, a-float
a-	Eng. <i>-on</i> , upon the, on ..	.. ..	a-way, a-sleep
a-	Eng. <i>ge-</i> .. ..	.. ..	a-like, a-mong
a-	Lat. <i>a</i> , from (before <i>-m</i> and <i>-v</i>)..	.. ..	a-vert, a-mannuensis
a-	Lat. <i>a[d]</i> , up to, up ..	.. ..	a-scend, <i>i.e.</i> as-scend
a-	Gk. <i>a</i> , without, negative ..	.. ..	a-cephalous, a-conite
a-	Fr. <i>a</i> , to, for an end ..	.. ..	a-vail, a-dieu
ab-	Lat. <i>ab</i> , removal from, contrary to	.. ..	ab-dicate, ab-normal
abs-	Lat. <i>abs</i> , from (before <i>-c</i> and <i>-t</i>)..	.. ..	abs-tract, abs-cond
ac-	Lat. <i>ac</i> for <i>ad</i> , to (before <i>-c</i>) ..	.. ..	ac-cede, ac-cept
acro-	Gk. <i>akros</i> , upwards ..	.. ..	acro-genus, acro-lith
actino-	Gk. <i>aktin</i> gen. <i>aktinos</i> , a ray ..	.. ..	actino-crinites (<i>-kri-nites</i>)
ad-	Lat. <i>ad</i> , to .. ..	.. ..	ad-apt, ad-ore (2 syl.)
ætho-	Gk. <i>aithôn</i> , luminosity ..	.. ..	ætho-gen
aer-, aeri-	Lat. <i>aer</i> gen. <i>aëris</i> , air ..	.. ..	aer-ate, aeri-fy
aero-	Gk. <i>aër</i> gen. <i>aëros</i> , air ..	.. ..	aero-lite, aero-naut
af-	Lat. <i>af-</i> for <i>ad</i> (before <i>-f</i>) ..	.. ..	af-firm, af-fix
after-	Eng. <i>after</i> .. ..	.. ..	afternoon, after-math
ag-	Lat. <i>ag</i> for <i>ad</i> (before <i>-g</i>) ..	.. ..	ag-grandise, ag-gravate
agalmato-	Gk. <i>agalma</i> gen. <i>-matos</i> , delight	.. ..	agalmato-lite
agapè-	Gk. <i>agapè</i> , brotherly love ..	.. ..	agape-mone (5 syl.)
agatho-	Gk. <i>agathos</i> , good ..	.. ..	agatho-phylum
al-	Eng. <i>æl</i> , all, altogether ..	.. ..	al-mighty, al-ready
al-	Lat. <i>al</i> for <i>ad</i> , to (before <i>-l</i>) ..	.. ..	al-lege, al-lude
al-	Arab. <i>al</i> , the .. ..	.. ..	al-kali, al-cohol

		EXAMPLES.
aletho-	Gk. <i>alēthos</i> , true	aletho-pteris
alexi-	Gk. <i>alexo</i> , I ward off	alexi-pharmic
all-	Eng. <i>el</i> , <i>aēl</i> , all, altogether	all-wise, all-saints
allo-	Gk. <i>allos</i> , another, different	all-egory, allo-pathy
alun-	Fr. <i>alun</i> , alum	aluno-gen, alun-ite
aluno-	Lat. <i>am</i> for <i>ad</i> (before - <i>m</i>)	am-munition
am-	Lat. <i>ambi</i> , about, around	am-putate, ambi-ent
ambly-	Gk. <i>amblyos</i> , obtuse, blunt	ambly-pterous, ambly-gonite
ammo-	Gk. <i>ammōs</i> , sand	ammo-coetes, ammo-dytes
amphi-	Gk. <i>amphi</i> , both, on both sides,	amph-id, amph-theatre
amphi-	all round	an-nex, an-nihilate
an-	Lat. <i>an</i> for <i>ad</i> (before - <i>n</i>)	an-cestor
an-	Lat. <i>an-te</i> , before	an-hydrous, ana-chronism
ana-	Gk. <i>an-a</i> , without, free from	ana-cathartic
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , upwards	ana-logue
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , similar	ana-stomose
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , into, up into	an-archy, ana-thema
an-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , without, apart	andro-genous, andro-id
andro-	Gk. <i>andr</i> gen. <i>andros</i> , a man	ang-nail
ang-	Eng. <i>ang-</i> , painful, troublesome	Anglo-Saxon
Anglo-	Lat. <i>Angl-i</i> , gen. - <i>orum</i> , English	Anglic-ism
Anglic-	Lat. <i>Anglicus</i> (adj.), English	ant-arctic, anti-septic
ant-	Gk. <i>anti</i> , reverse of, opposite	ante-cedent, ante-diluvian
anti-	Lat. <i>ante</i> , before	antho-zoa, antho-lite
antho-	Gk. <i>anthōs</i> , a flower	anthrac-erpeton, anthrac-
anthrac-	Gk. <i>anthrax</i> gen. <i>anthrakos</i> ,	sauros
anthrac-	coal	anthropo-phagi
anthropo-	Gk. <i>anthrōpōs</i> , a man	anti-cipate, anti-quary
anti-	Lat. <i>anti</i> , before	ant-agonist, anti-pathy
anti-	Gk. <i>anti</i> , opposed to, reverse of	
ap'	Welsh <i>ap'</i> (prefixed to men of "family")	ap'David, ap'Jones
ap-	Lat. <i>ap</i> for <i>ad</i> (before - <i>p</i>)	ap-peal, ap-ply
aph-	Gk. <i>apo</i> , away from (before - <i>h</i>)	aph-thelion
apo-	Gk. <i>apo</i> , away from	apo-stasy, apo-crypha
aqua-	Lat. <i>aqua</i> gen. <i>aque</i> , water	aqua-fortis, aque-duct
aque-	Lat. <i>ar</i> for <i>ad</i> (before - <i>r</i>)	ar-rive, ar-range
ar-	Gk. <i>aēr</i> , air	ar-tery
arch-	Teutonic <i>arg</i> , crafty	arch-ness
arch-	Gk. <i>archos</i> gen. <i>archou</i> , chief	arch-angel, archi-tect
archi-	Gk. <i>aristos</i> , the best	aristo-cracy
aristo-	Lat. <i>as</i> for <i>ad</i> (before - <i>s</i>)	as-sault, as-sume
as-	Lat. <i>asa</i> , gum	asa-foetida
asa-	Lat. <i>at</i> for <i>ad</i> (before - <i>t</i>)	at-tend, at-tract
at-	Gk. <i>atmōs</i> , vapour	atmo-meter, atmo-sphere
atmo-	Lat. <i>ater</i> , <i>atra</i> , <i>atrum</i> , black	atra-biliary
atra-	Gk. <i>autōs</i> , one's ownself	auto-crat, auto-maton
auto-	Lat. <i>bi-</i> , two, twofold	be-lance
ba-	Eng. <i>bac</i> , behind, to the rear	back-wards, back-gammon
back-	Eng. <i>be-</i> converts nouns to verbs	be-friend, be-night
be-	Eng. <i>be-</i> converts intrans. to trans. verbs	be-speak, be-think
be-	Eng. <i>be-</i> part of adv. and prep.	be-cause, be-fore
be-	Eng. <i>be-</i> , privative	be-head, be-reave
be-	Eng. <i>be-</i> , intensive	be-daub, be-smear
be-	Eng. <i>be-</i> , to, in, for, at, about, &c.	be-long, be-hold
beati-	Lat. <i>beatus</i> gen. <i>beati</i> , blessed	be-gin, be-lieve
		beati-fy

		EXAMPLES.	
em-	Eng. em- (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	em-bred, em-bitter	
	(Used also with Romance words)	em-balm, em-power	
en-	Romance en- (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	en-rage, en-camp	
	(Used also with Latin words)	en-able, en-quire, en-throne	
en-	Gk. en, in	en-caustic, en-cine	
end, endo-	Gk. endōn, within	end-organ, endo-gen	
enter	Fr. entre, between	enter-tain, enter-price	
ento-	Gk. entōn, within	ento-zoon	
entomo-	Gk. entōmōn, insect	entomo-logy, entomologist	
entre-	Fr. entre, between	entre-pôt, entre-sol	
es-	Gk. es, recent	es-gene	
ep-, epi-	Gk. epi, over and above, upon ..	ep-anym, epi-gram	
epi-	Gk. epi, upon, &c. (before -h) ..	epi-phenomena	
equi-	Lat. equus, equal	equi-potens, equinox	
eryl-	Gk. erus, a drawing	eryl-pelas	
es-	Gk. es, in	es-paller	
ex-	Lat. ex, from, out of	ex-cel-sus	
ex-	Romance ex	ex-plains	
esse-	Lat. esse, to be	esse-nces	
ethno-	Gk. ethnos, nation	ethno-logy, ethno-graphy	
etio-	Gk. etia, cause	etio-logy	
etymo-	Gk. etymos, the real word	etymo-logy	
eu-	Gk. eu, well, good	eu-charist, eu-logy	
eury-	Gk. eurus, broad	eury-nctus, eury-pterus	
ex-	Lat. ex, out of, beyond	ex-cel-sus, ex-cite	
	(Used also with Romance words)	ex-cise, ex-change, &c.)	
ex-, exo-	Gk. exo for ek, out of, recent ..	ex-arch, exo-gen	
extra-	Lat. extra, out of, more than ..	extra-mundane, -ordinary	
female	Fr. femelle (a gender-word) ..	female-servant	
fet-	Eng. fet, the feet	fet-lock, fet-ter	
flor-, flori-	Lat. flos gen. floris, a flower ..	flor-id, flori-culture	
for-	Eng. for-, negative, aside	for-lid, for-bear	
for-	Eng. fore-, before	for-ward	
fore-	Eng. fore-, beforehand	fore-known, fore-tell	
fore-	Eng. fore-, front, before	fore-head, fore-father	
fore-	Eng. fore-, leading, chief	fore-horse, fore-man	
forth-	Eng. forth, promptly	forth-coming	
fratri-	Lat. frater gen. fratris, a brother	fratri-cide	
fro-	Eng. fro, from	fro-ward (per-verse)	
fructi-	Lat. fructus, fruit	fructi-ty, fructi-ferous	
frugi-	Lat. frux gen. frugis, fruit ..	frugi-ferous, frugi-vorous	
gain-	Eng. gain, the appetite	gain-say	
gastro-	Gk. gaster gen. gastrōs, the belly	gastro-nomy, gastro-pod	
genec-	Gk. gēnu, breed, descent	genec-logy	
gen-, gent-	Lat. gens gen. gentis, family, high-birth	gen-erous, gent-ool	
genu-	Lat. genu, the knee	genu-flection	
geo-	Gk. gē, the earth	geo-graphy, geo-metry	
ger-	Germa. gēr, a hawk	ger-falcon	
glyc-	Gk. glukus, sweet	glyc-erine, glycy-syrup	
glycy-f	Gk. glukus, sweet	glycy-syrup	
glypto-	Gk. glukus, carved	glypto-don	
god-	Eng. god, by christian rites	god-father, god-child	
gon-	Eng. gōdes, god's	gon-pod, gon-ship	
grand-	Fr. grand, once removed	grand-father, grand-son	
	(Great-grand, twice, great-great-grand, thrice removed)		
grandi-	Lat. grandis, grand	grandi-loquent	
gutta-	Lat. gutta gen. guttæ, a drop ..	gutta-percha, gutti-ferous	
gutti-f	Lat. gutta gen. guttæ, a drop ..	gutta-percha, gutti-ferous	

		EXAMPLES.
cosm- }	Gk. <i>kosmós</i> , the world	cosm-orama, cosmo-graphy
cosmo- }		
coun-	Lat. <i>cum</i> , in conjunction with..	coun-tenance, coun-sel
counter-	Lat. <i>contra</i> , in the opposite way	counter-act, counter-march
cruci-	Lat. <i>cruz</i> gen. <i>crucis</i> , a cross ..	cruci-fy, cruci-form
crypto-	Gk. <i>kruptós</i> , concealed, secret..	crypto-logy, crypto-gram
cyan- }	Gk. <i>kudnós</i> , deep-blue	eyan-uric, cyano-gen
cyano- }		
cyclo-	Gk. <i>kuklós</i> , a circle	cyclo-pædia, cyclo-pteric
dais-	Eng. <i>dæg-es</i> , of the day	dais-y
days-	Fr. <i>dais</i> , a raised platform ..	days-man
de-	Fr. <i>de</i> (prefixed to men of "family")	De-saix, De-lolme
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , motion down from ..	de-cline, de-part
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , intensive	de-clare, de-solate
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , reversive	de-stroy, de-magnetise
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , privative	de-capitate, de-odorise
de-	For <i>duck</i> , as in <i>d/rake</i>	de-coy
dec-, deca-	Gk. <i>déka</i> , ten	dec-andria, deca-gon
dein- }	Gk. <i>deínós</i> , dreadful [from its	
deino- }	size]	dein-ornis, deino-therium
dem-	Gk. <i>démós</i> , the people	dem-agogue, demo-cracy
demo-		
dem-	Fr. <i>démi</i> , half	demi-god, demi-lune
denti-	Lat. <i>dens</i> gen. <i>dentis</i> , a tooth ..	denti-frice, denti-cle
dent-	Gk. <i>deutérós</i> , a double quota ..	deut-oxide of copper; that is,
	two equivalents of oxygen	to one of the base (copper)
deutero-	Gk. <i>deutérós</i> , a second, another	deutero-nomy, deutero-gamy
di-, dis-	Gk. and Lat. <i>di-, dis-</i> , asunder..	di-vide, dis-solve
di-	Gk. <i>dis</i> , two	di-cephalous, di-petalous
di-	Gk. <i>dia</i> , through	di-rect, di-electrics
di-	In <i>Chem.</i> , double equiv. of base.	di-sulphate of silver
dia-	Gk. <i>dia</i> , through	dia-gram, dia-meter
dif-	Lat. <i>dis</i> , asunder	dif-fuse, dif-fer
dis-	Lat. and Gk. <i>dis</i> , asunder, the	
	reverse	dis-believe, dis-agree
	(Added also to Teutonic words	as disown, dislike, disbar)
doc-	Eng. <i>dd</i> , a gender-word (the fe-	
	male of certain animals) ..	doe-rabbit
dog-	A gender-word (the male of cer-	
	tain animals)	dog-fox, dog-otter
dog-	Pertaining to the dog	dog-star, dog-fly
dog-	Depreciative, deceptive	dog-sleep, dog-Latin
dog-	Eng. <i>déog[ot]</i> , dodge, dodging ..	dog-watch (board ship)
dulc-	Lat. <i>dulcis</i> , sweet.. ..	dulc-amara, dulci-fy
dulci- }		
du-, duo-	Lat. <i>duo</i> , two	du-plicate, duo-decimal
duum-	Lat. <i>duo</i> , two	duum-viri
dyna-	Gk. <i>dunámis</i> , power	dyna-meter
dynam-	Gk. <i>dunamis</i> gen. <i>dunameós</i> , }	dynam-ics, dynamo-meter
dynamo-	power	
dys-	Gk. <i>dus</i> , evil, diseased	dys-pepsia, dys-phagia
e-	Lat. <i>e</i> , out of (before the liquids,	
	and -c, -d, -g, -j, -v)	e-mit, e-vince, e-lect
e-	Gk. <i>ek</i> , up, out of.. ..	e-lectuary
ec-	Gk. <i>ek</i>	ec-lectic, ec-lipse
ec-	Lat. <i>ex</i> (only one example) ..	ec-centric
eco-	Gk. <i>oikos</i> , house	eco-nomy
ef-	Lat. <i>ef</i> for <i>ex</i> (before -f) ..	ef-fect, ef-face
el-	Gk. <i>el</i> for <i>ek</i> , out	el-lipsis (a leaving out)
electri-	Lat. <i>electrum</i> gen. <i>electri</i> , amber	electri-fy
electro-	Gk. <i>electron</i> , amber	electro-scope, electro-type

		EXAMPLES.
em-	Eng. <i>em-</i> (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	em-bed, em-bitter (Used also with Romance words: em-balm, em-power)
en-	Romance <i>en-</i> (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	en-rage, en-camp (Used also with Latin words: en-able, en-quire, en-throne)
en-	Gk. <i>en</i> , in	en-caustic, en-ema
end-, endo-	Gk. <i>endōn</i> , within	end-osmose, endo-gens
enter-	Fr. <i>entre</i> , between	enter-tain, enter-prise
ento-	Gk. <i>entōs</i> , within	ento-zoön
entomo-	Gk. <i>entōmōn</i> , insect	entomo-logy, entomo-lite
entre-	Fr. <i>entre</i> , between	entre-pot, entre-sol
eo-	Gk. <i>eos</i> , recent	eo-cene
ep-, epi-	Gk. <i>epi</i> , over and above, upon	ep-onym, epi-gram
eph-	Gk. <i>epi</i> , upon, &c. (before -h)	eph-[h]emera
equi-	Lat. <i>æquus</i> , equal	equi-poise, equi-nox
crysi-	Gk. <i>crūsis</i> , a drawing	erysi-pelas
es-	Gk. <i>eis</i> , on	es-palier
es-	Lat. <i>ex</i> , from, out of	es-cape
es-	Romance <i>en</i>	es-planade
esse-	Lat. <i>esse</i> , to be	esse-nce
ethno-	Gk. <i>ethnōs</i> , nation	ethno-logy, ethno-graphy
etio-	Gk. <i>aitia</i> , cause	etio-logy
etymo-	Gk. <i>etymōs</i> , the real word	etymo-logy
eu-	Gk. <i>eu</i> , well, good	eu-charist, eu-logy
eury-	Gk. <i>eurus</i> , broad	eury-notos, eury-pterus
ex-	Lat. <i>ex</i> , out of, beyond	ex-ceed, ex-cite (Used also with Romance words: ex-cise, ex-change, &c.)
ex-, exo-	Gk. <i>ex[ō]</i> for <i>ek</i> , out of, recent	ex-arch, exo-gens
extra-	Lat. <i>extra</i> , out of, more than	extra-mundane, -ordinary
female-	Fr. <i>femelle</i> (a gender-word)	female-servant
fet-	Eng. <i>fēt</i> , the feet	fet-lock, fett-er
flor-, flori-	Lat. <i>flor</i> gen. <i>floris</i> , a flower	flor-id, flori-culture
for-	Eng. <i>for-</i> , negative, aside	for-bid, for-bear
for-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , before	for-ward
fore-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , beforehand	fore-know, fore-tell
fore-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , front, before	fore-head, fore-father
fore-	Eng. <i>fore</i> , leading, chief	fore-horse, fore-man
forth-	Eng. <i>forth</i> , presently	forth-coming
fratri-	Lat. <i>frater</i> gen. <i>fratris</i> , a brother	fratri-cide
fro-	Eng. <i>fra</i> , from	fro-ward (<i>per-verse</i>)
fructi-	Lat. <i>fructus</i> , fruit	fructi-fy, fructi-ferous
frugi-	Lat. <i>frux</i> gen. <i>frugis</i> , fruit	frugi-ferous, frugi-vorous
gain-	Eng. <i>gean</i> , the opposite	gain-say
gastro-	Gk. <i>gastēr</i> gen. <i>gastēros</i> , the belly	gastro-nomy, gastro-pod
genca-	Gk. <i>gēnēa</i> , breed, descent	genea-logy
gen-, gent-	Lat. <i>gens</i> gen. <i>gentis</i> , family, high-birth	gen-erous, gent-eel
genu-	Lat. <i>genu</i> , the knee	genu-flection
geo-	Gk. <i>gē</i> , the earth	geo-graphy, geo-metry
ger-	Germ. <i>geier</i> , a hawk	ger-falcon
glyc- glycy- }	Gk. <i>glukus</i> , sweet	glyc-erine, glycy-[r]rhiza
glypto-	Gk. <i>gluptos</i> , carved	glypto-don
god-	Eng. <i>god</i> , by christian rites	god-father, god-child
gos-	Eng. <i>godes</i> , god's	gos-pel, gos-sip
grand-	Fr. <i>grand</i> , once removed (Great-grand, twice, great-great-grand, thrice removed)	grand-father, grand-son
grandi-	Lat. <i>grandis</i> , grand	grandi-loquent
gutta- gutti- }	Lat. <i>gutta</i> gen. <i>guttæ</i> , a drop	gutta-percha, gutti-ferous

		EXAMPLES.
gym- }	Gk. <i>gumnós</i> , naked	gym-notos, gymno-sperm
gymno- }	Gk. <i>guné</i> , a woman	gyn-andria, gyno-stemium
gyn-, gyno-	Gk. <i>gûrós</i> , circular, circuit ..	gyt-odus, gyro-mancy
gyt-, gyro-	Eng. <i>hapertas</i> , cloth of legal width	haberdash-er
haberdash-	Germ. <i>hals</i> , the neck	ha-bergeon
ha-	Gk. <i>hadros</i> , huge	hadro-saurus
hadro-	} Gk. <i>haimagen</i> , <i>haimâtós</i> , blood	hæma-chrome, hæmato-logy
hæma-		hæmato-
hæmato-	Gk. <i>haima</i> gen. <i>haimâtós</i> , blood	hæmatos-ine
hæmatos-	} Gk. <i>haima</i> gen. <i>haimâtós</i> , blood	hæmo-[r]hage, hæmo-ptysis
hæmo- (for hæmato-)		hæmo-
hagio-	Gk. <i>hagios</i> , holy	hagio-graphy, hagio-logy
hama-	Gk. <i>hâma</i> , together with	hama-dryad
hand- }	Eng. <i>hand</i> , the hand	hand-sel, handi-craft
handi- }	Eng. <i>here</i> , army	har-binger, har-bour
har-	Fr. <i>haut</i> , long, high [in flavour]	haut-bois, haut-gout
haut-	Eng. <i>haga</i> , hedge	haw-thorn
haw-	Eng. <i>hæsel</i> , a cap	hazel-nut
hazel-	} Gk. <i>hêlîós</i> , the sun	hell-anthus, helio-trope
heli-		heli-
helio-	Gk. <i>hêmi</i> , half	hemi-sphere, hemi-ptera
hemi-	Eng. <i>hen</i> , a gender word for a female bird	hen-sparrow, pea-hen
hen-	} Gk. <i>hêpar</i> gen. <i>hêpâtós</i> , liver ..	hepat-itis, hepato-gastric
hepat-		hepat-
hepato-	Gk. <i>hepta</i> , seven	hept-archy, hepta-gon
hept-	} Gk. <i>hêtêrós</i> , another	heter-archy, hetero-dox
hepta-		heter-
heter-	Gk. <i>hex</i> , six	hex-andria, hexa-gon
betero-	Gk. <i>hiêrós</i> , sacred, priestly ..	hier-archy, hiero-glyph
hex-, hexa-	} Gk. <i>hippos</i> , a horse	hipp-urite, hippo-potamus
hier-		hipp-
hiéro-	Eng. <i>hóf</i> , a hoof	hob-goblin, hob-nail
hipp-	Gk. <i>hólós</i> , the whole	hol-aster, holo-caust
hippo-	Gk. <i>homîos</i> , like	homeo-pathy
hob-	Lat. <i>homo</i> gen. <i>homînis</i>	homi-cide
hol-, holo-	} Gk. <i>hómós</i> , the same	hom-onym, homo-logous
homeo-		homo-
homi-	Gk. <i>homoîos</i> , like	homoio-zoic
homo-	Gk. <i>hóra</i> , the hour, time	horo-scope, horo-logy
homoio-	Lat. <i>hortus</i> gen. <i>horti</i> , garden ..	horti-culture
horo-	Eng. <i>hús</i> , house	hus-band, hus-wife
horti-	} Gk. <i>hudor</i> , water	hydr-angea, hydro-gen
hus-		hydr-
hydr-	Gk. <i>hugros</i> , moisture	hygro-meter, hygro-logy
hydro-	Gk. <i>hulaios</i> adj. of <i>hulé</i> , wood ..	hylæo-saurus
hygro-	Gk. <i>hulé</i> , wood, matter	hylo-theism, hylo-zoism
hylæo-	Gk. <i>hymen</i> gen. <i>hyménos</i> , mem-	} hymeno-ptera
hylo-	brane	
hymeno-	Gk. <i>hus</i> gen. <i>huós</i> , swine	hyo-potamus, hyos-cyamus
hyo-, hyos-	Gk. <i>huper</i> , over, very much ..	hyper-critical, hyper-bole
hyper-	Gk. <i>hupo</i> , under	hypo-chondriac, hypo-thesis
hypo-	Gk. <i>ichnos</i> , footstep	ichn-ite, ichno-logy
ichn-	Gk. <i>ichthys</i> gen. <i>ichthuos</i> , a fish	ichthyo-saurus, -graphy
ichno-	Gk. <i>eikón</i> gen. <i>eikónós</i> , an image	icono-clast, icono-latry
ichthyo-		
icono-		

		EXAMPLES.
icos- }	Gk. <i>eikōsti</i> , twenty	icos-andria, icos-a-hedron
icosa- }	Gk. <i>idēa</i> , idea	ideo-graphy, ideo-logy
ideo-	Lat. <i>ig</i> for <i>in</i> (before five exam- ples of <i>-n</i>), not	ig-noble, ig-noramus
ig-	Lat. <i>ignis</i> , fire	ign-ite, igni-potent
ign-, igni-	Lat. <i>il-</i> for <i>in</i> (before <i>-l</i>), in, into	il-lapse, il-lative
il-	Lat. <i>il-</i> for <i>in</i> (before <i>-l</i>), not ..	il-legal, il-liberal
il-	Lat. <i>il-</i> for <i>in</i> (before <i>-l</i>), intensive	il-lustrious, il-luminate
im-	Lat. <i>im-</i> for <i>in</i> (before <i>-b, -m, -p</i>), in, on, to	im-bibe, im-part
im-	Lat. <i>im-</i> for <i>in</i> (before <i>-b, -m, -p</i>), not	im-mortal, im-perfect
im-	Romance for <i>en-</i> or <i>em-</i> to verb- alise words	im-bitter, im-brown
in-	Lat. <i>in</i> , in, on, to	in-cite, in-cline
in-	Lat. <i>in</i> , not	in-attentive, in-animate
in-	Lat. <i>in</i> , intensive	in-candescent
in-	added to Romance words	in-born, in-bred, in-come
inter-	Lat. <i>inter</i> , between, among ..	inter-cede, inter-mix
intra-	Lat. <i>intra</i> , within	intra-mural
intro-	Lat. <i>intro</i> , within, to	intro-duce, intro-it
ir-	Lat. <i>ir-</i> for <i>in</i> (before <i>-r</i>), with, over, on	ir-radiate, ir-rigate
ir-	Lat. <i>ir-</i> for <i>in</i> (before <i>-r</i>), not ..	ir-rational, ir-regular
is-	Eng. <i>ed</i> gen. <i>ēds</i> , water	is-land, Enn-is
isa-	Gk. <i>isos</i> , <i>-a</i> , <i>-on</i> equal	isa-gon
iso-	Gk. <i>isōs</i> , equal	iso-sceles, iso-thermal
jack-	a gender word (<i>male</i>)	jack-ass, jack-daw
jack-	coarse, large	jack-plane, jack-towel
jeo-	Fr. <i>jeu</i> , sport	jeo-pardise
juris-	Lat. <i>jus</i> gen. <i>juris</i> , justice ..	juris-diction, juris-prudence
justi-	Lat. <i>justus</i> gen. <i>justi</i> , just ..	justi-fy
juxta-	Lat. <i>juxta</i> , side by side	juxta-position
kal-	Gk. <i>kālos</i> , beautiful	kal-eidoscope
kick-	Fr. <i>quelques</i> , some	kick-shaw
klepto-	Gk. <i>kleptos</i> , thief	klepto-mania
knap-	Germ. <i>knappe</i> , a boy, a servant	knap-sack
labyrinth-	{ Gk. <i>laburinthos</i> , a maze	{ labyrinth-odon
labyrinthi-		{ labyrinthi-form
lact-, lacto-	Lat. <i>lac</i> gen. <i>lactis</i> , milk	lact-eal, lacto-meter
land-	Eng. <i>land</i> , land	land-scape, land-mark
lapid- }	Lat. <i>lapis</i> gen. <i>lapidis</i> , a stone	lapid-ary, lapidi-fy
lapidi- }		
lateri-	Lat. <i>lātus</i> gen. <i>lātēris</i> , the side	lateri-folious
lati-	Lat. <i>lātus</i> gen. <i>lati</i> , broad	lati-septæ
laurus-	Lat. <i>laurus</i> , a laurel	laurus-tinus
leg-	Lat. <i>lego</i> , to read	leg-ible, leg-end
legis-	Lat. <i>lex</i> gen. <i>legis</i> , law	legis-late
legitim-	Lat. <i>legitimus</i> , lawful	legitim-ate, legitim-ise
lib-, libr-	Lat. <i>liber</i> gen- <i>libri</i> , a book ..	lib-el, libr-ary
liber-	Lat. <i>liber</i> , free	liber-al
lieu-	Fr. <i>lieu</i> , instead of	lieu-tenant
liga-	Lat. <i>ligare</i> , to bind, to tie ..	liga-ment
lign-, ligni-	Lat. <i>lignum</i> gen. <i>ligni</i> , wood ..	lign-ite, ligni-fy
limac- }	Lat. <i>limax</i> gen. <i>limacis</i>	limac-idæ, limaci-ous
limaci- }		
lingua-	Lat. <i>lingua</i> , the tongue	lingua-dental, lingui-form
lingui-		
lique-	Lat. <i>liqueo</i> , to melt	lique-fy, lique-faction
liquid-	Lat. <i>liquidus</i> , liquid	liquid-ise

		EXAMPLES.	
lith-, litho-	Gk. <i>lithos</i> , stone	lith-ornis, litho-graph	
	Eng. <i>lead[an]</i> , to guide	load-stone, load-star	
	Gk. <i>logos</i> , ratio	log-arithm	
	Gk. <i>logos</i> , a word	logo-graph, logo-machy	
long- }	Lat. <i>longus</i> gen. <i>longi</i> , long	long-eval, longi-pennate	
longi- }	Lat. <i>lux</i> gen. <i>lucis</i> , light	luci-fer, luci-d	
lumi- }	Lat. <i>lumen</i> gen. <i>luminis</i> , light	lumin-ary, lumini-ferous	
lumi- }	Lat. <i>luna</i> , moon	luna-cy, luni-form	
luna-, luni	Scotch <i>mac</i> (prefixed to the names of men of family)	MacGregor, MacDonald	
Mac-			
macro- }	Gk. <i>macrōs</i> , large	macro-oura, macro-therium	
mael-	Norwegian <i>mal</i> , evil	mael-strom	
magneto-	Gk. <i>magnēs</i> gen. <i>-ētēs</i> , magnetia	magneto-meter, -electricity	
magn- }	Lat. <i>magnus</i> gen. <i>magni</i> , great	magn-animous, magni-ficent	
magni- }	Eng. <i>mægth</i> (gender word)	mald-servant, mer-maid	
maid-	Fr. <i>mal</i> , evilly, not	mal-treat, mal-content	
mal-	Lat. <i>malus</i> fem. <i>mala</i> , naughty	mal-aria, mala-pert	
mal-, mala-	Gk. <i>malakōs</i> , soft	malac-ostology, malaco-lite	
malaco-			
male-	Lat. <i>male</i> , amiss	male-diction, male-volent	
male-	Fr. <i>mâle</i> (gender word)	male-servant, heirs-male	
malle-	Lat. <i>malleus</i> , a hammer	malle-able	
mamma-	Lat. <i>mamma</i> , the breast	mamma-logy	
mamm-	Lat. <i>mamma</i> gen. <i>-æ</i> , the breast	mammi-fer, mammi-form	
mammali-	Lat. <i>mammalis</i> , adj. of mamma	mammali-ferous	
man-	Fr. <i>main</i> , the hand	man-cœuvre, man-ure	
man-	Eng. <i>mann</i> , man	man-slaughter, man-ful	
man-	Eng. <i>mann</i> , man (a gender word)	man-servant, Scotch-man	
mana-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	mana-cle	
mani-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	mani-fest, mani-ple	
mani-	Eng. <i>manig</i> , many	mani-fold	
mano-	Gk. <i>manos</i> , rarity	mano-meter, mano-scope	
manu-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	manu-facture, manu-script	
mar-	Eng. <i>mare</i> , a horse	mar-shal	
marcion-	Med. Lat. <i>marcio</i> gen. <i>marcionis</i> , a marquis	marchion-ess	
mari- }	Maria or Mary	mari-gold, mario-latry	
mario- }			
marin-	Lat. <i>marinus</i> (<i>mare</i> , the sea)	marin-er, marin-orama	
marit-	Lat. <i>maritus</i> , a husband	marit-al	
marmal-	Port. <i>marmelo</i> , quince	marmal-ade	
marqu-	Eng. <i>marc</i> , border land	marqu-is	
marri-	Lat. <i>mas</i> gen. <i>maris</i> , man	marri-age	
marti-	Lat. <i>Mars</i> gen. <i>Martis</i>	marti-al	
Martin-	<i>Martin</i> , a man's name	Martin-mas	
martyr-	Gk. <i>martur</i> gen. <i>martūrōs</i> , a martyr	martyr-dom, martyro-logy	
martyro-			
Mary-	Mary, the "virgin Mary"	Mary-bud	
mas-	Lat. <i>mas</i> , the male kind	mas-culine	
mast-	Gk. <i>mastos</i> , the breast	mast-itis, mast-odon	
materi-	Lat. <i>mater</i> gen. <i>matris</i> , a mother	materi-al	
matern-	Lat. <i>maternus</i> , adj. of <i>mater</i>	matern-al, matern-ity	
matri-	Lat. <i>mater</i> gen. <i>matris</i> , a mother	matri-clide, matri-mony	
medi-	Lat. <i>medius</i> , the middle	medi-eval, medi-terranean	
mega-	Gk. <i>mēga</i> , great	mega-ceros, mega-therium	
megalo- }	Gk. <i>mega</i> gen. <i>megālou</i> , great	megal-ichthys, megalo-saurus	
megalo- }			

	EXAMPLES.	
melo-	Gk. <i>meîdn</i> , less	mcio-cene
melaun- melano-	Gk. <i>melas</i> gen. <i>melânos</i> , black ..	melan-choly, melano-chroite
mell- melli-	Lat. <i>mel</i> gen. <i>mellis</i> , honey ..	mell-ite, melli-fluous
mel-	Gk. <i>melos</i> , song	mel-rose, melo-drame
memor-	Lat. <i>memor</i> , mindful	memor-able, memor-y
merc-	Lat. <i>merx</i> g. <i>mercis</i> , merchandise	merc-er, merc-ery
meryco-	Gk. <i>merukô</i> , I ruminant	meryco-therium
mes-	Gk. <i>mêsôs</i> , in the midst, middle	mes-embryanthemum
meso-	Gk. <i>mêsôs</i> , middle	meso-carp, meso-thorax
met-	Gk. <i>mêta</i> , after	met-empsychosis
meta-	Gk. <i>mêta</i> , after	meta-physics, -morphism
metalli-	Lat. <i>metallum</i> , gen. - <i>li</i> , metal ..	metalli-form, metalli-ferous
metall- metallo-	Gk. <i>metallon</i> , metal	metall-urgy, metallo-graphy
meteor- meteoro-	Gk. <i>mêteôrôs</i> , a meteor	meteor-ite, meteoro-logy
meth-	Gk. <i>mêta</i> (before - <i>h</i>), with ..	meth-[h]od
meth-	Gk. <i>methu</i> , wine	meth-ylene, meth-yl
metro-	Gk. <i>metron</i> , a measure	metro-nome, metro-polis
mezzo-	Ital. <i>mezzo</i> , middle	mezzo-tinto, mezzo-soprano
micro-	Gk. <i>mikros</i> , small	micro-scope, micro-cosm
milit- militi-	Lat. <i>miles</i> gen. <i>militis</i> , a soldier	milit-ary, militi-a
mill- mille-	Lat. <i>mille</i> , a thousand	mill-ennium, mille-pede
mio-	Gk. <i>meion</i> , less	mio-cene
mis-	Eng. <i>mis</i> -, wrong, out of place ..	mis-belief, mis-lay
mis-	Fr. <i>mes</i> -, evil	mis-chance, mis-chief
mis-	Lat. <i>mi[nu]s</i> , amiss, evil	mis-calculate, mis-fortune
mis-, miso-	Gk. <i>misco</i> , I hate	mis-anthope, miso-gyny
mod- modi-	Lat. <i>modus</i> gen. <i>modi</i> , measure ..	mod-ule, modi-fy
mole-	Lat. <i>moles</i> , a mass	mole-cule, mole-st
molli-	Lat. <i>mollis-culus</i> (<i>mollis</i> , soft)	moll-use
mon- mono-	Gk. <i>monôs</i> , only, one	mon-arch, mono-syllable
mon-	Eng. <i>môna</i> , the moon	Mon-day
mort-	Fr. <i>mort</i> , dead	mort-main, mort-gage
morti-	Lat. <i>mors</i> gen. <i>mortis</i> , death ..	morti-fy
Mosa-	Lat. <i>Mosa</i> , the Meuse (river) ..	mosa-saurus
multi- multi-	Lat. <i>multus</i> gen. <i>multi</i> , many ..	multi-angular, multi-form
muni-	Lat. <i>munus</i> , a gift	muni-ficent, muni-cipal
muni-	Lat. <i>munio</i> , I fortify	muni-ment
mur-, mus-	Lat. <i>mus</i> gen. <i>muris</i> , a mouse ..	mur-idae, mus-cle
mur- muri-	Lat. <i>murus</i> gen. <i>muri</i> , a wall ..	mur-al, muri-form
musco-	Lat. <i>muscus</i> , moss	musco-logy (<i>hybrid</i>)
mut-	Lat. <i>muto</i> , I change	mut-able
my-	Gk. <i>muo</i> , I close	my-ops
myce-	Gk. <i>mukês</i> , fungus	myce-[c]illium
myco-	Gk. <i>mukos</i> , fungus	myco-logy
myel-	Gk. <i>myelos</i> , spinal marrow ..	myel-itis
myl-	Gk. <i>mulos</i> , a mill	myl-odon
myo- myos-	Gk. <i>mus</i> gen. <i>muos</i> , a muscle ..	myo-logy, myos-itis
myri-	Gk. <i>myrios</i> , numberless	myri-ad, myri-acanthus
nau-, naus-	Gk. <i>navis</i> , a ship	nau-machia, naus-ea

		EXAMPLES.	
navi-	Lat. <i>navis</i> , a ship .. ..	..	navi-gate (i.e. [va]gari)
necro-	Gk. <i>nekros</i> , a dead body ..	..	necro-mancy, necro-logy
nectar- }	Lat. <i>nectar</i> gen. <i>nectāris</i>	..	nectar-ine, nectari-ferous
nectari- }			
neigh-	Eng. <i>neeth</i> , near .. ..	..	neigh-bour
neo-	Gk. <i>neos</i> , new .. ..	..	neo-logy, neo-phyte
nether-	Eng. <i>nither</i> , lower, down ..	..	nether-ly Nether-lands
neur- }	Gk. <i>neuron</i> , nerve .. ..	..	neur-algia, neuro-logy
neuro- }			
night-	Eng. <i>niht</i> .. ..	..	night-shade, night-mare
nitro-	Gk. <i>nitron</i> , nitre .. ..	..	nitro-gen, nitro-meter
nocti- }	Lat. <i>nox</i> gen. <i>noctis</i> .. ..	..	nocti-vagant, nocto-graph,
nocto- }			noctu-ary
noctu- }			
nomen- }	Lat. <i>nomen</i> gen. <i>nominis</i>	..	nomen-clature, nomin-al
nomin- }			
nomo-	Gk. <i>nomos</i> , law .. ..	..	nomo-graphy
non- }	Lat. <i>nona</i> , nine .. ..	..	non-illion, nona-gesimal
nona- }			
non-	Lat. <i>non</i> , not .. ..	..	non-sense, non-conformist
north-	Eng. <i>north</i> .. ..	..	north-ward, north-man
noso-	Gk. <i>nosos</i> , disease .. ..	..	nose-graphy, noso-logy
no-	Eng. <i>no</i> , not any .. ..	..	no-thing, no-body
notho-	Gk. <i>nothos</i> , bastard .. ..	..	notho-saurus
not-, noto-	Gk. <i>notos</i> , south .. ..	..	not-ornis, noto-therium
numismat-	{ Gk. <i>numisma</i> g. - <i>matos</i> , coin ..	{	numismat-ics, numismato-
numismato-			logy
nut-	Eng. <i>hnut</i> , a nut .. ..	..	nut-meg, nut-shell
O-	Irish (prefixed to men of "family")	..	O'Connell, O'Donovan
o-	Lat. <i>o-</i> for <i>ob</i> , away .. ..	..	o-mit
ob-	Lat. <i>ob</i> , against .. ..	..	ob-ject, ob-struct
oc-	Lat. <i>oc-</i> for <i>ob</i> (before -c) ..	..	oc-cur, oc-cupy
ochlo-	Gk. <i>oklos</i> , the mob .. ..	..	ochlo-crazy
oct-, octa-	Gk. <i>okta</i> , eight .. ..	..	oct-andria, octa-gon
oct-, octo-	Lat. <i>octo</i> , eight .. ..	..	oct-ennial, octo-syllable
octu-	Lat. <i>octo</i> , eight .. ..	..	octu-ple
od-, odo-	Gk. <i>hōdōs</i> , a way, a road ..	..	od-yle, odo-meter
odont- }	Gk. <i>odous</i> gen. <i>odontōs</i> .. ..	..	odont-algia, odonto-logy
odonto- }			
cen-, ceno-	Gk. <i>oinos</i> , wine .. ..	..	cen-anthic, ceno-thera
of-	Lat. <i>of</i> for <i>ob</i> (before f) ..	..	of-fend, of-fer
of-, off-	Eng. <i>of</i> , away from, from ..	..	of-fal, off-set
ole-	Lat. <i>olēum</i> , oil .. ..	..	ole-fiant, ole-ic
olig- }	Gk. <i>ollgōs</i> , a few .. ..	..	olig-archy, oligo-clase
oligo- }			
ombro-	Gk. <i>ombros</i> , a shower .. ..	..	ombro-meter
omni-	Lat. <i>omnis</i> , all .. ..	..	omni-scient, omni-potent
on-	Eng. <i>on</i> , upon, forth .. ..	..	on-slaught, on-wards
oneiro-	Gk. <i>oneiron</i> , a dream .. ..	..	oneiro-mancy
oner-	Lat. <i>onus</i> gen. <i>onēris</i> , a burden ..	..	oner-ary, oner-ous
onomat-	{ Gk. <i>onōma</i> g. <i>onōmātōs</i> , a name	{	onomat-ology, onomato-pœia
onomato-			
op-	Lat. <i>op-</i> for <i>ob</i> (before -p) ..	..	op-pose, op-press
oper-	}	}	oper-culum, opera-meter
opera-			
ophl-	}	}	ophi-cleide, ophio-mancy
ophio-			
ophthalm-	{ Gk. <i>ophthalmos</i> , the eye ..	{	ophthalm-odynia
ophthalamo-			ophthalmo-scope
opt-, opti-	Gk. <i>opt-ikos</i> , pertaining to sight	..	opt-ics, opti-graph
opto-	Gk. <i>optomat</i> , I see .. ..	..	opto-meter

		EXAMPLES.
organ- } organo- }	Gk. <i>orgānon</i> , an organ	organ-ic, organo-logy
ori- ori-, oro- or-, ori- ornith- } ornitho- }	Lat. <i>os</i> g. <i>oris</i> , the mouth, a gap .. Gk. <i>ōrōs</i> , <i>orēōs</i> , a mountain .. Fr. <i>or</i> , gold.. .. Gk. <i>ornis</i> gen. <i>ornithōs</i> , a bird ..	ori- <i>fice</i> ori-ganum, oro-logy or-molu, ori-flamme ornith-ichnite, ornitho-logy
oro- ortho- os- os- oss-, ossi- osteo- ostrac-	Gk. <i>oros</i> , a mountain Gk. <i>orthos</i> , right Lat. <i>os</i> - for <i>ob</i> (one example) .. Lat. <i>os</i> , a kiss Lat. <i>os</i> gen. <i>ossis</i> , a bone Gk. <i>osteon</i> , a bone Gk. <i>ostrakon</i> , a potsherd, an oys- ter (?)	oro-logy, oro-graphy ortho-graphy, ortho-doxy os-tensible os-cula, os-culate oss-eous, ossi-fy osteo-logy, osteo-graphy ostrac-ism, ostrac-ite
ostro- ot-, oto- ourano- out- ov-, ovi- over- ovo- ovu- ox-, oxy- ozo- ozono- }	Gothic <i>ostro</i> , eastern Gk. <i>ous</i> gen. <i>ōtōs</i> , the ear Gk. <i>ourānos</i> , the heavens Eng. <i>ūt</i> , out Lat. <i>ovum</i> gen. <i>ovi</i> Eng. <i>ōfer</i> , too much, above Gk. <i>ōn</i> Latinised (<i>o</i> [<i>v</i>]on), an egg .. Lat. <i>ovum</i> , an egg Gk. <i>oxus</i> , sharp Gk. <i>ōzō</i> , to smell [offensively] ..	ostro-Goth ot-itis, oto-scope ourano-graphy out-side, out-cast ov-ary, ovi-ferous over-do, over-come ovo-logy, ovo-viv[i]ous ovu-lite, ovu-le ox-ide, oxy-gen ozo-kerite, ozono-meter
pachy- pachyo- paci- pal-, palæ- palæo- pali- palin- } palim- } palim- } palmi- }	Gk. <i>pachus</i> , thick Gk. <i>pachus</i> gen. - <i>eos</i> , thick Lat. <i>pax</i> gen. <i>pacis</i> Gk. <i>palaios</i> , ancient Gk. <i>palaios</i> , ancient Gk. <i>palin</i> , again Gk. <i>palin</i> , again Lat. <i>palma</i> , a palm-tree.. .. (as if from <i>palmēcus</i> , <i>palma</i> palm) Lat. <i>palma</i> g. <i>palmātis</i> (the palm) Gk. <i>pas</i> , <i>pan</i> everything.. .. Gk. <i>Pan</i> gen. <i>Pānds</i> , the god Pan .. Lat. <i>panus</i> g. <i>pani</i> , a quill of yarn .. Lat. <i>panis</i> , bread Gk. <i>pas</i> , plu. <i>panta</i> all things .. Gk. <i>pas</i> gen. <i>pantos</i> , everything .. Gk. <i>para</i> , from, by itself, near .. Gk. <i>parallēōs</i> , parallel Lat. <i>par</i> gen. <i>paris</i> , equal Fr. <i>parler</i> , to speak For <i>patri</i> , Lat. <i>pater</i> , father Lat. <i>pars</i> gen. <i>partis</i> , part Fr. <i>passer</i> , to pass.. .. Lat. <i>paternus</i> , adj. of <i>pater</i> , father .. Gk. <i>pathōs</i> , suffering Lat. <i>pater</i> gen. <i>patris</i> , father } Gk. <i>pater</i> gen. <i>patros</i> }	pachy- <i>derm</i> , pachy- <i>pteris</i> pachyo- <i>pterus</i> paci- <i>fy</i> pal-ichthys, palæ-ontology palæo-saurus, palæo-logy pali-logy palin-drome, palim-psest palm-er, palmi-ferous palmac-ite, palmac-eous palmati-fid, palmati-partite pan-orama, pan-theism pan-ic, pano-phobia pani-cle pani-faction, pani-vorous panta-morphic panto-graph, panto-logy par-allax, para-graph parallelo-gram, -piped pari-syllable, pari-ty parl-ey, parl-our parri-cide part-y, parti-cipate pass-over, pass-port patern-al, patern-ity patho-logy, patho-geny patr-onymic, patri-mony pea-jacket pecto-lite pectin-al, pectini-form

	EXAMPLES.	
pector- } pectori- }	Lat. <i>pectus</i> g. <i>pectōris</i> , the chest	pector-al, pectori-loquy
ped-, pedo- }	Gk. <i>pais</i> gen. <i>paidos</i> , a child ..	ped-agogue, pedo-baptism
ped-, pedi- }	Lat. <i>pes</i> gen. <i>pēdis</i> , a foot ..	ped-al, pedi-ment
pedo- }	For <i>pedo-</i> , Gk. <i>pous</i> g. <i>pōdōs</i> , a foot	pedo-meter, pedo-mancy
pel- }	Lat. <i>pel-</i> , for <i>per</i> (one example)	pel-lucid
Pelopo- }	Gk. <i>Pelops</i> gen. <i>Pelōpōs</i> , Pelops	Pelopo-nesus
pen- }	Lat. <i>penē</i> , nearly, almost ..	pen-insula, pen-umbra
penn- }	Lat. <i>penna</i> gen. <i>pennæ</i> , a wing ..	penn-ule, penni-form
penni- }	Eng. <i>penig</i> , a penny	penny-worth, penny-wise
pent- }	Gk. <i>pente</i> , five	pent-andria, penta-gon
penta- }	Gk. <i>pentē[konta]</i> , fifty	pente-cost
per- }	Lat. <i>per</i> , through	per-ambulate, per-jure
per- }	Lat. <i>per</i> , intensive	per-suade, per-secute
per- }	(In <i>Chem.</i>) a maximum quantity	per-oxide, per-sulphate
peri- }	Gk. <i>peri</i> , round, near	peri-gee, peri-œd
petr- }	Lat. <i>petra</i> gen. <i>petræ</i> , a stone ..	petr-oleum, petri-fy
petri- }	Gk. <i>petrōs</i> , a stone, a rock ..	petro-graphy, petro-logy
petro- }	Fr. <i>petit</i> , little	petti-coat, petti-fogger
petti- }	Gk. <i>phanta[sma]</i> , a phantom ..	phanta-scope
phanta- }	Gk. <i>phantasma</i> , a phantom ..	phantasma-goria
phantas- }	Gk. <i>phantasma</i> g. <i>phantōs</i> ..	phantasmato-graphy
pharmaco- }	Gk. <i>pharmākōn</i> , medicine ..	pharmaco-poëia, -logy
phil- }	Gk. <i>philōs</i> , fond of	phil-anthropy, philo-logy
philo- }	Gk. <i>phōnē</i> gen. <i>phōnēs</i> , sound ..	phon-ics, phono-logy
phon- }	(as if from <i>phōnētikos</i> , <i>phōnē</i>) ..	phonet-ic
phonet- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phos-phorus, photo-graphy
phos- }	Gk. <i>phosphōrōs</i> , phosphorus ..	phosph-ate, phosphor-ite
photo- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phot-opsy, photo-sphere
phosphor- }	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phot-opsy, photo-sphere
phren- }	Gk. <i>phrēn</i> gen. <i>phrēnos</i> , mind ..	phren-sy, phreno-logy
phreno- }	Gk. <i>phullon</i> , a leaf	phyllo-gen, phyllo-pod
phyllo- }	Gk. <i>phusis</i> , <i>phusēs</i>	phys-ics, physio-logy
phys- }	Gk. <i>phusa</i> gen. <i>phusēs</i> , a puff ..	physo-grade
physio- }	Gk. <i>phuton</i> , a plant	phyt-elephas, phyto-logy
phyto- }	Eng. <i>piga</i>	pig-sty, pig-tail
pig- }	Lat. <i>pinus</i> , a pine-tree	pin-y, pin-ite
pin- }	Lat. <i>pinna</i> gen. <i>-æ</i> , a wing ..	pinn-ate, pinni-ped
pinni- }	Lat. <i>pinnatus</i> gen. <i>-ti</i> , winged ..	pinnati-ped, pinnati-fid
pinnati- }	Lat. <i>piscis</i> , a fish	pisci-form, pisci-culture
pisci- }	Gk. <i>plax</i> gen. <i>plākōs</i> , scaly ..	placo-derm, placo-ganoid
placo- }	Lat. <i>planus</i> gen. <i>plani</i>	plani-sphere, plani-metry
plani- }	Lat. <i>planus</i> gen. <i>plani</i>	plano-concave, plano-convex
plano- }	Gk. <i>platus</i> , broad	platy-crinite, platys-omus
platy- }	Gk. <i>pleion</i> , more	pleio-cene
pleio- }	Lat. <i>plenus</i> gen. <i>pleni</i> , full ..	plen-ary, pleni-potentiary
plen- }	Gk. <i>plēon</i> , too much	pleon-asm
pleni- }	Gk. <i>plēsios</i> , near	plesio-saurus, -morphous
pleo- }		
plesio- }		

	EXAMPLES.		
pleur- }	Gk. <i>pleuron</i> , side, rib	pleur-itis, pleuro-carpus	
pleuro- }	Gk. <i>pleion</i> , full	plio-saurus, plio-cene	
plio- }	Lat. <i>plus</i> , more	plu-perfect	
plur- }	Lat. <i>plus</i> gen. <i>pluris</i> , more ..	plur-al, pluri-partite	
pluri- }	Lat. <i>Pluto</i> gen. <i>Plutonis</i> ..	Plutoni-an	
Plutoni- }	Gk. <i>pneuma</i> gen. <i>pneumatos</i> , air, spirit, breath	pneumat-ics, pneumato-logy	
pneumat- }	Gk. <i>pneumon</i> , lungs	pneumo-gastric, -thorax	
pneumo- }	Ital. <i>poco</i> , somewhat, rather ..	poco-piano, poco-curante	
poco- }	Gk. <i>pous</i> gen. <i>podos</i> , a foot ..	pod-agra, podo-phyllum	
pod-, podo- }	Lat. <i>polaris</i> , polar	polar-ise, polari-scope	
polar- }	Gk. <i>pōlēmōs</i> , war	polem-arch, polem-scop	
polemi- }	Gk. <i>pōlus</i> , many	poly-anthus, poly-gon	
polemo- }	Lat. <i>pomum</i> gen. <i>pomi</i> , apple ..	pom-ade, pomi-ferous	
poly- }	Fr. <i>pomme</i> , apple	pome-granate, pome-citron	
pom- }	Lat. <i>pomum</i> gen. <i>pomi</i> , apple ..	pomo-logy	
pomi- }	Lat. <i>pons</i> gen. <i>pontis</i> , a bridge ..	pont-age, ponti-fex	
pome- }	Lat. <i>porro</i> , forwards	por-tend	
pomo- }	Fr. <i>pour</i> , for, by	por-trait	
pont- }	Lat. <i>porta</i> , a gate	port-cullis, port-er	
ponti- }	Fr. <i>porte</i> ; Lat. <i>porto</i> , to carry ..	port-able, port-manteau	
por- }	Eng. <i>port</i> ; Lat. <i>portus</i> , a harbour	port-reve, Port-land	
por- }	Lat. <i>post</i> , subsequent to, later on	post-pone, post-obit	
port- }	Lat. <i>præ</i> , before	pre-cede, pre-judge	
post- }	Lat. <i>præter</i> , more than, aside ..	preter-natural, preter-mit	
pre- }	Lat. <i>primus</i> , first	prim-eval, prim-rose	
pre- }	Lat. <i>primus</i> , first	primo-geniture	
prim- }	Ital. <i>primo</i> , fem. <i>prima</i> , first ..	primo-buffo, prima-donna	
primo- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , quasi, assistant ..	pro-consul, pro-noun	
pro- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , in front, forth ..	pro-boscis, pro-duce	
pro- }	Gk. <i>pro</i> , previous, before ..	pro-legomena, pro-chronism	
pro- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , before one, conspicuous	prod-igal, prod-igious	
prod- }	Gk. <i>prōs</i> , before	pros-ody, pros-opopæia	
pros- }	Gk. <i>prôtēs</i> , chief, first	prot-ornis, proto-type	
prot- }	Gk. <i>prôtēs</i> , chief	protho-notary	
proto- }	Gk. <i>psalmos</i> , psalm	psalm-ist, psalmo-graphy	
protho- }	Gk. <i>pseudēs</i> gen. <i>pseudōs</i> , false ..	pseud-onym, pseudo-prophet	
(for	Gk. <i>psuchē</i> , the soul	psycho-logy, psycho-mancy	
proto-)	Gk. <i>psychros</i> , cold	psychro-meter	
psalm- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	pter-ichthys, ptero-dactyl	
psalmo- }	Gk. <i>ptērus</i> gen. <i>pterūgos</i> , a wing	pteryg-otus, pterygo-id	
pseud- }	Lat. <i>pulmo</i> gen. <i>pulmōnis</i> , lungs	pulmo-grade, pulmon-ary,	
pseudo- }	Lat. <i>pulsus</i> , the pulse	pulmoni-fer	
psycho- }	Lat. <i>pulvis</i> gen. <i>pulvērīs</i> , dust ..	puls-ate	
psycho- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , beforehand, forth ..	pulver-ise, pulver-ous	
psychro- }		pur-pose, pur-sue	
pter- }			
ptero- }			
pteryg- }			
pterygo- }			
pulmo- }			
pulmon- }			
pulmoni- }			
puls- }			
pulver- }			
pur- (for			
pro)			

		EXAMPLES.
pur-	Fr. <i>pour</i> , on, off, away ..	pur-chase, pur-loin
pur-	Lat. <i>parum</i> , somewhat ..	pur-blind
puri-	Lat. <i>purus</i> gen. <i>puri</i> , pure ..	puri-fy
puri-	Lat. <i>pus</i> gen. <i>puris</i> , pus..	puri-form
pycn- }	Gk. <i>puknos</i> , thick ..	pycn-odont, pycno-style
pycno- }	Gk. <i>pur</i> gen. <i>puros</i> , fire ..	pyr-ope, pyro-technic
pyr-, pyro- }	Gk. <i>purêlôs</i> , fiery heat ..	pyret-ics, pyreto-logy
pyret- }	Lat. <i>quadra</i> , a square ..	quadr-angle
quadr- }	Lat. <i>quadrus</i> gen. <i>quadri</i> , four..	quadri-dentate, quadru-ped
quadru- }	Lat. <i>qualis</i> , such as, like ..	quali-fy
quali- }	Lat. <i>quantus</i> gen. <i>quantî</i> , much ..	quantî-fy
quart- }	Lat. <i>quartus</i> , fourth ..	quart-er
quatern- }	Lat. <i>quaterni</i> , by four ..	quatern-ary, quatern-ity
quatre- }	Fr. <i>quatre</i> , four ..	quatre-foil
quin- }	Lat. <i>quinque</i> , five..	quin-decemviri, quin-decagon
quinq- }	Lat. <i>quinque</i> , five ..	quinq-angular, quinque-partite
quint- }	Lat. <i>quintus</i> , fifth ..	quint-essence, quintu-ple
quintu- }	Fr. <i>quint</i> ; Lat. <i>centum</i> , a hundred	quint-al (a cwt.)
radi- }	Lat. <i>radius</i> gen. <i>radii</i> , a ray ..	radi-ate, radio-lite
radio- }	Lat. <i>radix</i> gen. <i>radicis</i> , a root ..	radic-ate, radic-al
radic- }	Lat. <i>ramus</i> gen. <i>rami</i> , a branch.	ram-ous, rami-fy
ram- }	Lat. <i>rarus</i> , rare ..	rare-fy
rami- }	Lat. <i>ratus</i> gen. <i>rati</i> , firm ..	rati-fy
rare- }	Lat. <i>ratio</i> gen. <i>rationis</i> , reason	ration-al
ration- }	Lat. <i>re</i> -, again, back ..	re-verse, re-animate
re- }	(Added to Teutonic words: as re-open, re-build)	
re- }	Lat. <i>res</i> , matter, affairs ..	re-public
rect- }	Lat. <i>rectus</i> gen. <i>recti</i> ..	rect-angle, recti-fy
recti- }	Lat. <i>rex</i> gen. <i>regis</i> , a king ..	reg-al
reg- }	Seven examples ..	red-eem, red-olent
red- (for re-) }	Eng. <i>hêr[an]</i> , to raise oneself [in the air] ..	rere-mouse
rere- }	Fr. <i>arrière</i> , behind ..	rere-dos [or rear-dos]
rere- }	Lat. <i>retro</i> -, backwards ..	retro-grade, retro-spect
retro- }	Gk. <i>rhinos</i> , the nose ..	rhin-encephalic, rhino-ceros
rhin- }	Gk. <i>rhiza</i> gen. <i>rhizês</i> , a root ..	rhiz-anth, rhizo-pod
rhino- }	Gk. <i>rhôdôn</i> , a rose ..	rhod-anthe, rhodo-dendron
rhizo- }	Lat. <i>risus</i> , a laugh ..	risi-ble
rhodo- }	Lat. <i>rivus</i> , a bank, a river ..	riv-al, riv-er
risi- }	Lat. <i>rota</i> gen. <i>rotæ</i> , a wheel ..	rota-lite, roti-fer
riv- }	Lat. <i>ruber</i> , red ..	rub-eola, rubi-cund
rota-, roti- }	Lat. <i>rubellus</i> , reddish ..	rubel-lite
rub- }	Lat. <i>rubigo</i> gen. <i>rubiginis</i> , rust	rubigin-ous
rubi- }	Lat. <i>rus</i> gen. <i>ruris</i> , the country	rus[t]-ic, rur-al
rubigin- }	s-ample, s-scarce, s-corch; for extra, s-tray	
rus- }	Lat. <i>sacer</i> gen. <i>sacri</i> , sacred ..	sacri-fice, sacri-lego
s- for ex- }	Lat. <i>sal</i> gen. <i>salis</i> , salt ..	sal-ary, sali-ferous
sacri- }	Lat. <i>salsus</i> gen. <i>salsi</i> ..	salsi-fy
sal-, sali- }		
salsi- }		

	EXAMPLES.			
salut-	Lat. <i>salus</i> gen. <i>salutis</i> .. ..	..	..	salut-ary
salv-	Lat. <i>salvus</i> , safe .. ..	..	..	salv-able
sam-	Eng. <i>sam</i> , half; Lat. <i>semi</i> .. ..	..	..	sam-blind
sancti- sanctu- }	Lat. <i>sanctus</i> gen. <i>sancti</i> , sacred			sancti-fy, sanctu-ary
sand- (for sam) }	Eng. <i>sam</i> , half .. ..	..	..	sand-blind
sangui- sanguini- }	Lat. <i>sanguis</i> gen. <i>sanguinis</i> , blood .. ..	..	..	sanguif-erous, sanguini-ous
sans-	Fr. <i>sans</i> , without .. ..	..	..	sans-culotte
sapon-	Lat. <i>sapo</i> gen. <i>sapōnis</i> .. ..	..	..	sapon-aceous, sapon-ule
sapor- sapor- }	Lat. <i>sapor</i> gen. <i>sapōris</i> , flavour.			sapor-ous, sapor-ific
sarc- sarco- }	Gk. <i>sarx</i> gen. <i>sarkos</i> , flesh .. ..	..	..	sarc-asm, sarco-logy
sati-, satis- satur- }	Lat. <i>satis</i> , enough .. ..	..	..	sati-ate, satis-fy
Satur-	Lat. <i>satur</i> , full .. ..	..	..	satur-ate
sauc- sauro- }	Eng. <i>Seater</i> , a deity so called .. ..	..	..	Satur-day
saur- sauro- }	Gk. <i>sauros</i> , a lizard .. ..	..	..	saur-ichthus, sauro-pus
saxi-	Lat. <i>saxum</i> , gen. <i>saxi</i> , a rock, a stone .. ..	..	..	saxi-cavous, saxi-frago
schismat- schizo- (for schisto-)	Gk. <i>schisma</i> g. <i>schismatos</i> , schism			schismat-ic
scio-	Gk. <i>schistos</i> , cleft, cloven .. ..	..	..	schizo-pod
scle[r]- sclero- }	Gk. <i>skia</i> gen. <i>skiās</i> , shadow .. ..	..	..	scio-mancy
scler- scler- }	Gk. <i>sklēros</i> , hard .. ..	..	..	scler[er]-retinite, sclero-derm
se-	Gk. <i>sklērotēs</i> , hardness .. ..	..	..	sclerot-ic
sed-	Lat. <i>se</i> (<i>scorsum</i>), out of, from, off			se-cede, se-clude
seismo-	Lat. <i>sed</i> - for <i>se</i> - (one example) .. ..	..	..	sed-ition
selen- seleno- }	Gk. <i>seismos</i> , earthquake .. ..	..	..	seismo-graph, seismo-scope
self-	Gk. <i>selēnē</i> , the moon .. ..	..	..	selen-ite, seleno-graphy
sema-	Eng. <i>self</i> , one's proper person .. ..	..	..	self-taught, self-will
semeio-	Gk. <i>sema</i> , sign, signal .. ..	..	..	sema-phere
semi-	Gk. <i>semeios</i> , a sign, a symptom .. ..	..	..	semeio-logy
sen- (for seven)	Lat. <i>semi</i> , half .. ..	..	..	semi-colon, semi-acid
sens- sensu- }	Eng. <i>seven</i> , seven .. ..	..	..	sen-night, sen-nit
sept- septi- }	Lat. <i>sensus</i> , sense .. ..	..	..	sens-ible, sensu-al
septem- septen- }	Lat. <i>septem</i> , <i>septi</i> - seven .. ..	..	..	sept-ennial, septi-lateral
sept- septi- }	Lat. <i>septem</i> , seven .. ..	..	..	Septem-ber, septen-ate
septu- sesqui- }	Lat. <i>septum</i> gen. <i>septi</i> , a fold .. ..	..	..	sept-ate, septi-form
set-, seti-	Lat. <i>septem</i> , <i>septu</i> - seven (1 exam.)			septu-ple
sex-	Lat. <i>sesqui</i> , one-and-a-half .. ..	..	..	sesqui-bromide, .pedalian
sex-	Lat. <i>seta</i> gen. <i>setæ</i> , a bristle .. ..	..	..	set-ose, seti-ferous
sexti-	Lat. <i>sex</i> , six .. ..	..	..	sex-ennial
sextu-	Lat. <i>sextus</i> gen. <i>sexti</i> , six .. ..	..	..	sext-illion, sext-ile
sharp-	Lat. <i>sextus</i> , six .. ..	..	..	sextu-ple
she-	Eng. <i>searp</i> , sharp .. ..	..	..	sharp-set, sharp-en
she-	Eng. <i>seo</i> (a gender word, female)			she-wolf, she-bear
shod-	Eng. <i>schir</i> , a county .. ..	..	..	she-riff
sidere-	Past part. of <i>shed</i> , to throw off .. ..	..	..	shodd-y
sider- sidero- }	Lat. <i>sidus</i> gen. <i>sideris</i> , a star .. ..	..	..	sidere-al
	Gk. <i>siderōs</i> , iron .. ..	..	..	sider-ite, sidero-scope

		EXAMPLES.
sign- }	Lat. <i>signum</i> gen. <i>signi</i> , a sign ..	sign-al, signi-fy
signi- }		
silic- }	Lat. <i>silex</i> gen. <i>silicis</i> , flint ..	silic-ate, silici-calcareous
silici- }		
simpli- }	Lat. <i>simplex</i> gen. <i>simplicis</i> ,	
simplici- }	simple	simpli-fy, simplici-ty
sin-, sine- }	Lat. <i>sine</i> , without	sin-cere, sine-cure
so- (sub) }	Through the French	so-journ
soci- }	Lat. <i>socius</i> g. <i>socii</i> , a companion	soci-al, socio-logy
socio- }		
sol- }	Lat. <i>sol</i> , the sun	sol-ar, sol-stice
sol- }	Lat. <i>solus</i> gen. <i>soli</i> , alone	sol-loquy, soli-pod
solid- }	Lat. <i>solidus</i> , whole, solid	solid-ungulous
somn- }	Lat. <i>somnum</i> gen. <i>somni</i> , sleep ..	somn-ambulist, somni-ferous
somni- }		
soni- }	Lat. <i>sonus</i> gen. <i>soni</i> , a sound ..	soni-ferous
sono- }	Lat. <i>sonus</i> , a sound	sono-meter
sonor- }	Lat. <i>sonor</i> gen. <i>sonoris</i> , noise ..	sonor-ous, sonori-fic
sonori- }		
soph- }	Gk. <i>sophos</i> , wise	soph-ist, soph-ism
sopori- }	Lat. <i>sopor</i> gen. <i>soporis</i> , sleep ..	sopori-fic
speci- }	Lat. <i>species</i> , appearance, species	speci-al, speci-fy
spectro- }	Lat. <i>spectrum</i> , a spectrum	spectro-scope, spectro-logy
spher- }	Gk. <i>sphaira</i> g. <i>sphairas</i> , a sphere	spher-ics, sphero-meter
sphero- }		
spin- }	Lat. <i>spina</i> gen. <i>spinæ</i> , a thorn ..	spin-ose, spini-ferous
spini- }		
spirit- }	Lat. <i>spiritus</i> , spirit	spirit-less, spiritu-al
spiritu- }		
spiro- }	Lat. <i>spiro</i> , I breathe	spiro-meter
splanchn- }	Gk. <i>splanchnon</i> , the viscera ..	splanchn-ic, splanchno-logy
splanchno- }		
spor- }	Gk. <i>sporos</i> , a spore	spor-ule
sporid- }	Gk. <i>sporos</i> g. <i>sporidos</i> , a spore ..	sporid-ium, sporo-carp
sporo- }		
staphyl- }	Gk. <i>staphylê</i> , a bunch of grapes	staphyl-oma, staphylo-raphy
staphylo- }		
star- }	Span. <i>estri</i> , the right-hand side ..	star-board
stear- }	Gk. <i>stear</i> gen. <i>steatos</i> , suet	stear-line, steat-ite
steat- }		
steneo- }	Gk. <i>stenos</i> , thin, small	steneo-saurus, steno-graphy
(for steno-)		
stentor- }	Gk. <i>stentôr</i> gen. <i>stentôros</i> , a	
stentoro- }	Stentor	stentor-ian, stentoro-phonic
step- }	Eng. <i>steop</i> , orphan, bereft	step-son, step-mother
stereo- }	Gk. <i>stereos</i> , solid	stereo-type, stereo-scope
stetho- }	Gk. <i>stethos</i> , the breast, the chest	stetho-scope, stetho-meter
stom- }		
stoma- }	Gk. <i>stoma</i> , the mouth	stom-ate, stoma-pod
strati- }	Lat. <i>stratum</i> gen. <i>strati</i> , a layer	strati-fy, strati-form
strato- }	Gk. <i>stratos</i> , an army	strato-cracy
straw- }	Eng. <i>streaw</i> , straggling	straw-berry
stulti- }	Lat. <i>stultus</i> gen. <i>stulti</i> , foolish,	
	a fool	stulti-fy
sub- }	Lat. <i>sub</i> , under, inferior	sub-side, sub-editor
	(Added to Teutonic words as:	sub-writer, sub-worker)
sub- }	(in Chem.) the article named	
	inferior to the base	sub-carburet
subter- }	Lat. <i>subter</i> , underneath, under-	
	hand	subter-fuge
suc- }	Lat. <i>suc-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -c) ..	suc-ceed, suc-cumb

		EXAMPLES.
suf-	Lat. <i>suf-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -f) ..	suf-fer, suf-fix
sug-	Lat. <i>sug-</i> for <i>sub</i> (one example)	sug-gest
sui-	Lat. <i>sui</i> , oneself ..	sui-cide
sulph- }	Lat. <i>sulphur</i> gen. <i>sulphūris</i> ,	
sulpho- }	<i>sulphur</i> ..	sulph-uret, sulpho-vinio
sum-	Lat. <i>sum-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -m) ..	sum-mon
sumptu-	Lat. <i>sumptus</i> , expense ..	sumptu-ary
sup-	Lat. <i>sup-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -p) ..	sup-pose, sup-port
super-	Lat. <i>super</i> , over, above, extra ..	super-abound, super-cargo
sur-	Fr. <i>sur-</i> (Lat. <i>super</i>), over ..	sur-base, sur-mount
sur- (for cir-)	Lat. <i>circum</i> , around, about ..	sur-round
sur-	Lat. <i>sur-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -r) ..	sur-render, sur-rogate
sur-	Lat. <i>sur-</i> for <i>super</i> , over, beyond	sur-plice, sur-face
sus-	Lat. <i>sus-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -c, -s, -p, -t) (Only one example of each, the other two are)	sus-ceptible and su[s]-spect
sword-	Eng. <i>sword</i> , a sword ..	sword-play, sword-stick
syc-	Gk. <i>sukos</i> , a fig ..	syc-more, syc-phant
syl-	Gk. <i>sul-</i> for <i>sun</i> , with ..	syl-logism
sym-	Gk. <i>sum-</i> for <i>sun</i> (before -b, -m, -p)	sym-metry, sym-pathy
syn-	Gk. <i>sun</i> , with ..	syn-onym, syn-opsis
sy-	Gk. <i>sun</i> (before -s, -z) ..	sy-stole, sy-zygy
tanto-	Gk. <i>to auto</i> , the same ..	tauto-logy, tauto-phony
taxi-	Gk. <i>taxis</i> , arrangement ..	taxi-dermy
tax-	Lat. <i>taxis</i> gen. <i>taxis</i> , a yew-tree	taxi-ite
taxo-	Gk. <i>taxis</i> g. <i>taxis</i> , classification	taxo-nomy
techn- }	Gk. <i>techné</i> , art ..	techn-ic, techno-logy
techno- }		
tel-, tele-	Gk. <i>tele</i> , far distant ..	tel-erpeton, tele-scope
teleo-	Gk. <i>téléos</i> , perfect, the end ..	teleo-saurus, teleo-logy
tempor-	Lat. <i>tempus</i> gen. <i>tempōris</i> , time	tempor-al, tempor-ise
tenaci-	Lat. <i>tenax</i> gen. <i>tenācis</i> , adhesive	tenaci-ous
tenebr-	Lat. <i>tenebræ</i> , darkness ..	tenebr-ous
ter-	Lat. <i>ter</i> (in <i>Chem.</i>), three atoms of the substance named, gene- rally refers to the negative constituent ter-acetate [of lead] ("Ter-acetate of lead = 3 atoms of acetic acid to 1 oxide of lead" "Tris-acetate of lead = 1 atom of acetic acid to 3 oxide of lead")	tergi-versation, tergi-ferous
tergi-	Lat. <i>tergum</i> gen. <i>tergi</i> , the back	
terr- }	Lat. <i>terra</i> gen. <i>terræ</i> , earth ..	terr-aqueous, terri-genous
terri- }		
terri- (for terrori-)	{ Lat. <i>terror</i> gen. <i>terroris</i> , terror	terri-fy, terri-ble
testi-	Lat. <i>testis</i> , a witness ..	testi-fy, testi-mony
tetr- }	Gk. <i>tetra</i> , four ..	tetr-arch, tetra-gon
tetra- }		
thau-	Gk. <i>thau</i> gen. <i>thau-mōtos</i> ,	
thau-	a marvel ..	thau-ma-trope, thau-mat-urgus
thec- }	Gk. <i>theké</i> , a sheath ..	thec-odont, theca-phore
theca- }		
the-, theo-	Gk. <i>theos</i> , god ..	the-ist, theo-logy
therm- }	Gk. <i>thermos</i> , heat ..	therm-al, thermo-meter
thermo- }		
thorough-	Eng. <i>thuruh</i> , through ..	thorough-fare, thorough-bred
thuri-	Lat. <i>thus</i> g. <i>thuris</i> , frankincense	thuri-fer, thuri-ble
Thurs-	Eng. <i>Thor</i> g. <i>Thores</i> , a Scand. god	Thurs-day
to-	Eng. adverbial prefix ..	to-day, to-morrow
Tom-	A gender word (male) ..	Tom-cat, tom-tit
tom-	big, awkward ..	tom-toe, tom-fool
tox-	Gk. <i>toxikōn</i> , poison ..	tox-odon, toxico-logy
toxico- }		

		EXAMPLES.
tracheli-	Gk. <i>trachelōs</i> , the neck or throat	tracheli-pod
	("Tracheli-poda" ought to be)	trachelo-poda)
trach- } tracheo- }	Gk. <i>tracheia</i> , the wind-pipe ..	trach-itis, tracheo-tomy
trade-	Eng. <i>tredde</i> , a beat, a tread ..	trade-wind
tra-	Lat. <i>tra-</i> for <i>trans</i> , across ..	tra-montane, tra-duce
traf-	Lat. <i>traf-</i> for <i>trans</i> (before <i>-f</i>) ..	traf-lic
trag-	Gk. <i>tragos</i> , a goat ..	trag-edy (for <i>trag-ody</i>)
tran-	Lat. <i>tran-</i> for <i>trans</i> (before <i>-s</i>) ..	tran-scribe, tran-sept
trans-	Lat. <i>trans</i> , across, elsewhere ..	trans-fer, trans-plant
tres-	Romance (Lat. <i>trans</i>) ..	tres-pass
tri-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , three (in <i>Chem.</i>), it denotes three atoms. It gene- rally refers to the positive constituent <i>tris</i> -acetate ("Tris-acetate of lead" = 1 atom of acetic acid to 3 oxide of lead) ("Ter-acetate of lead" = 3 atoms of acetic acid to 1 oxide of lead)	
trigono-	Gk. <i>trigōnōn</i> , a triangle ..	trigono-metry, -carpon
tri-, triph-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , three ..	tri-phyllous, triph-thong
tris-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , thrice ..	tris-agion, tris-megistus
turn-	Eng. <i>tyrn</i> [an], to turn ..	turn-stile, turn-coat
tur-	Eng. <i>tur</i> , round ..	tur-nip
twi-	Eng. <i>twēon</i> , doubtful ..	twi-light
typ-, typo-	Gk. <i>typos</i> , type ..	typ-ic, typo-graphy
Udo- (for hudo-)	Gk. <i>hudor</i> , water ..	udo-meter (for <i>hydo</i> -meter)
ultra-	Lat. <i>ultra</i> , beyond ..	ultra-montane, ultra-radical
umbr-	Lat. <i>umbra</i> , a shadow ..	umbr-age, umbr-ella
un-	Eng. <i>un-</i> , not, back ..	un-true, un-wind
un-, uni-	Lat. <i>unus</i> gen. <i>unius</i> , one ..	un-animous, uni-corn
under-	Eng. <i>under</i> , beneath, inferior ..	under-ground, -secretary
und-ul-	Lat. <i>und-ula</i> , <i>unda</i> , a wave ..	undul-ate
ungu- } ungul- }	Lat. <i>unguis</i> , a nail, a hoof ..	ungu-al, ungui-form
uni-	Lat. <i>unus</i> gen. <i>unius</i> , one ..	uni-form, uni-son
up-	Eng. <i>up</i> , high, over ..	up-lands, up-set
	(Prefixed to nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.)	
usque-	Irish <i>uisge</i> , water ..	usque-baugh
usu-	Lat. <i>usus</i> , use ..	usu-fruct, usu-al
ut-, utt-	Eng. <i>ut</i> , out ..	ut-most, utt-er
uxori-	Lat. <i>uxor</i> gen. <i>uxoris</i> , spouse ..	uxori-ous

SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS.

(By permission from Dr. Brewer's "Prefixes and Suffixes.")

The part in brackets [] is either the vinculum of a suit or an accidental part of the termination. It is displayed in this list for three reasons: (1) because the general reader will more easily find the termination he seeks for by having it written out in full; (2) because it very often affects the suffix with "a new shade of meaning:" thus *[-tr]ess* is more than a mere female like *-ess* (in "*Hon-ess*"), as the *tr* denotes that the word is not only female but a female agent; and (3) it guides to a declension, conjugation, and sometimes even to a language.

-a	Romance	..	Noun, denotes a woman	donn-aunt-a
-a	Lat.	..	Noun, (in <i>Bot.</i>) a genus	scabiosa, achillea-a
-[a]ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> ;			
	Eng. <i>abal</i>	..	Adj., able to be, fit to be	eat-[a]ble, culp-[a]ble

(The "a," in words from the *Lat.*, denotes that the verb to which this suffix is joined is of the first conj., but the rule is very rarely observed. Words of other conj. take "-ible" instead. English verbs take only "-able.")

-[a]c	Lat. -[a]c-us;		Adjectival Noun, pos-	
	Gk. -[a]k-os		sessed of ..	demoni[a]
-[a]ce	Lat. -[a]x, gen			
	-cis, -[a]c-ius,		Noun, made of, pro-	
	-tia, -cia, -cius		duced from..	terr-[a]men-[a]ce
-[a]ceæ	Lat. -[a]ceæ	..	Noun, (in <i>Bot.</i>) an order	amaranth-[a]ceæ
-[a]ceous	Lat. -[a]ceus	..	Adj., from a concrete	sapon-i-a-cus, argil-
			noun ..	[a]ceous
-[a]che	Lat. -aceus; Ital.			
	-accio..	..	Noun ..	moust-[a]che
-[a]cious	Lat. [a]x g. -cis		Adj., from an abstract	
			noun ..	aud-[a]cious, ten-
-[a]cious	Lat. -[a]tios-us,		Adj., from an abstract	[a]cious
	-[a]cios-us	..	noun ..	grati-o-s, spaci-ous
-[a]c-ity	Lat. -[a]c-itas	..	Abstract noun*	audia-civ, ten[a]c-ity
-[a]c-le	Lat. -[a]c-ul-um	..	Noun, diminutive	tabe-a-cle
-[a]c-le	Lat. -[a]c-il-um..	..	Noun, instrument, place	rece-ss-a-cle, or [a]c-le
-[a]c-y	Lat. -[a]t-ia,			
	-[a]c-ia	..	Abstract noun*	fall-[a]c-y, effe-c-[a]c-y
-[a]cy	Gk. -[a]kia; Lat.			
	-ia, -cia	..	Noun, office, rank	cur-[a]cy, rap-[a]cy

(*"-cy" denotes rank, office, jurisdiction, but "-y" denotes, the arts: as *apostasy*, *minstrel-sy*.)

* "Abstract nouns" are those which are formed from adjectives: as *audacity* from "*vital*," *constancy* from "*constant*," *audacity* from "*audacious*," *constancy* from "*constant*."

-ad	Gk. <i>-as g. -ad-os</i>	Noun, the concrete of an idea	mon-ad
-ade	Fr. <i>-ade</i> ; Lat. <i>-atus</i>	Noun, concocted, made	lemon-ade, palis-ado
-ade	Fr. <i>-ade</i> ; Lat. <i>-ades</i>	Verb, to use, to employ	cannon-ade
-[a]dæ	Gk. <i>-[ai]des</i>	Noun, a family, a group	sepi-[a]dæ
-age	Lat. <i>agere</i> , to do	Noun, a trade, a thing done	broker-age, marri-age
-age	Fr. <i>-age</i>	Noun, collective, season of	assembl-age, vint-age
<i>(Added also to Teutonic nouns: as "till-age," "cott-age," "bond-age.")</i>			
-age	Fr. <i>-age</i>	Noun, condition, duty	vassal-age, hom-age
-[aig]n	Lat. thro' the Fr. <i>[ag]ne</i>	Noun, characterised ..	camp-[aig]n
-[ai]n	Lat. <i>-[a]n-us</i> , } <i>-[a]n-is</i>	Noun, office, rank (good or bad)	capt-[ai]n, vill-[a]n
-[ai]n	Lat. thro' the Fr. <i>[ag]ne</i>	Noun, characterised ..	mount-[ai]n
-[a]l	Lat. <i>-[a]l-is</i>	Adj. from a noun ..	vit-[a]l, music-[a]l
-[a]l	Lat. <i>-[a]l-us</i>	Adjectival noun ..	gener-[a]l, crimin-[a]l
-al	Lat. <i>-al-us, um</i>	Noun	met-al
-[a]l-ity	Lat. <i>-[a]l-itas</i>	Abstract noun, state ..	vit-[a]l-ity
-[a]n	Lat. <i>-[a]n-us</i>	Adj., belonging to ..	veter-[a]n, public-[a]n
-an	Lat. <i>-an-us</i>	Adjectival noun ..	Rom-an, equestri-an
-ana	Lat. <i>-ana</i>	Noun (<i>plu.</i>), things pertaining to	Johnsoni-ana
-[a]nce	Lat. <i>-[a]ns gen. -ntis, -[a]ntia</i>	} Verbal noun, act of, state of	vigil-[a]nce
<i>(Also joined to Teutonic words: as "forbear-ance," "hinder-ance.")</i>			
-[a]n-cy	Lat. <i>-[a]ns</i> , } <i>-[a]ntia</i>	} Abstract noun, state of	mendic-[a]n-cy, pli-[a]n-cy
-[a]nd	Lat. <i>-[a]nd-us</i>	Noun, to be done ..	multiple-[a]nd
-[a]ne	Lat. <i>-[a]nus</i>	Adj., belonging to ..	hum-[a]ne
-[a]nt	Lat. <i>-[a]ns gen. -nt-is</i>	Participial noun, agent	inform-[a]nt
-[a]nt	Lat. <i>-[a]ns, &c.</i>	Participial noun, state	verd-[a]nt
-ar	Norse <i>-ar-er</i> ; Lat. <i>-[a]r-ius</i>	Noun, agent	begg-ar, registr-[a]r
-[a]r	Lat. <i>-[a]r-is</i>	Adj., pertaining to ..	vulg-[a]r
-ard	Eng. <i>hard</i>	Noun, one of a class ..	drunk-ard, dull-ard
-art	Eng. <i>hard</i>	Noun, one of a class ..	bragg-art, sweet-heart
-[a]ry	Lat. <i>-[a]ri-us</i>	Noun, one of a craft ..	lapid-[a]ry, statu-[a]ry
-[a]ry	Lat. <i>-[a]ri-um</i>	Noun, a dépôt, adapted or set apart for }	libr-[a]ry, gran-[a]ry, sanctu-[a]ry, sal-[a]ry
-[a]ry	Lat. <i>-[a]ri-us</i>	Adj., relating to ..	liter-[a]ry, second-[a]ry
-[a]ism	Gk. <i>-[a]sm-os</i>	Noun, state	enthusi-[a]ism, pleon-[a]ism
-ass	Fr. <i>-asse</i>	Noun, made of	cuir-ass, (cuir, leather)
-aster	Fr. <i>-astre</i>	Noun, in depreciation	poet-aster
-aster	Gk. <i>-astér</i> , a star	Noun, star-struck ..	dis-aster
-[a]te	Lat. <i>-[a]t-us</i>	Noun, office	magistr-[a]te, advoc-
-[a]te	Lat. <i>-[a]t-us</i>	Verbal noun	postul-[a]te
-ate	Lat. <i>-at-us</i>	Noun (in <i>Chem</i>) denotes a salt formed by the combination of an acid in <i>-ic</i> with a base	nitr-ate of soda, i.e., nitric acid combined with soda [the base]
-[a]te	Lat. <i>-[a]t-us</i>	Adj., inclined to, favoured by	fortun-[a]te, passion-[a]te
-[a]te	Lat. <i>-[a]t-us</i>	Verb, to energise ..	anim-[a]te, fluctu-[a]te
-[a]te	Lat. <i>-[a]t-or, -us</i>	Noun, agent	cur-[a]te, deleg-[a]te
-[a]t-ic	Lat. <i>-[a]t-ic-us</i>	Adj. or Adjectival noun	lun-[a]t-ic, aqu-[a]t-ic

-ber	Sanskrit <i>var-a</i> , time	Noun, time or month of the year	Octo-ber, Decem-ber
-ble	Rom. <i>-ple</i>	Noun, multiplicative	dou-ble, tre-ble
-ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i>	Adj., fit for, full of ..	hum-ble, fee-ble
-ble	Lat. <i>-bul-um</i>	Noun, instrument ..	sta-ble, mandi-ble
-bond	Lat. <i>-bund-us</i>	Gerundial noun ..	vaga-bond
-bule	Lat. <i>-bul-um</i>	Noun, dépôt	vesti-bule (<i>robe-dépôt</i>)
-[br]um	Lat. <i>-[br]um</i>	Noun, instrument ..	candela-[br]um
-bund	Lat. <i>-bund-us</i>	Gerundial noun ..	mori-bund
-c	Lat. <i>-c-us</i>	Adj.	frant[i]-c, rust[i]-c
-c	Lat. <i>-c-us</i>	Adjectival noun ..	crit[i]-c, mania-c
-[c]a	Lat. <i>-[c]a</i> , <i>-[c]ia</i> ..	Noun, denoting agenus	angeli-[c]a, lactu-[c]a
-ce	Lat. <i>-ci-a</i> , <i>-ti-a</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	justi-ce, mali-ce
-cede }	Lat. <i>cedo</i> , to go	Verb, to go	pre-cede, pro-ceed
-ceed }	Ital. <i>-celli</i> ; Lat. <i>-cullus</i>	Noun, dim.	vermi-celli
-cello	Ital. <i>-cello</i>	Noun, dim.	violen-cello
-[c]h	Eng.	Adjectival noun, Adj.	Scot-[c]h, Dut-[c]h
-chre	Fr. <i>-cre</i> ; Lat. <i>-cr-um</i>	Noun, dépôt, instru- ment	sepul-chre
-chre	Gk. <i>chroa</i>	Noun, colour of	o-chre (<i>egg-colour</i>)
-cle	Lat. <i>-cul-us</i>	Noun, dim.	canti-cle, mus-cle
-cle	Lat. <i>-cul-um</i>	Noun, dim. instrument	tenta-cle, ventri-cle
-cule	Lat. <i>-cul-um</i>	Noun, dim.	corpus-cule
-culum	Lat. <i>-culum</i>	Noun, dim.	animal-culum
-[c]und	Lat. <i>-[c]und-us</i>	Adj., endowed with ..	jo-[c]und
-[c]y	Fr. <i>-[c]te</i> ; Lat. <i>-ti-a</i>	Abstract noun	excellen-[c]y, con- stan-[c]y
-cy	Lat. <i>-ti-a</i> , <i>-ci-a</i> ; Gk. <i>-ki-a</i> ..	Noun, office, state, jurisdiction	magistra-cy, cura-cy

(For difference of -cy and -sy, see page xli.)

-d	Eng. <i>-de</i> , <i>-[e]de</i> , -[o]de	Past tense of weak verbs	hear-d, fle-d
-den	Eng. <i>den</i> for <i>denu</i>	In names of places, a valley	Tenter-den
-dom	Eng. <i>-dóm</i>	Noun, rule, province	king-dom, wis-dom

(This suffix is also used with Romance words: as "duke-dom," "martyr-dom.")

-[d]or	Span. <i>-[d]or</i>	Noun, agent, instrum.	corri-[d]or (<i>a runner</i>)
-[d]ore	Span. <i>-[d]or</i>	Noun, agent	mata-[d]ore
-[d]oor	Fr. <i>-[t]oir</i>	Noun, instrument ..	battle-[d]oor
-e	Lat. <i>-o</i>	Verb	produc-e, divid-e

(Very often it is added merely to lengthen the preceding vowel: as cloth, clothe.)

-[e]æ	Gk. <i>-[e]ai</i>	Noun, a sub-genus ..	amygdal-[e]æ
-[e]æn	Lat. <i>-[a]m-eus</i>	Adj. or Adjectival noun	Mediterran-[e]æn
-[e]d	Eng. <i>-de</i> , <i>-[e]de</i> , -[o]de	Past tense of weak verbs	learn-ed, lov-ed
-[e]d	Eng. <i>-d</i> , <i>-[e]d</i> , -[o]d	Past part. of weak verbs	learn-ed, lov-ed

(Also added to nouns: as "horn-ed," "wing-ed," "foot-ed.")

-ed	Eng.	Added to all verbs not from native words	syllabl-ed (Gk.) expand-ed (Lat.)
-ee	Fr. <i>é</i> , <i>-ée</i>	Noun, object of some action	legat-ee, mortgag-ee

(Chiefly used in legal phraseology, the corresponding active noun, or that which is the subject of the action being -or: as "mortgag-or," "legat-or.")

∴ In some few words this suffix is added to nouns of an active character: as "devot-ee," "grand-ee," "repart-ee," "absent-ee."

-[ee]l	Lat. -[e]l-is ..	Adj., belonging to ..	gent-[ee]l
-[e]l	Eng. -l, -[e]l ..	Noun, instrument ..	shov-[e]l, hov-[e]l
-[e]l	Lat. thro' the Fr.	Noun, instrument ..	mod-[e]l
-[e]l	Lat. -[e]l-a, -us	Noun, dim. ..	lib-[e]l, quarr-[e]l
-el	Fr. -eau or -elle	Noun, dim. ..	tumbr-el, parc-el

(The final -el of many other words is only a part of the termination: thus in "gospel" it is -spel, in "hydromel" it is -mel, in "rebel" it is bell-um, in "excel" it is cell-o, in "dispel" it is pell-o, in "refel" fall-o, &c.)

-[e]n	Lat. -[e]n-us ..	Noun, one of a class ..	ali-[e]n
-en	Eng. -an, -en ..	Plural of certain nouns	ox-en
-en	Eng. -en ..	Gender-noun, female	vix-en (<i>a she-fox</i>)
-en	Eng. -en ..	Adj., made of ..	wood-en, gold-en
-en	Eng. -en ..	Verb, to make ..	black-en, thick-en
-en	Eng. -en ..	P. p. of strong verbs	writt-en, shak-en
-[e]n	Fr. -[e]n, -[e]nne	Noun ..	gard-[e]n, warr-[e]n
-[e]ign	Lat. -[a]n-us ..	Adjectival noun ..	sover-[e]ign (<i>super-an[us]</i>)
-[e]lg	Lat. -[a]n-us ..	Adjective ..	for-[e]ign (Lat. <i>foris</i>)
-[eo]n	Fr. -[eo]n, -[tio]n	Noun, instrument ..	haberg-[eo]n, gall-[eo]n
-[eo]n	Fr. -[eo]n	Noun, instrument ..	trunch-[eo]n, escutch-
-[e]nce	Lat. -[e]nt-ia;		
	Fr. -[e]nce ..	Noun, result, exhibit	patl-[e]nce, pres-[e]nce
-[e]ncy	Lat. -[e]nt-ia;		
	Fr. -[e]nce ..	Noun, result, exhibit	dec-[e]ncy, excel-[e]ncy
-[e]nd	Lat. -[e]nd-us ..	Adj., to be, to be done	rever-[e]nd, divid-[e]nd
-[e]ndous	Lat. -[e]ndus ..	Adj., fit to produce ..	trem-[e]ndous, stup-
-[e]nsis	Lat. -[e]nsis	Noun, instrument ..	amann-[e]nsis
-[e]nt	Lat. -[e]ns gen.		
	-entis.. ..	Participial noun ..	stud-[e]nt, accid-[e]nt
-er	Eng. -or, -ra ..	Comparative degree ..	near-er, narrow-er
-er	Eng. -ere ..	Noun, agent ..	learn-er, robb-er
-[e]r	Lat. -[i]r, -[e]r ..	Noun, agent ..	mast-[e]r, defend-[e]r
-[e]r	Fr. -[eu]r ..	Noun, agent ..	labour-[e]r, devin-[e]r
-[e]r	Lat. -[a]r-ius ..	Noun, occupation, trade	mountain-[e]r, engin-
-erel	Fr. -erelle, -erel.	Noun, agent, dim. ..	cock-erel, dott-erel
-ern	Eng. -ern ..	Adj., in the direction of	south-ern, north-ern
-[e]rn	Lat. -[e]rn-us,		
	-[u]rn-us ..	Noun, place ..	cav-[e]rn, tav-[e]rn
-[e]ry	Lat. -[e]ri-a,		
	-[a]ri-a ..	Noun, dépôt, workshop	rook-[e]ry, smith-[e]ry
-[e]ry	Lat. -[e]ri-a, }	Noun, an art, result of	
	-[a]ri-a }	art ..	cook-[e]ry, scen-[e]ry
-es	Eng. -as, later -es	Plu. of nouns in ch	church-es, fish-es,
		(soft), sh, s, x ..	gas-es, box-es
-es	Eng. -eth, later }	3 sing. pres. Ind. of v.	reach-es, wash-es,
	-es .. }	in ch (soft), sh, s, x.	pass-es, fix-es
-es'	Eng. -es.. ..	Possessive plu. of }	church-es', fish-es',
		nouns in -es.. }	fox-es'

(The sign (') arose from a blunder of old grammarians, who supposed the possessive case to consist of "his" and we still have in the Prayer Book "for Christ his sake," i.e. Christ's sake, or rather Christes sake.)

-es'	Eng.	Poss. of proper names	Moses' sake, Xerxes'
		in -ses, -ces ..	army
-[e]sce	Lat. -[e]sc-o ..	Verb, inceptive (-sc in-	
		ceptive) ..	efferv-[e]sce, coâl-[e]sce
-[e]scence	Lat. -[e]scent-ia	Noun, inceptive, incip-	conval-[e]scence,
		ient state ..	putr-[e]scence
-[e]scency	Lat. -[e]scent-ia	Noun, inceptive, ad-	
		vanced state ..	adol-[e]scency

-[e]scent	Lat. -[e]scens } Adj., inceptive, finished	{ conval-[e]scent, putr-[e]scent
	gen. -entis }	
-ese	Fr. -[i]s, -[o]is, } Adjectival noun, denot-	{ Chin-ese, Malt-ese, Japan-ese
	-[ai]s .. ing a people; Adj.	
-ess	Fr. -esse; Lat., } Noun, denoting a fe-	count-ess, lion-ess
	Gk. -[i]ss-a } male	

(This suffix is restricted to females of the human family and some few quadrupeds.)

-esque	Fr. -esque .. Adj., like, of the char-	{ pictur-esque, Arab- esque
	acter of	
-eous	Lat. -eus .. Adj. from concrete nouns	calcar-eous (see -lous) proph-et, dig-et
-et	Lat. -et-us, -et-a } Noun, one of a class..	
-et	Fr. -et, -ette .. Noun, a small recept-	budg-et, buff-et, lanc-et
	acle or instrument.	

(Added to other nouns besides those from the French: as "clog-et," "wick-et," "thick-et.")

-[e]te	Lat. -[e]t-us .. Past participle ..	obsol-ete, eff-ete
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The words with this ending are all compounds: thus "com-plete" and "re-plete" (Lat. v. *pleo*), "con-crete" (Lat. v. *creresco*), "de-lete" (Lat. v. *leo*), "ef-fete" (Lat. *fact-us*), "ob-solete" (Lat. v. *soleo*), and "se-crete" (Lat. v. *cerno*).

-ey	Fr. -ée Noun	{ all-ey, chimn-ey, journ- ey, vall-ey, roll-ey medl-ey (Fr. <i>mesle</i>) pull-ey (Fr. <i>poulie</i>) abb-ey (Fr. <i>abbaye</i>) parsl-ey (Fr. <i>persil</i>)
-ey	Fr. -é Noun	
-ey	Fr. -[i]e Noun	
-ey	Fr. -aye Noun	
-ey	Fr. -il Noun	

("Barley" is *bar-ley*, Welsh *bara llys[tam]*, bread-plants.)

-ey	Fr. -cr Verb and Verbal noun	parl-ey (Fr. <i>parler</i>) hon-ey (<i>hunnig</i>) clay-ey, sky-ey
-ey	Eng. -ig Noun	
-ey	Eng. -ig Adj., after <i>ay</i> - ..	

In "jockey" and "monkey" the *-ey* is diminutive. See pp. 544 and 675.
"Purvey" is Fr. *pourvoir*; "Obey," Fr. *obier*; "Survey" and "Convey," Lat. *veh[er]*.

-fast	Eng. -fæst .. Neun, effectually, en-	stead-fast, shame-faced
	tirely.. ..	

("Shamefaced" is a corruption of *shamefæst* or *shamefast*.)

-fic	Lat. -fac-tus .. Adj., made	beati-fic, calori-fic
-fold	Eng. -feald .. Adj., repeated, multi-	
	plied	two-fold, four-fold

-form	Lat. form-ica, } Noun, (in Chem.) the	Chloro-form the ter- oxide of formyle (=form'yl)
	an ant	
	ter-oxide of a hydro- carbon. So called from its resemblance to formic acid ..	

-ful	Eng. full or ful	hate-ful, hope-ful
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-fy	Lat. facio, facis } Verb, to make, to be-	versl-fy, testl-fy
	come	

-gen	Gk. geno, to pro-	oxy-gen, nitro-gén
	duce	

-head	Eng. -hād .. Noun, person, state,	God-head boy-hood, girl-hood
	condition	

-hood	Eng. -hād .. Noun,	regal-ia, insign-ia
-ia	Lat. -ia.. .. Noun, things belong-	
	ing to	

-ia	Lat. -ia; Gk. -ia } Noun, (in Bot.) an or-	monogyn-ia, mammal-ia, reptil-ia
	der or genus; (in Zool.), a class or order	

-iad	Gk. <i>-iad-os</i> ..	Noun, patronymic ..	Il-iad, Dunc-iad
-[i]ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> ..	Adj., able, fit to ..	tang-[i]ble, sens-[i]ble
(Same as -able, but added to Lat. words not of the 1st conj.)			
-[i]c	Lat. <i>-[i]c-us</i> ..	Adj., belonging to ..	civ-[i]c, pacif-[i]c
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os, -ik-a</i> ..	Noun, a science ..	mus-[i]c, log-[i]c
(Except in the 5 words (arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric, derived from the French) this termination is always plural.)			
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ; Lat. ..	Adj., of the nature of, ..	angel-[i]c, basalt-[i]c
	<i>-ic-us</i> ..	like ..	
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ..	Adj., (in Path.) in an excited state ..	titan-[i]c, chron-[i]c
(If not excited, the termination is -oid or -ode: as titanoid or titanode.)			
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ..	Adj., (In Chem.) denotes an acid containing a maximum of oxygen ..	nitr-[i]c, carbon-[i]c
(If it contains less than the maximum the term. is -ous: as nitrous, &c.)			
-ical	Lat. <i>-ical-is</i> ..	Adj., pertaining to ..	astronom-[i]cal, spher-
-ically	Lat. <i>-ical-is</i> with ..	Adverb ..	iron-[i]cally, mus-[i]cally
-[i]ce	Lat. <i>-[i]c-ia, -[i]lia</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	avar-[i]ce, mal-[i]ce
-[i]cle	Lat. <i>-[i]culum</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	part-[i]cle, art-[i]cle
-[i]cian	Lat. <i>-ian</i> with ..	Noun, one skilled in a science ..	polit-[i]c-ian, arithmet-[i]c-ian
-ics	Gk. <i>-ik-a</i> ..	Noun, denoting a science ..	mathemat-[i]cs, stat-[i]cs
-dict	Lat. <i>dict-um</i> ..	Verbal noun ..	inter-[i]dict, ver-[i]dict
-id	Lat. <i>-id-us</i> ..	Noun, outcome, result ..	ac-[i]d, luc-[i]d
-id	Gk. <i>-idēs</i> ..	Noun, patronymic ..	Æne-[i]d, carot-[i]d
-id	Gk. <i>eid-os</i> , like ..	Noun (in Science), with o for vinculum, and the two combined into a triphthong ..	spher-o-[i]d = <i>sph'roid</i> alkal-o-[i]d = <i>al'ka.toid</i>
-idæ	Gk. <i>-idēs</i> ..	Noun, patronymic, a family ..	can-[i]dæ, formic-[i]dæ
-idal	Lat. <i>-idal-is</i> ..	Adj., of the nature of ..	pyram-[i]dal
-ide	Gk. <i>eid-os</i> , like ..	Noun, (In Chem.) a non-acid combination of oxygen ..	chlor-[i]de, iod-[i]de
-ide	Gk. <i>eid-os</i> , like ..	Noun, (In Chem.) the more negative of two elements combined ..	ox-[i]de of iron chlor-[i]de of sodium
-ides	Gk. <i>-idēs</i> ..	Noun, patronymic ..	Atlant-[i]des, Caryat-[i]des
idion	Gk. <i>idion</i> ..	Noun, one's own ..	enchr-[i]dion
-ie	Scotch <i>-ie</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	bird-[i]e, dogg-[i]e
-ier	Fr. <i>-ier</i> ; Lat. ..	Noun, characterises ..	halberd-[i]er, brigad-[i]er
	<i>-erius, -arius</i> ..	an agent ..	
-iff	Fr. <i>-if</i> ; Lat. <i>-ivus</i> ..	Noun, one employed officially ..	plaint-[i]ff
-iff	Eng. <i>-ge-réfa</i> ..	Noun, a reeve, a steward ..	sher-[i]ff, ball-[i]ff
-[i]l	Lat. <i>-[i]l-is, -[e]lis, -[a]lis</i> ..	Adj., from a substantive stem ..	civ-[i]l
-[i]le	Lat. <i>-[i]l-is</i> ..	Adj., from a substantive stem ..	gent-[i]le, host-[i]le
-im	Heb. <i>-im</i> , plural ..	Noun, plural ..	cherub-[i]m, seraph-[i]m
-in	Chaldee <i>-in</i> , plu. ..	Noun, plural ..	cherub-[i]n, seraph-[i]n
-[i]n	Lat. <i>-[i]n-us</i> ..	Noun ..	ru-[i]n, bas-[i]n

-in	Lat. <i>-in-us</i> ..	Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) a simple substance ..	amid-in
-ina	Rom. <i>-ina</i> ..	Noun, denotes a woman	czar-ina
-ine	Lat. <i>-in-us</i> ..	Noun, belonging to a group ..	fel-ine
-ine	Lat. <i>-in-us</i> ..	Noun, belonging to, of the nature of ..	mar-ine, sal-ine
-ine	Rom. <i>-ine</i> ..	Noun, denotes a woman	hero-ine, landgrav-ine
-ine	Gk. <i>-in-is</i> , an } offspring }	Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) an element ..	chlor-ine, iod-ine
-ing	Eng. <i>-ing</i> ..	Noun, son of, descendant of ..	Athel-ing
-ing	Eng. <i>-ung</i> ..	Participial noun ..	the preach-ing [of John]
-ing	Eng. <i>-igende</i> ..	Gerund ..	the fear of open-ing..
-ing	Eng. <i>-ende, -inde</i> ..	Pres. part. ..	lov-ing, hear-ing
-[i]on	Lat. <i>-[i]o, g. -onis</i> , Fr. <i>[-]on</i> ..	Noun, act of, one of ..	compan-[i]on
-[i]on	Lat. <i>-[i]o, g. -ionis</i> ..	Verbal noun ..	admiss-[i]on, relig-[i]on
-[i]or	Lat. <i>-[i]or</i> ..	Adj., comparative deg.	super-[i]or, infer-[i]or

(The suffix *-or* is added to the first case of the positive which ends in *-i*: thus in *superus* (high) it is added to the gen., but in *brevis* to the dat.)

-ious	Lat. <i>-ius</i> ..	Adj., (in <i>Bot.</i>) pertaining to a class, order, or group ..	monogyn-ious
-[i]ous	Lat. <i>-[i]us</i> ..	Adj., from an abstract noun ..	grac-ious (see <i>-eous</i>)
-ique	Fr. from Lat. <i>-iquus</i> ..	Adj., belonging to ..	ant-ique, un-ique
-ise	Lat. <i>-it-ium</i> , <i>-is-us</i> ..	Noun, act of, habit of	exerc-ise, parad-ise
-ise	Gk. <i>-iz-o</i> ..	Verb, to undertake to do, to make ..	apolog-ise, sermon-ise
-ish	Eng. <i>-isc</i> ..	Adj., external resemblance, hence folk ..	Engl-ish, Ir-ish
-ish	Eng. <i>-isc</i> ..	Adj., added to a noun "like" ..	boy-ish, girl-ish
-ish	Lat. <i>-esc</i> ..	added to an <i>adj.</i> dim. Verb, inchoative ..	whit-ish, black-ish
-isk	Gk. <i>-isk-os</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	admon-ish, fin-ish
-[i]sm	Gk. <i>-[i]sm-os</i> ; } Lat. <i>-[i]sm-us</i> }	Noun, a system, a doctrine, a phase, a structure ..	Calvin-[i]sm, vulgar-[i]sm, organ-[i]sm
-ist	Gk. <i>-ist-és</i> ; Lat. <i>-ist-a</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	art-ist, antagon-ist
-ister	Gk. <i>-ist-es</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	chor-ister
-it	Lat. <i>eo sup. it-um</i> ..	Verb, engaged in doing	ed-it
-it	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us, -um</i> ..	Noun, " "	mer-it, pulp-it
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us, -um</i> ..	Verb, " "	un-ite, inv-ite
-ite	Lat. <i>-it-us</i> ..	Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) a salt formed from an acid ending in <i>-ous</i> ..	sulph-ite [of potash], i.e., sulphurous acid with the base potash
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us</i> ..	Adjectival noun, one of a race or nation ..	Canaan-ite, infin-ite
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us</i> ..	Verbal noun, <i>subject</i> of an action ..	appet-ite, contr-ite
-ite	Gk. <i>[i]th-os, a</i> } stone .. }	Noun, a mineral, a fossil ..	ammon-ite
-[i]tis	Gk. <i>hiēmi</i> ..	Noun, (in <i>Med.</i>) inflammation ..	card-itis
-[i]ty	Lat. <i>-[i]tas</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	curios-[i]ty, duplic-[i]ty

-ium	Lat. <i>-ium</i> ; Gk. } Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) a } -ion .. metal.. ..	potass-ium
-ium	Lat. <i>-ium</i> ; Gk. } Noun, (in <i>Bot.</i>) a spe- } -ion .. cies ..	dolphin-ium
-ive	Lat. <i>-iv-us</i> .. Adj., able or inclined to	cohes-ive, express-ive
-ive	Lat. <i>-iv-us</i> .. Verbal noun ..	capt-ive, nat-ive
-ix	Lat. <i>-ix</i> , .. Noun, denoting a } woman ..	testatr-ix, executr-ix
-ize	Gk. <i>-iz-o</i> .. Verb, to make, to pro- } duce	scandal-ize
-kin	Germ. <i>-chen</i> .. Noun, dim. ..	lamb-kin, nap-kin
-kind	Eng. <i>-cyn</i> or <i>-cin</i> Noun, race ..	man-kind
-l	Lat. [a, e, i, o, } u] with <i>-lus</i> } Noun, instrument {	can[al], bush[el], pen- c[il], id[ol]
-le	Eng. <i>-l, -ol, -ul</i> Noun, instrument ..	hand-le, sett-le, gird-le
-le	Eng. <i>-l, -el, -ol</i> Adj., dim. ..	britt-le, spark-le
-le	Lat. <i>-l-um</i> .. Noun, instrument ..	examp-le, temp-le
-le	Lat. [e]l-us, [i]l- us, [u]l-us .. Noun, instrument ..	ang-le, cand-le
-le	Lat. [c]ul-us .. Noun, dim. ..	circ-le, obsta[c]le
-le	Fr. <i>-elle</i> .. Verb, dim. ..	crack-le, dabb-le
-ledge	Eng. <i>-lach, -lac</i> Noun, gift ..	know-ledge
-lent	Lat. <i>-lent-us</i> .. Adj., full of ..	corpu-lent
-less	Eng. <i>-leas</i> .. Adj., privative, void of	spirit-less
-let	Romance <i>-let, -et</i> Noun, dim. ..	brace-let, corse-let
(Used with pure English words: as ham-let, ring-let, stream-let.)		
-ling	Eng. <i>-ling</i> .. Noun, the state or con- } dition	world-ling, hire-ling
-ling	Eng. <i>-ling</i> .. Noun, offspring of, dim.	duck-ling, lord-ling
-lith, -lite	Gk. <i>-lith-os, a</i> } stone ..	mel-lite, acro-lith
-lock	Eng. <i>-lac, a</i> } pledge ..	wed-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-loce</i> .. Noun, a tuft of hair ..	fet-lock, elf-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-loc</i> .. Noun, the lock of a door	fire-lock, pad-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-leac, a herb</i> Noun, a herb or plant	hem-lock, house-leek
-long	Eng. <i>-linge</i> .. Adverb and Adjective	head-long, live-long
-ly	Eng. <i>-lic</i> .. Adj., like ..	god-ly, man-ly
-ly	Eng. <i>-lice</i> .. Adv., in the manner of	vain-ly, nob-ly
-lyse	Gk. <i>lu-o, to loose</i> Verb, to resolve a com- } pound into its ele- } ments by the agency } of electricity ..	electro-lyse
-lyte	Gk. <i>lu-o, to loose</i> Noun, a substance } decomposable ..	electro-lyte
-m	Eng. <i>-m</i> .. 1st pers. sing. of verbs	a-m (<i>only example</i>)
-m	Eng. <i>-m-a</i> .. Noun ..	bloo-m, besc-m
-m	Gk. <i>-m-a</i> .. Noun, done, made ..	epigra-m, emble-m
-m	Lat. <i>-m-us, &c.</i> Adj., established ..	fir-m
-m	Lat. <i>-m-a</i> .. Noun ..	for-m, pal-m
-ma	Gk. <i>-ma</i> .. Noun, made, done ..	panora-ma, dog-ma
-me	Lat. <i>-ma</i> .. Noun ..	fla-me, fa-me
-me	Lat. <i>-me-n</i> .. Noun ..	cri-me, volu-me
-meal	Eng. <i>-mat-um</i> .. Adv., part by part ..	piece-meal
-ment	Lat. <i>-ment-um</i> Noun, instrument ..	experi-ment, firma-
(Also added to Teutonic words: as fulfil-ment, acknowledg-ment.)		
-ment	Fr. <i>-ment</i> .. Noun, subject of an } action	move-ment, judg-ment
-mn	Lat. [u]mn-us .. Noun ..	colu-mn, autu-mn
-monger	Eng. <i>monger</i> (a } dealer) } Noun, a dealer, a } tradesman ..	iron-monger, fish-mon- ger, cheese-monger

-mony	Lat. <i>-moni-um</i>	Noun, state, condition	testi-mony, patri-mony
-most	Eng. <i>mōst</i>	Adj. (superlative deg.)	fore-most, hind-most
-mus	Lat. <i>-mus</i>	Noun, an instrument	isth-mus, cala-mus
-naut	Gk. <i>nautes</i>	Noun, a sailor	acro-naut
-nce	Lat. <i>-ns, -nti-a</i>	Noun, outcome, result	abund[<i>a</i>]-nce, indulg[<i>e</i>]-
-ncy	Lat. <i>-nti-a</i>	Abstract noun	infa-ncy, dece-ncy
-nd	Lat. <i>-nd-us</i>	Noun, to be done	leg[<i>e</i>]-nd, garl[<i>a</i>]-nd
-ndum	Lat. <i>-ndum</i>	Noun, something to be done	memora-ndum, corri-ge-ndum
-ness	Eng. <i>-nes, -nis</i>	Abstract noun	good-ness, white-ness
(Also added to Romance words, especially with "ful" as a vinculum, g.e., mercif[ul]-ness, bounti[ful]-ness, &c., savage-ness, factious-ness.)			
-nt	Lat. <i>-n[s]</i> gen.		
	<i>-nt-is</i>	Participial adjective	abund[<i>a</i>]-nt, prud[<i>e</i>]-nt
-nt	Lat. <i>-n[s]</i> gen.		
	<i>-nt-is</i>	Participial noun	serv[<i>a</i>]-nt, ag[<i>e</i>]-nt
-oc	Welsh <i>-og</i>	Noun, full of	hav-oo
-[oc]ity	Lat. <i>-[oc]itas</i>	Abstract noun	fer[oc]-ity, precoc-ity
-ock	Eng. <i>-uc-a</i>	Noun, dim.	bull-ock, hill-ock
-od	Gk. <i>hodos</i> (a way)	Noun, a range, a way	peri-od, syn-od
-ode	Gk. <i>hodos</i> (a way)	Noun, a range, a way	epis-ode (see p. 315)
-ode	Gk. <i>ódos</i>	Noun, an ode	ep-ode
-podes	Gk. <i>pous</i> gen.		
	<i>podos</i>	Noun, feet	anti-podés, a-podés
-œcious	Gk. <i>oikos</i> (a house)	Adj., (in Bot.) arrangement of stamens and pistils	mon-œcious
-oid	Gk. <i>eidos</i> (like)	Noun, (in Med.) disease in an unexcited state	tetan-oid or -ode
(Disease in an excited state terminates in -ic: as tetanic.)			
-oid	Gk. <i>eidos</i> (like)	Noun, like (with <i>o</i> vinculum)	spher-oid, cycl-oid
-oidal	Lat. <i>-al-is</i> with Gk. <i>eidos</i>	Adj., like in nature	cycl-oid-al
-on	Romance <i>-on, -one</i>	Noun, act, instrument, state	glutt-on, apr-on
-[i]on	Romance <i>-[i]on</i>	Abstract noun	opin-[i]on, domin-[i]on
-on	Gk. <i>-on</i>	Noun, (in Chem.) a metalloid	bor-on, silic-on
-one	Romance <i>-one</i>	Noun, large, augmentative	tromb-one
-oon	Romance <i>-on, -one</i>	Noun, large, augmentative	ball-oon, bass-oon
-or	Lat. <i>-or</i>	Noun, denoting masc. gender	auth-or, administrat-or
(Used especially in legal phraseology to denote the active agent in opposition to -ee the objective agent. Also after <i>t</i> or <i>s</i> : as doct-or, spons-or.)			
-or	Lat. <i>-or</i>	Adj. (comparative deg.)	superi-or, inferi-or
(The suffix is added to the first case of the positive which ends in -i.)			
-or	Ital. <i>-or</i>	Noun, a man	sign-or
-[o]ry	Lat. <i>-[o]ri-um</i>	Noun, a dépôt	dormit-[o]ry
-[o]ry	Lat. <i>-[o]ri-us, &c</i>	Adj., pertaining to, province of	orat-[o]ry, sanat-[o]ry
-ose	Lat. <i>-os-us</i>	Adj., full of	verb-ose, joc-ose
-[os]ity	Lat. <i>-[os]itas</i>	Abstract noun	pomp-[os]ity (see -ocity)
-ot	Fr. <i>-ot, -otte</i>	Noun, dim.	ball-ot, chari-ot
-ot	Lat. <i>-ot-a, -ot-es</i>	Noun, characterises a person	patri-ot, idi-ot

-our	Lat. -or thro' the Fr. -eur ..	Abstract noun ..	val-our, hon-our
-ous	Lat. -os-us ..	Adj., (in Chem.) an acid with less oxygen than -ic denotes ..	nitr-ous, sulphur-ous
-ous	Lat. -os-us ..	Adj., full of ..	fam-ous, delici-ous
-ous	Lat. [a, e, i, o]x ..	Adj., full of ..	aud[aci]-ous, fer[oci]ous
(Used also in many modern formations: as joy-ous, wondr-ous, &c.)			
-over	Eng. ofer ..	Adv., besides ..	more-over
-ple	Lat. pli-co, to fold ..	Adj., folded ..	tri-ple (3-fold)
-r	Eng. -r-e ..	Gen. suffix preserved in the pronouns ..	he-r, the-l-r, ou-r, you-r
-r	Romance -r-e; Lat. -r-us ..	Adj. ..	clea-r, tende-r
-r	Lat. -[a]r-is ..	Adj. ..	famili-[a]r, regul-[a]r
-r	Lat. -[a, e]r-is ..	Noun ..	ae-r, cinde-r
-re	Fr. -re; Lat. -rum ..	Noun, instrument, place set apart ..	theat-re, scept-re
-re	Fr. -[aig]-re; Lat. -r-us ..	Adj. ..	meag-re, pu-re
-red	Eng. rēd (coun-sel) ..	Proper name ..	Mild-red, Etheld-red
-red	Eng. hrēth (active) ..	Noun, active, operative ..	hat-red, kind-red
-rel	Fr. -[e]r with -el, dim. ..	Adj., dim., depreci-ative ..	mong-rel, dogg-rel
-erel	Fr. -er with -el, dim. ..	Adj., dim., depreci-ative ..	cock-erel, hogg-erel
-ric	Eng. -ric ..	Noun, dominion, jurisdiction ..	bishop-ric
-ry	Romance -rie ..	Noun, collective ..	fai-ry, poult-ry
-ry	Lat. -ri-a ..	Noun, dépôt ..	vest-ry, armo-ry
-s	Eng. ..	The ordinary plural of nouns ..	boy-s, tree-s

(Nouns ending in -ch (soft), -sh, -s, -x, add -es: as church-es, dish-es, glass-es, fox-es. To these add one word in -z, topaz-es.)

-s	Modern Eng. ..	Adjectival noun (plural number) ..	good-s, sweet-s
-s	Eng. ..	The 3 sing. pres. Ind. of verbs ..	love-s, hear-s

(Verbs ending in -ch (soft), -sh, -s, -x, -z, add -es: as reach-es, wish-es, guess-es, box-es, whizz-es. Till the 11th century it was -th.)

-s	Eng. -es ..	Possessive case of nouns	man-'s, men-'s
-[s]'	Eng. -es (sing.) ..	Possessive plu. after -s	boys', girls'

(This sign (') arose out of a blunder. Our old grammarians supposed the possessive -s was a contraction of *his*, and wrote it accordingly 's). The plu. (') is a double blunder, as -es is not a plu. gen. term.

-saur or	{ Gk. sauros }	A prehistoric reptile	
-saurus	{ (a lizard) }	of the lizard race ..	See pp. 1050-1053
-scape	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, view ..	land-scape
-[s]h	Eng. ..	Adjectival noun ..	Engli-[s]h, Iri-[s]h folk
-ship	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, tenure, pos-session, office ..	lord-ship, guardian-ship
-ship	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, form, state, condition ..	hard-ship, friend-ship
-ship	Eng. -scape ..	Noun, skill, art ..	horseman-ship, work-man-ship
-[s]ion	Lat. -[s]io gen. -ion-is ..	Noun, act, state ..	confu-[s]ion, ascen-[s]ion

-sis	Gk. -sis..	.. Noun, process, its result	analy-sis, synthe-sis
-sm	Gk. -sm-os	.. Noun, system, act ..	method-[i]sm, spa-sm
-some	Germ. -sam	.. Adj., full of, containing	glad-some, light-some
-son	Eng. sun-u	.. Added to proper names	John-son, Dick-son
-[s]or	Lat. -[s]or	.. Noun, agent ..	spoon-[s]or, succes-[s]or
(or is especially used in legal phraseology to denote the active party in opposition to -ce the object of an action. It is also used after -t or -s.)			
-[so]ry	Lat. -[so]ri-us ..	Adj., full of, able to ..	'illu-[so]ry, persua-[so]ry
-[so]ry	Lat. -[so]ri-um	Noun, a dépôt ..	sen-[so]ry, insen-[so]ry
-ss	Fr. -[e]ss-e, -és..	Abstract noun ..	progr-[e]ss, distr-[e]ss
-st	Gk. -st-és	.. Noun, agent ..	antagon-[i]st, art-[i]st
-ster	Eng. -ster	.. Noun, trade, skill ..	malt-ster, spin-ster
(ster does not denote one of the female sex; it is added to any gender, and means trade, pursuit, or the skill which results therefrom: thus "malt-ster" is one whose trade or pursuit is malting, "spinster" is one whose pursuit is spinning.)			
-[st]ic	Gk. -[st]ik-os ..	Adj., active quality ..	sophi-[st]ic, sarca-[st]ic
-[st]ical	Lat. -al with Gk. -[st]ik-os	Adj., active quality ..	sophi-[st]ic-al
-[str]ess	Fr. -[str]ess-e ..	Noun, a female ..	song-[str]ess, mi[st]r-ess
[s]ure	Lat. -[s]ur-a ..	Abstract noun ..	mea-[s]ure, plea-[s]ure
-sy	Lat. -ca, -ti-a ..	Noun, an art, office ..	minstrel-sy, embas-sy
(-cy is added to Abstract nouns denoting rank, office, as aristocra-cy.)			
-sy	Eng. -s'-eye ..	Added to certain plants	dai-sy
-[s]y	Gk. -sia	Noun, a group, a genus	euphra-[s]y
-[s]y	Romance -[s]ie	Abstract noun ..	courte-[s]y, here-[s]y
-sy	Romance ..	Adj. ..	tip-sy, trick-sy
-t	Eng. -ed, -d, -t	Past part. ..	clef-t, spel-t, dream-t
(In Ang.-Sax., verbs ending in o, h, p, s, t, x, took -t instead of -d in the past and past part. In modern Eng. the -t is limited to verbs ending in f, l, ld, m, p.)			
-t	Eng. -ed, -d, -t	Participial noun ..	gif-t, shoo-t
-t	Eng. -t ..	Noun ..	lef-t (the lef or weak hand)
-t	Romance -t, -te	Participial noun ..	habi-t, profit
-t	Lat. -t-a, -s gen. -t-is ..	Noun ..	aun-t, ar-t, moun-t
-t	Lat. -t-um	Participial noun ..	deb-t, rescrip-t
-t	Lat. -t-us	Adj. ..	hones-t, modes-t
-t	Gk. -t-és	Noun, agent ..	prophe-t, com-et (one who wears long hair)
-te	Gk. -t-és	Noun, agent ..	hypocri-te, athle-té
-teen	Eng. -tyme	Numeral, ten added ..	four-teen, six-teen
-teenth	Eng. -thet, -theoth-e	Ordinal adj., ten added	four-teenth, six-teenth
(-th converts nouns to adjectives: as "wide" wid-th, "hale" heal-th "long" leng-th, "deep" dep-th, "broad" bread-th.)			
-[t]er	Lat. -[t]r-um ..	Noun, instrument ..	coul-[t]er, canis-[t]er
-[t]er	Romance ..	Noun, instrument ..	bols-[t]er, cas[t]-er
-[t]er	Eng. -[t]er-e	Noun, agent ..	wri[t]-er, figh[t]-er
-[t]er	Eng. -[t]or	Verbal noun ..	laugh-[t]er, slaugh-[t]er
-[te]ry	Lat. -[te]ri-um	Noun, condition, state	mys-[te]ry, mas-[te]ry
-[te]ry	Lat. -[te]ri-um	Noun, dépôt, place } set apart ..	baptis-[te]ry, monas-[te]ry
-th	Eng. -th	Converts adj. to abstract nouns ..	tru-th, dep-th
-th	Eng. -t-a, -th-e	Ordinal adj. ..	six-th, seven-th
-[ti]a	Lat. -[ti]a	Noun of multitude ..	mili[ti]-a

-[tl]c	Gk. -[ti]k-os ..	Noun, active ..	here[tl]-c, cri[ti]-c
-[ti]cal	Lat. -al with Gk. -k-os ..	Adj., active quality ..	here[ti]-cal, cri[ti]-cal
-[ti]on	Lat. -[ti]o gen. -on-is..	Noun, act of, state ..	mo[ti]-on, no[ti]-on
-[ti]on	Lat. -[ti]o gen. -on-is..	Noun, a thing made ..	po[ti]-on, lo[ti]-on
-[t]or	Lat. -[t]or ..	Noun, agent ..	audi[t]-or, fac[t]-or
-[t]re	Lat. -[t]ri-um, -[t]ri-a ..	Noun, instrument ..	scep-[t]re, mi-[t]re
-[to]ry	Lat. -[to]ri-um ..	Noun, dépôt, place for	lava-[to]ry, dormi-[to]ry
-[to]ry	Lat. -[to]ri-us ..	Adj., active quality ..	inflamma-[to]ry, purga-
-[tr]ess	Fr. -[tr]ess-e ..	Noun, female agent ..	instruc[tr]-ess, en-
-[tr]ix	Lat. -[tr]ix ..	Noun, female agent ..	execu[tr]-ix, testa[tr]-ix
-tude	Lat. -tud-o ..	Abstract noun ..	forti-tude, grati-tude
-[t]ure	Lat. -[t]ur-a ..	Abstract noun ..	na-[t]ure, adven-[t]ure
-[t]ure	Lat. -[t]ur-a ..	Concrete noun ..	pic-[t]ure, aper-[t]ure
-ty	Eng. -tig ..	Multiple of ten ..	six-ty, seven-ty
-[u]ce	Lat. -[u]ca, -[u]cti-o ..	Noun, outcome, pro-	lett-[u]ce, prod-[u]ce
-duce	Lat. -duc-o ..	Verb, to lead ..	intro-duce, re-duce
-ule	Lat. -[c]ul-us, -a ..	Noun, dim. ..	pust-ule, spher-ule
-[u]nd	Lat. -[u]nd-us ..	Gerundial noun ..	joc-[u]nd, rubic-[u]nd
-ure	Lat. -ura ..	Noun, relating to the	agricult-ure, horti-
-ure	Fr. <i>œuvre</i> (work)	Noun, manipulated ..	man-ure, manufact-ure
-uret	Lat. ur-o (to burn) ..	Noun, (in Chem.) de-	notes a combination
-ve	Lat. -v-us ..	Noun ..	with an inflammable
-ive	Lat. -iv-us ..	Noun, inclination ..	or electro-positivo
(v, often changed into "f": as <i>sa-fe</i> , <i>bailiff</i> , &c.)			
-ward	Eng. -weard ..	Adj., tending to ..	north-ward, south-ward
-wards	Eng. -weardes..	Adv., in the direction	home-wards, heaven-
-ways	Eng. -wis ..	Adv., in the direction	wards
-wig	Lat. -uca; Fr. <i>uque</i> ..	Noun, formed ..	side-ways or side-wise
-wise	Eng. -wis ..	Adv., in the direction	perri-wig
-worth	Eng. worth (land)	In names of places, a	length-wise, breadth-
-wright	Eng. <i>wirht-a</i> or <i>wyrht-a</i>	farm land belong-	wise
-y	Eng. -ig ..	ing to ..	Words-worth, Isle-
-y	Eng. -ig ..	Noun, a workman or	worth
-y	Gk. -ia ..	wright ..	ship-wright, wheel-
-y	Lat. and Gk. -ia	Noun, dim. ..	wright
-y	Eng. -ig ..	Adj., of the nature	Nell-y, Johnn-y
-y	Gk. -ia ..	of, like ..	snow-y, frost-y
-y	Lat. and Gk. -ia	Noun, denoting a	astronom-y, homeo-
-y	Eng. -ig ..	science ..	path-y
-y	Gk. <i>hulé</i> , wood	Abstract nouns ..	charit-y, modest-y
-yl, -yle	Eng. -[gu]ere ..	Noun, an agent ..	law-[y]er, i.e. <i>lagu-cre</i>
-yl, -yle	Gk. <i>hulé</i> , wood	Noun, the substance	benzo-yle = <i>bon-zoil</i> ,
-yl, -yle	Gk. <i>hulé</i> , wood	from which any-	meth-yl
-yl, -yle	Gk. <i>hulé</i> , wood	thing is made	

ERRORS OF SPEECH.

AND OF

SPELLING.

ā, fate;	ǎ, about;	ā, father;	th, the.
ē, need;	ě, betray;	ē, Gk. long e;	rh, thin.
ī, ivy;	ǐ, ill;	ō, Gk. long o;	j, jest.
ō, no;	ǒ, on;	ōw, grow;	" , the stronger of
ū, unit;	ǔ, us;	ōw, now;	two accents.

A- (Old Eng. adverbial prefix) denoting "away," "without," "on," &c.

A- (prefixed to verbs) intensifies, as "awake," "arouse."

A- (Greek prefix) negative; *an* before vowels.

A (Article) is *An* with the *n* omitted, before words beginning with a consonant or aspirated *h*. Exceptions: It stands before *one*, as "many *a* one," before *Eu-* and *u=* *yu*, as *a* eulogy, *a* u-nit, and not before words beginning with *h*, unless the accent is on the first syllable, as *a* his'tory, *an* histo'rian.

Ab- The Latin preposition, used as a prefix, drops the "b" before *m* and *v*; and adds "s" before *c* and *t*.

"AB" (prefix) means diminution,

Removal, or complete exclusion;

'Tis "A" before both *m* and *v*,

And "ABS" before both *c* and *t*.

Abattoir, *ab.at.twor'*, a public slaughter-house (French).

French *abattre*, to knock down (*a battre*).

Abbassides, *Ab'.bas.sides*. A family of *caliphs*. (Double *b* and *s*.)

Abbas, Mahomet's uncle; *-sides*, *-ides* (patronymic) descendants of.

Abbé, *ab.bay*. French clerical title given for scholarship.

Abbot, *feminine* abbess. Head of an abbey or nunnery.

Abbreviate, *ab.bree'-vī.ate* not *a.bree'-vī.ate*. (Double *b*.)

Abbreviation, *ab.bree'-vī.a"-shun*. A shortened form.

Latin *ab breviāre*, to shorten.

Abet, abett-ed, abett-ing, abett-or (Rule i.)

Abhor, *ab.kor'* not *a.bor'*; abhorr'-er, abhorr'-ence, abhorr'-ent, abhorr'-ently, abhorred (2 syl.), abhorring (Rule i.)

Abide, *past tense* *abode*, *past participle* *abided*.

Ablative, *ab'lä.tiv* not *ab.lay'.tiv*, a case in grammar.

-able (Latin suffix *-bilis*, preceded by *a*). Added to adjectives.

The "a" is merely a copula. In words derived from the first conjugation the copulative vowel is *a*, otherwise it is *i*.

Abnormal, *ab.nor'.mal*, out of rule, irregular.

Latin *ab norma*, not according to the square [used by builders].

Abacadabra, *ab'-räh-käh.dab"-räh* not *ab'-ä-kä.dab"-räh*.

Abridgment (verbs in *-äge* drop "e" before *-ment*). Rule xix.

Abrotonum, *a-bröt'.ö.num*, often misspelt *abrotanum*.

Greek *abrotōnōn*, the immortal plant, so called from its great antiseptic qualities (*a brotos*, not mortal).

Abstract, *ab'.stract* (noun), *ab.stract'* (verb). Rule l.

Abuse, *a.buce'* (noun), *a.buze* (verb). Rule li.

Abut', *abutt-ed*, *abutt-ing*, *but* *abutment* (Rule i.)

Ac- (prefix). Latin preposition *ad* before "c."

-ac (suffix), Greek *-ak-os*, Latin *-ac-us*, "possessed of," "of."

Acacia, *a.kash'.i.ah* not *a.kay'.sher*, nor *a.kaze'jer*.

Latin *acācia*, a thorn. (The thorny plant.)

Academics, *ak'.ä-dem".iks*. Disciples of Plato.

Because he taught in the Academy, or grounds of *Acadēmus*.

Academy, *a.kad'.è.my* not *ak'-ä.dèm-y*. (The "e" is long in Gk.)

Greek *acadēmos*, Latin *acadēmia*.

Acalephæ, *ak'-ä.lec"-fē*. The "*medūsæ*," as sea-nettles, &c.

Greek *akalēphē*, a nettle.

Acarus, *plu. acari* (Latin), *ak'.ä.rüs*, *ak'.ä.ri*, mites, &c.

Acarides, *a-kar'ry.deez*, or *acar'idæ*. The acari family.

Greek *akari* and *-ides* (patronymic) the acari family.

Acatalectic, *a.kat'-ä.lek"-tik* not *a.kat'-a.lep"-tik*.

Accede (not one of the three which end in *-ceed*.) Rule xxvii.

Latin *ac* [ad] *cedo*, to go. (*N.B.*—"exceed," "proceed," "succeed").

Accelerate, *ak.sel'.c.rate*. To hasten. (Double *c*, one *l*.)

Latin *ac* [ad] *celerāre* to hasten to [the end].

Accent, *ak'.sent* (noun), *ak.sent'* (verb). Rule l.

Accessible, not *accessable* (Lat. *ac* [ad] *cedēre*, see *-able*).

Accessory, *ak'.sēs.sö.ry* not *ak.ses'.sö.ry* (Rule lv.)

Law Lat. *as* [ad] *cessorius*, one who goes to or joins another [in crime].

Accidence, elements of grammar; **Accidents**, mischances.

Accipitres, *ak.sip'.i.treez*. Such birds as hawks, vultures, eagles, &c.

Latin *accipiter*, plural *accipitres*, hawks.

Accclimate, *ak.kli'.mate* not *ak'.kli.mët*.

Acceli'matise, not *acclimatize*; **acclimatisa'tion** (R. xxxi.)

Latin *ac* [ad] *clima* [habituated] to a climate.

Acclivity, *ak.kliv'.x.tj* not *a.kliv'.x.tj*. A slope.

Latin *ac* [ad] *clivitas*, a bending upwards.

Accom'modate, **accom'moda'tion** (double *c* and *m*).

Latin *ac* [ad] *commodare*, to lend help to one.

Accomplice, *ak.kom'.plis* not *a.kom'.plis*. A confederate.

Latin *ac* [ad] *complico*, to fold up with one [in mischief].

Accomplish, *ak.kom'.plish* not *a.kom'.plish*. To finish.

Latin *ac* [ad] *compleo*, to complete entirely.

Accord, *ak.kord'* not *a.kord'*. To agree with one, to award.

Latin *ac* [ad] *corda*, [hearts] to hearts.

Accordingly, *ak.kord'.ing.ly* not *a.kor'.ding.lî*.

Accordion, *ak.kord'.i.on* not *a.kor'.de.on*. An instrument which plays in *accord* with others.

Accost, *ak.kost'* not *a.kost'*. To address another.

Latin *ac* [ad] *costa*, to draw near to one's side [to speak].

Account, *ak.kount'* not *a.kount'*. A bill; to verify.

Latin *ac* [ad] *computo*. A mercantile term, meaning "the particulars of a bill set forth," and hence "to state particulars." "Compt" is a contraction of *computo* (comp't).

Accountant, **accountable** (1st conj., *computare*, R. xxiv., xxv.)

Accoutrements, *ak.koo'.tre.ments*. Military equipments. (Fr.)

Accredit, *ak.kred'.it* not *a.kred'.it*. To give trust to one.

Latin *ac* [ad] *credo*, to give credit to one.

-ace (suffix of nouns) Latin *c* or *t*, preceded by "a."

Thus *menace* (Lat. *minaciæ*), *preface* (Lat. *præfatio*),

It means "of the nature of," "pertaining to."

-aceæ (In botany) denotes an "order:" as *amaranth-aceæ*.

-aceous, **-acious** (suffix, of adjectives), "of the nature of," "appearance of," as *saponaceous* (Lat. *sapo*, *sapon[is]*, soap).

Acephala, *a.sef'.ä.lä.h*. In *Geology*, molluscs without a head.

Greek *a kephälê*, without a head [as oysters].

Ache, *ake*, pain. **Hake**, a hook, a fish.

"Ache," Greek *achos*, pain. "Hake," Old Eng., *hacca*, a hook. The jaw of the hake is like a hook.

Achores, *a.kö'.reez* not *ak'.ö.reez*. Pustules on the head.

Greek *achôr*, an ulcer on the head with an inflamed base.

Achne, often misspelt *acne*, *ak'.ne*. A pimple on the face.

Greek *achnê*, surface foam.

-acity added to Abstract Nouns: as *audacity*. See **-aco**.

Acknowledgment, *ak.knōl'.ledg.ment* not *ak.knōw'.ledg.ment*.

All verbs ending in *-dge* drop the "e" before *-ment* (Rule xviii.)

-acle (Latin *[-a]culum*), "diminutive;" as *tabernacle*, a little wooden house.

Acme, *ak.mēy* (Greek). The highest point, the crisis of a disease. It means "the edge," hence the Greek proverb, ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς (on the razor's edge), that is, "at the critical moment."

Acne, *see Achne*. Hackney, a horse kept for hire.

Aconite, *ak'.ō.nite*. The herb Wolfsbane.

Greek *akoniton*, the plant without dust, meaning, it will grow on rocks where there is not even dust for a soil. It is called "Wolfsbane" because meat steeped in its juice was used by our forefathers as a lure to poison wolves.

Acorus, *a'.ko.rus*. "Sweet flag," &c.

Greek *a kōrēo*, to stop diarrhoea, for its astringent properties. Called "flag," because its flowers resemble a flag curled by wind.

Acotyledon, *a'.kōt-y.lee"-dōn*, plu., *acotyle'dons*, or *acotyle'dōna*.

Plants without husks or seed-lobes for their seed.

Greek *a kotyledōn*, without husks (like ferns, mosses, lichens, &c.)

Acoustics, *a.kōw'.stīks* not *a.coo'.stīks*. Science of sounds.

Greek *akouō*, to hear.

Acquit, *acquitt-al*, *acquitt-ance*, *acquitt-ed*, *acquitt-ing* (R. i.)

Acrogenous (plants), *a.krodg'.ē.nūs* not *ak'.ro.jee".ne.us*.

Greek *akro gēnos*, growth upwards. Plants, like tree-ferns, which grow tall, without increasing much in bulk. Plants which grow in bulk, not height, are called *amphigens*.

Acroleine, *ak.krō'.lē.ēn*. Acrid fumes from distilled oils.

Latin *acre olei*, acrid-product of oil.

Acrolith, *ak'.krō.lith*. A statue partly in stone or marble.

Greek *akrō-lithos*, stone extremities (as head, arms, legs, &c.)

Act, a deed. Hacked, *hakt*, mutilated.

Latin *acta*, things done. "Hack," Old Eng., *hacc[an]*, to cut.

Actæa, *ak.tæe'ah*. The snake-root genus of plants.

Greek *a ktaō*, preventive of death [from the bite of snakes]. Called "herb Christopher," because St. Christopher was invoked to ward off evil spirits, which often assumed the form of snakes (*Gen. iii.*)

Actinia, plu. *actiniæ*, *ak.tin'.ē.ah*, *ak.tin'.ē*. Sea-anemonēs, &c.

Greek *aktis*, a ray, because their numerous tentacles extend like rays from the circumference of the mouth.

Actinocrinites, *ak'-tin-o.kri"-nites*, not *ak'-tīn.ok"-rī-nites*. A subgenus of extinct "actinia."

Greek *aktis krinon*, ray-lily (radiated lily-shaped animals).

Actor, fem. *actress*; not *acter* as it is a Latin word (R. xxxvii.)

-acy (suffix) Greek *[-a]k-os* (nouns) "rank," "office;" as *papacy*.

-acy (suffix) Latin *-[a]sia, -tia* (nouns) "state," "condition:"
celibacy.

Ad- (Latin preposition) to, for. As a prefix it *intensifies*, or denotes "approach," "juncture," "addition." It changes its consonant in sympathy with the liquids, and with *c* and *s*, *p* and *f*, *g* and *t*.

"AD" (prefix) means augmentation,
Juncture, or approximation;
But when preceding *c, f, g*,
A liquid, or a *p, s, t*,
These letters it prefers to *d*.

Ad infinitum (Latin) *ad in.fī.nī.tum*. Without end, for ever.

Ad nauseam (Latin) *ad nau'.sē.am*. To disgust, to nausea.

Ad valorem (Latin) *ad va.lō.rem*. A tax in proportion to the market value of the things taxed.

Observe the terminations of these last three words.

Adage, *ad'.adje*, a proverb. Adagio, *a.day'.jě.o* not *a.dadg'.ě.o*.

"Adage," Latin *adāgium*. "Adagio," Ital., slow time (in Music).

Adamantean, *ad'-ā.man.tēe"-an* not *ad'-ā.man"-tē-ān*.

Latin *adamantēus*, hard or strong as adamant.

Adamic, *Ad'.ām.īk* not *A.dam'.īk*, as "The Adamic Covenant."

Adansonia, *A'-dan.sō"-ně-āh*. The baobab or Monkey-bread-tree.

So called by Linnæus in comp. to Michel Adanson, a French botanist.

Adapis, *ad'.ā.pīs*. An extinct animal resembling a hedgehog.

This was the animal which Cuvier worked out from a stray bone or two by his knowledge of comparative anatomy.

Add, to join. Had, *past tense* of "have." Aid, help.

"Add," Latin *addo*. "Had," Old Eng. *hæfde*, p. of *habban*, to have.

"Aid," *ade*, French *aider*, to assist; Latin *adjuvāre*.

Addendum, *plu. addenda* (Latin). Things to be added.

Addicted, *ad.dict'.ed* not *a.dict'.ed*. Given up to the habit.

Latin *ad-dictus*, given in bondage to [a creditor or habit].

Addition, *ad.dish'.on* not *a.dish'.on*; addit'ional (double *d*).

Address, *ad.dress'* not *a.dress'*. To speak to, to give the due title.

French *adresser* (one *d*), but in English the *d* is doubled.

-ade (Lat. *at-us*), termination of Nouns: "state of," as *blockade*.

-ade, as a termination of Verbs: "act of," as *cannonade*.

-adæ (Greek patronymic *-idēs* or *-iadēs*), "descent from," "of the family of"; generally *-idæ* as *canidæ*.

Adephagans, *a.def'.ā.ganz*. A tribe of voracious insects.

Greek *adēphāgos*, voracious.

Adept, *a.dept'* not *ad'.ept*. One skilled in something.

Latin *adeptus*, one who has discovered [the philosopher's stone].

- Adiantum**, *ad' i.an"-tum*. "Maiden-hair" and other ferns.
Greek *adianton*, dry. So called because rain does not wet it.
- Adieu**, *ă.de'u*, Good b'ye. **Ado**, *a.doo*, fuss.
"Adieu," French *à Dieu*, [I commend you] to God.
"Ado," Old Eng. verb *ado'n*. The noun means a fuss, as if there was much to do.
- Adipic** (acid), *ad' i.pik* not *a.dip'ik*. Fat procured by acid.
Latin *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.
- Adipocere**, *ad' i.po.seer*. A substance, called "grave wax."
Latin *adiposa cēra*, fatty wax (found in cemeteries).
- Adipose**, *ad' i.poce* not *ad' i.poze*. Full of fat, fatty.
Latin *adiposus*, containing fat.
- Adjournment**, *ad-jurn'.ment* not *a-jurn'.ment*. Postponement.
French *ajournement*, deferred to another day (*four*, a day).
- Adjure**, *ad-jure'* not *a.jure'*. To bind by oath.
Latin *ad-jūro*, to make one swear to [what he says].
- Adjust**, *ad.just'* not *a.just'*; **adjustment**, *ad.just'.ment*.
Latin *ad-justus* [righted] to what is correct.
- Adjutant**, *ad' jū.tant*. (This word is incorrect in quantity.)
Latin *ad-jūtant*, one who aids.
- Adjutor**, female *adjutrix*, *ad.jū'.trix* (R. xlv.)
- Admin'istrato**, female *admin'istratrix* (Latin) R. xlv.
- Admit'**, *admitt'-ance*, *admitt'-able* also *admiss'-ible*, *admitt'-ed*,
admitt'-er, *admitt'-ing* (Rule i.) *Admittable* (R. xxiii.)
- Adonis**, *A.dō'.nis*. The plant called "Pheasant's eye."
The flower of the "corn Adonis" is poetically supposed to have been reddened by the blood of the boy Adonis dropping on it.
- Ad'ulator** (Latin), not *ad'ulater* (Rule xxxvii.)
- Advertised**, *ad'.vēr.tizd* (in a newspaper).
ad.vēr'.tizd (by private letter).
- Advertisement**, *ad-ver'.tiz-ment*, not *ad'-vēr.tize"-ment*.
- Advertiser**, *ad'-vēr.ti-zēr*; not *advertiser* (R. xxxi.)
Latin *ad verito*, to turn [public attention] to something.
(*Advertiser* is not a Latin word, but an English coinage, and hence the suffix is *er*, not *or* (Rule xxxvii.)
- Advice** (noun), *advise* (verb). Latin *ad viso*, to go to see (R. li.)
- Advisable**, *ad.vī'.zā.b'l* (Not of the 1st Lat. conj., R. xxiii.)
- Adynamic**, *a'.dy-nām"-ik*, not *dynamic* or *strong*.
- Adytum**, *ad'.y.tum*, not *a.dy'.tum* (Gk. *adūton*, Holy of Holies).
- Ædile**, *ē'.dile*. A Rom. magistrate who had charge of the public buildings. (Lat. *ædes*, sing. "a house," plu. "a temple").
- Ægean** (Sea) *E.jee'.an* (Sea). The Archipelago.

- Ægicerea**, *e'-jī.ser"ry-āh*. Order of plants, genus *Ægiceras*.
Greek *aigos kéras*, goat's horn. *Ægicera*, *ē.jī's.ē.rah*.
- Ægilops**, *ē'-jīl.ōps*. A sore in the corner of the eye.
Greek *aigos ops*, a goat's eye. Goats being subject to the disease.
- Æneid**, *E.nee'.īd*, not *E'.nē.īd*. Virgil's epic about *Æne'as*.
-īd (a patronymic) meaning "pertaining to," "concerning."
- Æolian**, *E.ō'.lī.ān*. It ought to be *E.ol'.ī.an* (*o* short).
- Æolic**, *e.ōl'.īk*, not *e.ō'.lik*. Belonging to *Æōl'ia* (Greece).
- Ærugo**, *e.rū'.go*. (Lat.) The green "rust" of bronze ornaments.
- Æthal** or **Ethal**, *ēth'.al*. (A word coined by Chevreul.)
It consists of the first syllables of *Eth* [er] and *Al* [cohol].
- Æsthetics**, *ee.ṛhet'.īks*. The philosophy of good taste.
Greek *aisthētikos* [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses. (The *e* of the second syllable is long in Greek.)
- Æthogen**, *ēth.ō.jën*. An intensely luminous compound.
Greek *aithōn gēnō*. I produce luminosity.
- Æthusa**, *ē.ṛhū'.zāh*. A genus of plants including "Fools' parsley."
Greek *aithousa*, burning hot. The leaves being very acrid.
- Ætites**, more correctly *Ätites*, *a'-ē.tī'-teez*. Hollow stones.
Greek *artos*, an eagle. Supposed to form part of eagles' nests.
- Aer-** (prefix). All words with this prefix (except *a.e'.ri.al*) have the accent on the first letter. For example:—
- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a'erate (3 syll.) | a'erog"raphy | a'eronaut'ics |
| a'era"ted | a'erolite (4 syll.) | a'eropho"bia |
| a'era"tion | a'erol"ogy | a'erophytes (4 syll.) |
| a'erifica"tion | a'eroman"cy | a'eros"copy |
| a'erify | a'erom"eter | a'erostat'ics |
| a'ero-dynam'ics | a'eronaut | a'erosta"tion |
- Affair**, *af'-fair* not *a.fair'*, business; *plu.*, transactions in general.
French *affaire*; Latin *af* [ad] *facēre* to do [something].
- Affect**, *af-fect'* not *a.fect'*; *affec'ted*; *affec'tion* (double *f*).
Latin *af* [ad] *fectus*, to act on [one].
- Affettuoso**, *af-fet'-too.o"-so*. (Ital. term in *Music*.) With feeling.
- Affianced**, *af.jī'.anst* not *a.jī'.anst*. Betrothed.
Latin *af* [ad] *fido*, to trust to one's good faith.
- Affidavit**, *af'-fī.da"-vit*. ('Davy is a vulgarism.)
Old law Latin *affidāre*, to give an oath of fidelity.
- Affiliated**, *af.jīl'-i-a-ted* not *a.jīl'-i-a-ted* (double *f*, one *l*).
Latin *af* [ad] *filius*, [to assign] a child to one.
- Affirm**, *af.firm'* not *a.firm'*; *affirma'tion* (double *f*).
Latin *af* [ad] *firmāre*, to make [something] firm to [another].
- Affix** (*verb*), *af'fix* (*noun*). A postfix (Rule 1.)
Latin *af* [ad] *fixo*, to fix to [something].

Afflatus, *af-flay'-tus* not *a-flay'-tus*. Inspiration.

Latin *af* [ad] *flatus*, breathed into one [by divine inspiration].

Afflicted, *af-flik'-ted* not *a-flik'-ted*; **afflic'tion** (double *f*).

Latin *af* [ad] *fligo*, to dash against one.

Afford, *af-ford'* not *a-ford'*. To be able to bear the expense.

French *afforer*; Latin *af* [ad] *forum*, according to market-price.

Affright, *af-fright'* not *a-fright'*. To startle with fear.

Old Eng. *afryht* changed to *afryht'* (the *g* is interpolated).

Affront, *af-frunt'* not *a-frunt'*; **affronted** (double *f*).

French *affronter*; Lat. *af* [ad] *frontem* [to insult one] to his face.

A fortiori (Lat.), *a for.she.o'ri*. For a still greater reason.

Afraid, *a-fraid'* not *af-fraid*. Filled with fear.

Old Eng. *afærd* changed to *afærd'* ("afæard'" is the older).

Afresh, *a-fresh'* not *af-fresh'*. Again, anew, recently.

Old Eng. *afersc* changed to *afresc* (*c* equals *ch*).

Aft (Old Eng. *æft*), behind. **Haft** (Old Eng. *hæft*), a handle.

Ag- (prefix) is the Lat. prep. *ad* before "g."

Agagite (The) *Ag'.a.gite*. Haman is so called (Esth. iii. 1).

Agalmatolite, *a'-gal.măt"-ō-lite*. A clay for statuary.

Greek *agalmătōs lithos*, stone for images.

Again, *a.gen'* not *a.gāne*. (Old Eng. *agen*.)

Agama, *plu. agamas*, *ag'.ā.măh*, &c. A species of lizard. The adjective is *ag'amoid*, as "agamoid lizards."

Agama, *plu. agamæ*, *ag'.ā.mee*. Flowerless plants. The adjective is *ag'amous*, same as cryptogamic, *q.v.* All the species, &c., are the *agam'idæ* or "ag'ama" family.

Greek *a gāmos*, without sexual organs.

Ag'amī, *plu. ag'āmis*. The gold-breasted Trumpeter.

Agapanthus, *ag'-ă.pan"-rhūs*. The African blue lily.

Greek *agapētōs anthōs*, the lovely flower.

Agape, *ag'.ă.pee*, a love-feast. **Agape**, *a.gape*, wonder-struck.

"Agape," Greek *agapē*, brotherly love.

"Agape," Old Eng. *agedp*, open-mouthed with amazement.

Agapemone, *ag'-a.pem"-ō-ne*. Love's abode.

Greek *agapē mōnē*, Love's mansion.

Agaric, *ag'.ă.r.ĭk*. A genus of fungi.

Greek *agărikon*, fungus; from *Agăria*, a river of Sarmatia.

Agathophyllum, *ag'-ă-ŧhō.fil"-lum*. Clove nutmeg of Madagascar.

Greek *agăthon phullon*, the good leaf.

Agathotes, *a.gath'.ō.teez*. One of the gentian family.

Greek *agathōtes*, goodness (from its medical virtues).

Agave, *a.gă'.və* not *ag.ăv'*. The American aloë.

Greek *agauē*, splendid [plant].

-age (French suffix), "state of:" as *pupilage*.

-age (Lat. *agēre*) "the act of:" as *tillage*.

-age (Celt. *fulness*), added to collective nouns: as *herbage*.

Agen'dum, plu. *agen'da* (Lat.) Mem. of "things to be done."

Ageratum, *a-jē'ră.tūm* not *a.jē.ra'.tum* (Bot.) A flower.

Greek *agērāton*, exempt from old age. Properly, "Everlastings."

Agglomerate, *ag.glom'-e-rate* not *a.glom'-ē-rate* (double *g*, one *m*).

Lat. *ag* [ad] *glōmerāre*, to wind into a ball (*glomus*, a clew of thread).

Agglutinate, *ag.glu'-tī-nate* not *a.glu'-tī-nate*. To glue together.

Lat. *ag* [ad] *glutīnāre*, to glue together (*gluten*, *glutinis*, glue).

Aggrandise, *ag'.grūn.dize* not *a.gran'.dize*. To exalt.

Aggrandisement, *ag-gran'-diz-ment* not *ag'-gran.dize"-ment*.

Latin *ag* [ad] *grandesco*, to make larger and larger (Rule xxxi.)

Aggressive, *ag.gress'-iv*; *aggress'ion*, *aggressor* (double *g* and *s*).

Latin *ag* [ad] *gressio*, a going against. ("Aggressor," Rule xxxvii.)

Aggrieve, *ag.greev'* not *a.greev'*. To do wrong to a person.

A hybrid word. Lat. *ag* [ad], French *grever*, to burden with taxes.

Agilia, *a.jil'.ī.āh*. Squirrels, dormice, and similar "Rodents."

Latin *agilla*, nimble creatures.

Agio, *adg'.ī.o* not *a'.jē.o*. The market difference between bank notes and current coin. *Ago*, *a.gō'*. Gone by.

"Agio," Ital. *aggio*, difference. "Ago," Old Eng. *agdn*, gone by.

Agitator (Latin), *aj'.ī.ta'-tor* not *agitater*. (Rule xxxvii.)

Agnail see *Angnail*.

Agnate, *ag'.nate*. Related on the father's side; *Cognate*, on the mother's.

Latin *ag* [ad] *natus*, born to [the same surname].

Agomphians, *a.gom'-fī-anz*. Rodents without grinders.

Greek *a-gomphios*, without a grinder.

Agora, *ag'.ō.rāh*. The Greek "forum."

Greek *ageirō*, to assemble; the place of assembly; the market-place.

Agree, *agree-ing*, *agree-ment*, *agree-able*, *agree-ably*, &c.

(Observe the double *e* is retained throughout.)

Agrimony, *ag'.rī.mūn'.īj*. A genus of field plants.

Greek *agros mōnē*, the field my abode.

Aide-de-camp, plu. *aides-de-camp* (French). A military officer.

A'.de.cong, plu. *aid'.de.cong*, sometimes *aids.de.cong*.

Aiguille, *a.gweel* (French). For boring holes in blasting.

Ail, to suffer. *Ale*, malt liquor. *Hail*, frozen rain. *Hale*, healthy.

"Ail," Old Eng. *egl* [an], to be in grief. "Ale," Old Eng. *eala*, ale.

"Hail," Old Eng. *hagot* or *hægl*, hail. "Hale," Old Eng. *hæl*, hearty.

Ailing, *ailing*, suffering. **Hailing**, *hailing*, hail falling.

Ain't, "am not," "is not," should be written "â'n't" (a contraction of *am not*, *as not*, "as" being the old form of *is*). **Ar'n't** is a contraction of *are not*. (Colloquial.)

Air (we breathe); **Airs**, *plu.*, tricks of conceit. **Are**, *ar*, *plu.* of "am." **Hair** (of the head). **Hare** (game). **Heir**, *air* (of property). **Here**, in this place.

"Air," Latin *aer*, the atmosphere.

"Are," Norse, plural of the Old Saxon verb *ic bed, thi bist, he býth*.

"Hair," Old Eng., *hær*, hair "Hare," Old Eng. *hara*, a hare.

"Heir," Latin *hæres*, an heir. "Here," Old Eng. *hēr*, here, now.

Airless, without air. **Hairless**, without hair. **Heirless**, *airless*, without an heir.

Airy, adj. of air. **Hairy**, adj. of hair. **Aerie** or **eyrie**, an eagle's nest.

Aisle, *ile* (of a church) meaning "the wing;" *isle*, an island. French *aisle*, now *aile*; Latin *ala*, a wing. "Isle" (Lat.) *insula*.

Ajuga, *a'jũ.gũy* not *a.joo'.gah*. The plant called "Bugle."

Lat. *a Jũga*, averse to Juno; supposed to favour miscarriage.

Alaria, *a.lair'-rẽ.ăh*. A genus of sea-weeds, as "badderlocks, &c.

Latin *ala*, a wing. "Badder-locks" means "locks of Balder."

Albeit, *awl.be'.it*. Although, notwithstanding (Rule lviii.)

Albino, *plu.* albinos, *al.bee'.nõ*, *al.bee'.noze* (Rule xlii.)

Al Borak, *al'Bo.rak'*. The animal that carried Mahomet from the earth to the seventh heaven.

Arabic *al borăka*, the shining one.

Albucum, *al.bũ'-kũm* not *al'.bũ.kum*. The white daffodil.

Albugo, *al.bũ'-go*. A white speck on the cornŕa of the eye.

Albumen, *al.bũ-mẽn* not *al'.bũ.men*. White of egg.

Alcahest, *al'.kũ.hes't* (Arabic). The universal solvent.

Alcaid, *al.kaid'*; or **alcayde**, *al.kay'.dẽ*. (Spanish.)

Arabic *al kadi*, the governor [of a Spanish fortress].

Alcalde, *al.kal'-de*. A Spanish magistrate.

Arabic *al kaldĩ*, the judge, or justice of the peace. (It is a mistake to suppose the *Alcayde* and *Alcalde* are merely different spellings of the same officer.)

Alcedo (Latin), *al.see'.dõ*. The kingfisher genus of birds.

Alchemilla, *al'-kẽ.mil"-lăh*. The plant called "Ladies' mantle."

The "Alchemists' plant," being greatly prized by them.

Alchemy, *al'.kẽ.me*, not *alchymy*; **alchemist**, *al'.kẽ.mist*.

Arabic *al kimia*, the secret art. It is a mistake to suppose the word mixt Arabic and Greek,—as *al*, the; *chuma*, something poured out.

Alcohol, *al'.kõ.hõl*. The spirit of fermented liquors.

Arabic *al kohol*, the volatile substance.

Alcoholize, *al'.kõ.hõ.lize* not *al.kõ'.hõ.lize*; *Al'cõhõliza*"tion.

Alcorad, *al.kõ-rad*. Contrariety of light in planets. (Astrology).

Alcoran, *see Alkoran*. The Mohammedan Scriptures.

Alcoranes, *al'-kõ.ray'-neez*. The high slender turrets of mosques.

Alcyonite, *al'.sĩ.õ.nite* not *al.sĩ'.õ.nite*. A sponge-like fossil very common in chalk formations. (*See below*.)

Alcyon'ium, *plu. alcyon'ia*. Halcyon stones. Supposed at one time to have been used by kingfishers for their nests.

Greek *alkūōn*, a kingfisher. *Alkūōnē*, daughter of Æolus changed into a kingfisher. (With or without an initial *h*.)

Aldobaran, *al.deb'-ā-rān*. The "Bull's eye" in TAURUS.

Arabic *al dābarān*, the follower [of the Pleiades].

Alder (tree), *ol'.der*, not *al'.der*, nor *awl'.der* (Rule lviii.)

Old English *aler*, an alder-tree; Latin *alnus*.

Alderliest, *al'-dēr.leef"-ēst*. Best or oldest loved (2 Hen.VI.i.1.)

Alderman, *ol'.dēr.man*. A civil dignitary (Rule lviii.)

Alembek, *a.lem'-bēk*. A vessel used by alchemists.

Arabic *al anbiq*, the cup; Greek *ambix*, a cup.

Alethopteris, *a.lee.rhop'-tēr-rīs*. Fossil ferns (coal formations).

Greek *alētho-ptēris*, the true fern.

Aletris, *al'.ē.tris* not *a.lee'.tris*. A garden shrub.

Greek *alētris*, a miller; the plant being covered with "meal."

Alexicakon, *a.lex'ik"-ā-kōn*. A medicine.

Greek *alexō kākōn*, I drive out the evil thing.

Alexipharmic, *a.lex'-ī.far"-mīk*. Antidote of poison.

Greek *alexō pharmākōn*, I avert poison.

Alexipyretum, *a.lex'-ī.pir"-rj-tum*. A fever mixture.

Greek *alexō pyrētōs*, I drive off fever.

Algæ, *al'.jee* (Latin). Sea-weeds.

Alguazil, *ālg'.wā.zeel'*. A Spanish constable.

Arabic *al wasil*, the man in authority.

Alien, generally pronounced *ā'.li.ēn*. A foreigner (Rule lvii.)

Alienate, *al'.ī.ē.nate*; **alienation**, *al'-ī.ē.nay"-shun*.

Latin *aliēno*, to make another's; *aliēnus*, one of another country.

Alike. "Two" and "both" should not be used together with "alike;" as "The *two* are both alike;" say "The *two* are alike;" or "They are both alike;" or "The *two* are exactly alike."

Alike (adj.), meaning *similar*, always stands after its noun, as "The darkness and the light are both alike to Thee." (Ps. cxxxix. 12.)

Alike (adv.), means *in a similar way, equally*, as "Whether they shall both be alike good." (Ecc. xi. 6.)

Alima, *al'ī.māh*. A medicine to assuage "craving for food."
Greek *a limos*, antidote for hunger.

Aliment, *al'ī.ment*. Food. (*Obs.* only one *l*.)
Latin *alimentum*, verb *ālo*, to nourish.

Alimony, *al'ī.mīn.ŷ*. For a wife's separate maintenance.
Latin *alimōnia*, alimony. (*Obs.* The *o* is long in Latin.)

Alismaceæ, *al'īss.may"-sē-e*. "Water-plantains," &c.
Greek *alisma*, the water-plantain.
The suffix *-cia* or *-cea* means "of the same sort." (Gk. *-kia*, *-kea*.)

Alkahest, *al'.kă.hest*. The Universal Solvent.

Alkali, *plu. alkalis*, *al'.kă.lī*, *al'.kă.līze*. Soda, potash, &c.
Arabic *al kali*, the kali plant.

Alkaloid, *al'.kă.loid*. A substance analogous to an alkali.
The Greek *-eidos* (*-id*), like our *-ish*, is sometimes a diminutive.
Alkaloids are substances slightly alkaline.

Alkoran, *al'.kō.răn* not *al.kō.ran*. The Arab "Scriptures."
Arabic *al Koran*, the Koran. It is incorrect to say "The Alkoran."
"The Koran" means *the Readings*. We call our "Bible" *The Writings* (Scriptures).

All, *awl*, every one. **Hall**, *hawl* (of a house), a mansion.
"All," Old Eng. *eall*, or *æl*. "Hall," Old Eng. *heall*, a hall or mansion.

All. The perfect compounds of this word drop one *l*: as:—
almighty *already* *altogether*
almost *although* *always*

See Rule Iviii.

But when it is only agglutinated to another word, it preserves its double *l*: as *all-wise*, *all-fours*, *all-saints*.

All of them. In this and similar phrases "of" does not mean *out of*, but has an adverbial force, like the Latin *ex* in *ex parte* (partly), *e duobus* (two by two, twoly), &c. So *all of them* means "them wholly," "altogether." *Both of them* "them both-ly," or "both-together," *the whole of it* "it entirely," "in its entirety," &c.

Allantoic (acid), *al.lan'.tō.ĭk* not *al'-lan.tō"-ĭk* (see below).

Allantois, *al.lan'-tō.iss*. A membrane like a sausage in form.
Greek *allantō-eikos*, sausage-like.

Allay, *al.lay'*, to mitigate. **Alleÿ**, *al'lēÿ*, a passage. **Ally**, *al.lī*, an associate.

"Allay," Old Eng. *alecg* [*an*], to lay down; French *allegger*.

"Alleÿ," French *allée*, a passage. "Ally," Latin *al* [*ad*] *ligo*, to tie to one.

Allege not *alledge*; *allege-able* (Verbs ending in *-ge* and *-ce* preserve the "e" before *-able*). Rules xx. and xxiii.

Latin *al* [*ad*] *legere*, to read an indictment against a person.

- Allegiance**, *al.lee'-jī.ance*. Obedience due to an overlord.
French *allégeance*. Medieval Latin *allegianſia* (*ad-legend*).
- Allegro**, *al.lay'-grō* (Ital. term in *Music*). Bright, sprightly.
- Alleviate**, *al.lee'-vī.ate* not *a.lee.vī.ate*. To lessen a trouble.
Latin *al* [ad] *leviāre*, to lighten [a burden] to the bearer.
- Alley**, plural *alleys*, not *allies* (Rule xlv.) (See **Allay**.)
French *allée*, a passage (verb *aller*, to go).
- Alliance**, *al.lī'-ance* not *a.lī.ance*. Union by treaty or marriage
Latin *al* [ad] *ligo*, to tie together [by treaty, &c.]
- Alliteration**, *al'.līt-ĕ.ray"-shun* not *a'.līt-e.ray"-shun*. (One t.)
Latin *al* [ad] *lītēra* [words or lines made] to a letter.
- Allium**, *al'.lī.um* (Latin). Garlic and similar plants.
- Allochroite**, *al.lok'-rō.ite*. Iron garnet which is iridescent.
Greek *allos chrōa*, [exhibiting] different colours.
- Allocatur**, *al'.lō.kay"-tūr*. Cost allowed in a law suit.
Latin *al* [ad] *locātur*, placed to one's credit.
- Allodium**, *al.lō'-dī.um*. A free tenure, not held of an overlord.
Norse *odel*, a patrimonial estate; Medieval Latin *allōdium*.
- Allopathy**, *al.lop'-ă.rhĕ*. Treatment of disease by antidotes.
HOMEOPATHY.—Treatment of disease by what causes it. "Like curing like," as curing a burn by *hot* fomentations.
- Allopathist**, *al.lop'-ă.rhĭst*. One who practises allopathy.
Greek *allos pathos*, [medicine] different to the disease.
Homeopathy *homoios pathos*, [medicine] like the disease.
- Allophane**, *al'.lō.fain*. A mineral which changes colour before the blowpipe.
Greek *allos phain-ōmai*, I appear of different [colours].
- Allot'**, *allott'-er*, *allott'-ed*, *allott'-ing*, *allot'-ment*. (Rule l.)
Medieval Latin *al* [ad] *lotto*, to place to your lot.
- Allow**, *al.lōw*; *allowance*, *al.lōw'.ance*; *allowable*.
French *allouer*; Latin *al* [ad] *locāre*, to place to your share.
- Allude**, *al.lood'*. To hint at, reference to.
Latin *al* [ad] *ludo*, to play towards one [with nods and other signs].
- Allusion**. Verbs ending in *-d*, *-de*, *-s*, *-se*, change these terminations to *-sion*, instead of *-tion*. (Rule xxxiii.) This word should be employed only for vague and indirect references: thus, "*Henry V. won the battle of Agincourt*" is a positive statement, and a person ought not to say "*the battle alluded to was fought in 1415*," but the *battle referred to*.
- Allure**, *al.lure'*; *allurement*, *al.lure'.ment*, To entice, &c.
Latin *al* [ad], French *lurrer*, to decoy.

Alluvium, *plu. alluvia*, *al.lu'.vĭ.um*, *al.lu'.vi.ah*.

Latin *al* [ad] *luere*, to wash to [the bank or shore].

Ally, *plu. allies*, *al.lĭ*, *al.lĭze'*, allied (2 syl.), alli-ance, ally-ing.

Alley, *al'.ley*, a passage. **Allay**, *al.lay'*, to set at rest, *see* **Allay**.

Almanac, *ol'.mă.năk*. A calendar of the year. (Rule lviii.)

Arabic *al manach*, the computation; or, Anglo Saxon *almónaght*.

Almighty, *awl.might'.ĭ*. All-powerful. (Rule lviii.)

Almond, *ah'.mun'* not *al.mon'*. The nut of the almond-tree.

Greek *ámugdlé* (*ámugd'*); French *amande*; Spanish *almendra*.

Almoner, *al'.mō.nēr* not *al'.mō.nēr*. One who dispenses alms.

French *aumonier*; Med. Lat. *almonarius*; Old Eng. *almes-man*.

Almost, *ol'.most* not *awl'.most* (Rule lviii.)

Alms, *arms* not *alms*. Charity. Both singular and plural.

"Who, seeing Peter and John, asked *an* alms" (*Acts* iii. 3).

"Thine alms *are* come up for a memorial" (*Acts* x. 4).

Anglo Saxon *almes*; Old English *almesse*; Norman *almoignes*; Latin *eleemosyna*; Greek *eleēmōsūné* (*eleémón*, pitiful).

Aloe, *plu. aloes*, *al'.ō*, *al'.ōze*, a plant. **Halloo**, *plu. halloos*, to shout, shouts. **Hallow**, *hal'.lō*, to hold sacred. **Halo**, *hay'.lo*, a "glory."

"Aloe," Greek *aloē*, the aloe. "Halloo," Low Ger. *hallo*, outcry.

"Hallow," Old Eng. *hállig* [*an*], to hold sacred. "Halo," Greek *halos*, a halo.

Aloetic, *al'.ō.eé'-tĭk* not *al'-o.ēt-ĭk*. Containing aloes.

Greek *aloetikós*. The postfix *-ic* means "pertaining to." To express acids, it means containing the most oxygen possible.

Aloexylon, *al'.ō.eex'-ĭl-ōn* not *al'-o.ěx'-ĭl-on*. Wood of aloes.

Greek *aloē xulon*, aloe wood.

Alopecurus, *a.lō'-pĕ.kū'-rŭs*. Fox-tail grass, &c.

Greek *alopékōs oura*, fox's tail.

Alopecia, *a.lō'-pĕ.sĭj*. A disease of the hair.

Greek *alopékta*, fox's evil (*o* long, *e* short).

Aloysia, *a.loij'-zĕ.ăh*. The Verbena order of plants.

Greek *alousia*, unwashed; because rain does not wet the leaves.

Alpaca, *al.pak'-ăh*. Cloth made of paco hair. The *paco* of South America is a kind of camel with long woolly hair.

Alphitidon, *al.fĭt'-ĭ-dŏn*. A fracture with the bone smashed.

Greek *alphiton*, bran (the bone ground like bran).

Already, *ol.red'.ĭ*. At this time, in time past (Rule lviii.)

Alsine, *al.sĭ'.ně* (Latin). Chickweed, mouse-ear, &c.

Alsinia, *al.sĭ'.ně.ăh*. The "alsine" or chickweed group of plants.

Also, *ol'.sŏ*. Likewise, in like manner (Rule lviii.)

- Alsodeæ**, *al.so'-dē-e*. The violet sub-order of plants.
Greek *alsodēs*, woodland plants.
- Alstonia**, *al.stōn'-ċ-ah*. The Dogbane tribe of plants. So named from Charles Alston, a Scotch botanist. (1688-1760.)
- Alstonite**, *al'.stōn.ite*. A white or greyish mineral, found in the mines of Alston Moor, in Cumberland.
- Altar** (of a church). **Alter**, to change (Rule lviii.) **Halter**.
"Altar," Celtic *alt*; Old Eng., *alter*; Latin *altäre*; &c.
"Halter," Old Eng. *hælfster*, a halter or headstall.
- Alteration**, *ol'-ter.ray"-shun* not *al'-ter.ray-shun* (Rule lviii.)
- Alterative**, *ol'.t'ra.tiv* not *al'.ter.ä.tiv*. A medicine to change gradually the habits of the body (Rule lviii.)
French *alterer*, *alteration*, *alteratif*.
- Altercation**, *al'-ter.kay"-shun* not *ol'-ter.kay"-shun*.
Latin *altercäre*, to talk one against another.
- Alternate**, *al'.tēr.nate* (verb); *al.ter'.nate* (adjective). Rule 1.
- Alternative**, *al.ter'-nä.tiv*. Choice of two things.
Latin *alter*, [if not one] the other.
- Although**, *all.thōw* not *all.rhōw*. Notwithstanding (R. lviii.)
- Altitude**, *al'.tĭ.tude* not *ol'.tĭ.tude*. Height.
Latin *altitudo*, from *altus*, high.
- Alto**, *plu. altos*, *al'tō*, *al'.tōze*. Counter-tenor (Rule xlii.)
- Alto-relievo**, *plu. alto-relievos*, *al'.tō rel'.ĭ.ā".vō* (*rel'.ĭ.ā".voze*)
not *al'.to re.leev'.ō*, &c. Term in sculpture (Rule xlii.)
- Alto-primo**, *plu. alto-primos*, *al'.tō pree'.mo* (*pree'.moze*).
- Alto-secun'do**, *plu. alto-secun'dos* (Rule xlii.)
- Altogether**, *all'-tō.geth'-er*. Wholly, entirely (Rule lviii.)
- Aludel**, *a.lū'-dēl*. A vessel used in sublimation.
Latin *a lutum*, [a pot or vessel] without lute.
- Alumina**, *al.loo'.mĭ.nĭh*. Earth containing alum.
- Alumine**, *a.loo'.mĭn*. (Same as alumina.)
- Aluminium**, *al'.oo.mĭn'.ĭ.um*. Metal obtained from alumina.
The gold-coloured is a mixture of aluminium and copper.
Latin *alūmen*, saltstone. (The *u* is long.)
- Aluminous**, *a.loo'.mĭ.nus*. In *Geology*, means clayey.
- Aluminum**, *a.loo'.mĭ.num*. The metallic base of clay.
- Alunite**, *a.loo'.nite* not *al'.oo.nite*. Alum-stone.
French *alun*, *alum*; Greek *lithos*, a stone.
- Alunogene**, *a.loo'.nō.jene*. An efflorescence on damp walls.
French *alun*, *alum*; Greek *genō*, to produce.

Alveary, *al'-vē.ăry* not *al-vee'-a-ry*. The hollow of the ear.
(The "a" in *ary* is long in the Latin word.)

Latin *alveārium*, a bee-hive. (Rules lv. and lvii.)

Alveolar, *al'.vē.đ.lar* not *al-vee'.đ.lar*. Containing sockets.

Alveolus, *plu. alveoli* (Latin), *al'.vē.đ.lus*, *al'.vē.đ.li*.

Not *al-vee'.o.lus*, nor *al-ve.đ'.lus*. (Both *e* and *o* short.)
The hole or socket of a tooth.

No such word as *alveola* used by Dr. Mantell, *Wonders of Geology*.

Alveolite, *al'.vē.đ.lite*. One of the coral groups.

Always, *ol'.wayz*. At all times, for ever (Rule lviii.)

Alyssum, *a.lis'-sŭm*. Madwort, &c. [To prevent madness.]

Greek *a lysson*, preventive of madness [from the bite of mad dogs].

Am- (prefix), Latin preposition *ad* before the letter *m*.

Am, was, been. These are parts of three distinct verbs.

Am is Norse; *Be* is the old English *beo*; and *Was* is the old English *wes* [*an*] "to dwell." *Beo* is Indicative Mood, and *be* is still used so in rural districts and in poetry.

Amadou, *am'.ă.doo* not *am'.ă.đw*. German tinder.

French *amadou*, from the Latin *am* [*ad*] *manus dulces* (*a'ma'du'*).

Amanita, *am'-ă.ni"-tah*. A fungus common in *Amānus*.

Amanuensis, *plural amanuenses*, *a.man'-u.en"-sis*, *-en'.sees*.

Latin *a manu -ensis*: *a manu*, a secretary; *-ensis* (suffix) office of.

Amaranth, *am'-ă.ranth*, or *amaranthus*, *am'-a.ran"-rhus*.

Greek *amaranthos*, the unfading flower (*a maraino*, I die not).

Amaranthaceæ, *am'-ă.răn.ṭhay"-sě-e*. The "order" of the above; *-aceæ*, added to plants, denotes an "order."

Amaryllis, *plural amaryllises*, *am'-a.ril"-lis*, &c. A flower so called from the shepherdess of classic pastorals.

Amaryllidaceæ, *am'-ă.ril"-li.day"-cě-e*. The "order" of the above; *-aceæ*, added to plants, denotes an "order."

Amateur (French), *am'.a.ture'*. One who cultivates an art or science for his own pleasure, and not as a profession.

Amaurosis, *a.maw.ro'.sis*. Called by Milton "the drop serene."

Greek *amauros*, blindness [without any visible defect in the eye].

Amazon, *Am'.ă.zon*. A race of female warriors. **Amazo'nian**.

(This word is wrong in quantity, the second "a" is long).

Greek *amāzon*, without a breast. The right pap being cut off.

Ambas'sador, *feminine ambas'sadress*, not *embas'sador*, &c.

Fr. *ambassadeur*; Med. Lat. *ambascia*; Celt. *ambacht*, a servant.

Ambas'sador Extrao'rdinary, *plu. Ambas'sadors Extrao'rdinary*

Ambas'sador Ple'nipoten"tiary, *plural Ambas'sadors*, &c.

Ambergris, *am'.běr.griss* not *am'.běr.grease*. Grey amber.

French *ambre gris* (grey). To distinguish it from the *noir* and *jaune*

Amblypterus, *am.blip'.tē'.rus*. A genus of fossil fishes.

Greek *amblys pteron*, [fish with] obtuse or large fins.

Ambreine, *am'.brē.in*. The active principle of amber.

Ambreic (acid), *am'.brē.ik* not *am.brē'ik*. (See above.)

Ambrosia, *am.brō'.zē.āh* not *am.brō'.zhe.ah*. Food of the gods.

Greek *a brotos*, not mortal [immortal food].

Ambulacra, *am'.bu.lay"-krāh*. Holes in the crust of sea-urchins through which their "walkers" protrude.

Latin *ambulācra*, walking places.

Ambulatores, *am".bū.lā.tō.rēz*. An order of birds; their feet have three toes before and one behind (Rule iv.)

Latin *ambulātōres*, walkers. (The *o* is long in the Latin word.)

Ambuscade, *plu. ambuscades*; *am'.bus.kade'*, *am'.bus.kādz'*.

Ambusca'do, *plu. ambusca'does* (Spanish). Rule xlii.

Spanish *emboscar*, to retire into the thickest part of a forest.

Amenable, *a.mee'-nā-b'l* not *a-men'-ā-b'l*. Accountable.

Italian *ammalnare*, to strike sail; French *amener*.

Amend, *a.mend'*, to correct. **Amends**, satisfaction.

French *amender*, to amend; Latin *a menda*, without fault.

Amende honorable (Fr.), *a-mend' on"-ō.rāh'-b'l*. An apology.

Amenity, *a.mee'-nī-ty* not *a-men'-ī-ty*. Softness of climate.

Latin *amēnitas*, agreeableness of climate or manners.

Amentaceæ, *a-men.tay'-sē-e*. An order of plants with catkins.

Lat. *amentum*, a catkin or thong; *-aceæ* (suffix) an "order" of plants.

Ametabolia, *a.met'-a.bōl"-ī.āh*. Insects which change not.

Greek *a metabōle*, without change or metamorphosis.

Amethyst, *am'.ē.τhist*. A precious stone of a violet colour.

Greek *a methūstōs*, preventive of drunkenness.

Amianth or amianthus, *am'-ī.an"-τhūs*. A sort of asbestos.

Greek *amiantos*, that which does not contract defilement.

Amianthoid, *am'-ī.an"-τhoid*. Like amianth. (Rule xlix.)

Greek *amianto-eidos*, like amianthus.

Amide, *am'.īd*. A chemical substance not unlike starch.

Greek *am [ulon] -idēs* (patronymic) of the starch family.

Amidin or amidine, *am'.ī.dīn*. The soluble part of starch.

The insoluble part is called amyline, *q.v.*

Ammocetes, *am'-mo.see"-teez*, a genus of sand-fishes.

Greek *ammos koitē*, sand-bed [fish].

Ammodytes, *am'-mo.dīj"-teez*. Sand-eels, &c.

Greek *ammos dūtēs*, sand-divers.

Ammonia, *am.mō-nī"-āh*. Spirits of hartshorn. (Double m.)

Ammoniacal, *am'-mo.nī"-ā-kāl* not *a'-mo.nī"-ā-kāl*. (Double m.)

- Ammoniacum**, *am'-mo.ni''-ă-kum* not *a'-mo.ni''-ă-kum*. Gum of the Persian plant called [dorema] *ammoniacum*.
- Ammonite**, *am'.mō.nite*. A family of fossils resembling a ram's horn. *Ammon-ite*, like [the horns of Jupiter] Ammon.
- Ammonitidæ**, *am'-mo.ni't'-i-de*. The Ammonite family of fossils. *-idæ* (Greek patronymic *-idēs*), of the family or race.
- Ammophila**, *am.mof'-i-lah*. Sand wasps.
Greek *ammos phileō*, I love the sand.
- Ammunition**, *am'-mu.ni'sh'-on*. Military stores.
Latin *am* [ad] *munitio* munitions for [war].
- Amœba**, *a.mec'.bāh*. The lowest type of animal life.
Greek *amoibē*, the changeable [animal].
- Amomum**, *a.mō'.mum*. The ginger species of plants.
Greek *amómum*, ginger.
- Among**, *a.mung'*, not *a.mong*. Old English *amang*.
- Amorphous** (rocks), *a.mor'.fūs*. Having no definite shape.
Greek *a-morphos*, without [definite] form.
- Amorphozoa**, *a.mor'.fō.zō'-ăh*. Zoophytes, like sponges, &c.
Greek *a-morphos zōa*, living animals without [definite] form.
- Amour propre** (French), *a.moor' propr*. Self-respect.
- Ampelic** (acid), *am'.pě.līk*. Produced from coal tar.
- Ampelin**, *am'.pě.līn*. A liquid resembling creosote.
- Ampelite**, *am'.pě.lite*. Alum-slate.
Greek *ampelis*, the vine. "Ampelite" is so called because it was used by the ancients for destroying the vine-insects.
- Amphi-** (Greek prefix). "All round," "on both sides," "doubt."
- Amphibia**, *am.fib'-i-ăh*. Animals that live in water or on land.
Greek *amphibios*, having life both [on land and in water].
- Amphibichnites**, *am'-fi.bik'-nites*. Animals which have left their footprints in certain geological rocks.
Greek *amphibia ichnos*, footprints of amphibia.
- Amphibolite**, *am.fib'-ō-lite*. Parts of amphibia fossilised.
Greek *amphibios lithos*, *amphibia* [become] stone.
- Amphibole**, *am.fib'-ō-lě*. Hornblende.
Greek *amphibōlōs*, something doubtful [whether hornblende or augite. It being difficult to distinguish them].
- Amphibology**, *am'-fi.bo'l'-ō-jě*. Words which bear two interpretations, like the responses of the ancient oracles.
Greek *amphibōlōs logos*, doubtful words.
- Amphibrya**, *am.fib'-rī-ăh*. Plants which grow in bulk, not height.
Greek *amphibruō*, to swell all round. Those which grow upwards, and not in bulk, are *acrogens*.

Amphigens, *am'fĭ-gens*. Plants which grow in bulk, not height.
Greek *amphi gēnos*, growth all round (like lichens). See **Acrogenous**.

Amphitheatre, *am'fĭ-thee'-ă-tēr*. A circular theatre. (The
"a" is long in the Greek word.) Rule lvii.
Greek *amphi theatron*, a theatre all round.

Amphora, *am'fō.răh*. A wine vessel with two handles.
Greek *amphi phōrein*, [handles] on both sides to carry it by.

Ample, *am'p'l*, *am'ple.ness*, *am'ply*. (Latin *amplus*, large.)

Amplify, *am'plĭ.fy*, *am'plify-ing*, but *am'plifies* (3 syl.), *am'pli-fied* (3 syl.), *am'plifi-er*, *am'plifi-ca'tion*. (Rule xi.)
Latin *amplificāre*, to make ample.

Ampulla, *am'pul'.lăh* (Latin). A bottle large in the middle.

Amulet, *am'u.lēt*. A charm worn about the person. (One *m*.)
Latin *amulētum*, a charm; *a molior*, to drive away [evil].

Amuse, *a.muze'*, *amuse'-ment*, *amused'* (2 syl.), *amu'ses*, *amu'ser*,
amus'-ing, *amus'-ingly*, *amus'-ive*, *amus'-ively*. (R. xix.)
French *amuser*; Latin *a Musis*, [to turn] from the Muses or study.

Amygdaleæ, *a-mig.dal'ĕ.e*. A family of plants including the
peach, apricot, plum, and almond.

Amygdalic (acid), *a.mig'.dă.lĭk*. Derived from amygdaline.

Amygdaline, *a.mig'dă.lĭn*. A crystalline principle contained in
bitter almonds.

Amygdaloid, *a.mig'.dă.loid*. Volcanic rocks with almond-like
cells or cavities filled with foreign substances.
Greek *amugdalos eidos*, almond-like.

Amyl, *am'ĭl*, or **amyline**, *am'ĭl.ĭn*. Insoluble part of starch.
The soluble part is called amidine, *q.v.*
Greek *ămūlon*, starch.

Amyridaceæ, *am'ĭ-rĭ.day"-se.e*. Plants of the myrrh kind.
The genus *am'ÿris* (Latin *myrrha*, myrrh), is type of the order.

An- (prefix) Latin preposition *ad* before *n*; Greek *an* (privative)
before a vowel.

-an (suffix), Latin *an-us* "belonging to:" as *Roman*.

An (Article), before vowels and silent *h*; also before *h* aspirated,
when the accent of the word is not on the first syllable,
as "*a* his'tory," but *an* histor'ian. On the other hand,
the *n* is dropped before *one*, and also before *cu* and *u*
pure, as many *a* one, *a* u-nit, *a* Européan.

Anacathartic, *an'-ă-kă.rhar"-tik* not *an'-ă-kă.rhark"-tik*.

Greek *ana katharsis*, purging upwards [through mouth and nose].

Anacharis, *an.ak'.ă.rĭs*. A troublesome river-weed,

Greek *ana charis*, out of favour, a nuisance.

- Anachronism**, *a.nak'.rö.nizm*. A chronological error.
Greek *ana chronos*, out of time.
- Anæmia**, *a.nee'.mī.äh* not *a.nem'.ī.äh*. Deficiency of blood.
Greek *an aima*, without blood.
- Anæmic**, *a.nee'.mik* not *a.nem'.ik*. Blood-failing.
- Anæsthesia**, *an.ece.rhee'.zī.äh*. Defect of the sense of feeling.
Greek *an aisthēsia*, without the sense of feeling.
- Anagallis**, *an'-a.gal'.lis*. The pimpernel group of plants.
Greek *anagelao*, to laugh heartily. Supposed cure of "spleen."
- Anagrammatic**, *an'-ä-grām.mat"-tīk* (double *m*).
Greek *ana gramma*, transposition of letters.
- Analogue**, *an'-ä.lög*. Something analogous.
Greek *analogos*, of similar proportion.
- Analogy**, *a.nal'.ö.gy*, *anal'og-ous*, *anal'og-ously*, *anal'ogist*, *anal'ogism*, *anal'ogise*, *anal'ogising*; *analogical*, *an'-a.loj"-i-kal*, *analog'ically*, *analog'icalness*. Rule xi.)
Latin *analogia*, *analogus*; Greek *ana lōgōs*, similarity of words.
- Analysis**, *plural analyses*, *a.nal'.y.sīs*, *a.nal'.y.seez*.
Greek *ana-lusis*, a breaking up. The opposite process is *syn'thēsis*.
Greek *synthēsis* (*sūn tithēmi*), a putting together again.
- Analysable**, *analysation* not *analyzable*, *analyzation*.
The *s* is part of the word *analysis* (*lusō* not *luzō*).
- Anamorphosis**, *an'-a.mor"-fō-sīs*. (Wrong in quantity, Rule lvii.)
In *Natural History*, development.
In *Botany*, when one part of a flower assumes the appearance of a higher principle.
In *Perspective*, elongating the figure.
Greek *ana morphōsis*, upward shaping.
- Ananas**, *ä.nah'.nāz* (Brazilian word). The pine-apple species.
- Ananchytes**, *an.an'.kī.teez* not *an.an.kī'.teez*. Fairy loaves, &c.
Greek *anantēs chētē* (*gaia*), steep mounds.
- Anandrous**, *an.an'.drūs*. In *Botany*, without stamen.
Greek *an andros*, without a male or stamen.
- Anastomose**, *an.as'.tō.mōze*. To interlace vessels, &c.
Greek *ana stōma*, [to insert one vessel] up the mouth [of another].
- Anastomosis**, *an-as'-tō.mō"-sīs*. In *Botany*, union of vessels.
- Anathema**, *plural anathemas*, *a.nath'.ēm.äh*, *a.nath'.e.mars*.
Greek *ana-thēma*, a thing set apart: hence a ban of the church, which sets a person "apart" from church fellowship.
- Anathematize** not *anathematise*, *a.nath'.ēm.ä.tize*.
Greek *ana-thēmätizō*, to make accursed. (Rule xxxii.)
- Anatidæ**, *an.at'.ī.de*. Web-footed birds, as swans, geese, ducks.
Latin *anātēs -idæ*, the duck family (*-idæ*, a patronymic)

Anatomy, *a.nat'.ō.my*, anat'omist; anat'omise, not *anat'omize*, anat'omised (4 syl.), anat'omiser, anat'omis-ing, anat'omis-ation; anat'om'ical, anat'om'ically.

Latin *anātōme*, *anātōmēus*; Greek *ana tōmé*, a cutting up.

Anatropal, *a.nat'.rō.pāl*. In *Botany*, an inverted ovule.

Greek *ana-trépō*, to invert [the ovule], as in apple blossoms.

-ance (suffix, Latin *-ans*). Attached to verbal nouns.

There are nearly 300 words with this termination, and not one ending in the more correct form *-anse*.

Ancestor, *fem. ancestress*, *an'.sēs.tōr*, &c. A predecessor.

French *ancestres*, *ancêtres*; Latin *ante cessor*, a predecessor.

Anchor, *an.kor* (of a ship). **Anker** (Dutch), ten gallons.

Old English *ancor*; Latin *anchōra*; Greek *agkūlōs*, hooked.

Anchovy, *an'.cho.vy* not *an.cho'.vy*. (In Port. *anchóvy*.)

Ancient, *ain'.shent* not *an'.shent* nor *arn'.shent*, of old.

The **Ancients**, *plu.* People of the olden times.

French *ancien*, old; Italian *anziano*; Latin *antiquus*.

Ancile, *an.sī.le* (Latin). The sacred shield of Mars.

Ancillary, *an'.sil.lā.rŷ* not *an.sil'.lā.rŷ*. A handmaid (Rule IV.)

Latin *ancilla*, a maidservant.

Ancipital, *an.sip'.ī.tāl*. In *Botany*, two-edged.

Latin *anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-edged (*am caput*, head both sides).

-ancy (suffix, Latin *-ans*, *-antis*). Added to abstract nouns.

Ancyloceras, *an'.si.lōs"-ē-rahs*. Fossils curved like a horn.

Greek *agkulos*, curved [like a horn]. (Greek "g" before k = n.)

And (a copulative). **Hand** (of the human body).

"And," Old English *and*. "Hand," Old English *hand*.

And so forth, *et cætēra*. (Old English *and swá forth*.)

Andante, *an.dan'te* (Italian). In *Music*, moderately slow.

Andirons, *an'-dē-rōnz* not *hand'.i.ons*. Fire-dogs.

Old English *brand-isen*, iron to hold a brand or log.

Androgynous, *an.droj'.ī.nŷs* not *an.drōjee'.nŷs*. (*Botany*.)

Greek *anēr gunē*, man-woman. (Male and female flowers united.)

Android, *plu. androides*, *an'.droid*, *an.droi'.deez*. An automaton.

Greek *andro-eidos*, [an automaton] like a man.

Andromeda, *An.drom'.ē.dūh*. Wild Rosemary, &c.

As Andromeda pined on a rock surrounded by sea monsters, so the plant droops its head in swampy places amidst reptiles.

Anellides, *an.ēl'.ī.des*, or *anellids*, *an'.ēl.īds*. Earth-worms.

(All these words should be spelt with one *n* and double *l*. Latin *anellus*, a little ring.—*Horace's Satires*, II. 7-9.)

Anelytrous, *an.el'.j.trūs* not *an.ě.ly'.trūs*.

Greek *an elātrōn*, [insects] without wing sheaths.

Anemone, *a.nem'.ō.ně* not *a.nen'.ō.mě*. The wind-flower.

Plu. anemones not *anemonies* (Lat. *anemōne*, Rule lvii.)

Greek *anēmōs*, wind. These flowers love a free open space.

Aneroid, *an'.ě.roid*. The air barometer, which has no mercurial or other liquid column. (The "e" long in Greek.)

Greek *a nērōs eidos*, without [a column] resembling a liquid [column].

Anethum, *a.nee'.rthūm*. The dill genus of plants.

Greek *anēthon*, dill; *anō thein*, to run upwards, by rapid growth.

Aneurism, *an'.eu.rizm*. Morbid dilatation of an artery.

Greek *aneurūnō*, to stretch or dilate.

Angel, *ain'.jel*, a heavenly being. **Angle**, *ān'.g'l*, a corner.

Angel'-ic, **angel'-ical**, **angel'-ically** (Rule iii: -el). (This is a strong example of the perversity of English spelling. Although the accent is on the -el', the "l" is not doubled, while in *travel*, *travelling*, &c., it is doubled, although the accent is on the first syllable.)

"Angel," Greek *aggelos*, a messenger. (In Greek *g* before *g* = "n."
"Angle," Old English *angel*, genitive *angles*, a fish hook.

Angelica, *an.ge'l'.k-kāh* not *an'.ge.lee".kah*. A plant.

So called from the "angelic" virtues of its seeds and root.

Anger, *ang'.er*, angered (2 syl.), **angering** (Rule ii.)

Old English *ange*, vexation; Latin *angor*, sorrow.

Angina, *an.ji'.nah* (Latin). A disease affecting respiration.

Angle, a corner. **Angel**, a heavenly being. (*See Angel*.)

Anglican, *an'.gli.kan*. Belonging to England.

Anglice, *an'.gli.se* (adverb). In English.

Anglicism, *an'.gli.sizm*. An English idiom.

Anglicise, **Anglicised** (3 syl.), **Anglicis-ing**. (Note *s* not *z*.)

Anglo- (prefix) English: as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Norman*, &c.

Old English *Angel-*; as *angel-cyming*, the English Kg.: *angel-theōd*, the English nation. *Angle* or *Engle*, the Angles or English.

Angnail, not *agnail* nor *hangnail*.

Old English *ang-nægl*, a nail-trouble. Similarly *ang-breo'st*, a chest-trouble (asthma), *ang-mo'd*, a mind-trouble (vexation).

Angry with you, not "angry at you." **Angri-ly**.

Anhydrite not *anhydrate*, *an.hij'-drite*; **anhy'drous**.

The "h" is needless. The Greek is *anudria*, and *ἀνυδρος*. Greek *an hudor*, without water. It would be impossible, in Greek, to express by letters such a word as *Anhydrite*. (Rule lxx.)

Aniline, *an'.i.lin*. An oily liquid used in "mauve" dyes.

Arabic *anil*, indigo; from which it may be obtained.

Animalcule, plural *animalcules*, *an'-i.māl''-kūle*, *an'-i.māl''-kūlz* ;
or, *an'imāl''culum*, plural *an'imāl''cula*.

Latin *animal-cūlum* (-*cūlum*, a diminutive).

An'imalise, *an'imalisa''tion* (with *s* not *z*. Rule xxxi.)

Anker, ten gallons. **Anchor** (of a ship). (See **Anchor**.)

Ankle, *an.k'l*. Part of the leg. (Old English.)

Annals (no singular). History arranged by years (double *n*).

Latin *annālēs*, from *annus*, a year.

Annates, *an'.nates*. First-fruits on presentation to a living.

Latin *annus*, [the value of one] year's income.

Annelida, see **Anelida** (with one *n*).

Annex, *an'.nex* (noun), *an.nex'* (verb). Rule l.

Latin *an* [ad] *nexus*, tied to [another thing].

Annihilate, *an.nī'.hīl.ate*, annihilated, annihilat-ing, annihilat-or, annihilation. (Double *n*.) In Latin the *ni-* is short.

Latin *an* [ad] *nihilum*, [to reduce] to nothing.

Anniversary, plu. *anniversaries*, *an'-ni.ver''-sā-rīz*. The return of the time-of-the-year at which an event happened.

Latin *annus versus*, [the time of the] year returned.

Announce, *an-nounce'* not *a.nounce'* ; announce'ment.

French *annoncer* ; Latin *an* [ad] *nuncio*, to tell to [others].

Annoy, annoyance, *an.noy'*, *an.noy'.ance* (Rule xxiv.)

Italian *annoiare* ; Latin *an* [ad] *noceo*, to incommode.

Annual. Yearly. In compounds, -*ennial* ; as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. (Double *n*.) Latin *annus*.

Annuitant. One who receives an annuity. The *i* in these words is a blunder taken from the French, just as well write *annuilly*.

Annuity, *an.nu'.i.ty* not *a.nu'.i.ty*. A yearly payment.

French *annuité* ; Latin *annuatim*, yearly, *annualia*.

Annul', annull'-er, annulled' (2 syl.), annull'-ing. (Rule l.)

French *annuller* ; Latin *an* [ad] *nullum*, [to bring] to nothing.

Annular not *annuler* ; annulated ; annulose, *an'.nu.loze* ; annulosa, *an.nu.lo'sa*. Earth-worms, &c., composed of rings.

Latin *annūlus*, a ring ; *annularius*, ringed, full of rings.

Annunciate, *an.nun'.shē.ate* not *a.nun'.shē.ate* ; annunciator.

Latin *an* [ad] *nunciāre*, to carry tidings to one.

Anode, *an'.ode*. The positive pole of a voltaic battery. (The opposite pole is called the Cathode.) Rule lxx.

Greek *ana-ōdos*, the way up ; *kata-odos*, the way down (*hodos*).

Anodon, plu. *anodons* or *anodonta*, *an'.ō.dŏn*, &c. The river mussel.

Greek *an ōdontoī*, without te. th.

Anodyne, *an'ō.dīne*. A medicine to relieve pain.

Greek *anōdūnē*, destroyer of pain.

Anoint, *an.oint'* not *a.noint'*. (Note only one *n*.)

Norman-French *enoindre*; Latin *inungo*, to anoint.

Anomaly, plural anomalies, *a.nom'.ā.lī*, *a.nom'.ā.līz*. In the Greek word the *o* is long, to compensate for the lost *h*.

Greek *anōmalos*, irregular (*hōmōlōs*, like). Rule lxx.

Anomopteris, *an'.ō.mōp"-tē-rīs*. Fossil ferns.

Greek *anōmos ptēris*, anomalous fern.

Anonymous, *a.non'.j.mus*. The name suppressed.

Latin *anonymus*; Greek *anōnōma*, without a name.

Anoplotherium, plu. *anoplotheria*, *an'.ōp-lō.rhee'-rī-um*, *an'-op-lō.rhee'-rī-āh*. An extinct quadruped without horns,

tusks, claws, or other weapons of defence. (Rule lxx.)

Greek *anōplōs*, unarmed (*an hōplōs*, but *ἀνοπλος*, without *h*).

-anse. No word in the language has this termination.

Anserine, *an'.sērīne*. Of the goose tribe. (Lat. *anser*, a goose.)

-ant (Latin participle suffix). "A" is merely the vowel copula of words belonging to the first conjugation.

Ant- (Greek prefix), contraction of *anti*. "Opposite to."

Ant, *ānt*, an insect. **Aunt**, a relation. **Haunt**, place of resort.

"Ant," corruption of Old English *æmete* (*æm't*), an emmet.

"Aunt," corruption of Latin *amita* (*am't*), an aunt.

"Haunt," French *hanter*, to frequent a house or place.

Antacid, *ant-aç'-id* not *an'-tī.aç'-id*. Acid counteracter.

Antacid, *ant-ak'-rīd* not *an'-tī.ak'-rīd*. Acid counteracter.

Antarctic, *ant.ark'.tīk* not *an.tar'.tic*. Opposite the arctic.

Greek *anti arktos*, opposite the Northern Bear.

Ante- (Latin prefix), "before," as *antedate*.

Antecede, *an'.tē.ceed* (not one of the 3 in *-ceed*). Rule xxvii.

Antecedent, antecedence, not *antecedant*, *antecedance*.

Latin *ante cedere*, to go before. (Not of the 1st conjugation.)

Antediluvian, *an'-tē-dī.lu".vī.an*. Existing before the Deluge.

Latin *ante diluvium*, before the Deluge.

Antelope, *an'.tē.lope*. A corruption of *antholope*.

Greek *anthos ops*, beautiful eye.

Antemeridian, *an'-te.me.rīd"-ī.an*. Before noon.

Latin *antimēridiānus*.

Antenna, plural *antennæ* (Latin). The feelers of insects.

Anten'ula, plu. *anten'ulæ* (Latin) diminutive.

The singular, *antenna*, is very rarely used.

Antepenult, *an'-tē-pē-nult'* not *an'-tē-pee"-nult'*.

Latin *antē pēnē ultimus*, before the almost last (syl.)

Pene ultimus, the last-but-one; *ante penultimus*, the last-but-two.

Anthelion, *plu. Anthelia*, *ant.hee'.li.ah*. A bright spot opposite the sun. The "h" is needless. (Rule lxx.)

Greek *antēlios*, ἀντῆλιος (*anti hēlios*, opposite the sun).

Anthelix, *anth'.ē.lix*. The part of the ear opposite the "helix."

The *th* of this word belongs to the first syl. (Rule lxx.)

Anthem, *an'.rhem*. A corruption of the Old English *antefen* (*ant'fen*, *ant'em*), same as *antiphon*, Greek *antiphōnōs*, sounds or voices from opposite choirs. *Anthym* (*anti-humnos*) might be "a hymn sung by two opposite choirs," but *anthem* can only be Greek *anthemis*, ἀνθαμῖς, *q.v.*

Anthemis, *an'.rhē.mīs*. Chamomile and its group of plants.

Greek *anthēmis*, verb *anthēō*, I blossom [abundantly].

Antherozoides, *an'-rhēr-ō.zoi"-deez*. Life-giving corpuscles of algæ, ferns, mosses, and lichens (*li'.kenz*).

Greek *anther zōē-eidos*, life-like anthers.

Anthesis, *an'.rhee'.sis* not *an'.rhē.sis*. In *Botany*.

Greek *anthesis*, the bursting or opening of a flower.

Anthodium, *an'.rhō'.dī.um*. The flower-head of comp. plants.

Greek *anthōdēs*, full of florets (*anthos duo*, I put on flowers).

Antholites, *an'.rhō.lites*. Fossil impressions of flowers.

Greek *anthos lithos*, fossil or stone flower.

Anthophore, *an'.rhōfore*. The column which supports the petals.

Greek *antho-phoros*, the flower supporter.

Anthophylite, *an'.rhof'.il.ite*. Species of hornblende.

Greek *anthophyllon*, a clove (which it resembles in colour).

Anthozoa, *an'-rhop.zō'-ah*. Sea-anemonēs, &c.

Greek *anthos zōa*, flower animals.

Anthracite, *an'.rhra.site*. Cannel-coal (Greek *anthrax*, coal).

Anthracosaurus, *plural anthracosauri*, *an'-rhrāk-ō.saw"-rūs*.

Anthracosaur, *plural anthracosaurs*. An extinct saurian.

Greek *anthrax sauros*, lizard of the coal-measures.

Anthracotherium, *an'-rhrāk-ō.rhee'-ri.um*. An extinct beast.

Greek *anthrax thērion*, a wild beast of the coal-measures.

Anthrakerpeton, *an'-rhray.ker".pē-ton*. An extinct reptile.

Greek *anthrax erpeton*, a reptile of the coal-measures.

Anthropophagi (*plural*), *an'-rthro.pof"-a.ji*. Cannibals.

Greek *anthrōpos phagein*, to eat men.

Anti- (Greek prefix), "opposed to," "the opposite of:" as *antidote*,

See *Ante-*.

Antichrist, *an'-ti.krist*. A false Christ, a foe to Christ.

Greek *anti Christos*, antagonist of Christ.

Anticipate, *an.tiss'ĩ.pate*. To forestall. Anticipat-ing, anti-cipation, anticipator, anticipa'tory.

Latin *anticipāre* (*ante capere*), to take beforehand. This word and *antiquarian*, *antiquity*, &c., are the only instances of *anti-* signifying *before* in time, (*ante-*), instead of *antagonistic* (*anti-*).

Anticlinal, *an'-ti.kli"-nal*. (*Geology*.) Applied to strata.

Greek *anti klinein*, [strata] dipping in opposite directions.

Anticolic not *anticholic*. (Latin *colic* [us]).

Antipathy, *plu. antipathies*, *an.tip'.ǎ.thĩ*, *an.tip'.a.thiz*.

Greek *anti pathos*, a feeling repugnant to [something].

Antiphonal, *an.tif'.ō.nal*. Responsive or alternate singing.

(This word ought to be *an.ti.fō'-nal*. *An.tif'-ō-nal* means "mutual slaughter"—*ἀντι-φόνος*.)

Greek *anti phōnos*, *ἀντι-φώνος*, responsive singing.

Antiphrasis, *an.tif'-rǎ-sis*. Irony.

Greek *anti phrāsis*, [meaning] opposite to the words expressed.

Antipode, *plu. antipodes*, *an'-tĩ-pode*; *an.tip'-ō-deez*.

Greek *anti podoi*, [people whose feet are] opposite to our feet.

Antiquary, *an'.tĩ.qua.ry*. A person fond of antiquities. Not *antiquarian* which is an adjective.

Antiquate, *an'.tĩ.quate*, *an'tiquated*, *an'tiquating*.

Antique (Fr.), *an.teek'*; *antiquely*, *an.teek'.ly*; *antiqueness*.

Antiquity (former ages), *plu. antiquities*, *an.tik'.wĩ.tiz*.

Relics of olden times.

Latin *antiquarius*, from *ante* before; *antīcus*, one before us.

Antiseptic, *an'-ti.sep"-tĩk* not *an'-ti.skep"-tic*. "Antiseptic" means a preventive of putridity, but "antiskeptic" would mean one who is not sceptical or a disbeliever.

Greek *anti septikos*, opposed to putridity (*σῆπω*).

Antithesis, *plural antitheses*, *an.tith'.ě.sis*, *an.tith'.ě.secz*.

Greek *anti thesis*, words set in contrast.

Anvil, *an'.vil*. A smith's iron block. (Old Eng. *anfil*, an anvil.)

Anxiety, *plu. anxieties*, *anx.ǎ'.ě.tiz*. Distress of mind.

Anxious, *angk'.shus*; *anxiousness*, *anxiously*.

Latin *anxietas*, *anxius*, from *anxi*, I have vexed.

Any, *en'.ny* not *an'.ny*. Old English *enig* or *ænig*.

Aorta, *a.or'.tah*. The great or trunk artery. (Greek *aortē*.)

Ap- (prefix), Latin preposition *ad* before *p*.

Apartment, *a.part'.ment* (with one *p*). A room set "apart."

The corresponding French word has double "p" *appartement*; *ap* [ad] *parti*, parted off for you.

Apathy, *ap'.ǎ.thĩ*; **apathetic**, *ap'.ǎ.thet"ĩk*. Without sympathy.

Greek *a pāthōs*, without passion or emotion of mind.

Apatite, *ap' a. tite*, a phosphate of lime. **Appetite** (for food).

"Apatite," Greek *apatē*, deceit; so called because it appears in every variety of colour and form, so that it is often mistaken.

"Appetite," Latin *ap* [ad] *petitus* (*appēto*, to seek for [food]).

Ape, *male* dog-ape, *female* bitch-ape. (Old Eng. *apa*, an ape.)

Apennine, *Ap' ēn. nīne*. A range of mountains in Italy.

Latin *Apennīnus* (Single *p*, double *n*.)

Aperient, *a. pee' rī. ent*. (The "e" of this word is *short* in Latin.)

Latin *aperiens*, opening. (A laxative medicine.)

Aperture, *ap' er. ture*. An opening. (Only one *p*.)

Latin *āpertūra*, (*āperio*, to open).

Apex, *plu.* apexes or apices; *a. pex*, *plu.* *a' pex. es* or *ap' ī. seez*.

Latin *apex*, plural *āpices*, the summit of anything.

Aphelion, *plural* aphelia; *af. hee' ī. on*, *af. hee' ī. āh*. The position of a planet when it is furthest from the sun. *Perihēlion* is its position when nearest to the sun.

Greek *apo hēlios*, away from the sun. *Peri*, near. (In Greek it would be *apēlion*, similar to ἀπηλιώτης not ἀφηλιώτης.)

Aphis, *plural* aphides, *a' fis*, *af' ī. deez*. The plant-louse. (Lat.)

Aphorism, *af' ō. rizm*. A maxim expressed with antithesis.

Greek *aphōrismōs*, distinction (*aphorizō*, to separate).

Apiary, *plu.* apiaries, *ap' ī. ā. riz*. A place for bees (Rule iv.)

Latin *āptārium* (*āpis*, a bee).

Apiocrinite, *ap' ī. ok' rī. nite*. A fossil sea-lily or "en'crinite."

Greek *apion krinon*, pear [shaped] lily [zoöphyte].

Apo- (prefix) Greek preposition, equivalent to the Latin "ab," *q. v.*

Apocalypse, *a. pok' ā. lips*. The Book of the Revelation.

Greek *apokalupsis*, from *apo kaluptō*, to un-cover or reveal.

Apocrypha, *a. pok. rī. fūh*. The uncanonical Scriptures.

Greek *apo krūpha*, things hidden from [the general].

Apocryphal, *a. pok' rī. fūl*. Belonging to the Apocrypha, false.

Apode, *ap' ode*. Fish without ventral fins, like sword-fish, eels, &c.

Greek *a podoi*, without feet (or ventral fins).

Apodons, *ap' ō. dōns*. A generic name for "apodes" (*ap' odes*).

Apogee, *ap' ō. jee*. That point in a planet's orbit furthest from our earth. (The point nearest to our earth is the *perigee*).

Greek *apo gē*, away from the earth (*peri gē*, near the earth).

Apollyon, *A. pol' yon*. The destroyer (Rev. ix. 11).

Greek *apollūōn*, destroying (Angel of the bottomless pit).

Apology, *plu.* apologies, *a. pol' ō. jiz*, excuses; *apol' ogist*.

Apologetic, *apologet' ical*, *apologet' ically*, *apologet' ics*.

Apologize, *apologized*, &c. (Greek *apo-logizomai*. R. xxxii.)

Greek *apōlōgia*, an excuse; Latin *apologeticus*, *apologetic*.

- Apophthegm** not apothegm, *ap'-ð.rhem*. A sententious saying.
Greek *apo phthēgma*, [a saying made] by a word.
- Apoplexy**, *ap'.ð.plex.y*. Suspension of the action of the brain.
Greek *apoplēxia* (*apo plēktos*, one struck by a fit).
- Apostasy** not apostacy, *a.pos'.tū.sj̄*. Falling off from the faith.
Greek *apostasia* (*apo stasis*, a standing away from the faith.)
- Apostatize** not apostatise, *a.pos'.tū-tize*. To become apostate.
Greek *apo stātizō*, to place oneself away from [the faith].
- A posteriori** (Lat.) *a pos.ter'ri.ð".ri*. Causes inferred from effects.
(The opposite is a *priōri*, effects predicated from known causes. *Natural Philosophy*, being based on data, is an example of the former; *Mathematics* of the latter.)
- Apostolic**, *a.pos.tōl'ik* not *a.pos'tl'ik*, adjective of apostle.
Greek *apostolikos* (*apostōlos*, *apo stelo*, to send off on a message).
- Apostrophe**, plu. *apostrophes* (Greek), *a.pos'.trō.fj̄*, *a.pos'.trō.fiz*.
Apos'trophise, *apos'trophised* (4 syl.), *apos'trophising*.
Greek *apostrophē*. ("Apostrophise" is not a Greek word. R. xxxiii.)
- Apothecary**, plu. *apothecaries*, *a.poth'.ē.kū.riz*. A druggist.
Greek *apothēkē*, a place for stores. "Apothecary" a drug-storer.
- Apotheosis**, generally called *ap'-o-thee.ð"-sis*, but more correctly *ap'-o.rhē-o"-sis* (*ἀποθέωσις*). Deification.
Greek *apo theōsis*, [placed with the gods] by deification.
- Appal**, *appalled* (2 syl.), *appall-ing*, *appall-ingly*. (Rule I.)
(This word would be better with double "l"—*appall*.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *pall* [eo], to turn very pale.
- Appanage**, *ap'.pā.nāje*. Lands assigned to younger sons.
Med. Lat. *ap* [ad] *panāgium*, for maintenance (*panis*, bread).
In French one "p," *apanage*.
- Apparatus**, *ap'.pā.ra"-tūs* not *ap'-pa.rat"-us* nor *a-par'rat-us*.
Latin *ad* [ad] *parātus*, [instruments] prepared for [experiments].
- Apparel**, *apparell-ed* (3 syl.), *apparell-ing*. (Rule iii. -EL.)
French *appareil*; Latin *ap* [ad] *paro*, to dress thoroughly.
- Apparent**, *ap.pair'.ent* not *a.pair'.ent*. Evident.
Latin *ap* [ad] *parens*, *parent[is]*, visible to [men].
- Appeal**, *ap.peal'* not *a.peal'*. To refer to a higher court.
Latin *ap* [ad] *pellāre*, to drive or refer to [another court].
- Appearance**. (The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.)
It ought to be *appearence*, as "apparent."
Latin *ap* [ad] *parens*; Med. Latin *apparentia*; French *appareance*.
- Appease**, *ap.peez'* not *ā'.peez'*. To pacify. (Double p.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *pacifico*; French one "p," *apaiser* (*pax*, peace).
- Appellant**, *ap.pel'.lant*. One who removes his suit to a higher court.
Latin *ap* [ad] *pello*. Medieval Latin *appellans* (a noun).

Appendage, *ap.pen'.dāge* not *a.pen'.dāge*. Something added.

Medieval Latin *ap* [ad] *penditia*, hung on to [something else].

Appendant, appendance. (These words ought to be *appendent*, *appendence*, as *dependent*, *dependence*, *independent*, *independence*, *pendent*, *impendent*.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *pendens*, hanging on to [something].

Appen'dix, plural **appen'dixes** or **appen'dices** (4 syl.) A supplement.

Latin *appendix*, plural *appendices* (4 syl.)

Appetite, *ap'.pě.tite*. Natural desire for food. (See **Apatite**.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *petitus* (*ap-peto*, to seek for [food]).

Applaud, *ap.plawd'* not *a.plawd'*. To praise by clapping hands.

Applause, *ap.plawz'* not *ă.plawz'*. To clap the hands.

Latin *ap* [ad] *plaudo*, to clap the hands [in approval].

Applicable, *ap'.plī.kă.b'l* not *a.plik'.ă.b'le*. Suitable.

Latin *ap* [ad] *plicabilis*, fit to be folded to [something].

Apply, **applies** (2 syl.), **applied** (2 syl.), **applier**, **appli-able**, **appli-ance**, **appli-cable**, **appli-cability**, *but* **apply-ing**.

Latin *ap* [ad] *plico*, to fold to (or) against something.

To "apply a blister," is to fold it to the skin. To "apply to your books," is to fold your attention or thoughts on them.

Appoggiatura, *ap-poj'.jũ.tũ"-răh* not *a-podg'-j̃-too"-rah*. A grace-note in *Music*. (Italian.)

Italian *appoggiare*, to lean on something. A grace-note "leans on" the note preceding it.

Appoint, *ap.point'* not *ă.point'*; **appointment** (double *p*).

French *appointer*, to give a salary to a person.

(It is incorrect to say a person is "appointed" on a committee or board, if no "pay" is attached to the office.)

Apportioned, *ap.por'.shund* not *a.por'.shund*. Assigned.

Latin *ap* [ad] *portio*, [to give] to one his portion.

Apposite, *ap'.po.zite*. To the point. In *Grammar*, an amplification without a connecting word: as "Victoria, daughter [of the duke of Kent]."

Latin *ap* [ad] *positus*, placed (or) put to [the other].

Appreciate, *ap.pree'.shě.ate* not *ă.pree'.shě.ate*.

Fr. *apprecier*. Lat. *ap* [ad] *pretium*, [to value] according to its price.

Apprehend, *ap.pre.hend'*, **apprehend-er**, **apprehend-ing** (from the root), **apprehens-ible**, **apprehens-ion**, **apprehens-ive** (from the supine).

Latin *ap* [ad] *prehend-ere*, *apprehens-um*, to seize on.

Apprentice, *ap.pren'.tis* not *ă.pren'.tiz*. One bound to a trade.

French *apprenti*, a learner (*apprendre*, to learn); Latin *apprehendo* or *apprendo*, to learn.

Apprise, *ap.prize'*. To inform, to give one notice of [something].

French *appris*, participle of *apprendre*, to learn.

Approach, *ap.proach'* not *ă.proach'*; **approachable**.

French *approcher* (*proche*, near), to draw near.

Approbation, *ap'-pro.bay"-shun*. Approval. (Double *p*.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *probatio*, proof or satisfaction given to [the judgment].

Appropriate, *ap.pro'pri.ate* not *a.pro'pri.ate*; **appropriator**.

French *appropriier*. Latin *ap* [ad] *proprius*, [to take] to one's self.

Approve, *ap.proov'* not *a.proov'*. To admit the propriety of.

Latin *ap* [ad] *probo*, to prove to (or) satisfy [the judgment].

Approximate, *ap.prox'.imate* not *ă.prox'.imate*.

Latin *ap* [ad] *proximare*, to draw next to some one.

Appui, *ap'.pwe'*. (In *horsemanship*) reciprocity between horse and rider. If the mouth of the horse answers readily to the bit, the horse has a good *appui*. If the rider manages his reins skilfully, he has a good *appui*.

French *appui*, a support or fulcrum; the two ends of the lever are the reins and bit, the power is applied by the hand of the rider, the fulcrum is the corner of the horse's mouth. "Appui" is a nice adjustment of power in the rider, and a sensitive response in the mouth of the horse.

Appurtenance, *ap.pur'.tē.nance* not *a.pur'.tē.nance*. (*The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.*)

Latin *ap* [ad] *pertinens*, pertaining to; French *appurtenance*.

A priori (Latin), *a pri.ō'ri*. Premising the effects of a cause.

In *Mathematics*, we argue *a priori*: thus, knowing the value of 2 and 4, we conclude that $2 \times 4 = 8$, $4 \div 2 = 2$.

In *Natural Philosophy* we proceed the other way (*a posteriori*): thus, we find all unsupported bodies fall to the earth, and from this fact we assume there is a power in the earth to cause it. The power we call "gravitation."

Apron, *a'.pron* not *a'.pun*. "An apron" corruption of a *nape-ron* (French), a large cloth (*nappe*, a table-cloth).

Apse (1 syl.) of a church. The bay or curved part behind the altar. *This word ought to be hapse* (Greek *ἀψίς*.)

Apsis, *plu. apsides*, *ap'.sis*, *ap'.si.deez*. Two points in the orbit of planets, one nearest the sun, and the other furthest off. (*This word ought to be hapsis*, hapsides.)

Greek *hapsis*, a hoop, arch, bow (*ἀψίς*).

Aptera, *ap'.tē.nāh*. Wingless insects, as spiders, fleas, &c. (For the singular we use the word *ap'teran*.)

Greek *a ptēra*, without wings.

Aquatic, *a.quat'.ik*. Pertaining to water, living in water.

(*In Latin, the second "a" of this word is long.*)

Latin *aquaticus*, aquatic (*aqua*, water).

Aquarium, plural *aquaria* or *aquariums*. Cases for the exhibition of marine animals and plants. (*This word should be aqua-vivarium, as the Latin word "aquarium" means a "place for watering cattle."*)

Aqueduct, not *aquaduc* nor *aquaduct*, *a'.quē.duct*.

Latin *aquē-ductus*, a duct or conduit for water. (*Aquæ*, gen. case.)

Aqueous, *a'.que.ūs*. Watery. (Latin? *aquēus*.) (Note, *aque* not *aqua*.) (*The spelling of this word is indefensible.*)

Aquilegia, *a'.qui.lee"-gī.āh*. The Columbine plants.

(*This word is most improper to express "An eagle-like plant." It exists in Latin, and means "vessels to collect water" (aqua-lego). Aquī, a cont. of the old form aquai.*)

Latin *aquila*, an eagle; from a fanciful resemblance of the flower to eagle's claws. "Columbine" is from *Columba*, a dove; from a similar resemblance to the claws of a pigeon. Probably it is a corruption of *aquila-chēlea*—*chēlē*, a bird's claw (the eagle's-claw).

Aquiline, *ak'.quī.line*. Hooked like an eagle's beak.

Latin *āquilinūs*, like an eagle (*āquila*, an eagle).

Ar- (prefix) is the Latin preposition *ad* before *r*.

-ar, (termination) of adjectives is the Latin *-r[is]* preceded by "a," as vulgar, "pertaining to" the *vulgus* (мѡб).

-ar, termination of native nouns, "agents"—*beggar*.

Arabesque, *Ar'.a.besk*. Moorish ornamentation.

-esque (French postfix for *like*), Arab-like.

Arabic, *Ar'rā.bīk* not *Ar'ab'.āk*. The Arabian language, from Arabia, Arabian: as *gum-arabiç*.

Arable, *ar'rā.b'l*. Fit for tillage, cultivated by the plough.

(*This word in Latin has the second "a" long.*)

Latin *arābilis* (verb *arāre*, to plough). It is the long *ā* of the 1st conj.

Arachnoid, *a.rak'noid*. A membrane of the brain fine and delicate as a cobweb. In *Botany*, soft downy fibres.

Greek *aracnē-eidos*, like a cobweb.

Araneides, *ā.rain'.ī.deez*. The spider family.

The genus is called *arachnida*, *ā.rak'.nī.dāh*.

Latin *arānea-idēs*, the spider family.

Arbitrary, *ar'.bī.trar"rj* not *ar'.bī.ter"ry*. Dogmatic.

Latin *arbitrarius* (*āra bīto*, to go to the altar to give judgment. In swearing, the Romans touched the horns of the altar, hence the phrase *usque ad aras*, to assert on oath).

Arbitrarily, *ar'.bī.trar"rj.lj* not *ar'.bī.ter"rj.lj*. Dogmatically.

Arbitrator, feminine *arbitratrix*. An umpire (*Law Latin*).

Arboretum, plu. *arboreta*, *ar'-bo.ree"-tum*, *ar'-bo.ree".tah*. A pleasure ground of rare shrubs and trees (Latin).

Arbour (of a garden) not *harbour*. Harbour (for ships) not *arbour*.

"Arbour," Latin *arbor*, a tree (a seat under a tree).

"Harbour," Old English *here-berga*, an army-station, hence a place for a fleet, and hence a place for ships in general.

Arbutus, *ar'bū.tus* not *ar.bū.tus* (Latin). The strawberry-tree.

Arc, part of a circle; Arch (in architecture).

Latin *arcus*, a bow. "Arch"—this word is a blunder, from the supposition that *architect* means a maker of *arches*, and not a "directing builder" (Greek *architectōn*, *archi tektōn*), where the prefix *archi-* is from the verb *archō*, to direct, and not from the Latin *arcus*, a bow.

Arcanum, *plu. arcana* (Latin), *ar.kay'.num*, *ar.kay'.nūh*. A secret [preparation], the secrets of a secret society.

Arch- (prefix), Teutonic *arg*, "crafty," "waggish," as *archness*.

Arch- (prefix), Greek *arkos*, "chief," as *archbishop*.

RULE i.—ARCH- followed by a consonant is pronounced *arch*.

RULE ii.—ARCH- followed by a vowel is pronounced *ark*.

Examples of Rule i.—

ARCH-bish'op	ARCH-duke	ARCH-mar'shal
-bish'opric	-duke'dom	-ness
(Archiepiscopal, R. ii.)	-du'cal	-pas'tor
-buil'der	-duch'y	-philos'opher
-but'ler	-duch'ess	-po'et
-but'tress	-fel'on	-pon'tiff
-cham'berlain	-fiend	-prel'ate
-chan'cellor	-flam'en	-pres'byter
-conspir'ator	-flatt'erer	-priest
-crit'ic	-foe	-pri'mate
-dea'con	-gov'ernor	-proph'et
-dea'conry	-her'etic	-stone
-dea'conship	-her'esy	-trait'ors
(Archidiaconite, R. ii.)	-hyp'ocrite	-trea'son
-di'ocese	-like	-ty'rant
-Dru'id	-ly	-wise

Examples of Rule ii.—

ARCH-a'ism	ARCH-i.epis'copate	ARCH-i.tect
-æ.o'l'ogy	-i.epis'copal	-i.tecturo
-an'gel	-il	-i.trave
-angel'ic	-i.loch'ian	-i.volt
-e.go.sau'rus	-i.ma'gus	-ives
-e.type	-æ.im'edēs	-on
-ical	-i.pel'ago	-on.ship
-i.diac'onal		

Exceptions:—

ARCH-apos'tate

not *ark.apos'tate*

ARCH-apos'tle

not *ark.apos'tle*

ARCH-er, ARCH-ery, ARCH-ed, ARCH-es, ARCH-ing, &c.

Archives, *ark.ives* not *ar'.cheevz*. Historical records, their dépôt.

Greek *archeion*, a public building, residence of the chief magistrates under whose charge the public records were placed.

Arctic, *ark.tik* not *ar'.tik*. Pertaining to the North Pole.

Greek *arktos*, the [Great] Bear, the chief northern constellation.

-ard (native suffix), "species," "kind;" *dotard*, *drunkard*—one of the doting kind, one of the drunken kind.

Ardent, *ardent-ly*, *ardency*. (Latin *ardens*, *ardentis*, burning.)

Ardour, *ar'.dor*. Fervency. (Latin *ardor*, French *ardeur*.)

Are, *är* not *air*. The old Norse "we, you, they *are*," has superseded the older form of *synd* or *sinden*.

Areca, *a.ree'.käh*. The betel-nut tree. (Malabar *areek*.)

Arena, plural *arenæ* or *arenas*, *a.ree'.nah*, *a.ree'.nee*, *a.ree'.nâz*.

Latin *arēna*, sand; that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was always well sanded.

Areola, plural *areolæ*, *a.ree'.ô.lah*, (sing.), means the coloured circle round the nipple of the breast; *a.ree'.ô.lee* (plural) means the spaces in the wings of insects between the nervures (2 syl.) *Aurelia*, *q.v.*, is quite another word.

Areopagus, *ar'ree.op"-ä-gûs* not *ar'ree'-o.päy"-gus*.

Greek *Ares pagós*, Mars' Hill (a court of justice in Athens).

Argentine, *ar'.gên.tîn* (a mineral); *ar'.gen.tine* (adj.), like silver, belonging to the republic of La Plata.

Latin *argentum*, silver. (The metal is also called *argentan*.)

Argil, *ar'.gil*, clay; *argill-aceous*, *argill-iferous*, *argill-ite*, *argill-itic*, *argill-ous*, &c. (with double *l*). (Rule iii. -*ll*.)

Argonautic, *ar'-gō.naut"ik* not *ar'-gō.nawk"-tik*. Pertaining to the argonauts. (Greek *Argo naus*, the ship "Argo.")

Argue, *ar'.gu*; *argues*, *ar'.guze*; *argued*, *ar'.gûde*; *arguer*, *ar'.gu.er*; *argument* not *argument*, *ar'gumen"tion*, *ar'gumen"tative*, *ar'gumen"tatively*. (The "e" in *argue* is a blunder.) (This is the only word, except four verbs in "-dge," which drops the "e" before "ment.") Rule xviii.

French *arguer* [er], *argument*, *argumentation*, &c.; Latin *arguo*.

Arise, *past tense arose*, *past part. arisen*. **Aris-ing**.

A.rize', *a.roze'*, *a.riz'.n*, *a.rize'.ing*. To rise up.

Old English *arts* [an], *past ards*, *past participle arisen*.

Aristocracy, *plu. aristocracies*, *ar'ris.tok"-ră-sŷ*, *ar'ris.tok'-ră-siz*.

It is now customary to spell all the words from the Greek *kratia* "cracy," not *crasy*: thus, *aristocracy*, *autocracy*, *democracy*, with the hybrid *mobocracy*. The ending *-cy* denotes "rank," "office," &c. Greek *aristokratia* (*ariston kratein*), rule of the best-born.

Arithmetic, *a.rith'.mě.tik* not *a.reth'.mě.tik*.

Arithmetical, *a.rith'.met"-i.kāl* not *a.reth'.met"-i.kal*.

Arithmetician, *a.rith'-mě.tish"-an* not *a.reth'-met.ish"-an*.
(In the Greek the "e" of all these words is long.)

Greek *arithmos*, number; *arithmétikōs*, one skilled in numbers.

Armada, *ar.may'.dāh* not *ar.māh".dāh*. An armed fleet. (Sp.)

Armadillo, plural *armadillos* (Spanish). (Rule xlii.)

Armillary (sphere), *ar'.mīl.lūry* not *ar.mīl'.lūry*. A machine fitted with movable circles representing the great and little geographical circles of our earth.

Latin *armilla*, a bracelet or iron ring.

Army, plural *armies*, *ar'.mỹ*, *ar'.mīz*. (Rule xliv.)

Aroma, *a.rō.mah*. The fragrant principle of plants.

Aromatic, *ar'rō.mat"-ik*. Containing *arōma*.

Greek *arōma*, seasoning. Latin *arōmaticus*, aromatic.

Arpeggio, plural *arpeggios*, *ar.ped'jo*, *ar.ped'joze*. (Rule xlii.)
Chords played as in the harp, that is "open," not "close."

Italian *arpeggio* (*arpa*, a harp; *arpeggiare*, to play the harp).

Arragonite, *ar'ra.gō.nite* not *ar.rag'on.ite*. A metal.
(This word ought to be spelt with one r.) It is named from Aragon, in Spain.

Arraign, *ar.rain'*, to indite. **Arrange**, to set in order.

Old Fr. *arraigner*; Lat. *ad rationem stare*, to stand to a law-suit.

Arrange, *ar.rainj*, arranged (2 syl.), arrang-ing, arrang-er, arrangement (with the *e*), *ar.rainj'.ment*. (Note the double r.) (Only 5 words lose the "e" before "ment": acknowledg-ment, abridg-ment, lodg-ment, judg-ment, and argu-ment. All but the last end in -dge.)

French *arranger*, *arrangement*, i.e., *ar* [ad] *rang*, according to rank.

Arrant (thorough), as an "arrant knave." **Errant**, wandering.

"An arrant knave" is probably the Old English *a nearo cnāpa* (an arrant knave), similarly *nearo bregd* (great fear), *nearo grap* (thorough grasp).

"Errant," Latin *errans*, *errantis*, wandering.

Array, arrayed not *arraid*. To put in order of battle.

Medieval Latin *arraya*, an array; *arraiatio*, an arraying.

Arrest, *ar.rest'* not *a.rest'*. To seize as a prisoner.

Greek *arēsta*, [summoned to hear] the judgment of the court.
Medieval Latin *arresto*, to arrest; *arrestum*, an arrest.

Arrive, *ūr.rive'* not *ū.rive'*; arrived (2 syl.), arriv'-ing, arriv'-al.

Latin *ar* [ad] *rivum*, [come] to the river (the shore or boundary), rivers being the natural boundaries of nations.

Arrogant, arrogance, arrogancy, arrogate (double r).

Latin *ar* [ad] *rogāre*, to claim to [oneself].

-art (Old English termination), added to agents, as *braggart*.

Art (of the verb "to be"), is the Old English *ear-th* or *ear-t*, the first person "am" being *eo-m* (later form *ea-m*), *m* is the first person pronoun, and *th* or *t* the second.

Art, a work of skill. **Hart**, a male deer. **Heart** (of the body).

"**Art**," Latin *ars artis*. "**Hart**," Old Eng. *heorot*. "**Heart**," Old Eng. *heorte*.

Art'ist, **art'isan**, **art'ifice**, **artificer**, **artific'ial**, **artific'ially**.

Artemisia, *ar'-tēmiz'-i-ăh*. Mother-wort, wormwood, &c.

From *Artēmis*, who presided over women in child-birth, hence also the name mother-wort. It is called *worm-wood* because moths dislike it for its bitterness.

Art'ery, *plu. art'er'ies*. A vessel to convey blood from the heart. (*In Greek the "e" is long, as in artērial.*)

Greek *artēria* (i.e., *aer tēro*, to hold air; from the old notion that arteries are *air tubes*, because in dead bodies they are empty).

Artesian (well) *Ar.tee'.zī.an* not *Ar.tee'.zhūn*. Water obtained by boring the earth.

So called from *Artois* (or *Artēsium*) in France.

Article, **THE** called the "definite," **AN** the "indefinite." "**An**" drops its *n* when the word following begins with a vowel or *h* mute. "**The**" is a pronoun adjective, "**An**" the numeral adjective *ane* (one). See **A** (article).

Artifice, *ar'.tī.fīs* (Latin *artificium*, done by art).

Artillery, *ar.til'.lērj*. Ordnance. (French *artillerie*).

Artisan, *ar'.tī.zan*. A skilled workman, a mechanic.

Latin *artis*, with the termination *-an* (an agent), "a man of skill."

Arum, *air'.um*. The wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, lords and ladies, &c.

Greek *arōn*, said to be an Egyptian word. Called "Wake-robin," because it generates great spontaneous heat.

-ary (Latin termination) *-ri[us]*, preceded by "a." It is added both to nouns and adjectives. In nouns it means "a place" for something, as *library*; or "one who pursues a craft," as *statuary*. As an adjective it means "pertaining to," as *literary*.

As- (prefix), the Latin preposition *ad* before "s."

As ... as; **so ... as**. In affirmative sentences **as** follows **as**. In negative sentences **as** follows **so**. "It is *as* light *as* day;" "It is not *so* light *as* it was." So in *indirect* negative sentences: "Few kings have been *so* feared *as* Napoleon," that is "not many kings," &c. "*So* far *as* I know," that is, "*I do not* know to the contrary."

Asafœtida, *as'ă.fee'-tī-dŭh*. A gum-resin of fetid smell.

Latin *asa fœtida*, a fetid gum (*asārum*, nard).

Ascaris, plural ascarides, *as'kǎ.ris*, *as.kar'rj.dēez*.

Greek *askāris*, an intestinal thread-worm.

Ascend, ascended (3 syl.): -ed after "d" or "t" forms a separate syllable.

Ascension not -tion: after "d," "de," or "t," -sion and not -tion is added.

Ascendency, *ascendant* ought to be *ascendent* (not the 1st Latin conjugation).

Ascendable, one of the abnormal words in -able. (Rule xxiii.) It ought to be *ascendible*, like "descendible."

Latin *as* [ad] *scendēre* (i.e., *scandere*), to climb up to [something].

Ascertain, *as'ser.tain'*. To make oneself sure by investigation. Latin *as* [ad] *certus*, to assure oneself.

Ascetic, *as.set'ik*, a hermit; acetic, *a.see'tik*, sour.

Greek *askētós* (*asked*, to honour a divinity).

Ascii, *as'si.i.*. Those who have no shadow [at noon]. For the singular we use the word *as'cian*.

Greek *a skia*, without shadow (people in the torrid zone).

Ashamed, *a.shamed'* not *as.shamed'*. "To be ashamed," and "To be glad," are *deponent* verbs, that is, passive in form but active in sense.

Old English *a-scāmian*, to be ashamed; *gladian*, to be glad.

Ask, *ǎsk* not *ǎsk* (*ax* is a vulgarism). Old English *asc[ian]*.

-asm (Greek termination -*sm* [os] preceded by "a." It is added to nouns), "system of," "state of"—*enthusiasm*.

Asparagus, *as.par'ra.gŭs* not *spar'row.grass* nor *grass*.

Greek *asparāgōs*, a plant with *turios*, i.e., unexpanded shoots.

Asperse, *aspersed'* (2 syl.), *aspers'-ing*, *aspers'-er*, *aspers'-ion*.

Latin *aspergo*, supine *aspersum*, to sprinkle.

Asphodel, *as'fō.del* not *as.fō'.del*. The day-lily, or King's-spear.

Greek *asphōdēlōs* (*spōdōs*, ashes), from its use in funerals.

Asphyxia, *as.fix'.i.ǎh*. A lull in the action of the heart.

Greek *a sphuxis*, without pulse (from suffocation, &c.)

Aspire', *aspired* (2 syl.), *aspir'-ing*, *aspir'-er*, *aspirant*.

Aspirate, *as'pirated*, *as'pirat'-ing*, *as'pira'tion*.

Latin *as* [ad] *spirāre*, to breathe towards or aim at [something].

-ass (French termination -*asse* added to nouns), means "made of," as *cuirass*, made of leather (*cuir*).

Ass, possessive case *ass's*, *ass'iz*; plural *asses*, *ass'.ez*.

Assail, assailed (2 syl.), *assail-ing*, *assail-er*. (Rule ii.)

Assailable, *as.sai'l.a.b'l* not *ǎ.sai'l'a.b'l*. (Rule xxiii.)

Latin *as* [ad] *salire*, to leap on one.

- Assassin**, *as.sas'.sîn*. One who attempts murder by surprise.
 Armenian *hashishin*, hemp-eaters (LANE); *hassa*, to lie in ambush in order to kill (VOLNEY). (Observe double *s* twice.)
- Assassinate**, *as.sas'.sîn.ate*. To kill by surprise. (Double *s* twice.)
- Assault**, *as.salt'* not *ă.sawlt'*. To attack violently.
 Latin *as* [ad] *saltum*, to leap on another.
- Assay**, *past tense* assayed not *assaid*. It is no comp. of "say."
 French *essayer*, to try; Medieval Latin *assaia*, assay.
- Assemble**, *as.sem'.b'ld*, *assem'bl-ing*, *assem'bl-er* *assem'bl-y*, *assem'bl-age*. (Double *s* throughout.)
 French *assembler*, to gather persons together; Med. Latin *assemblatio*, (*as* [ad] *simul blatio*, to chat together).
- Assent**, *as.sent'* not *ă.sent'*. To admit as true.
 Latin *as* [ad] *sentio*, to think as you think.
- Assertion**, *as.ser'.shun* not *ă.ser'.shun*. An affirmation.
 Latin *as* [ad] *sertum*. Not the supine of "*sero*," to sow, which is *sätum*, but of *sero*, to knit or weave; whence *serère colloquia* (Livy), and *serère sermōnes* (Plautus). Conversation is a "web of words," or "knitting thoughts with words."
- Assessor**, *as.ses'.sör* not *ă.ses'.ser*. One who assesses. (R. xxxvii.)
Assessable, one of the abnormal words in *-able*. (R. xxiii.)
 Latin *as* [ad] *essor*, a sitter [at a board for adjusting taxes].
- Assets**, *as.sets'* (plu.) Property available for payment of debts.
 Latin *as* [ad] *satis*, [to be taken till there is] enough to [pay all].
- Asseverate**, *as.sev'.e.rate*, *assev'erat-ed*, *assev'erat-ing*, *assev'e-rat-or*, *assev'era''tion*. To declare positively.
 Latin *as* [ad] *severäre*, to speak according to the truth.
- Assiduous**, *as.sid'.ă.ūs* not *ă.sid'.jũ.ūs*. Industrious.
 Latin *as* [ad] *sedēo*, to sit close to [work].
- Assign**, *as.sine* not *ă.sine'*. To make over to another.
Assignor, *as'.sĩ.nor* not *as.sig'.nor* nor *as.sine'.or*.
Assignee, *as'.sĩ.nee* not *as.sig'.nee* nor *as.sine'.nee*.
Assignment, *as.sinc'.ment* not *ă.sinc'.ment*. (Double *s*.)
 Latin *as* [ad] *signo*, to mark out for another.
- Assimilate**, *as.sim'.i.late* not *ă.sim'.ă.late*. To make like.
 Assim'ilat-ed, assim'ilat-ing, assim'ilat-or, assim'ila''tion.
 Latin *as* [ad] *similäre*, to liken to something else (*-mi-* not *-mu-*).
- Assistant**, *assistance*, *as.sis'.tant*, *as.sis'.tance* (Rule xxiv.)
 Latin *as* [ad] *sistens*, standing by or near another.
- Assize**, *plu.* *assizes*, *as.size'*, *as.size'.ez*. (Double *s*.)
 Law Latin *assisa* (*as* [ad] *sessio*), a sitting to [hear trials].

Associate, *as.sō'.shĕ.ate* not *ă.sō'.shĕ.ate*. To join as companion.
 Asso'ciat-ed, asso'ciat-ing, asso'ciat-or, asso'cia'tion,
 asso''ci-able (because the 1st Latin conjugation).

Latin *as* [ad] *sociāre*, to be a companion to one.

Assume, *as.sumĕ'*, assumed' (2 syl.), assum'-ing, assum'-er,
 assum'-able. (Rule xxiii.)

Assumpt'-ive, assumption', assumpt'sit (from the supine).

Latin *as* [ad] *sumĕre*, supine *assumptum*, to arrogate to [oneself].

Assure, *as.shure'*, assured' (2 syl.), assur'-ing, assuredly (4 syl.),
 assur'-edness (4 syl.), assur'er, assur'ance. To make sure.

French *assurer*; Medieval Latin *assūre*, *assurancia*; i.e., *as* [ad] *secūro*, to secure to one.

-aster (term. of nouns. French *-astre*). Deprecatory: poetaster.

-aster (Greek *astĕr*). "Affected by the stars:" disaster.

Asterisk, *as'.ter.ĭsk* not *as'.ter.ĭk*. A mark thus *.

Greek *astĕriskōs*, a little star (used to direct to a footnote).

Asteroid, *as'.tĕ.roid*. One of the minor planets.

-Greek *astĕros-eidos*, like a star. Herschel uses the *gen.* case to signify
 "likeness of character;" thus in Latin *similis domini*, "of a simi-
 lar disposition to the master." (See *Astroid*.)

Asteroida, *as'.tĕ.roid".ăh*. An order of polypes (3 syl.)

Greek *astĕros-eidos*. So called because their expanded tentacles
 form a star-like or rayed arrangement.

Asthma, *asth'.mah*. A disease affecting the breathing.

Greek *asthma*, a panting (*ad*, to blow or puff).

Astroid, *as'troid*. A star with six points instead of five.

Greek *astrō-eidos*, like a star in outward visible form; so in Latin
 "os, humerosque similis deo," in outward form like a god—in face
 and shoulders. (See *Asteroid*.)

Asylum, *plu. asylums* or *asyla*, *a.sĭ'.lum*, *a.sĭ'.lah*. (One s.)

Greek *asylon*, a place not to be violated (*a sŭlad*, not to pillage).

At- (prefix). The Latin preposition *ad* before "t."

At (preposition). Being a preposition it requires after it a noun,
 expressed or understood. Hence, such a phrase as
 "Where are you living at?" is incorrect; although it
 would not be incorrect to say "What house are you living
 at?" (i.e., at what house are you living?) Hat (for the
 head).

"At all," "not at all," not "a-tall," "not a-tall."

-ate (Latin termination *-t* [us] preceded by "a.")

It is added to nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

To NOUNS signifying "office:" as advocate.

To ADJECTIVES signifying "made of," "full of:" passionate.

To VERBS signifying to "take up," "put into:" animate.

-ate (in *Chemistry*), denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base: as *nitrate*.

Ate, *past tense* of *eat*. **Hate**, dislike. **Ait**, an island.

"*Ate*," Old English *e[ðan]*, *past æt*, *past participle eten*, to eat.

"*Hate*," Old Eng. *hæte*, verb *hettan*, *past hette*, *past part. hetten*, hate.

"*Ait*," corruption of the Norse *eyot* or *ayot*, a little *ey* or *ay* [island].

Athens'um or **Athenæ'um**. Public club house, reading room, &c.

Greek *Athenaion*, the temple of *Athēnæ* (goddess of wisdom).

Athletic, *ath.lét'ík* not *ath.lit'ík*, adjective of athlete (2 syl.)

(In Greek the "e" of the second syllable is long.)

Greek *athlētēs*, a wrestler; adjective *athlētikos*.

-atic (Latin termination -*tic[us]* preceded by "a") added to adjectival nouns: as *fanatic*, "one who belongs to a *fanum* or temple;" *i.e.*, a priest, who raved like a madman when he gave responses in the temple.

Atlas, *plu. Atlantes*, *At'las*, *At.lan'teez*, not *Atlan'tides* (4 syl.)

In architecture, "*Atlantes*" are figures of Atlas used as supporters or pillars. (See *Atlantides*.)

Atlantean, *At.lan'tēan* not *At.lan.tē'an*, adj. of Atlas.

Latin *Atlantēus*, belonging to Atlas. (*Atlantian* is quite another word, being the adj. of "*Atlantias*," a female descendant of Atlas.)

Atlantides, *At.lan'ti.deez*. The Pleiades (*Pli'ā.deez*) or seven "daughters of Atlas" formed into a constellation.

Greek *Atlas-ides* (-*ides*, a patronymic), offspring of Atlas.

Atlantiades, *At.lan'ti.ā.deez*. Mercury, a descendant of Atlas.

In Greek the masculine patronymics are -*adēs*, -*idēs*, and -*iadēs*.

-**Atmosphere**, *at'mos.fear*. The fluid enveloping the earth.

Greek *atmos phaira*, a sphere of vapour. (The "air" is one part of the "Atmosphere." The Atmosphere consists of air, vapour, gases, and whatever else contributes to the mass.)

Atmospheric, *at'mōs.fēr'-ik* not *at'mōs.fēe'-rik*.

French *atmosphérique*, pertaining to the atmosphere.

Atom, *at'om*, *at'omic*, *at'omed* (2 syl.), *at'omise*, *at'omised* (3 syl.), *at'omis-ing*, *at'omis-er*, *at'omism*. An indivisible particle. (One *t*.)

Atomical, *a.tom'i.kal*, *atom'ically*, adj. and adv. of *atom*.

Greek *ātōmōs*, an atom (*a temno*, not cut, not able to be cut).

Atone, *a.tōnē'*, *atoned'* (2 syl.), *aton'-ing*, *aton'-er*, *atone-ment*.

A compound of *at-one*.

Atonic, *at'.ō.nik*, *atony*, *at'.ō.ny*. Wanting tone.

A *ton'ic* is a medicine to give tone.

Greek *a tōnōs*, without that which strains or "braces."

Atrabiliary, *a'-trā.bil'-i-ā-ry* not *a'-trā.bil'-ā-rŷ*. Melancholic.

Latin *atra bilis*, black bile; supposed at one time to produce melancholy. (Greek *mēlān cholē*, black bile.)

Atrocious, *ă.trô'.shūs* not *at.trô'.shūs*. Very heinous.

Latin *atrox*, *atrōcis*, black, heinous.

Atrocity, *ă.trōs'.tīj*; atrociousness, *a.trō.shūs.ness*.

(In Latin the "o" of atrocity is long.) (*Atrōcitas*.)

Attach, *at.tach'*; attachment, *at.tach'.ment*. (Double t.)

French *attacher*, to bind to another. Low Latin *attachiāre*.

Attack, attacked, *at.takt'* not *ă.takt'*. To assault.

French *attaquer*; Latin *at* [ad] Greek *tasso*, to put an army in array; hence the Latin word *tactici*, those who array an army.

Attain, *at.tain*. To touch on, not to complete. Thus a man attains his 50th year on his 50th birthday.

Attainment, attainable (double t). Rule xxiii.

Latin *at* [ad] *tinēre* [tenēre], to touch on, to reach till you touch.

Attainted, *at.taint'.ed* not *ă.taint'.ed*. Condemned to lose one's civil rights, stained with the charge of treason.

Latin *at* [ad] *tinctus* (*tingo*, to dye; Greek *leggo*=*tengo*).

Attempt, *at.tempt'* not *ă.tempt'*. An effort, to try.

Latin *at* [ad] *tento*, to try to [do something].

Attend, attention, *at.tend'*, *at.ten'.shun*. (Double t.) To stretch the mind to follow a person's thoughts, hence to follow.

Latin *at* [ad] *tendo*, to stretch out to something.

Attendance, attendant. These should be *attendance*, *attendent*: as *superintendent*, *superintendence*. (Rules xxiv. and xxv.)

Latin *at* [ad] *attendens*, verb *attendere*, to attend.

Attenuate, *at.ten'.ū.ate* not *ă.ten'.ū.ate*. To make thin.

Atten'uated, atten'uat-ing, atten'ua"tion, atten'uat-or.

Latin *at* [ad] *tenuo*, to make very thin.

Attestation, *at'-tes.tay"-shun* not *ă-tes.tay"-shun*. Attestator.

Latin *at* [ad] *testāri*, to bear witness to [a document].

Attire, *at.tire'* not *ă.tire'*. A dress, to dress or adorn.

Attired' (2 syl.), attir'-ing, attir'-er.

French *atour*, a head-dress; *dame d'atour*, lady of the bed-chamber.

Attorney, *at.tur'.ney*, plu. attorneys not *attornies*.

Law Latin *attornātus*, one who takes the turn or place of [his client].

Attorney-general, plu. attorney-generals, not attorneys-general.

In this compound "general" is not an adjective, but a noun. The word does not mean general or common attorneys, but *head* or *crown* attorneys. Similarly *lieutenant-generals*, *brigadier-generals*, *major-generals*, &c.

Attraction, *at.trac'.shun* not *ă.trac'.shun*.

Latin *at* [ad] *tractio*, a drawing towards something.

Attractable, attractability. These ought to be *attractible*, *attractibility*, as *contractible*, *contractibility* (Rule xxiii.)

Attribute, *at'.trī.bute* (noun); *at'.trib'.ute* (verb) (Rule 1.)

Latin *at* [ad] *tribuere*, to give or ascribe to someone.

Attributable, **contributable**, **distributable** (Rule xxiii.)

Attrition, *at'.trish'.on* not *ă.trish'.on*. Wearing by friction.

Latin *at* [ad] *tritui*, [one thing] rubbed against another.

Attune, *at'.tune'* not *ă.tune'*; **attuned** (2 syl.); **attun'-ing**.

Latin *at* [ad] *tonus*, to put in tune [with other instruments].

Auction, *awk'.shun* not *ok'.shun*. A sale by bidding.

Latin *auctio* (*augeo*, to increase [the amount of each bid]).

Aucuba, *au'.kū.bah* not *a.kū'.bah*. A Japanese plant.

Audacious, *au.day'shūs* not *ou.day'.shus*. Bold, impudent.

French *audacieux*, Latin *audax*, *audācis*, bold.

Audible, not **audable**; so **inaudible**. (Not the 1st Lat. conj.)

Latin *audire*, to hear; *audibilis*, what may be heard.

Audience. "A.B. had an audience of Her Majesty," not "an audience with—;" "the queen gave an audience to—"

Augean, *Au'.jē.an* not *Au.jee'.an* (short *e*). The king's name was *Augēas* not *Augēas*. A mythical king of Elis (Greece.)

Aught and naught; **ought** and **nought**.

Old English *ǣht*, anything; *nāht* (*ne ǣht*), nothing.

Also, *ǣht*, anything; *nēht* (*ne ǣht*), nothing.

Augment, *aug'.ment* (noun); *aug.ment'* (verb). Rule 1.

August, *au'.gust* (noun); *au.gust'* (adjective).

Augustins, not **Augustines**. Of the order of St. Augustin.

Aunt not **ǣnt**, a corruption of **amt**. **Ant**, **ǣnt** not **arnt**.

Latin *amit*[a] shortened to *am't*; similarly "ant" is a corruption of *em't*; i.e., *emit* shortened to *em't*. Incorrectly *emmit*.

Aurelia, *au.ree'.li.ah*. It ought to be *au.rel'.i.ah*.

Latin *aurum*, gold, with the diminutive *-el*, and the termination *-ia*, the little gold creature. The Greek *chrysallis* is the same:—*chrysos*, gold; *chrysallis*, the little gold creature (our "chrysalis").

Aureola, *au'.rē.ō.lāh* not *au.ree'.ō.lāh* nor *au.rē.ō.lāh*. The circle of gold or "glory" round portraits of saints.

Latin *aureolus*, golden; *aureōla*, the golden nimbus (*aurum*).

Auricula, *au.rik'.ū.lah*. The plant called "bear's-ear."

Latin *auris*, and the diminutive *-cula*, a little ear; so called because the leaves resemble in shape a bear's ear.

Auspice, **plu. auspices**, *aus'.pīs*, *aus'.pī.siz*. Augury.

Auspicious, *aus.pish'.us*. Lucky; of good augury.

Latin *auspicium*, divination from birds (*aves specto*, I inspect birds).

Austere, *aus.tear'*, comp. *auster'er*, sup. *auster'est*.

Austerity, **plu. austerities**, *aus.ter'.rī.tīz*.

Latin *austerus*, rough; *austeritas*; Greek *austērós*, *austērōtēs*.

Authentic and Genuine, au·then·tĭk, gen' ŭ.in.

"Authentic" book, one true in what it states.

"Genuine" book, one written by the person to whom it is ascribed.

Author, feminine authoress or author. (Latin *author*, R. xxxvii.)

Authorise, not authorize. (It is not a Greek word. Rule xxxi.)

Autocracy not autocracy. (See Aristocracy.)

Greek *autō-krātēs*, ruling by oneself, absolute.

Autocrat, feminine autocratrix, au'.tō.krat, au.tok.rā·trix.

Greek *autōkrātōr*, an absolute monarch.

Auto-da-fé not auto-de-fe, pronounce au'-to da-fay' (Port.)

Autom'aton, plu. autom'ata or autom'atons.

Greek *automaton* (*autos mattō*, to work of oneself).

Autumn, aw'.tum; autum'nal. (Latin *autumnus*.)

Auxiliary, plu. auxiliaries, aux.il' ŭ.ŭ.riz, not aux.il' ŭ.riz.

Latin *auxilium*, help; *auxillāres*, *auxillārius*, sent from allies; verb *auxillor*, to help, from *auglo*, perf. *auxi*, to increase.

Avail, a.vail', avail-able, avail-ableness, avail-ability, &c. (R.xxiii.)

Latin *a* [ad] *valēre*, to be strong against [an adversary].

Avalanche, av'.a.lansh'. A vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.

French *avalanche*; Latin *a* [ad] *vallem lancināre*, to tear away towards the valley.

Avarice, av'.a.ris; avaricious, av.a.rish'us; avariciousness.

Latin *avaritia*, avarice; *avarus*, a covetous man.

Avenge, a.venge'; avenged' (2 syl.), aveng'-ing, aveng'-er.

Old French *avengier*, to revenge; Latin *a* [ad] *vindicāre*.

Aver, averred', averr-ing, a.ver', a.verd', a.ver'ing. (Rule i.)

Averse, a.verse'; averse-ly, averse'-ness, aver'sion.

Avert', avert'ed, avert'ing, avert'-er.

Latin *a verto*, to turn away, supine *aversum*.

Aviary, plu. aviaries, av' ŭ.ŭ.riz. A place for fancy birds.

Latin *avilārium*, an aviary (*avis*, a bird).

Avocation, av'.o.kay".shun. An occupation distinct from your regular trade or profession. It is incorrect to call your ordinary business your *avocation*, it is your *vocation*. Thus *building* is the "vocation" of a builder, *gardening* may be his "avocation."

Latin *a-vocation*, a calling away [from business].

Avoid, a.void', avoid-able, avoid-ance, avoid-er.

Latin *a vitāre*, to shun from [seeing a person].

Avoirdupois, av'.wor.du.poi·z". The ordinary trade weights.

Corruption of the Old French *avers* "goods in general," *du* "of," and *poise* "weight." A system of weights for goods "sold by weight."

Awake, *past* awoke or [awaked, 2 syl.], *past part.* awoke or [awaken]; *awak-ing*, *a.wake'-ing*. To rouse from sleep.

Old Eng. *awac[an]*, *past* *awóc*, *past part.* *awacen*, to awake.

Awaken, *past part.* awakened (3 syl.) (In a religious sense.)

Old English *awæcn[ian]*, *past* *awæcnede*, *past part.* *awæcned*.

Awe, *aw-ing*, *aw-ful*, *aw-fully*, *aw-fulness*; *but* awe-struck, awe-less. Old English *ége*, dread. (Rules xvii. and xix.)

Awkward means *left handed*; hence *ungraceful*, *clumsy*.

French *gauche*. *Awk*, the left hand. "The awke or left hand" (Holland's "Plutarch").

Awl, a shoemaker's tool for boring holes. All, every-one.

Haul, a catch of fishes. Hall (of a house), a mansion.

"Awl," Old Eng. *æl* or *awel*, an awl. "All," Old Eng. *æl* or *al*.

"Haul," French *haler*, to haul. "Hall," Old Eng. *heall*, a hall.

Axil, *ax'il*, the armpit. **Axle**, *ax'l* (of a wheel).

Axil, *ax'ill-ar*, *ax'ill-ary*. (Latin *axilla*, the armpit.)

Axle, *axle-tree*. **Axled**, *ax'ild*. (Latin *axis*, an axis.)

Axis, *plu. axes* (Latin), *ax'iss*, *ax'eez* (The plural of **Axe** is also *axes*, but pronounced *ax'ēz*.)

Ay or *aye* (meaning *yes*), *plu. ayes*, *eye*, *eyes*. No, *plu. noes*.

Aye, *ā*, meaning *always*. Old English *awa*, always; Greek *ai*.

Azalea not *azalia*, *a.zay'.lē.ăh*. A genus of shrubs.

Greek *azalēos*, dry; so called because it loves a dry soil.

Azoic, *a.zō'ik*. Where no trace of life exists, as "azoic rocks."

Greek *a zōon*, without a living creature.

Babble, *bab'.b'l*, to prate. **Babel**, *Ba'.bel* (Gen. xi. 9).

Babbled, *bab'.b'ld*; **babbler**, *babbling*. (Double *b*.)

French *babiller*, to prattle.

Baboon, *bă.boon'*. A large monkey. (One *b*.) Rule lxi.

French *babine*, a lip, and *-oon*, augmentative (large-lipped).

Baby, *plu. babies*, *bay'.bÿ*, *bay'.bez*; also *babe*, *babes* (1 syl.)

A word common to the whole Aryan family of languages.

Bacchanal, *bak'.kă.năl*; **Bacchana'lian**. (Double *c*.)

Greek *Bakchos*, the wine-god. Latin *Bacchānālīs*, *Bacchus*.

Bachelor, *batch'.ĕ.lor*; feminine *spinster*, *maid*.

Backgammon, *back-gam'.mōn*. (Double *m*.)

Either Old English *bac-gamen*, the back game; because the art is to bring all the pieces back into the adversary's table.

Or Welsh *bach cammaun*, a little battle.

Or Danish *bakke gammen*, a tray game.

Backward (*adj.*), dull. **Backwards** (*adv.*), in a back direction.

Bad, worse (*comparative deg.*), **worst** (*superlative deg.*) **Worse, worst**, are the degrees of the obsolete word *wear* (bad).

Bade, bād (*past tense of "bid"*). The final *e* is to compensate for the diphthong in *bæd*.

"Bad" is probably an ecclesiastical word, taken from Rev. ix. 11; "Abaddon," from the verb *abad*, to be lost. If so, *bad* means "lost eternally."

Badinage, bad'x.narje not *bad'x.nazh* nor *bad'x.nāje*. Banter.

Bag, bagged (1 syl.), **bagg-ing, bagg-age** (Rule i.)

Bagatelle, bag'a.tel' (French). A trifle, a game.

Bagnio, plu. bagnios, ban'yō, ban'yōze (Rule xlii.)

Bail, surety. Bale, a packet. (Both pronounced alike.)

"Bail," French *bailier*, to give or deliver.

"Bale," French *balle*, a pedlar's pack.

Bailiff, a steward, an officer of justice. Bailey, a prison (R. vi.)

"Bailiff," Law Latin *ballivus*, a bailiff.

"Bailey," Law Latin *ballium*, the enclosure of a fortress.

Bait, lure for fish, refreshment for a horse. Bate, to lessen.

"Bait," Old-English *bat[an]*. "Bate" or "abate," French *abattre*.

Baize, coarse woollen cloth. Bays, plu. of bay (laurel).

"Baize," Spanish *bayeta*; called in French *espagnolette*.

Balance not ballance. A pair of scales. (Only one "l.")

Latin *bi-lances*, two dishes or platters. French *balance*.

Balcony, plu. balconies, bal'ko.nīz. Window platforms.

In the Italian the "o" is long: *balcone* (*bal.kō'ne*).

Bald, bawld not *bawl*. Without hair. Baldness not *bawl.ness*.

Bale, a packet. Bail, surety. (See Bail.)

Balk, bawk. Old English *balca*, a balk.

Ball, retains double l in all its compounds: as *ball-oon, ball-ot, ball-room, football, snowball, &c.* (Rule x.)

Ballad, Ballet, Ballot, bāl'.lād, bāl'.lāy, bāl'.lot.

Ballad. A song containing a tale. (French *ballade*.)

Ballet. A theatrical dance. (French *ballet*.)

Ballot, "A little ball" used in voting. (French *ballotte*.)

Balloon, bāl.loon. Ball with *-oon* augmentative. (Rule lxi.)

Balluster, bal'.lūs.tēr. A short ornamental pillar.

(The guard of a staircase is corruptly called *banister*.)

Ballustrade, bal'.ūs.trāde. A set of ballusters.

French *balustre, balustrade*.

Balm (the herb). Barm, ferment, leaven.

"Balm," contraction of *balsam* (*bal'm*), Latin.

"Barm," Old English *beorma*, leaven.

Bamboo, plural bamboos (Malay), *bam'.boó'*, *bam'.booz'*.

Ban, banned (1 syl.), bann-ing. Banns (of marriage). Rule i.

* Latin *bannum*, a ban; *banna* (*matrimonialia*), banns.

Banana (Spanish), *bă.nah'.nah* not *bă.nay'.nah*.

Bandit, plural bandits or banditti, *ban.dit'*, *ban.dit'.tj*.

Italian *banditto*, plural *banditti*, outlaws.

Bandrol, *band'.rol*. The little flag attached to a trumpet.

French *banderole* (2 syl.), *bande* and *-role* (diminutive).

Bandy, plural bandies (2 syl.), ban'died (2 syl.), ban'di-er, but ban'dy-ing, ban'dy-legs, &c. (Rule xi.)

Banian (days) *ban'.yan'*. Days when no meat is served. The Banians of India abstain from animal food.

Ban'ister. The guard of a staircase. Corruption of balluster.

Bankrupt, *bank'.rupt* not *bank'.rup*. One who has failed.

Bankruptcy, not *bankruptcy*. State of being a bankrupt.

Italian *banco-rotto*, broken-bench; because when a money-lender failed, his bench was broken, and he was expelled from his office.

Banner, *ban'.ner*. A flag. (Double n.)

Latin *pannus*; Welsh *baniar*; French *bannière*.

Banns (of marriage), not *bans* nor *bands*. (See Ban.)

Ban'quet, ban'quet-ed, ban'quet-er, ban'quet-ing. (Rule iii.)

(-ed forms a distinct syl. after *d* or *t*.) French *banquet*.

Baptize' not *baptise*, bap'tism, bap'tist. Baptized' (2 syl.), bap-tiz'-ing.

Greek *baptizô*, *baptisma*, *baptistos*.

Bar, barred (1 syl.), barr-ing, barr-ister, barr-ier, barr-icade, barr-ulet, barr-y. (Rule i.) French *barrer*, to bar.

Barbarize, *bar'.ba.rize* not *barbarise*. To make barbarous.

Greek *barbärizô*, to make barbarous.

Bar'berry. A corruption of *berbery*. (Genus *berbëris*.)

Barefoot or barefooted. "Walking naked and barefoot." (Isa. xx. 2.) Old English *bær-fót*, bare-foot.

Barley. The plural barleys means different specimens or sorts, the general crop: as, *The barleys look well* (the general crop). *Barleys were higher* (the specimens offered for sale). Welsh *bara llys[iau]*, bread plants.

Barm, leaven. Balm, balsam. (See Balm.)

Baron, a lord (one r). Barren, not fertile (double r).

Baron, feminine baroness. Baronry, baronet, baronial.

* *bă'.ron*, *bă'.ron.ess*, *bă'.ron.ry*, *bă'.ron.et*, but *bă.rō'.ni.al*.

"Baron," Latin *baro* (a dolt); *Barones dicuntur servi militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servi videlicet stultorum* (Scholiast). First a serving soldier, then a military chief, then a lord.

- Barouche**, *bă.roushv.* A four-wheel coach with a falling top.
 Latin *birōta*, a cart with two pair of wheels (*vis rota*), through the German *barutsche*.
- Barrack**, *plural barracks.* The plural is more generally used.
 The singular is used in compound words as *barrack-master*, *barrack-life*.
- Bar'rel**, *bar'relled* (2 *syl.*), *bar'relling.* (Rule iii. -EL.)
 Spanish *barrel.* In Welsh and French *baril*, only one "r."
- Barren**, not fruitful. **Baron**, a lord. (*See Baron.*)
- Barricade**, *bărr.ri.kade'.* Originally meant to block up a thoroughfare with barrels (French *barriques*) filled with stones or earth. (French *barricader*, to barricade.)
- Barrier**, *bărrr.ri.er.* A bar to keep out intruders.
 French *barrière*, from *barre*, a bar; Welsh *bâr*, a bar.
- Barrister**, *bărr'ris.ter.* One called to the bar, a pleader.
Bar and the Old Eng. termination *-ster*, business, habit.
- Baryta**, *bărr'rij.tah*, incorrectly *bărr'ij.tah.* A heavy mineral.
 Greek *barūtēs*, heaviness; so called from its weight. (*See next.*)
- Barytone**, *bărr'rij.tone.* A deep tenor voice.
 Greek *barūs tōnōs*, heavy tone of voice.
- Base**, vile. **Bass** (voice). Both pronounced alike.
 "Base," Welsh *bās*, low, mean. "Bass," Italian *basso*.
- Bashaw**, now called "Pasha," *pah'shah.*
- Basilisk**, *bas'ī.lisk.* The cockatrice. **Basilic**, adj. of basil'ica.
 Latin *basiliscus* (Greek *basileus*, a king). The "king serpent;" so called from a crest on its head like a crown.
 "Basilica," a royal hall of justice; such a hall used for a church.
- Basin**, *ba'sin* not *bason.* (The French word has double s).
- Basis**, *plural bases* (Latin), *bay'sis*, *bay'seez.* (*See Base.*)
- Bass**, *plural basses*; or *basso*, *plural bassos*: *base*, *base'.ez*; *bas'so*, *bas'soze.* (*See Base.*) Rule xlii.
- Bass-relief**, *plural bass-reliefs*; or *basso-relievo*, *plural basso-relievos*: *base re-leef'*, *base re-leefs'*; or *bas'so rel.ī.ā.vō*, *bas'so rel.ī.ā.vōze.* (Rule xlii.)
- Bassoon**, *bās.zoon'.* A deep bass wind-instrument.
Bass and *-oon* (augmentative). Italian *bassone*; French *basson*.
- Bastille**, *bas.teel'.* A State prison in Paris. (Not *bastile.*)
 French *bastir* now *bâtir*, to build. It means the building.
- Bastinado**, *plural bastinadoes*, *bas'-tī.nah"-doze.* (Rule xlii.)
- Bat**, *batt-ed*, *batt-ing.* **Bat** (the winged mouse), *batt-ish.* R. i.
 "Bat," Old English *bat*, a bat. French *battre*, to beat.
 "Bat" (the animal), Welsh *bathor*, a dormouse.

- Bate**, contraction of *abate*. **Bait**, refreshment. (*See Bait.*)
- Bath**, *bàth* not *băth* (noun); **bathe**, *băthe* (verb). Rule li.
- Bathos**, *băth.ôs*, mock sublime. **Pathos**, *păth.os*. Words which excite a feeling of grief.
 "Bathos" (Greek), depth; the reverse of *sublime*.
 "Pathos" (Greek), feeling of grief.
- Baton** (French), *băt.tone*. A small staff used by the leader of an orchestra, a marshal's staff of office, &c.
- Batrachians**, *ba.trak'.ă.anz*. The frog order of reptiles.
 Greek *batrăchos*, a frog.
- Battalion** (double *t* and one *l*), but in French *bataillon*.
 Latin *batuo*, to fight; Italian *battaglione*
- Battery**, *plu. batteries*, *bat'.te.riz*. (French *batterie*.)
- Battle**, *bat'.t'l*, **battled**, *bat'.t'ld*, **battling**, **battlement**.
 Welsh *batel*. French *bataille*. Italian *battaglia*. Spanish *batalla*.
- Bazaar**, *bă.zar'*, a depôt of fancy articles. **Bizarre**, fantastic.
 "Bazaar," Persian *bazar*, a market. "Bizarre" (French), fantastic.
- Be-** (prefix) added to nouns, verbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. Added to *nouns*, it converts them into verbs, as *be-friend*. Added to *verbs*, it intensifies them, or adds the idea of *about*, *at*, *before*, *for*, *in*, *on*, *over*, &c. In prepositions and conjunctions it has the force of *by* or *in*
- Be** (verb). **Bee** (insect). "Be" forms parts of the verb "To Be." It is used in hypothetical propositions, as: "If I *be*," that is, "If I *should be*."
 "Be" (verb), Old English *beôn*; present tense *ic beô, thû bȳst, he bȳth*; *plural beôth (all persons)*.
 "Bee" insect, *beo*, plural *beon* (without accent).
- Beach**, coast. **Beech**, a tree. (Both pronounced *beech*.)
 "Beach," Old Eng. *becc*, a brook. "Beech," Old Eng. *bēce*, a beech.
- Beadle**, *bee'.d'l*. A church officer. (*See Bedell*.)
 Old English *bædel*, one who bids or cites [to a court of law].
- Bead-roll** not *bead-rol*. A list of those to be prayed for. (R. x.)
Beadsman, *feminine* beadswoman; *plu. beadsmen*, *beads-women*. One employed to pray for another's welfare.
 Old English *bead* or *bēd*, a prayer.
- Bean**, pulse. **Been**, *bĭn*, past participle of "To be."
 Old English *bean*, pulse. "Been," Old English *ben* of the verb *beôn*.
- Bear** (to carry), *past bore* [*bare*], *past participle borne*.
Bear (to bring forth), *past bore* [*bare*], *past part. born*.
 "Bear" (to carry, to produce), O. Eng. *bēran*, past *bær*, p.p. *boren*.
- Bear** (a wild beast); he-bear, she-bear. **Bare**, naked.
 "Bear" (the animal), Old Eng. *bera*. "Bare," Old Eng. *bār[ian]*.

Beast, beest, beast-ly, beast-liness: *but* best-ial, best-iality, best-ially (without "a"). (*The "a" of beast is inserted to distinguish the word from "best."*)

Latin *bestia*, a beast; *bestialis*, bestial.

Beat, to strike. Beet, a root. (Both pronounced *beet*.)

Beat, past beat, past part. beaten or beat. (We say:

"He was *dead beat*," but *beaten* is the general past part.

Old English *beaþ[an]*, past *beoþ*, past part. *beoþen*.

"Beet" (the root), German *beete*; Latin *bēta*; French *bette*.

Beatify, be.at'ify; beat'ify-ing; but beatified (be.at'i.fide); beat'ifi-ca'tion, bentif'i-cal. (Rule xi.)

Latin, *beatus facio*, to make happy.

Beau, bo, a fop. Bo! an exclamation to frighten children.

Bow, plural bows, an instrument to propel arrows. (*Bow to rhyme with grow.*)

Beau, plural beaux, bō, boze; feminine *belle*, plural *belles, bell, bells* (French). Gentlemen and ladies admired.

Latin *bellus*, beautiful. *Beau* is a contraction of *bellus* (*be'u*).

Beau ideal, plural beaux ideals, bō i.dee'al, boze i.dee'al (French.) A fancy model of beauty or excellency.

Beau monde, bō mōnd (French). The fashionable world.

Beauty, plural beauties, bu'tiz; beauti-ful, beauti-fully, beauti-ty, beauti-fying, beauti-fied (3 syl.), *beauti-fi-er* (Rule xi.): *beaute-ous, beaute-ously, beaute-ousness* (with *ē*).

French *beauté*. (There is no sufficient reason for the change of vowel.)

Beautiful, bū'ti-ful. In poetry the superlative *beautifullest* is sometimes used.

Becafico, ought to be beccafico, bek'-kū.fee"-ko. The fig-pecker.

Italian *beccafico* (*beccare fico*, to pick the fig or fig-tree).

Becalm, be.carm' not be.calm; becalmed, be.carmd.

Fr. *calme*; Ital. and Sp. *calma*, quiet, with prefix *be-*, "to make."

Become, past became, past part. become, pres. part. becom-ing.

Old English *becum[an]*, past *becom*, past part. *becumen*.

Bed, bedd-ed, bedd-ing; but bedpost, bedstead, &c. (Rule i.)

Old English *bed* or *bæd* (noun); *bed[ian]*, to go to bed.

Bed-clothes, bed-cloze (no sing.) Sheets, blankets, and quilt.

Bedell not beadle, bee'dell. A university or court mace-bearer.

Always styled the *Squire bedell*. (Latin *bedellus*.)

Bedim, be.dim', bedimmed (2 syl.), *bedimm-ing*. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *dim*, dark, with prefix *be-*, which converts nouns to verbs.

Bedlam, bed'lām. Corruption of Bethlehem, the name of a religious house converted into a lunatic asylum.

Bedouin, Bed'win. An Arab tribe (dwellers in the desert).

Arabic *bedawi* (from *badw* or *bedw*, a desert).

Bee, the insect. Old Eng. *beo*. Be (the verb). Old Eng. *beô*.
(See Be.)

Beech, a tree. Beach, a coast. (See Beach.)

Beef, the flesh of slain oxen; plural *beeves*, living oxen.
(Rule xxxviii.)

French *bœuf*, plural *bœufs*; Latin *boves*, oxen.

Beef-steak, *beef-stake* not *beef-steek*.

"Steak" is Old Norse *stek*; Danish *steg*, a broil, or slice to roast.

Beef-eaters, *beef-eaters*. Yeomen of the guard.

Norman French *buffetiers* or *bouffitiers*, waiters at the bouffets.

Been, *bin*, past part. of "To be." Bin (for corn, wine, refuse.)

"Been," Old Eng. *beon*. "Bin," Old Eng. *bin* or *binn*, a crib, hutch, &c.

Beer, malt liquor. Bier, *beer*, barrow for the dead.

"Beer," Old English *beor*. "Bier," Old English *bær*.

Beestings, *beest-ingz* not *beestlings*. First milk after calving.

Old English *bysting*, which is the better spelling, and sing. number.

Beet, a root. Beat, to strike. (See Beat.)

Beetle, *bee'tl*, an insect; a mallet. Betel, *bee'tel*, a shrub.

Old English *betel* or *bitel*, a beetle; *bytel* or *bytl*, a mallet.

"Betel," an East Indian plant, the leaf of which is much used.

Beeves, *beevz*, black cattle; plural of beef. (See Beef.)

Befall, befell, befallen; not *befal*, *befel*, *befalen*. (Rule x.)

Befit, befitted, befitt-ing. To suit, to become. (Rule i.)

Defool, Old Eng. prefix *be-* makes verbs of nouns. (Rule lxii.)

Beg, begged (1 syl.), begg-ing, begg-ar, beggared (2 syl.) beggar-ing, beggarly, beggarli-ness, beggary, beggarman (all with double g.) Rule i. "I beg to inform you" means "I beg leave to inform you."

Beggar, a corruption of *begiarer* (Norse). This accounts for the termination "-ar."

Beget, past *begot* [begat], past part. begotten [begot], begett-er, begett-ing, begott-en. (Rule i.)

Old English *begeôl[an]*, past *begeât*, past part. *begoten*.

Begin, past began [begun], past part. begun, beginn-ing, beginn-er. To commence, &c. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *beginn[an]*, past *began*, past participle *begunnen*.

Begird, past begirded, past part. begirded or begirt.

Old English *begyrd[an]*, past *begyrde*, past participle *begyrded*.

Begonia, plural *begonias*, *be.gō.nī.ăh*. Elephant's ears (a plant.)

So called from *M. Begon*, French botanist.

Beguins, *Beg'winz*. A sect of religious women of Germany.

So called from a linen cap (or beguin) which they wear.

- Behalf.** A corruption of the Old English *behēfe* (benefit).
- Behold, past and past participle beheld.** The more ancient participle *beholden* means "under an obligation."
Old English *beheald[an]*, past *beheold*, past part. *behealden*.
- Behoof (noun), behove (verb),** Old Eng. *be.hōf[ian]*. Rule li.
- Belay, past and past part. belayed** (2 syl.), not *belaid*. (R. xiv.)
Old English *belēw[an]*, past *belēwde*, past part. *belēwed*. *Lēwa*, a betrayer, and prefix *be-* which converts nouns into verbs. It has no connection with the verb "lay." (Old English *leagan*.)
- Beldam** (French *belle dame*). A euphemism for "an old hag."
Similarly the French say *bel age* for great age.
- Belemnite, bel'.em.nite** not *bel'.em.ite*. "Thunderbolt."
Greek *bēlēmnon*, a dart. (These "stones" are fossil molluscs.)
- Belie, be.lī', past bel.ied', part. pres. bely'-ing.** (See *belly*.)
Old Eng. *belec[an]*, past *belege*, past participle *beled*.
- Belief (noun), believe (verb); be.leef, be.leeve.** (Rule li.)
Believe, believ-able, believ-er, believ-ing, believ-ingly.
- Belle, plural belles, feminine of Beau, plural beaux** (French),
bell, bells; bō, boze. Pretty girls and their admirers.
- Belles lettres (plu), bel lettr.** Polite literature. (French.)
- Bellows (plural),** may refer to a single pair, but always requires a plural construction: "The bellows are broken."
Old English *bylig*, bellows (from *bælg*, a bag).
- Belly, plural bellies, bel'.līz; bellied, bel'.līd.** (Rule xi.)
Belly-ing, belly-ache, belly-ful. (See *Belie*.)
Old English *belig* (from *bælg*, a bag); Welsh *boly*.
- Belong requires to** after it: as "This belongs to me."
Old English *gelaŋg*, belonging to, property of.
- Belvedere, bel'.vē.deer'.** A lookout in a garden.
Italian *bel vedere*, fine sight; Latin *bellus videre*.
- Bend, past and past part. bent; bended (adj.),** as "On my bended knee."
Old English *bend[an]*, past *bende*, past participle *bended*.
- Beneath, be.neeth' not be.neerh'.** Old English *beneoþan*.
- Benedick or Benedict.** A man who vows not to marry.
"Benedick" (in *Much Ado about Nothing*) vows he will not marry, but afterwards marries Beatrice. "Benedict" is a play on the proper name. It means "Blessed," or "Made happy," and is applied to an old bachelor who has become a bridegroom.
- Benefactor, feminine benefactress, ben.e.fāk'.tor, ben.e.fak'.tress.**
-or- is more common than -er after *t* and *s*. Unhappily no uniform rule is observed.
Latin *bene facio*, to do well; *beneficium*, a benefit or good deed, &c.

Benefit, *past* and *past part.* benefited not *benefitted*; benefiting not *benefitting*. (Latin *beneficio*.) Rule iii.

Benign, benignly, *be.nine'*, *be.nine'ly*; but **benignant**, benignantly, *be.nig'.nant*, *be.nig'.nă.tij*, &c.

Latin *benignus*, benignant (*bēnus* old form of *bōnus*, good).

Benumb, *be.num'*. To make numb or insensible from cold.

Old English *benim[an]*, past *bendm*, past participle *benumen*, to stupify, to benumb. (The *b* is interpolated.)

Benzine, *ben.zeen'*. A fluid obtained from coal-tar.

Better Benzole, *ben.zole*, as the termination *-ine* denotes a gas. So called by Mitscherlich, who obtained it from *benzōic acid*. It was Faraday who discovered it in whale oil and coal tar.

Benzoin, *ben.zoin'*, resin of the Benzoin plant (*Styrax Benzoin*).

In French *Styrax Benjoin*, and hence called "Gum Benjamin."

Benzoin, *ben.zo'ın* not *ben.zoin'*. Obtained from bitter almonds.

Bequest' (noun), bequeath (verb), *be.kweeth'*. O.Eng. *becwēth[an]*.

Berberis, *ber'.bĕ.ris* (Latin). The barberry genus of plants.

Bereave, *past* and *past part.* bereft or bereaved (2 syl.)

Old Eng. *beredf[ian]*, past *beredfode*, past part. *beredfod*.

Berg, a mountain. **Burg** or **burgh**, a fortified place: as

"Heidelberg," the heather-hill (Germany);

"Edinburg," the fortified town of Dunedin (Scotland).

Old English *berg*, a hill. *Burh*, genitive *burge*, a fort.

Bernardine, *Ber'.nar.dine* not *Ber.nar'.dine*. Adj. of the next.

Bernardins, *Ber'.nar.dins*. So called from St. Ber'nard.

Berry, *plu. berries*, *ber'.rĭz*, a fruit. **Bury**, to inter (only one "r").

Both Old Eng.: *Berie* (only one "r"), a berry. *Buri[an]*, to bury.

Berth, a place to sleep in. **Birth**, the act of being born.

Both Old Eng.: *Būr*, a bed-room; *Beorth* or *berth*, birth,

Beryl, *ber'.rĭl*. A precious stone somewhat like an emerald.

Greek *bērullōs*. (In the Greek word the "e" is long.)

Beseech, *past* and *past part.* besought. (The "g" is interpolated.)

Old Eng. *besce[an]*; past *besōht*; past part. *besōht*.

Beset', *past* and *past part.* beset; *pres. part.* besett-ing (R. i.)

Old English *besettan*; past *besette*; past part. *bescten* or *besetten*.

Beside, by the side of. **Besides**, in addition to, moreover.

Besom, *bee'.zum* not *bee'.sum*. A large broom. (O. Eng. *besm*.)

Besot', besott-ed, besott-edly, besott-edness, besott-ing, besott-ingly. (Old English *be-sot*.) Rule i.

Bespeak', *past* bespoke; *past participle* bespoken [bespoke].

Old English *besprecc[an]*; past *besprecc*; past participle *besprocen*.

- Besprinkle**, *past* besprinkled, *past part.* besprinkled or besprent. (The prefix *be-* added to verbs intensifies them.)
 Old English *bespreng[an]*, *past* *besprengde*, *past participle* *besprenged*; also *besprinc[an]*, *past* *bespranc*, *past participle* *bespruncen*.
- Best** (superlative deg.) Good, better, best. (Obsolete positive *bet* more.) *At best*; *at the best*: as "Life, at best, is but a shadow;" "Life, at the best, is but a shadow." "Life at best" means—to say the best of it. "Life at the best" means—in its best condition, taking the most favourable example. The two ideas are not identical.
- Bestial**, bestiality, bestially (Latin *bestia*). See **Beast**.
- Bestir'**, bestirred (2 syl.), bestirr-ing. (*Be-* intensifies "stir.")
 Old Eng. *bestyr[ian]*, *past* *bestyrde*, *past participle* *bestyred*.
- Bestrew**, *past* bestrewed (2 syl.), *past part.* bestrewed or bestrewn. (The prefix *be-* added to verbs intensifies them.)
 Bestrow, *past* bestrowed (2 syl.), *past part.* bestrowed or bestrown. To scatter thoroughly, to strew well.
 Old English *bestreow[ian]*, *past* *bestreowode*, *past part.* *bestreowod*.
- Bestride**, *past* bestrode or bestrid, *past part.* bestridden.
 Old Eng. *bestræd[an]*, *past* *bestrade*, *past part.* *bestræden*.
- Bestud**, *past* bestudd-ed, *past part.* bestudd-ed or bestud, bestudd-ing. To decorate with studs. (Rule i.)
 Old Eng. *studu*, a stud. *Be-* added to nouns converts them into verbs.
- Bet**, *past* and *past part.* bet or betted. Bett-or, bett-ing. (R. i.)
 ("Bettor," with -or, to distinguish it from the adjective.)
 Old Eng. *bad[ian]*, *past* *badode*, *past participle* *badod*.
- Betake**, *past* betook, *past part.* betaken; *pres. part.* betak'-ing.
 Old English *betæc[an]*, *past* *betæhte*, *past participle* *betæht*.
- Bethink**, *past* and *past part.* bethought. To call to mind by thinking. (The "g" is interpolated.)
 Old English *bethenc[an]*, *past* *bethōhte*, *past participle* *bethōht*.
- Betray'**, betrayed' (2 syl.), betray'-ing, betray al, betray'er. (R. xiii.)
 The prefix *be-* added to "traitor" converts it into a verb.
- Betroth**, *be.trōth* not *be.trōth*. To pledge to marry.
 Old Eng. *trēowith*, troth, pledge. The prefix *be-* makes verbs of nouns.
- Better**, more good. Bettor, one who bets. (See **Best**.)
- Betunia** (no such word). It should be *Petunia*, *pe.tu'.nī.ăh*.
- Bevel**, bevelled (2 syl.), bevell-ing, bevell-er. (Rule iii. -EL.)
 French *bévil* or *biveau* (noun), a sloping edge.
- Beware-of**. No *past tense*, *participle*, or *gerund*. Without an auxiliary it is used only in the Imperative and Infinitive present. (The auxiliaries used with it are *shall* and *should*, *may* and *might*, also the verbs *must*, *needs*, *can*, and *could*, but not *do* or *did*, *have* or *had*, *am*, *be*, or *was*.)
 Old Eng. *wær*, caution. Prefix *be-* converts nouns to verbs.

Bey, a Turkish prince. Bay, a small gulf, a laurel.

"Bey," Turkish *beg*. "Bay," French *bate*, Old French *bée*.

Bi- or Bis- (prefix). Latin *bis*. Twofold, double. "Bis" drops the *s* before consonants. The two exceptions are *biscuit* and *bissextile*. Before "o" it is written *bin* as *bin-oxide*, *bin-oxalate*, &c. (This prefix is often added to Greek words, instead of *dis*.)

In Chemical nomenclature the Greek and Latin numeral prefixes have an arbitrary force: Thus in *metalloids*, if the *base* is in excess the Greek prefixes are employed: *di-* (2), *tris-* (3), &c.; but if the *gas* is in excess the Latin prefixes are used: *pro-* (1), *sesqui-* (1½), *bi-* (2), *ter-* (3), &c. Thus a "dioxide of A" (the base), would mean 2 quotas of A to one of oxygen; but "bin-oxide of A" would mean 2 quotas of oxygen to one of A (the base).

Bias, *bī'as*. A leaning or tendency in one particular way, (verb) *bī'assed* (2 syl.), *bī'ass-ing*. (French *biais*, bias.) The doubling of the *s* in this verb is an outrage. (R. ii.)

Bib, *bibbed* (1 syl.), *bibb-er*, *bibb-ing* (Rule i.), *but* *bib-a'cious*, *bib-ac'ity*, *bib'ulous*, *bib'-io* (the wine-fly).

Latin *bibo*, to drink; *bibax*, genitive *bibācis*, given to drink; *bibūlus*, having the capacity to sop up like sponge.

Bible, *bī'ble*. The Book [of Books]. (In Greek, the *i* is short.)

Bib'li'cal, *bib'li'og'-ra-pher*, *bib'li-o'ma"-ni-a*, *bib'li'pole*.

"Bible," Greek *biblōs*, a book.

"Bibliographer," Greek *bibliōgraphos* or *biblio-grap-ter*, a writer of books.

"Bibliomania," Greek *biblio-mania*, book madness.

"Bibliopole," Greek *biblio-pōlēs*, a bookseller (*pōlēo*, to sell).

Bicarbonate, *bī'kar'bō'natē*. A salt with two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Latin *bi* [bis] *carbo* (-ate, in *Chem.*, means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). The "acid" two to one of the "base."

Biccaroon. No such word. See Bigaroon. A white-heart cherry.

Biceps, *bī'seps*. Any muscle with two heads, as that between the shoulders and elbow. *Bicip'ital*, not *bicep'ital*, *bicip'i-tous*. (Note -ci, not -ce.)

Latin *bi* [bis] *caput*, genitive *bicip'itis*, with double head.

Bicephalous, *bī'sef'ā'lus*. Having two heads.

An ill-compounded word: Latin *bi* [bis], Greek *képhalē*, a head. (It ought to be *dicephalous*: Greek *di* [dis] *kephalē*.)

Bichromate, *bī'krō'mate*. A salt with two equivalents of chromic acid to one of the base.

Latin *bi* [bis], Greek *chrōma* (-ate, in *Chem.*, means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). *Bi-* is used in Chemical nomenclature to denote that the *gas* prevails. *Di-* (Greek) to denote that the *base* prevails.

Bicuspid, *bī.kus'pid*. Having two points or two fangs.

Latin *bī* [bis] *cuspis*, two spear-points (as a tooth with two fangs).

Bid, *past* bade (*băd*), *past part.* bidden [bid]. (*Bod* is a vulgarism.) Bidd-er, bidd-ing, bidd-en (Rule i.)

Old English *bidd[an]*, *past* *bæd*, *past participle* *beden*, to bid.

Bide, *past* bode or bided, *past part.* bided, *bī.ded*. To abide.

Old English *bīd[an]*, *past* *bād*, *past participle* *biden*, to abide.

Biennial, *bī.en'nī.ăl*. Lasting two years, once in two years.

It should never be used in the sense of "twice a year."

(See Bi-monthly.) *Annual* becomes *-ennial* in the compounds *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. (Double *n*.)

Latin *biennis* (*bis annus*, double year), one year twice over.

Bier, a barrow for the dead. Beer, malt liquor. (See Beer.)

Biestings or beestings. The first milk of a cow after calving.

Old English *bysting*, *byst*, or *beost*.

Biffin, *bif'fin*. An apple which is dried in an oven and flattened.

Bifurcated, *bi.fur'-ka.ted*. Forked, divided into two branches.

Latin *bī* [bis] *furca*, [like the] two prongs of a fork.

Big, bigg-er, bigg-est; big-ness, big-ly (Rule i.)

Corruption of "būg," swollen. (Old Eng. verb *big[an]*, to swell.)

Bigamy, *big'.ă.mĭj*; big'amist. A man with two living wives.

An ill-compounded word: Latin *bī* [bis], Greek *gāmōs*, double marriage. The word ought to be *digamy*. Greek *di-gamos*.

Bigaroon, *big'.ă.roon'*. Corruption of *Bigarreau*.

French *bigarreau*, the mottley cherry (a "White-heart"); Low Latin *bigarella*, a corruption of *bitarella* (*bis varius*, doubly mottled).

Bight, a small bay. Bite (with the teeth). (Both *bīte*.)

"Bight," Old Eng. *biga*, a bay. "Bite," Old Eng. *bīt[an]*, to bite.

Bignonia, *big.nō'nī.ăh*. The trumpet flower, yellow jasmine, &c.

So called by Tournefort from the abbé Bignon, a botanist.

Bignoniaceæ, *big.nō'nī.a'-sē.e*. The order of which Bignonias are types (*-aceæ*, in *Botany*, denotes an order).

Bigot, *big'.ot*, bigoted not *bigotted*. A religious zealot. (R. iii.)

Old Eng. *big[an]*, to worship. Suffix *-ot*, dim. or depreciatory.

Bijou, *plu. bijoux* (French), *bee'.zhoo'*, *bee'.zhooz'*. Trinkets.

Bijoutry (French), *be.zhoo'.trĭj* not *bejoutĕrĭj*. Jewellery.

Bilbo, *plu. bilboes*. The singular means a "rapier," so called from *Bilbao*, in Spain. The plural means "fetters."

Latin *bī* [bis] *boia*, double collar of iron.

Bilious, *bīl'yus*, having the bile out of order. (N.B.—One *l*.)

Biliary, *bīl'.ă.rĭj* not *bīl'.ă.ry*. Relating to the bile.

Biliary duct, *bīl'.ă.rĭj duct* not *bīl'.ă.rĭ duc*.

Latin *biliōsus*, full of bile (*bīlis*, bile).

Billet, *bil'let*. A log of wood; to quarter soldiers. *Bill'et-ed*, *bill'et-ing*. (One *t*. Rule iii.)

"Billet of wood," French *billet*. "Billet" (to quarter soldiers), French *billet*, a ticket (Latin *bullā*, a seal to authenticate the order); Low Latin *bilētus*, a billet.

Billet-doux, *plu. billets-doux*, *bee'.ya.doo'*, *bee'.ya.dooze'*, not *billo.doo*, *billy.dooze* (French). A love-letter.

Billion, *bil'yun*. A million million.

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *million*, a million twice over.

Billy-goat, a male goat. **Nanny-goat**, a female goat.

Bilobate, *bi.lō'-bate*. (*Botany*.) A leaf with two lobes. This word is wrong. The *o* is short, and the *Bi* should be *Di*.

Greek *di lōbos*. "Bilobate" is part Latin part Greek.

Bimana, *bi.ma'-nāh* not *bima'nia*. It ought to be *bi'mān-ah*. Animals with two hands like men. ("*Bima'nia*" would mean mad on two subjects, double madness.)

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *mānus*, having two hands.

Bimonthly, *bi.month'ly*. Twice a month. In this sense the word is quite indefensible. It can only mean "Every two months;" as *Biennial*, "every two years." Besides, *bi* (Latin) *monthly* (Anglo-Saxon) is a false compound. It should be *Twymonthly* (twice monthly).

Binacle, *bin'a.cle*. Corruption of the French *habit'acle* -or *'bitacle*, a box containing the compass and lights. **Bin'ocle**, a telescope with two tubes.

"Binacle," Latin *habitāculum*, a small house or abode.

"Binocle," Latin *bin* [*bis*] *oculus*, for both the eyes. (See **Bi-**)

Binary, *bi'nā-ry* not *bin'a-ry*. Combination of two bodies (as double stars), two compounds, two figures, &c.

Latin *binārius* (*binus*, i.e., *bi* [*bis*] *unus*, one twice).

Bind, *past* and *past participle* bound, to fasten by bonds.

Bounden (adjective), obligatory: as "My bounden duty."

Old English *bind[an]*, past *band*, past participle *bunden*.

Binnacle or binacle. (See **Binacle**.)

Binoxalate, *bin.ox'.ā.late*. **Binoxide**, *bin.ox'.ide*. In *Chemistry* the Latin numerical prefixes *pro-* (1), *sesqui-* (1½), *bi-* (2), *ter-* (3), denote that the *gas* is the part referred to, and prevails. The Greek *di-* (2), *tris-* (3), &c., denote that the *base* is the part referred to, and is 2, 3, &c., to one of the *gas*. (See **Bi-**)

Latin *bin* [*bis*], Greek *oxālis*.

Biography, *bi.og'.rā.fy*. The written history of a person's life.

Greek *bios grapho*, I write the person's life.

Biology, *bi.ol'.ō.gy*. The science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether animal or vegetable.

Greek *bios logos*, a treatise or discourse about "life."

Biped, *bi'ped*. One who has two feet, like men and birds.

Latin *bi* [bis] *pēdes*, two feet.

Bipennate or **bipinnate**, *bi.pen'ate* or *bi.pin'ate*.

Latin *bi* [bis] *penna* or *pinna*, having two wings.

Bird (*common gender*). Cock-bird (*male*), hen-bird (*female*).

Old Eng. *bird*, a bird; *brid*, a young bird or a brood.

Birr, *ber*, a whirring noise. **Burr**, a prickly plant.

"Birr," an onomatopoe (4 syl.) "Burr," Old Eng. *bure*, the burdock.

Birth, act of being born. **Berth**, a sleeping-place. (*See Berth*.)

Bis- (prefix), Latin *bis*, "two," "twofold," "double." The "s" is dropped before consonants (except in *bis-cuit* and *bis-sex-tile*). Before "o" it becomes *bin-*, as *bin-ocle*, *bin-oxide*. In *Chemical* nomenclature it denotes that the gas is twofold the quantity of the base. Thus *bi-carbonate* of potash means: two equivalents of carbonic acid gas to one of potash.

Biscuit, *bis'kit* (Fr. *bis-cuit*, twice cooked; Lat. *bis coct[us]*).

This word and "bis-sextile" are the only two which retain the *s* of "bis" before a consonant.

Bisected, *bi.sek'ted*. Cut into two equal parts.

Latin *bi* [bis] *sectus*, cut into two parts (called *bisegments*).

Bishop. In the Saxon period called *bisceop* or *biscop*, and his diocese a *bisceopdom* or *biscopdom*. Contraction of Greek *episkōpōs*. Latin *episcopus* ('piscop').

(Greek *epi skōpōs*, an overseer (of the clergy); verb *skōpōo*, to look.

Bismuth, *biz.mūth* not *biss.mūth* (French). A metal.

In German it is *bismuth* or *wismuth*.

Bison, *bi'son* (Greek *bison*). A wild ox with a hunch.

Bissextile, *bis.sex'tile*. Leap-year. (*See Biscuit*.)

Latin *bis sextilis*, the sixth [of the calends of March or February 24, counted] twice. Now, a day (29) is added to February.

Bisulphate, *bi.sul'fate*. A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Latin *bi* [bis] *sulphur*, sulphur twice. The suffix *-ate* denotes a salt where the acid is most oxidised, and therefore ends in *-ic*: as *sulphur'ic acid*; *-ite* denotes a salt where the acid is less oxidised, and therefore ends in *-ous*, as *sulphite* a salt formed of *sulphurous acid* with a base.

Bit, a morsel. **Bitts** (plural), two pieces of timber in the fore-part of a ship round which cables are fastened.

Bit, *bitt-ed*, *bitt-ing*. To put the bit into a horse's mouth.

Bitt, to put the cable round the bitts; *bitt-ed*, *bitt-ing*.

"Bit," Old Eng. *bit[an]*, past *bāt*, past part. *biten*, to bite.

"Bitt," Old Eng. *bitol*, a bridle [a cable is the ship's bridle].

(The second "t" is added to distinguish the two words.)

Bitch, *feminine of dog*. Also a gender-word as *bitch-fox*, dog-fox; *bitch-ape*, dog-ape; *bitch-otter*, dog-otter, &c.

Old English *bicece* or *byege*, a bitch.

Bite (with the teeth). **Bight**, a bay. (*See Bight*.)

Bite, *past bit*, *past part. bitten* [bit]; *bit-ing*, *bit-er*. R. xix.

Bitter, *bit'ter*, acid. **Biter**, *bi'ter*, one who bites.

"Bitter," Old Eng. *biter*, bitter. "Biter," Old Eng. *bitt*, a morsel.

Bitts (for cables). **Bits** (for horses). *See Bit*.

Bitumen, *bi'tū-men* not *bi't.u-men*. Mineral pitch or tar.

Bitu'minise, *bitu'minisa*"tion (*s* not "*z*." Rule xxxi.

Latin *bitūmen*; (Greek *pitta*, pitch or tar.)

Bivouac (French), *bi'voo.ak*. To encamp in the open air.

It ought to be pronounced *bi.vak*, "ou" in French being equal to *w*: thus "Zouave" (1 syl.), *Zwarve*, "Edouard," *Ed.ward*.

Biweekly, *bi.weekly*. Twice a week. This word is quite indefensible. It means "Every two weeks" (once a fortnight). The compound is also abnormal. *Bi* (Latin) *weekly* (Ang.-Sax.) It should be *Twyweekly*, twice a week.

Bizarre not *bizzarre* (French), *bi.zar'*. Fantastic.

Bazaar is a mart or dépôt of fancy articles. (*See Bazaar*.)

Blab, *blabbed* (1 syl.), *blabb-ing*, *blabb-er* (to tell tales). (R. i.)

Norse *blabble*, to gabble; German *plappern*, to blab.

Bladder (double *d*). The old form has but one "*d*," *blædre*."

Blain, a sore. The old form was *blægen*.

Blame, *blam-able* (not *blame-able*), *blam-ably* (R. xix. xx.), *blame-ful*, *blame-less*, &c., *blame-worthy*. (Rule xvii.)

(Only words ending in "*-ce*" and "*-ge*" retain the "*e*" before the postfix "*-able*.")

Blancmange, *blam-mônj'*. A white jelly-like confection.

An English perversion of the French *blancmanger*.

Blare, *blair* (like a cow). **Blear**, *ble'-ar*, sore: as "blear-eyes."

"Blare," Low German *blarren*, to cry. "Blear," Danish *blære*, a sore.

Blaspheme', *blasphé-ming*, *blasphemed'* (2 syl.), *blasphé-mer*; but *blasphémous*, *blasphémously*, *blasphémy*. (The "*é*" long in Greek.)

Greek *blasphémō* (*blapsis phēmi*), to speak hurtful words. "Blasphemy," Greek *blasphēmia*; "blasphémous," Greek *blasphēmōs*.

-ble (postfix) Lat. *-bil[is]*, added to nouns: "able to," "full of," &c.

Bleach, *bleech*. To whiten. (The "*ea*" is the diphthong *æ*.)

Old English *blæc[an]* or *blæcian*, to bleach.

Bleak, *bleek*. Cold. (The "*ea*" is the diphthong *æ*.)

Old Eng. *blæc* or *blæc*, pale, bleak. So Lat. *pallidus*, pale, bleak.

Blear, *bleer*, sore. **Blare**, *blære*, to bellow. (*See Blare*.)

Bleat, bleet (like a sheep). (The "ea" is the diphthong *æ*)

Old Eng. *blāt*, a bleating; verb *blatan*, to bleat.

Bleed, past and past participle bled; blooded, by venesection.

Old English *blēd[an]*, to bleed, or to draw blood.

Blend, past blended, past participle blended or blent.

Old English *blend[an]*, past *bland*, past participle *blenden*.

-blende, a word added to several metals: as "horn-blende," &c.

German *blenden*, to dazzle. The metals so named are lustrous.

Bless, to make happy. Bliss, happiness. Old Eng. *blis*, joy.

Bless, past blessed (1 syl.) or **blest, past participle blest.**

Blessed (adj., "happy," "extolled"), *blest'-ed* (2 syl.)

(*Blessed be the dead which die in the Lord.*—Rev. xiv.

Blessed be the God of Abraham.) Similarly, **blessedly,**

blest'.ed.ly; **blessedness, blest'.ed.ness.**

Old English *bless[ian]*, past *blessode*, past participle *blessod*, to bless.

Blight, blite. A disease of plants by which they are withered.

Old English *blæth*, rust, mildew.

Bliss (Old English *blis*, joy). **Bless** (Old English *bless[ian]*, to make joyful).

Blithe, not blīrh, cheerful. Old English *blithe*, joyful.

Blithely, blitheful, blithesome, blithesomeness, blithesomely.

(Only "whole," "due," and "true," drop the "e" before *-ly*.)

Bloat, blōte; bloated, bloater. A herring slightly dried.

Blond (adj.); **blonde** (noun), a woman of fair complexion and light hair. A dark woman is a **brunette**. (French.)

Blossom (double s). The old form had but one "s," *blōsm*.

Blood, blūd; bloody; bloodi-er, blud'.i.er; bloodi-est, blud'.i.est, bloodi-ly, blud'.i.ly; bloodi-ness, blud'.i.ness.

Old Eng. *blōd*, blood; *blōdig*, bloody; *blōdgian* (verb).

Bloom, not blāme. Old Eng. *blōsm*, softened into *blōm* (R. lxi.)

Old Eng. *blōsm[ian]*, past *blōsmode*, past part. *blōsmod*, to bloom.

Blot, blott-ed, blott-ing, blott-er, blott-y (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *blāt*, black [spot]; verb *blat[an]*, past *blatode*, p. p. *blatod*.

Blouse, blooz not blōuze. A short blue smock-frock worn by French artisans. German *blau-lēs*, loose blue.

Blow, past blew, past participle blown.

Old Eng. *blow[an]*, past *blēow*, past part. *blāwen*, to blow, or breathe; but *blōw[ian]*, past *blōwode*, past part. *blōwod*, to blow or blossom.

"Let the pealing organ blow," is correct, because the organ sounds only when the organ pipes "blow" or transmit the blast of the bellows. "Let the fire blow," would be nonsense, because the fire does not burn by transmitting the blast of the bellows.

- Blue, a colour. Old Eng. *bleo*. Blew (did blow), *see above*.
 Blueness, bluebell, &c. "*A fit of the blues*," spleen (R. xvii.)
 Blu-ish, blu-ishly, blu-ishness (Rule xix.)
- Blur, blurred (1 syl.), blurring. To blemish. (Rule i.)
- Boa (a serpent), *bō'.ah*. Boar (a pig), *bō'.ar*. Bore (to make a hole), *bōre*. Boor (a rustic), *boo'r*.
 "Boa," Latin *boa*, from *bos*, a cow, which it was supposed to suck.
 "Boar," O. Eng. *bār*. "Bore," O. Eng. *bōr*, a bore; *bōr[ian]*, to bore.
 "Boor," Dutch *boer*, a farmer; Old English *ge-būr*, a rustic.
- Boar, *bō'.ar*, a male pig; *female sow*. (*See Boa*.)
- Board, *bōrd*, a plank; to furnish with lodgings and meals.
 Bored, *bōrd*, perforated. Bawd, a procuress.
 "Board," Old Eng. *bōrd*, a plank; also "food and lodging."
 "Bored," Old Eng. *bōr[ian]*, past *bōrode*, past part. *bōrod*, to bore.
 "Bawd," French *baude* (*baudir*, to incite.)
- Board-of-Trade, plural Boards-of-Trade, &c.
 (*Phrases compounded with a prep. pluralise only the 1st word.*)
- Boarder, one who boards. Border, an edging. (Both alike.)
- Borderer, one who lives on a frontier or border-land.
- Boarding, *pres. part.* of board. Bordering, making a border.
- Boast, *bōste*; boast'er, boast'ing, boast'ful, boast'fully, &c.
 Welsh *bost*, a boast; *bostiad*, a boasting; *bostiwr*, a boaster; *bostio*, v
- Boat, *bōte*, a vessel urged by oars. Boot (for the foot).
 Boated, *past tense* of boat. Booted (wearing boots).
 Boating. Boatswain, a ship's officer in charge of the boats.
 Boatman, one whose trade is to manage a boat.
 Boatsman, an amateur manager of boats: as Lord Star is a good boatsman, not *boatman*.
 Old English *bāt*, a boat; *bāt-swān*, a boatswain.
- Bob, bobbed (1 syl.), bobb'ing. To fish with a bob, &c. (R. i.)
- Bop. (*Provincial.*) To duck to avoid something.
- Bobbin. A spool on which cotton is wound. (Double b.)
 French *bobine* (only one b). *Bobbin*, in French, means "bobbinet."
- Bode; boded, *bō'.ded*; bod'ing, *bō'.ding*. To portend.
 Bodied, *bōd'.ed*, is the past tense of *body*, bodying, &c.
 "Bode," Old English *bod[ian]*, past *badode*, past part. *bodod*.
- Bodice, *bod'.iss*, a corset. Bodies, *bod'.iz*, plu. of *body*.
 Old Eng. *bodig ceac*, a restraint or stay for the trunk. (*See Body*.)
- Bodleian (library), *Bod'.le.an*. A library at Oxford. So called in honour of Sir T. Bodley, its founder.

Body, *plu.* bodies, *bod'iz*; bodied, *bod'.ed*; bod'i-ly, bod'i-less; *possessive singular* body's, *possessive plural* bodies'; body-guard, body-linen, body-politic (Rule x.)

Old Eng. *bodig*, the trunk of a man, the whole body was called *he*.

Bog, boggy (full of bogs). Bogy, *bō.gŷ*, a hobgoblin.

Bog, Gaelic; Irish *bogach*. "Bogy," Welsh *bwg*, with -y diminutive.

Boisterous, *boice'.tē.rūs*; boisterously, boisterousness, not *boistrous*, *boistrously*, *boistrousness*.

Welsh *bwystus*, savage, ferocious (*bwyst*, a savage, ferocity).

Bold, intrepid. Bowled, *bōld*, past tense of "to bowl."

"Bold," Old Eng. *bōld* or *bald*. "Bowled," French *boule*, a bowl.

Bolder (more bold). Boulder, a large rounded stone.

Bole (1 syl.), the trunk of a tree. Bowl, *bōle*, a basin.

"Bole," *plu.* *bol*, the belly. "Bowl," Old Eng. *bolla*, a basin.

Bolero, *plu.* boleros, *bo.lair'.ro*, *bo.lair'.oze*. A Spanish dance.

Boletus, *bo.lee'.tus* (Latin). A species of fungus.

Bolster, a long pillow. Bolsterer, one who bolsters-up another.

Old English *bolster*, a pillow; i.e., *bol*, a sleeping-room, -ster, something habitual or common to a bedroom. (See -ster.)

Bomb, *bōm*, an explosive shell. Boom (of a ship).

"Bomb," Latin *bombus*, a blast. "Boom," Dutch *boom*, a spar.

Bombardier (Fr.), *bōm'.bar.deer'*. The soldier who fires bombs.

Bombasine, *bōm'.bā.zeen*. A cloth made of silk and cotton.

It ought to be bombycine, *bom'.bŷ.sŷn*.

Latin *bombycinus*, made of silk (*bombyx*, silk or fine cotton yarn; Greek *bombux*, the silk-worm).

Bon mot (French), *boh'n mō*. A witticism.

Bon ton (French), *boh'n to'gn*. Good in the opinion of fashion.

Bon vivant (French), *boh'n vee.vah'gn*. One who loves to eat.

Bonne bouche (French), *bon bouch*. A dainty or "tit bit."

Bona fide (Latin), *bo'.na fi'.dē*. In good faith, without deception.

Bona fides, *bo'.na fi'.deez*. An equitable intention.

-bond (postfix, Latin *-bund[us]*). Added to gerundial nouns: as *vagabond*, a wandering person or vagrant.

Bond-man, *fem.* bond-woman, *plu.* bond-men, -women, a slave.

Bonds-man, *fem.* bonds-woman, a surety.

Bone (1 syl.), bōned (1 syl.), bōn-ing, bōn-y. Bon (Fr.), good.

"Bone," Old Eng. *bān*, a bone. "Bon," Latin *bon[us]*, good.

Bonito, *plu.* bonitoes (Spanish), *bo.nee'.toze*. A species of tunny-fish.

- Bon'net (for the head). Bonnette, bon'et (in fortification).
 Bon'neted, bon'neting (with only one t). Rule ii.
 Both French (connected with *ben*, the head or top, as Ben-Nevis).
 Bonny, bon'ny (jolly); boni-ly. Bony, bō'ny, full of bones.
 "Bonny," Latin *bonus*, good, with -y diminutive.
 "Bony," Old English *bānen*, adjective of *bān*, bone.
 Booby, plu. boobies; pos. sing. booby's, pos. plu. boobies', boo'bez.
 Spanish *bobo*, a dolt.
 Book, book not booke. (Old English *bōc*.) Rule lx.
 Boom (of a ship). Bomb, bōm, an explosive shell. (See Bomb.)
 Dutch boom, a spar. Bommon, to sound like an empty tub (R. lxi.)
 Boon, a favour; corruption of the Old Eng. *bēn*, a petition.
 Boon (companion); Latin *bonus*, good (Rule lxi.)
 Boor, a rustic. Bore, to perforate. Boar (pig). Boa, a serpent, q.v.
 Boot (for the foot). Boat, bōte (for the water). (See Boat.)
 French *botte*, a boot. "Boot," profit, Old Eng. *bōt*, profit (R. lxi. f.)
 Bootes, Bo.ō'tēez, a constellation. (Greek *boōtēs*, a herdsman.)
 Booth, boothe not boorh, a shed. Both, bōth, the two (R. lxii. b).
 "Booth," Gaelic *bōth*; Law Latin *botha*, a tent.
 "Both," Old English *bā-twā*, both two.
 Booty, spoil. Beauty, bu'ty, what is handsome, Botty, priggish.
 "Beauty," French *butin*, spoil. "Beauty," French *beauté*.
 "Botty," Welsh *bostiwr*, a boaster; verb *bostio*, to brag.
 Boracic, bo.ras'ik, adjective of "borax." (French.)
 Borage, bō.rāge not bur.ridge. A herb.
 Corruption of *Corage*, Latin *cor-ago*, to act on the heart; so called from its cordial virtues: *Ego Borāgo gaudia semper ago*: that is, "Burrage gives courage," or "Borage, I ween, drives away spleen."
 Border, baw'der, an edging. Boarder, one who boards, q.v.
 Bore, to perforate. Boor, boo'r, a rustic. Boa, bō.ah, a serpent, q.v.
 Borecole, bōr.kōle (a vegetable). Welsh *bore cawl*, early cabbage.
 Born (to life). Borne, born, carried. Bourn, bō'urn, a limit.
 "Born" and "Borne," Old English *boren*, verb *bēran*, to bear.
 "Bourn," French *borne*, a limit or boundary.
 Borough, Burrow, Borrow, Barrow.
 Borough, bur'rāh, a town "represented," but not episcopal.
 Burrow, bur'ro, a rabbit's lodge.
 Borrow, bor'ro, to take on loan.
 Barrow, bar'ro, a hand-cart, a mound over the dead.
 "Borough," Old English *buruh* or *burug*, a city. Also *burh*.
 "Burrow," Old English *burigen*, a sepulchre, or *buruh*, a dwelling.
 "Borrow," Old English *borh* or *borg*, a loan.
 "Barrow," Old English *berewe*, a wheelbarrow: *beorga*, a mound.
 Borrow, see above. (Double r.)

- Bos** (in *Zoölogy*), the ox genus of animals. **Boss**, a knob.
 "Bos," Latin *bos*, ox, bull, cow, &c. "Boss," French *bosse*, a hump.
- Bosom**; *booz'om* not *buzzum*. Old Eng. *bósm*. (Rule lx. d.)
- Botany**, *bot.ănŷ*. (Greek *bōtanē*, herbage.) This word should be limited to fodder and herbage. The science of plants should be *phytology*, *fi.tol'o.gy*. (Greek *phŷtōn lōgōs*, plants the subject.)
- Both**, *bōth* not *borth*. **Booth**, *boothe*. A tent-shop. (See **Booth**.)
Both of them. "Both-of" has an adverbial sense. It does not mean both *out of* them, but them *both-ly* or *both-together*. (See **All**, *All of them*.)
- Bottle**, *bot'tl* (for wine, &c.) **Bottel**, a bundle (*bottel* of hay).
 "Bottle," French *bouteille*; Low Latin *buticula* or *butticula*, a little *butta* or "butt."
 "Bottel," French *botel*, a little *botle* or bundle.
- Bottom** (double t). The older form was *botm*.
- Boudoir** (French), *boo'dwor*. A lady's private room.
- Bough**, *bōw* (of a tree). **Bow** (of a boat), to bend the head.
 "Bough," Old English *boh*, genitive *boges* (2 syl.)
 "Bow," to bend the head, Old English *būg[an]* imperfect *buh*.
- Boulder**, *bold'er*, a large rounded stone. **Bolder** (more bold).
 "Boulder," corruption of *boulder*, a [stone which has been] bowled about.
 "Bolder," Old English *bāldra*, more bold (*bāld*).
- Bounty**, *plu. bounties*, *boun.tiz*; bounti-ful, bounti-fully, bounti-fulness; *but* bounte-ous, bounte-ously, bounte-ousness. (*There is no sufficient reason for this change of the vowel. See Beauty.*)
 French *bonté*, Latin *bōnitas*, goodness (*bōnus* good).
- Bouquet**, *plural bouquets* (French), *boo'kay'*, *boo.kaze'*.
- Bourgeois**, *bour.zhwoiz* (sing and plural). A citizen, a Burgess. (*Pronounced bour-zhwoi in French.*)
- Bourn**, *bo'urn* not *bōrn*, a limit, a country. **Born**, brought forth.
Borne, carried. (See **Born**.)
- Bow**, *bōw* (to rhyme with *now*): (1) a salutation with the head, (2) the fore part of a boat or ship, (3) to bend. **Bough** (of a tree). See **Bough**.
- Bow**, *bōw* (to rhyme with *grow*): (1) the propeller of arrows, (2) a curve, (3) an instrument used with a violin, &c.
 "Bow" (to bend): Old Eng. *beg[an]*, *beōg[an]*, or *būg[an]*.
 "Bow" (for shooting arrows) is from the same verb.
- * * Compounds in which "bow" rhymes with *vow* :—
Bōw-grace (sea term), **bōwman** (first oar), **bōwpiece** (of a ship), **bōwline** (in ships), the Spanish *bolina*.

* * Compounds in which "bow" rhymes with *grow* :—

Bōw-bearer, bōw-bent, bōw-dye (so called from Bow, near London), bōw-hand, bow-instruments (as violins, &c.), bōw-legged, bōw-less, bōw-man (an archer), bōw-net, bōw-saw, bōw-shot, bōw-sprit, bōw-string, bōw-window, &c.

Bows, *bōwz* (of a ship). Bows, *bōwz* (of a saddle). Bouse, to drink. French *buveur*, a drinker, *boire*; L. Lat. *buo*.

Bowed, *bōwd* (term in heraldry). Bowed, *bōwd*, bent.

Bode, to portend. Old English *bod[ian]*, to tell.

Bowing, *bōw-ing*, saluting. Bowing, *bōw-ing*, curving.

(As "bōw" and "bōw" are from the same verb, the only excuse for the twofold pronunciation is that of making the sense more clear.)

Bowel, plural *bowels*, *bōw.el*, *bōw.elz* ("bōw" to rhyme with *vow*), *bowell-ed*, *bowell-ing*. (Rule iii. -EL.)

French *boel*, Latin *botellus*, the gut.

Bower, *bōwer* (in a garden), a boudoir. Old Eng. *būr*, a bower.

Bower-anchor, *bōw.ər an.kor* not *bōw.er an.kor*. The second anchor, carried at the ship's *bōws*.

Bowie Knife, *bōw'.ee nīfe* not *bōw'.ee nīfe*. Used in North America. So called from "*Jim Bowie*," one of the most daring characters of the United States.

Bowl, *bōwl*, a basin. Bole, a clayey earth.

"Bowl," French *boule*, a bowl. "Bole," Greek *bólōs*, a clod.

Bowler, *bōwl.er* not *bōw.ler*. One who bowls.

Bowling-green, *bōw.ling green* not *bōw.ling green*.

Bowled, *bōwld* not *bōwld*. Bold, intrepid. (See Bold.)

Boy, *plu. boys*, feminine Girl, *plu. girls*. Buoy, a float.

"Boy," Old English *býre*, a son (verb *býr[ian]*, to raise).

"Buoy," French *bouée*; Dutch *boei*, a float.

Brace, a tie; two head of game, &c. Brass, a mixt metal.

Brace (verb), *braced* (1 syl.), *brac-ing*, *brac-er*; *but* brace-let.

"Brace," French *bras*, the arms, hence *embrasser*, to hug.

"Brass," Old English *bræs*, brass.

Brachial, *bray'.kī.āl*. Pertaining to the arms.

Latin *brāchiālis* (*brāchtum*, the arm); Greek *brachion*.

Brachiopod, *plu. brachiopods* or *brachiopoda*, *brāk'.ī.ō.pōd*, *brāk'.ī.ōp".ō.dāy*. Molluscs with feet like arms.

Greek *brachion pous* (*podos*), arms [for] feet.

Brag, *bragged* (1 syl.), *bragg-ing*, *bragg-ingly*, *bragg-er*, *bragg-art*.

Braggadocio, *plu. braggadocios*. (Rule xlii.)

Old English *bræg[an]*, to pretend to arrogate to oneself.

Brahman or **Brahmin**, *plu.* **Brahmans** or **Brahmins**, never *Brahmen*. The termination *-man* is merely by accident like our word "man," as *Roman*, &c. It arises from the addition of *-n* to a noun ending in *-ma*, as *Brahma[n]*, *Roma[n]*. **Brahman'ic**, **Brahmin'ical**, **Brah'manism**.

"**Brahman**," from *Brahmā*; "**Brahmin**," from *Brahm*.

Brahma or *Brahm*, chief of the Hindū Trinity.

Braid, *brāde*, trimming. **Brayed**, past tense of *bray*. (*See Bray*.)

"**Braid**," Old English *bræde* (verb *bræd[an]*, to weave).

Brain, *brāne* (of the head). Old English *brægen*, the brain.

Brake. A female fern, a skid, a carriage for training horses, &c.

Break, *brāke*, to fracture

"**Brake**" (a fern), Danish *bregne*. Welsh *brwg*, bracken.

"**Brake**" (a skid), Latin *brachium*, an arm, a lever.

"**Brake**" (a carriage), Old Eng. *brece*, a [carriage for] breaking-in.

"**Break**" (to fracture), Old English *brēc[an]*, to rupture.

Bramble, *brām'b'l*. The older spelling is *brāmbel* or *brembel*.

Bran, *brān*. The husk of ground corn. **Brann-y**. (Rule i.)

French *bran*: as *bran de scie*, sawdust.

Bran-new. Quite new, with the sheen or brightness still there.

Old Eng. *brene* or *bryne*, shining; verb *byrn[an]*, *brenn[an]*, to burn.

The word occurs with a difference in "**Brown**" *brūn*, the colour of things burnt; "**brim-stone**," burning stone; "**brand**" (*brand*-d) *-d* being added to convert the participle into a noun; "**Burn-ish**," to make the surface glow. Not a corruption of *Brand-new*.

Brandy, *plural* brandies, *bran'diz*; brandied, *bran'did*.

German *brannt-wein*, Dutch *brand-wijn*, burnt-wine.

Brass, *brās* (a mixt metal). **Brasses**, monumental slabs of brass.

Brassy, *brassi-ness*; **brazen**, *brazier* (a worker in brass).

Old Eng. *bræs*, brass; *bræsen*, brazen; *bræcian*, to braze.

Bravado, *plu.* bravadoes, *bra.vah'do*, *bra.vah'doze*. **Brag**. (xlii.)

Spanish *bravdta*, the brag of a bully; *braveador*, a bully.

Brave, *braver* or *more brave* (*comp.*), *bravest* or *most brave* (*sup.*),

braved (1 syl.), *brav-ing*, *brav-ery*, *brave-ly*. (Fr. *brave*.)

Bravo, *plu.* bravos, *brah'voze*. Assassins for hire. (Rule xlii.)

Italian *bravo* (noun and adj.); Spanish *brávo* (adj.), ferocious.

Bray, *brays*, *brayed* (1 syl.), *bray-ing*, *bray-er*. (Fr. *braire*.) R. xiii.

Braze, to solder with brass. **Braise**, charcoal used in a brasier.

Braize, a method of cooking over a slow fire. **Brays**, 3rd per. sing. of *bray*. **Breeze**, refuse coke, &c.

"**Braze**," Old English *bræs[ian]*, to cover with brass.

"**Braise**," French, prepared charcoal for cooking purposes.

"**Braize**," French *braiser*, to bake over braise.

"**Brays**" (pounds in a mortar), Old Eng. *bræs[an]*, to bruise.

"**Breeze**," French *brisé*, broken; Latin *brisa*, something trodden on.

Brazen, ought to be *basen*, adj. of *brass*, not "soldered."

Old English *bræsen*, made of brass (*bræs*).

Brazier, one who brazes or works in brass. Brasier, a pan to hold "braise" or charcoal in ignition.

Breach, *breech*, a gap. Breech, the thick end of a gun, &c.

"Breach," Old Eng. *brice* (c=ch), a fracture; French *brec*.

"Breech" (the hinder part or bottom), Old Eng. *brēc*, breeches.

Bread, *brēd*, food. Bred, past and past part. of *breed*.

"Bread," Old Eng. *bræd* or *breod*, bread, food generally.

"Bred," Old Eng. *bræd* of the verb *bréd[an]*, to nourish.

Breadth. "Length," "depth," "breadth;" "height" not *height*.

Old Eng. *brēd*, broad, with *-th*. This suffix added to adjectives converts them into abstract nouns, as *strong*, *strength*; &c.

Break, *brūke* not *breek*, to rupture. Brake, a female fern.

Break, past broke [*brake*], past part. broken [*broke*].

Breakfast, *brēk'fāst*. The morning meal (break [the] fast).

Breaking, *brūke.ing* not *breek.ing*. (See Break.)

Bream, a fish of the carp family. Brim, *brīm*, a rim, a brink.

"Bream," French *brème* [*brama*]. "Brim," Old Eng. *brymme*.

Breast, *brēst* (of the body). Old Eng. *brēost*, the breast.

Breath, *brēth* (noun); breathe, *breethe* (verb). Rule li.

Breath (*brēth*), breath'-less, breath'-lessly, breath'-lessness.

Breath (*breethe*), breathed. (1 syl.), breath'-ing, breathes (1 syl.), breath'-er, breath'-ing-time.

Old Eng. *brēth*, breath, an odour, exhalation.

Breccia, *brēc'h.ě.ăh*. A rocky mass of angular fragments. A mass of rounded fragments is a Conglomerate.

It ought to be *bricia* (Italian), a fragment. The Italian word *breccia* means a "breach."

Breech, plural breeches, *breech*, *britch'.ez*. In the singular it means the hinder part, as the "breech" of a gun. In the plural it means trousers terminating at the knees. The verb (*breech*) means to flog; and also to change the petticoat-suit of young boys for jacket and trousers.

Breach, *breech*, a gap, an opening. (See Breach.)

Breed, *brēde*, to hatch, to generate. Bread, *brēd*, food, *q.v.*

Breed, past bred, past participle bred.

Old English *bréd[an]*, past *bréd*, past part. *brēden*, to nourish.

Breeze, refuse coke. A gentle wind. A gad-fly.

"Breeze" (refuse coke), French *brisé*, broken; Latin *brisa*.

"Breeze" (a gentle wind), French *brise*, a breeze.

"Breeze" (a gad-fly), also spelt *Brise*, Old Eng. *briose*, a gad-fly.

Bressummer. It ought to be Bretsummer, a beam over a shop window, &c., to support the weight above it.

German *bret*, a plank or beam, and *sumer* (Welsh) supporter.

Brethren, plural of brother, chiefly used in Scripture language
For all general purposes the plural of brother is *brothers*.

"Brethren" is altogether a blunder. The Old English was *brōðhor*, plural *brōðra* or *brōðru*, later form *brōðre*.

Breve (1 syl.), a note in *Music*. **Brief**, *brēfe* (of a barrister).

"Breve," not *Ital.* but French *brève* (in *Music*). *Ital.* is *nota intiera*.

"Brief," Latin *brevis*, short. A short summary of a cause.

Brevet, *brev'et* [rank]. An honorary degree in the army, being one grade higher than that which takes the pay.

French *brevet*, brevet rank, a commission.

Brevier, *brev'vier*. A small type, like that used in this line.

Latin *brevis*, small. Said to have been the type of *breviaries*.

Bridal, *brī.dəl*, adjective of *bride*. **Bridle**, *brī.d'l*, for a horse.

Bridal or *Brydal* was the marriage feast, the "bride ale." The adjective of bride in Old English is *bridlic* or *brydlic*.

"Bridle," Old Eng. *bridel* or *brydel* (verb *brid[ian]*, to curb).

Bride, masculine bridegroom, a corruption of *bridegume*.

Old Eng. *brid* or *bryd*; *brid* or *bryd guma*

N.B.—*Gum-* (prefix) denotes excellence. *Gum-mann*, the famous man. *Gum-cynn*, man-kind; *Guma*, man "par excellence."

Bridesmaid, attendant on the bride. **Best man**, attendant on the bridegroom. (*Bridemaid* is incorrect. It does not mean the *bridal maid*, as "bridecake" means the *bridal cake*, but the *maid of the bride*.)

Bridecake, not *bridescake*. It means the *bridal cake* not the *cake of the bride*.

Bridge (over a river). **Brig**, a ship with two masts.

"Bridge," Old Eng. *brig*. "Brig," a contraction of *brigantine*.

Bridle, *brī.d'l* (for a horse). **Bridal**, *brī.dal*, adj. of *bride*, *q.v.*

Bridled, *brī.d'ld*; **bridling**, *brī.d'ling*; **bridler**, *brī.d'ler*.

Brief, *brēfe*, the summary of a cause. **Breve** (in *Music*), *q.v.*

Brier or **briar** (a plant). **Briery** (Old Eng. *brær*, a brier).

Brigade Major, plural *brigade majors*, *brī.gāde'*, &c.

Brigade General, plural *brigade generals*, *brī.gāde'*, &c.

Bright, *brīte*, shining, clear. (O. Eng. *beorht* corrupted to *breoht*.)

Bright'en (verb), *bright'ened* (2 syl.), *bright'ening*.

Bright-ly, *bright-ness*, *bright-eyed*, *bright-shining*, &c.

Brilliant, *bril'yant*. (French *brillant*, verb *briller*, to shine.)

Brim, a rim. **Bream**, a fish of the carp family. (*See Bream*.)

Brimm-er, *brimmed* (1 syl.), *brimm-ing*. (Rule i.)

Brim-less, *brim-ful* (full to the brim).

("Full," "fill," and "all," drop one *l* in the compounds.)

Brimstone, sulphur. (Old Eng. *bryne-stone*, the burning stone.)

Brinded, tabby, streaked. **Brindled** (diminutive of the same).

Italian *brinato*, speckled, spotted.

Brine, brin-ish, brin-ishness, brin-y (*i* long). Rule xvii.

Old Eng. *bryne*, salt liquor. (*Bryne*, burning, has no accent.)

Bring, *past brought, past part. brought*. To carry to the place where we are, to carry elsewhere is "to take."

Bring-or and bring-ing, not *brin-ger* and *brin-ging* like finger and fingering, where the *n* stands for *g* (*figger*).

O. Eng. *bring[an]*, *past bróhte* or *brang*, *past part. ge-broht* or *brungen*.

Bristle, bristles, bristled, bristl-ing, bristl-y, bristli-ness, *bris's'l, bris's'lz, bris's'ld, bris'.ling, bris'.ly, bris'.li-ness*.

Old Eng. *bryst*, a bristle. By metathesis *bryst* and dim. *le*.

BRITAIN, *Brit'.n*; Briton, *Brit'.ŋn*; British (one *t*).

Britan'nia, Britan'nic. (Latin *Britannia*, *Britannicus*.)

Brit'tany. (Double *t*. The *-y* is diminutive.)

"Britain," Old Eng. *Brittan*, *Brytten*, *Bryten*, *Dreoten*, &c.

"British," Old Eng. *Brittisc*, *Bryttisc*.

"Briton," Old Eng. *Brit* or *Britte*, plu. *Brittas* (*i* or *y*).

Brittle, *brit'.l*; *brittler* or more brittle, *brittlest*, or most brittle; not *britteler*, *brittelest*. Easily broken.

Old Eng. *bryttic*, verb *bryt[an]*, to break.

Britzka, *brits'.käh* or *briz.kah*. Russian *britshka*. An open carriage which can be closed at pleasure.

Broach, to tap. **Brooch**, an ornament for the neck or breast.

"Broach," Fr. *broche*, a spigot. "Brooch," Sp. *broche*, a clasp.

Broad, *brawd*, wide. **Brod**, a sharp-pointed instrument. **Brood**.

"Broad," Old Eng. *brād* or *brād*, broad.

"Brod," same as *prod*, an awl, a goad; Danish *braad*, a goad.

"Brood," Old Eng. *bród*, a brood; *bródiȝ*, brooding.

Broadwise, not *broadways*. In the direction of the broad part.

Old Eng. suffix *-wis*, in the direction of; *wisā*, a director.

Broccoli, plural *broccoliis*, *brok'.kǒ.lǐ*, *brok'.kǒ.liz* not *broccolow*.

French *brocoli* (one *c*), a spring cauliflower. (Not Italian.)

Brogue, *brög* (*g* hard), a twang in speech, as the "Irish brogue."

Gaelic *brog*, a shoe made of rough hide.

Bromelia, *bro-me'.li.ăh*. A genus of plants. So named from Olaus Bromel, a Swedish naturalist. The pine apple, &c.

Bromeliaceæ, *bro-me'.li.ă'-se-e*. The order containing the above.

In Botany *-acæ* denotes an order.

Brome (1 syl.), or Bromine, *brōmĭn*. A non-metallic element.

Brom-al, a fluid obtained from *brome* by alcohol.

Brom-ide, a *non-acid* combination of *brome* and oxygen.

Brom-ic, an *acid* combination of *brome* and oxygen.

Brom-ate, a salt from the union of *bromic acid* and a base.

Greek *brōmos*, fætor. (So called from its fetid smell.)

Bronchia, plural *Bronchiæ*, *brōn'.kī.ăh*, *brōn'.kī.ēē*. The ramifications of the tubes called *bronchi*, terminating in the vesicles of the lungs. **Bron'chial**, *brōn'.kī.al* (adj.)

Bronchus, plural *bronchi*, *brōn'.kus*, *brōn'.kī*. *Bronchus*, either of the two branches of the windpipe (*bronchus dexter* or *bronchus sinister*), the two are the *bronchi*.

Greek *brōgchōs*, the windpipe. (Note "g" before *g* or *ch* = "n.")

Bronchitis, *brōn.kī'tis*. Inflammation of the *bron'chus*.

In *Medical* phraseology the suffix *-itis* denotes "inflammation;" as *carditis*, inflammation of the heart; *peritonitis*, inflammation of the peritonæum; *pneumonitis*, inflammation of the lungs.

Bronze (1 syl.), *bronzed* (1 syl.), *bronz-ing*, *bronzes* (2 syl.), *bronz-ite*, *bronz-y*. (Italian *bronzo*, *bronze*.) Rule xix.

Brooch, an ornament. **Broach**, to tap. (*See Broach*.)

Brood, a progeny; (verb) to sit to hatch. **Broad**, *brawd*, wide (*q.v.*)
Old English *brōd*, a brood; *brōdig*, brooding. *Brād*, broad.

Brook, a stream. **Broke**, *brōke*, past tense of *break*, *brāke*.

"Brook," Old Eng. *brōc*, a rivulet. "Broke," *bræc[an]*, *bræc*, *brocen*.

Broom, a brush. **Brougham**, *broom* (*q.v.*) **Brome** (*q.v.*)

"Broom," Old English *brōm*, the broom shrub.

Broth, *brauth* not *brōth*. (Old Eng. *brōth*, *broth*.)

Brothel, *brōth'el*. Corruption of the Fr. *bordel*. Ital. *bordello*.

Brother, plu. *brothers*. In Scripture language, plu. *brethren* (*q.v.*)

Brother, *feminine* sister, plural *sisters*.

Brother-in-law, plural *brothers-in-law*, by marriage.

Step-brother, plural *step-brothers*, sons of different families made brothers by the second marriage of their surviving parents.

Old Eng. *step[an]*, to bereave. Brothers bereaved of one parent.

Foster-brother, plural *foster-brothers*, nursed together.

Old Eng. *fōster*, to feed. Food-brothers, fed by the same parent.

Old Eng. *brōthor*, plural *brōthra* or *brōthru*, later form *brōthre*.

Brougham, *broom* not *broo'am*. A light four-wheeled carriage.

So named from Lord *Brougham*, whose name, says Lord Byron, "is pronounced Broom from Trent to Tay."

Similarly Vaughan is *Vawn*, and Maughan is *Morn*.

Brow, *brōw* to rhyme with "now," not *brōw* to rhyme with "grow."

Old English *bræw*, the eye-brow.

Brown, *brōwn* to rhyme with "gown," not with *grōwn*.

Old Eng. *brūn*, the colour of burnt things, *brunen* or *burnen*, burnt.

Browse (1 syl.), to graze. **Brows**, eye-brows. (*See Brow*.)

"Browse," Greek [*bi*] *brōskō*, to eat; *brōsis*, food.

Brucine or Brucina, *bru'.sîn* or *bru'.sînăh*. An extract somewhat like strychnia (*stri'k.ně.ăh*). Named after Dr. Bruce, mineralogist and traveller, New York.

Bruin, *brū'in*, a bear. **Brewing**, *brew'ing*, making beer.

Bruin is so named from Sir Bruin, the bear, in the German beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*. (The *brûn* or *brown* animal.)

"Brewing," Old Eng. *brēow[an]*, past *brēaw*, past participle *browen*.

Bruise, *brūse*, a contusion. **Brews**, 3rd person sing. of "Brew."

"Bruise," Old Eng. *brysa[n]*, to bruise, past *bryse*, past part. *brysed*.

Bruited, *brū'ted*, noised, rumoured. "It got bruited abroad."

A verb made from the French *bruit*, a noise, report.

"To bruit," in French, is *Répandre un bruit au loin*.

Brunette (French), *broo.net'*. A woman of dark hair and complexion. A fair woman is a *blonde* (French).

Brus'que (French), *brūsk*, abrupt, blunt in manners.

Brute (1 syl.), a dumb animal. **Bruit** (French), a rumour.

Brūt'al; *brūt'-ally*, *brūt'-ality*, *brūt'-alise*, *brūt'-alising*,

brūt'-alisa'tion, *brūt'-ish*, *brūt'-ishness*, *brūt'-ishly*, *brūt'-ism*,

brūt'-ify, *brūt'-ifying*, *brūt'-ifies* (3 syl.), *brūt'-ified*

(3 syl.) Rule xvii.

Latin *brūta* [*animālia*] brute animals.

Brutum fulmen (Latin), *brū.tum fūl.men*. A harmless throat.

Bryony, *brī'.o.ny*. The wild vine, the lady's seal, &c.

Greek *brūō*, to sprout out; no plant makes longer shoots.

Bubble, bubbles, bubbled, bubbl'ing, bubbly-y.

bub'.b'l, *bub'.b'lz*, *bub'.b'ld*, *bub'.b'ling*, *bub'.b'ly*.

Dutch *bobbel*, a bubble.

Bucaneer not *buccaneer* *buk.a.neer*. A sea-robber.

French *boucanier* from *boucaner*, to smoke flesh; *boucan*, a smoking-place. *Boucaneers* originally hunted wild beasts for skins, and smoked the flesh for food. (*Boucan*, a Caribbean word.)

Buck, lye in which clothes are soaked to bleach; hence **Buck**, a fop, whose clothes are "buck," or well bleached and got up, and **Buck-basket**, a basket for dirty linen.

German *beuchen*, to steep clothes in lye.

Buck, feminine doe. Fallow deer. (Old Eng. *buč*, a stag.)

Buck (a gender-word): as buck rabbit, doe rabbit; buck hare, doe hare; buck goat; roebuck.

Buck-bean, corruption of *bog-bean*. The marsh or bog vetch.

Buck-wheat, corruption of *buche-wheat*. Beech-wheat.

German *buchweizen*, beech-mast or buck-wheat.

Bucketful, plural bucketfuls not *bucketsful*. **Bucketful** is a noun, and means the quantity which fills a bucket. Two bucketfuls is twice that quantity, but two "buckets-full" means two buckets filled full,—quite a distinct idea.

Buckle, buckled, buckling, *buk'.k'l*, *buk'.k'ld*, *buk'.ling*.

French *boucle*, a buckle or ring.

Buckler. A shield made of osiers and covered with ox-hide.

Low Latin *buccularium* (*buculus*, a bullock), ox-hide shield.

Bucolic, *bu.kol'.ik*. Pastoral, a pastoral poem. (One l.)

Latin *bucolicus*; Greek *boukolós*, a herdsman; *boukolikos*.

Bud, budd-ed, budd-ing, budd-er. R. i. (French *bouton*, a bud.)

Buddlea, *budd'.le.a* not *budd.lee'.a*. A genus of shrubs. Named in honour of Adam Buddle, an English botanist.

Buffalo, plural buffaloes (Spanish *bufalo*). Rule xlii.

Buffet, *buf'.fet*, a blow. Buffet, *bū.fet'* or *bū'fay*, a sideboard.

Italian *buffetto*, a fillip, a blow. French *buffet*, a cupboard.

Buffoon, *buf.foon'*, a fool. (French *bouffon*, a jester.)

Bug, bugg-y, bugginess. (Welsh *bucai*, a maggot, &c.) Rule i.

Buggy. A gig for commercial travellers. (French *bourgeois*.)

Buhl, *būle*. Brass, &c., for inlaying in wood furniture. So called from Sig. Boule, cabinet-maker to Louis XIV.

Build, *bild*, past and past part. built, *bilt*, or [builted].

Old English *byld[an]*, past *bylde*, past participle *byliden*, to build.

Bul, bull. Four words (*bulb*, *bulge*, *bulk*, and *ebullition*) have the *u* short, as in "dull." All the rest have the *u* long to rhyme with "wool." (Rules lxv. and lxvi.)

Bulb, *būlb*, bulbous. A root *solid*, like the tulip; *scaly*, like the lily; *coated*, like the onion; or *jointed*, like the adoxa.

Latin *bulbus*, *bulbosus*; Greek *bōlbōs*, a bulb.

Bull (rhyming with *wool*), not *būll* (rhyming with *dull*), *feminine* cow; *bull-calf*, *feminine* cow-calf or heifer.

Welsh *bwla*, a bull. "Cow," Old English *cū*, *cū-cealf*, a cow-calf.

Bullock, an ox fed for slaughter. Steer, a young bullock.

Old English *bultra*, a bullock. Steer, a steer.

Bullace not bullis, *bull'.ace* ("bull" rhyming with *wool*). A plum.

Welsh *Eirthen bulas* (Dr. Withering).

Bulletin, *bull'.ē.teen* ("bull" rhyming with *wool*). An official report.

French *bulletin* (2 syl.) This word and the Pope's "bull" owe their names to the *bullo* or seal which authenticates them.

Bully, *būl'.ly* ("bull" rhyming with *wool*), bullies (2 syl.), bullied (2 syl.), bully-ing, bulli-rag. (Rules xi. and xiii.)

Bulrush, *bull'.rush* ("bul" rhyming with *wool*, not with *dull*).

Bul or *bull* prefixed to many words means "large": as bull-frog, bull-trout, bul-rush, &c.

Bulwark, *bul'werk* ("bul" rhyming with *wool*). A fortification. Dutch *bolwerck*, a fortified wall. The "boulevards" of Paris, &c., is the same word. (Boulevard [2 syl.], *boul.var.*)

Bumbailiff. Corruption of *bunde-bailiff*, i.e., a "bound bailiff;" a bailiff "bound" by sureties to the sheriff, who is responsible for his bailiff's acts. (Old Eng. *bunde*, bound.)

Bundle, *bundled*, *bundling*, *bun'.d'l*, *bun'.d'ld*, *bun'.dling*.

Old English *byndel*, *bind[an]*, to bind, and *-el* diminutive, "A little bound thing;" *bindele*, a binding or bond.

Bungle, *bungled*, *bungler*, *bungling*, *bunglingly*, *bun'.g'l*, *bun'.g'ld*, *bun'.g'ler*, *bun.gling*, &c.

Buoy, a float. **Boy**, a male child. *Buoyed* (1 syl.), *buoy-ing*, *buoy-ant*, *buoy-antly*, *buoy-antness*, *buoy-ancy*.

French *bouet*, a buoy or float.

Burden or burthen. (Old English *byrden* or *byrthen*.)

Bureau, *plu. bureaux* (French), *bū.ro*, *bū.roze*.

Burglar not burgler. The *-lar* is the French *larron* (Latin *latro*) a thief, and *burg* means a dwelling. The Old Eng. word was *burgbrice*, a house-breaker.

Low Latin *burglaria*, burglary (*burgagium latro*, house robber).

Burgess, *plural burgesses*, *bur'.gess*, *bur'.gess.es*. A man who has a town vote. The *-ess* is not the feminine termination, but a contraction of *-ensis*, "one employed on or for."

Low Latin *burg-ensis*, one employed in a town or borough.

Burlesque (French), *bur.lesh'*, *burlesqued* (2 syl.), *burlesquer*, *burlesqu-ing*. (Italian *burlesco*, *burlare*, to ridicule.)

Burn, *past* and *past participle burnt* or [burned].

Old Eng. *byrn[an]*, *past barn*, *past part. burnen*, to burn.

Burnish. To polish till the surface glows like fire. *-ish* added to nouns means "like," as *boyish*; *burnish* means [to make] like fire. (See **Bran-new**.)

Burr. For monosyllables ending in a double consonant, see Rule vii.

Burrow, *bur.rō*, a hole in the ground, to make a hole in the ground. **Borough**, *bur'.rūh* not *bur'.rō*. It is merely a corrupt way of pronouncing *burh*.

"Burrow," Old Eng. *beorg[an]*, to shelter, *borgh* or *borga(n)*.

Burst, *past* and *past part. burst*, not *bust*, *busted*, nor *bursted*.

Old Eng. *berst[an]*, *past bærst*, *past part. borsten*, to burst.

Bury, to inter. **Bury**, a borough. **Berry**, a fruit.

Bury, *buries* (2 syl.), *buried* (2 syl.), *bury-al*, *bury-ing*.

"Bury" (to inter), Old Eng. *byrg[an]*, to bury.

"Bury" (a borough), Old Eng. *burh* or *burhg*, a town.

"Berry" (a fruit), Old Eng. *berie* or *berig*, a berry.

Bush, *boosh* not *būsh*. This and **Push** are the only two words in *-ush* with the "u" like *oo*. All the others have "u" short. They are "blush, brush, crush, flush, gush, hush, lush, plush, rush, thrush, and tush."

"**Bush**" is French *bouchon*, a tavern bush, a wisp.

"**Push**" is French *pousser*, to push. (The "u" represents Fr. *ou*.)

Business, *biz'nez*. Vocation, employment. (See **Busy**.)

Bus, a contraction of *Omnibus* (*q.v.*) **Buss**, a kiss.

"**Buss**," Spanish *buz*; Latin *basium*, a kiss.

Busy, *busies*, **busied**, *biz'y*, *biz'iz*, *biz'id*, *busy-ing*, *busi-er* (*comp.*), *busi-est* (*super.*), *busi-ness*, *biz'nez*, *busi-ly*, *busy-body*, &c. (Rules xi. and xiii.)

Old Eng. *bysgian*, to occupy; *bysgung*, business.

But (*conj.*) **But** [*end*], the big end. **Butt**, a tun; to toss.

"**But**" (*conj.*), Old Eng. *būtan* or *būta*, except, but, without.

"**But** [*end*]," French *bout*, the end.

"**Butt**" (a large tub), Old Eng. *butt* or *būt*, a tun.

"**Butt**" (to toss or thrust), Welsh *putian*, to poke or butt.

Butcher, *boot'cher* ("but-" to rhyme with *foot*, not with "ūt").

This is the only instance of *but* so sounded. Of the nine other words one has "u" long as in "unit,"—viz., *būty'ric*; and eight have "u" short,—viz., *but* and *butt*, *butler*, *butment*, *butter*, *buttery*, *button*, and *buttress*.

"**Butcher**," French *boucher*. The "u" in *bush*, *push*, and *butcher* owes its abnormal sound to its representing the French *ou*.

Butt, a mark; to toss. **But** [*end*]. **But** (*conj.*) See **But**.

Butts, *plural*. A place where archers meet to shoot at butts.

Butter, *būt'ter*. (Old Eng. *butere* or *butyrs*, butter.)

Latin *būtīrum*; Greek *bouturon* (*Gen. xviii. 8*), *bous turos*, cow curd.

Buttery, *plural* *butteries*, *but'těry*, *but'těriz*. In the Universities the college *buttery* supplies all sorts of food to the students, from a penny roll to a banquet.

Butyric [*acid*], *bū.ty'rik* not *but'j.rik*. Obtained from butter.

Butyrine, *bū.ty'rin* not *but'j.rine*. An oily substance obtained from butter. (Latin *būtīrum*, butter.)

Buy, to purchase. **By** (*prep.*) **B'ye**, as Good b'ye.

Buy, *past* and *past part.* *bought*. **Buy-er**, *buy-ing*, *buys*.

"**Buy**," Old Eng. *bycgan*, *past būhte*, *past part. geboht*.

Buzz. One of the monosyllables ending in a double consonant. (Rule vii.) The others are: *Add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*; *butt*, *bitt*, *mitt*.

By (preposition). Spelt anciently *be*, *bi*, *big*, and *by* (be-cause).

When both agent and instrument are expressed, *by* follows the agent, and *with* the instrument: as "The bird was killed *by* a man *with* a gun." If only the instrument is expressed, *by* follows passive and neuter verbs: as "London was destroyed *by* fire, in 1666." "Socrates died *by* poison." "Burnt *with* fire." "Killed *with* poison." "Slay him *with* the sword."

By (gerundial): as "It may be had *by applying* at the office." This is good English. The Gerund with the preposition *by* or *with* being used, both in English and Latin, to express the *manner*, *cause*, or *means*. "It may be had (how?) *by* paying sixpence." "It may be had (how?) merely *by* asking for it."

By (past, near). "The train has gone *by*." **By-gones.**

By and by, not *by and bye* (adverbial). Soon, presently. *Near*, in point of time, that is, *soon*. "By and by" means soon and nearly [now], almost immediately.

By or Bye, a borough, house, place, way; (*adj.*) local, private. **TOWN:** By-word, town talk.

By-laws, town or local laws, not statute or national laws. (Latin *leges privatae*.)

PRIVATE: By-lane, by-path, by-play, by-road, by-way.

SECRET, *underhand*, *sly*: By-stroke.

OUT OF RULE: By-ball or Bye-ball. (See below Bye.)

By the by, by the way (*en passant*, French; *in transitu*, or *ob-iter*, Latin). (Old Eng. *bý* or *býe*, a way, a place.)

B'ye as Good b'ye, Good *by*, "God be wi' ye" (*à-dieu*, Fr.)

Bye, plural *byes* (in *Cricket*). "A bye" is a ball which passes the batsman and eludes the grasp of the wicket-keeper behind him.

Cabal, *ka.bāl'*, a junto. **Cable**, *ka'.b'l*, a rope.

Cabal, caballed' (2 syl.), caball'-er, caball'-ing. (Rule i.)

"Cabal," French *cabale*, a club. It is merely by strange coincidence that the initial letters of the British Cabinet in 1671 formed the word "CABAL." "Cable," French *cable*, a rope.

Cabbage, *cab'.bidge*, a vegetable. **Cab'bage**, to pilfer. (Double *b*.)

Italian *cappuccio*, a cabbage lettuce; Latin *caput*, a head.

"Cabbage" (to pilfer), Dutch *kabassen*, to pilfer.

Cabin, *ka'.in*, a hut. (Welsh *cab* and *caban*, a booth.)

Cable, *ka'.b'l*, a rope. **Cabal**, *ka.ba'l'*, a junto. (See Cabal.)

Cabriolet, *kab' rĭ.ð.lay*. A one horse coach, with a hood.

Cab, a contraction of the same word. It means, a little coach, that scampers along like a kid or mountain-goat.

French *cabriolé*, a caper, a scamper (*cabri*, a kid).

Cacao, *ka.ka'o*, the chocolate tree. **Cocoa**, *kō.kō*, made from cacao nuts. **Coca** is another word, being a Peruvian tree of narcotic virtues.

"Cocoa" is a contraction of *chocolate* (*choco'*), and both "cacao" and "chocolate" are corruptions of the Mexican word *cacauath* or *quachuath*, as the tree is called.

Cacoethes, *kak'-o.ee'-theez*. A bad habit hard to resist. Generally applied to scribblers, whose love of writing is termed *cacoethes scribendi* (Greek *kakos êthos*, bad habit).

Caddis, a grub. **Caddy**, *plu. caddies*, *kad'.diz*, a box for tea.

"Caddis," Latin *cădus*, Greek *kădôs*, a case or chest. The "caddis" or "case-worm" is enclosed in a case or sheath.

"Caddy" is the Chinese word *catty*, a small packet of tea.

Cadmean, *kad.mee'.an* not *kad'.mĕ.an*. Relating to Cadmus.

Cadmium, *kad'.mĭ.um*. A metal.

Latin *Cadmĕus*, adj. of Cadmus, a mythical king of Thebes.

"Cadmium," Latin *cadmia*, brass ore, so called from Cadmus.

Caduceus, *ka.dū'.sĕ.us*, Mercury's wand. **Caducous**, *ka.dū'.kus*, in *Botany*, shedding as the calyx of a poppy is shed.

"Caduceus" (Latin), from the Greek *kêrukios*, adj. of *kêruz*, a herald.

"Caducous," Latin *cadūcus*, from *cado*, to fall.

Caffeine, *kaf'.fe.ĭn*. The bitter stimulating principle of coffee.

Theine, *tee'.ĭn*, is the similar principle in tea.

French *café*, coffee. The plant is called "*Coffĕa Arabica*."

Cage (1 syl.), caged (1 syl.), cag-ing, *kay'.jĭng*. To coop, a coop.

French *cage*, a coop, Latin *căvĕa*, a cave, or coop.

Caique, *kay.eek'* (French). A small Spanish war-ship.

Caitiff, *plu. caitiffs*. A knave, a wretch. (Rule xxxix.)

French *chetif*, Latin *captivus*, a captive.

Cajole, *kă.jole'*, cajoled (2 syl.), cajōl'-er, cajōl'-ing, cajōl'-ery.

French *cajoler*, to flatter.

Calamanco, *plu. calamancoes*, *kal'.ă.man''.koze*. (Rule xlii.)

Spanish *calamaco*, a woollen cloth checkered in the warp.

Calamine, *kal'.ă.mĭn*. A mineral; chiefly carbonate of zinc.

Chamomile, *kan'.o.mĭle*, a plant. **Calomel**, mercury.

"Calamine," Latin *calămus*, a reed; when smelted it adheres to the furnace in the form of reeds.

"Chamomile," Greek *chamai melon*, apple lying on the ground, so called from a resemblance in the smell (French *camomille*).

"Calomel," Greek *kălôs mĕlas*, beautiful black. It is prepared by rubbing mercury with corrosive sublimate which forms a black mixture, turned pale grey by heat.

Calcareous, *kal.kair'ré.us*. (Would have been better with *i*.)

Latin *calcārius*, adj. of *calx*, lime.

Calcedony, better **Chalcedony**, *kal.see'don.y*. A precious stone.

From *Chalcēdon*, in Asia Minor, where the first was found.

Calceolaria, *kal-sē-ō.lair''ri.ah*, not *kal-se.lair''-ī.ah*.

Slipper-wort. (Latin dim. of *calceōlus*, a little shoe.)

Calcine, *kal'sine*. To reduce to powder by heat. (Fr. *calciner*.)

Cal'cined (2 syl.), cal'cin-ing, calcin'-able (*i* long).

Calculate, *kal'kū.late*. To reason by figures. Cal'culat-ed, cal'culat-ing, cal'culat or, cal'cula'tion, cal'culable, cal'culably; in-calculable and in-calculably (negatives).

Latin *calculāre*, from *calculus*, a pebble, used by Roman boys to assist in adding and subtracting.

Calculus, *plu. cal'culi*, stone on the bladder. Cal'culous, stony.

Calculus (Latin), a stone; *calculōsus* (Latin), stony.

Caldron, *kaul'dron*, a large kettle. **Chaldron**, *chol'dron*.

"Caldron," Latin *caldarium*, a caldron.

"Chaldron," French *chaldron* = 36 English bushels.

Cal'endar (of the year). **Cal'ender**, a machine for calendering.

"Calendar," Latin *calendārium*, an account-book.

"Calender," French *calandre*, verb *calandrer*, to mangle; Latin *cylindrus*, a roller; Greek *kulindrōs* (*kulindō*, to roll).

Calender, cal'endering, not *calendring*, calendered, *kal'en.derd*.

Calendrer. One who calenders cloth. The poet Cowper uses the word *Calender* for "Calendrer." (See *John Gilpin*.)

Calendula, *ka.len'du.lah*. Marygold, &c.

Latin *calendæ*, the first of the month; so called because these plants flower almost every month in the year.

Calf, *plu. calves*, *karf*, *karves*; **bull-calf**, *fem. cow-calf*.

Old Eng. *cealf*, *plu. cealfu*. Our plural ought to be *calfs*. (R. xxxviii.)

Caliber, *kal'ī.ber* not *ka.lee'ber*. The diameter of a gun-barrel.

Fr. and Sp. *calibre*, dimension of a ball, bore of fire-arms (Arab *calib*, a mould, or from the Lat. *equilibrāre*, to weigh out in equal parts).

Calico, *plu. calicoes*, *kal'ī.ko*, *kal'ī.koze*. Cotton cloth. (R. xlii.)

French *calicot*, from *Calicut* (E. Ind.), whence it was first imported.

Calisthenics, *kal'iss.rhen'-iks*. Exercises to develop the body.

Greek *kālōs sthēnōs*, beauty and strength [combined].

Calix, *plu. calixes*, *kay'lix.ez*, a cup. **Calyx**, part of a flower.

Latin *calix*, Greek *kulix*, a cup. (A different word to *calyx*.)

Latin *cālyx*, Greek *kalux*, the empalement of a flower.

Calk or Caulk, *kauk*. To drive oakum into the seams of a ship.

Cauk, a sulphate of bary'ta. **Cork** (of a bottle).

"Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread, to press (*calx*, the heel of the foot).

"Cauk," a miner's term, derivation unknown.

"Cork," Latin *cortex*, the bark of a tree. *Nare sine cortice*, to swim without corks (*Hor. Sat. l. iv. 120*); German *kork*, cork.

- Call**, to shout. **Caul** (of a wig), a membrane. (Old Eng. *cawł*.)
Call, *kawł*, called (1 syl.), call-ing, call-er.
Calcall, recall, callboy, &c. It retains the double "1" always.
 Latin *cālo*, Greek *kāleo*, to call.
- Calliope**, *kal'.li.ō.pē* not *kal.li'.ō.pē*, as it is generally called.
 Greek *Kalliope*, the muse of epic poetry (*kallōs*, beauty).
- Callous**, *kal'.lus*, insensible. **Callus**, bone gluten.
 Latin *callōsus*, callous. *Callus*, a glutinous substance growing about the fracture of bones, serving to solder them.
- Calm**, *karm*; calmer, more calm; calmest, most calm. (Fr. *calme*.)
- Calomel**, *kal'.o.mel*, prepared mercury. **Chamomile**, *kam'.ōmile* (a flower). **Calamine**, *kal'.a.mīn*, a fossil (*q.v.*)
- Calorio**, *ka.lō'.rik* not *ka.lōr'.rik* nor *kal'.ō.rik*. The principle of heat. (Latin *cālor*, *cālōris*, heat; *cāleo*, to be hot.)
- Caltrop**, *kol'.trop*. Ought to be coltrap. A kind of thistle.
 Old Eng. *coltræppe*, a whin, thistle, or caltrop.
- Calumet**, *kal'.u.met*. A pipe smoked by American Indians when they make a treaty or terms of peace.
- Calumny**, *plu. calumnies*, *kal'.um.niz*. A slander.
Calum'niate (4 syl.), calum'niated, calum'niat-ing, calum'niat-or, calum'nia'tion, calum'niatory, calum'niuous, calum'niuously. (Latin *calumniā*.)
- Cal'vary**, the place of Christ's crucifixion. **Cavalry**, horse-soldiers. (Second "a" of "Calvary" is long in Latin. No such word in the Greek text of Luke xliii. 33.)
 "Calvary," Latin *calvāria*, a cemetery (*calva*, a skull).
 "Cavalry," French *cavalerie*; Latin *caballus*, a horse.
- Calve**, *karve*, to bring a calf into life. **Carve**, to serve meat.
Calves, *plu. of calf*. (See *Calf*.)
 "Calve," Old Eng. *cealf-ian*, to bring a calf into the world (*c=k*).
 "Carve," *ceorfan*, to cut, hew, or carve (*c=k*).
- Calvinism** not *Calvanism*. The religious tenets of John Calvin.
Calvinist. One who entertains the religious views of Calvin.
- Calx**, *plu. calxes or calces*, *kal'.sēz*. Lime, chalk.
 Old Eng. *cealc* or *cālc*; Latin *calx*, *plu. calces*, chalk.
- Cal'yx**, *plu. cal'yxes or cal'yces*, *kal'.y.sēz*. **Calix**, a cup (*q.v.*)
 Latin *cālyx*, *plu. cālīyces*; Greek *kalyx*, *plu. kalūkēs*, the empalement of a flower.
- Cambric**, *kame'.brik*. Fine linen made of flax.
 From *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.
- Camelion**, better *Chamcōleon*, *ka.mēe'.le.on*.
 Latin *chamcōleon*; Greek *chamailēōn*, the reptile lion.
- Camellia**, generally called *ka.mēe'.li.ah*, better *ka.mel'.li.a*.
 These beautiful plants are named after G. J. *Kamel* (Latinised into *Camellus*), a Moravian Jesuit, and botanist.

Camelopard, generally called *kam'.ĕl.ō.pard* or *kam'-el.lep'.ard*.

Latin *cāmēlopardālis*, the giraffe. The word is compounded of *camēlo-pardālis*, the parded camel, the camel spotted like the pard or panther, and should be pronounced *ka.mee'.lo.pard*.

Cameo, *plu.* cameos, *kam'.ĕ.o*, *kam'.ĕ.oze*. Stones cut in relief.

Intaglio, *in.tal'yo*. A stone cut in hollow, like seals.

Italian *cammeo* and *intaglio*.

Camomile, better Chamomile, *kam'.o.mile*. A plant.

Calomel, *kal'.o.mel*. A preparation of mercury.

"Chamomile," Greek *chamai mēlōs*, an apple on the ground. So called from a resemblance in the smell.

"Calomel," Greek *kālōs mēlōs*, beautiful black (bleached by heat).

Campaign, *kam.pain'*. The time an army is in "the field."

Champagne, *sham.pain'*. Wine made of Champagne grapes.

"Campaign," French *campagne*, a field or open country.

Campaigner, *kam.pain'.er*. One who has served in campaigns.

Campana, *kam.pay'.nah* (Latin). The pasque-flower.

Campanile not campanel, *kam'.pa.nile*. A bell-tower.

Latin *campānile*, a bell-tower. (The "i" is long.)

Campanula, *kam.pan'.ū.lah*. Hair-bell, blue-bell, Canterbury-bell.

Latin *campānula*, the blue-bell, also the woodbine (*-pā* long).

Campanulaceæ, *kam.pan-u.lay''-se.æ*. The "campanula" order.

The suffix *[-a]ceæ*, (in *Botany*) means an "order" of plants.

Campanularia, *plu.* campanulariæ, *kam.pan'.u.lair''ri.ah*, &c.

Corals with bell-shaped cells.

Latin *campānula*, a little bell.

Camphine, better camphene, *kam'.feen*, cont. of *cam'phōgen*.

A mineral oil, identical with rectified oil of turpentine.

Latin *camphōra*, Greek *gēnō*, I produce camphor. (Its protoxide).

Camphor, *kam'.for*. A gum from the camphor laurel.

Latin *camphōra*. Dr. Ure gives "*Kamphur*, Arabic."

Campion, *kam'.pi.on*. Both catch-fly and cuckoo-flower.

"Corn-campion," the common *catch-fly*; "white and red campions," *lychnis* or *cuckoo-flower*; "rose campion," *bachelor's button*.

Can, *past tense* could. This is never an auxiliary verb, but it stands in regimen with other verbs without to between them: as "I can write," "I could write." Here *write* is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen. (I *ken*, to write.)

Old Eng. *cunnan*, pres. tense *can*, past *cūthe*, past part. *cūth*. (The "l" is interpolated, and the "th" changed to "d.")

Canaille (French), *kā.nah'.e*. The rabble. (Lat. *canes*, hounds.)

Canal, Channel, Kennel, ka.nal', chan'.nel, ken'.nel.

"Canal" (French), an artificial river; Latin *canālis*.

"Channel" (a watercourse), Old French *chenal*, a gutter.

"Kennel," Italian *canile*, a place for dogs. (Latin *canis*, a dog.)

Cancel, kan'sel, to obliterate. **Cancelled, kan'seld**; **can'cell-ing**, **can'cell-ate**. (In *Botany*) lattice-like. (Rule iii. -EL.)

Cancellor, one who cancels. Chancellor, a dignitary, q.v.

Latin *cancellō*, to make like a lattice (*cancelli*, lattices).

When a document is cancelled a pen crosses the writing into lattices.

Cancer, kan'ser, "the CRAB" of the Zodiac. **Canker, a worm.**

Latin *cancer*, the crab, sign of the summer solstice.

"Canker," Old Eng. *cancer* or *cancere* (c=k).

Candelabrum, plu. candelabra, kan'.de.lay".brum, kan'.de.lay".bruh. (The "e" of this word is long in Latin.)

Latin *candelabrum*; *candēla*, a candle; *candeo*, to glow like fire.

Candid, frank. Candied, kan'.did (with sugar). *See Candy.*

"Candid," Latin *candidus*, white, sincere.

"Candied," Italian *candito*, *candire*, to candy.

Candidate, kan'.di.date. One who offers himself for a vacant post.

Latin *candidātus*, clothed in white; because Roman candidates dressed in white when they solicited the people's votes.

Candle, kan'.dl. (The older spelling is the better.)

Old Eng. *candel*; Latin *candēla*; *candeo*, to glow.

Candlemas, kan.d'l.mas. Feb. 2, when "Catholics" consecrate all the candles to be used in churches during the year.

(-mas [postfix] drops one "s": Christmas, Michaelmas.)

Candy, kan'.dy; **candied, kan'.did**; **candy-ing, kan'.dy.ing.**

Ital. *candire*, to candy.

Cane, kain, a reed. **Cain, brother of Abel.**

"Cane," Latin *canna*; Greek *kanna*, a reed, a cane.

Canicula, ka.nik'.u.lah, the Dog-star. **Canicular (adj.)**

(The "i" is long in the original Latin words.)

Latin *canicūla*, the dog-star; *canicūlāris*, adj. (*canicūlāres dies*).

Canine, ka.nine' not *ka.neen'*, adj. of *canis*, a dog. (Lat. *caninus*.)

Canister, kan'.iss.ter. A small box for tea, &c.

Latin *canistrum*, Greek *kanastron*, a wicker basket.

Canker, to corrode; a worm. Cancer, a disease; "the CRAB."

"Canker," Old Eng. *cancer* or *cancere* (c=k), a canker.

"Cancer," Latin *cancer*, the crab; Old Eng. *cancer*, the disease.

Cannabis (Lat.), kan'nā.bis. Hemp. (Greek *kannābis*, hemp.)

Cannel-coal, kan'.nel cole. Corruption of **Candle-coal**. So called because it burns with a brilliant flame.

Cannibal, kan'.ni.bal. A human being who eats man. (Double n.)

Columbus says: "The natives live in great fear of the cannibals (that is, Caribals, or people of Cariba)."

Can'non, ordnance. Can'on, a church dignitary. It is difficult to recollect which of these two words has the double *n*.

A "cannon" is a *reed* for holding gunpowder; Greek *kanna*; Latin and Italian *canna*; French *canne* (all with double *n*).

Can'non-ade, can'non-a'ded, can'non-a'ding, can'non-eer'.

"Canon" is the Greek *kanōn*; Latin *canon*, a rod for measuring, a "rule," hence a standard or model of excellence, and hence the books admitted as our Scriptures, and a church dignitary.

Canon'-ical, canon'-ically, canon'-icals; can'on-ist, can'on-ise, can'on-ry, can'on-isa'tion (*not a Greek word*, R. xxxi.)

Cannot, *kan'.not*, familiarly contracted into *can't*, *karnt* not *kint*. It is in reality "*ca'n't* (*ca* = *kah*).

Canny, *kan'.ny*, cautious, knowing. Cany, *kain'y*, adj. of cane.

"Canny," Old Eng. *cēne*, from *cunnan* to know or ken.

"Cany," Latin *cannēus*, adj. of *canna*, a cane.

Canoë, *plu. canoes*, *ka.noo'*, *ka.nooz'*. (Rule xlii.) This word, meaning a boat made of skins or bark, is said by Spanish historians to be of Indian origin: "*Illa in terram suis lintribus, quas 'canoas' vacant, eduxerunt.*" (Hist. of Amer.)

Canon, a church dignitary. Cannon, ordnance. (*See Cannon*.)

Canopy, *plu. canopies*, *kan'.ō.py*, *kan'.o.piz*. (Rule xiii.)

Canopied, *kan'.o.pid*, can'opy-ing. To cover with a canopy.

Low Lat. *canōpeum*; Greek *kōnōpeion*, a pavilion to keep off gnats (*kōnōps*, a gnat). The *-nō-* is long both in the Gk. and Lat. words.

Cant, hypocritical whining complaints. Can't, for "cannot," *q.v.*

Latin *canto*, to repeat the same thing often, to sing.

Cantata (Italian), *kan.tar'.tah* not *kan.tay'.tah*. A poem set to music (Latin *cantāre*, to sing).

Canteen. A soldier's tin vessel for holding drink.

Italian, *cantina*, a wine-cellar.

Canter, one who cants. Canter, a Canterbury gallop. The Canterbury gallop refers to the easy pace of pilgrims.

Cantharis, *plu. cantharides*, *kan'.thŭ.ris*, *kan.thar'ri.deez*.

Latin *cantharis*, the Spanish fly; Greek *kanthāros*, a beetle.

Canthus, the corner of the eye. Acanthus, a thorny plant.

Greek *kanthos*, the corner of the eye; Latin *canthus*, a wheel-tire.

"Acanthus," Latin, from Greek *akanthos* (*akantha*, a thorn).

Canticle, *plu. canticles*, *kan'.tŭ.k'l*, &c. A religious song.

"Solomon's Song" in the Bible is called "The Canticles."

Italian *cantica*; Latin *cantus*, a tune, and *-cle*, diminutive.

Canto, *plu. cantos* (Italian), *kan'.toze*. Divisions of a poem.

Canton, *kan'.ton*, a territorial division. Cantle, a fragment.

"Canton," French, from the Greek *kanthos*, a corner.

"Cantle," French *échantillon*, a sample, our "scantling."

Can'vas (one s), *plu. canvases*, cloth. Can'vass, to solicit votes.

Can'vass, can'vasses, can'vassed (2 syl.), can'vass-er, &c.

"Canvas," French *canevas*; Latin *cannābis*; Greek *kannābis*, hemp.

"Canvass," Old Fr. *cannabasser*, to sift thro' hemp, hence to sift votes.

Cany, *kay'ny*, adj. of cane. Canny, knowing (*q.v.*)

Caoutchouc, *koo.tchook'* not *ka.out'chouk* (Indian). India-rubber prepared for waterproof cloths.

Cap, capped (1 syl.), capp-ing, capful *plu. capfuls*. (Rule i.)

Cap-a-pie, *kap'ah pay'*. From head to foot.

Spanish [*de*]cabeza a pies. Not French. Fr. would be *de pied en cap*.

Capable, *kay'pā.b'l*, ca'pableness, capabil'ity.

French *capable*; Latin *capax*, *capācis* (verb *capio*).

Capacity, *plu. capacities*, *ka.pas'itiz*; capacious, *ka.pay'shus*, capaciously, capaciousness. (Latin *capācitas*, capacity.)

Caparison, *kā.par'ry.zon*. To decorate a horse. (*This word is corruptly spelt "caparison" for "caparason."*)

Spanish *caparazon* (with *a* and *z*); French *caparaçon*.

Capillary, *plu. capillaries*, *ka.pil'lariz*, the extremities of arteries, fine as hairs. Capillary, adj., fine as a hair.

Latin *capillāris*, like a hair (*capillus*, a hair).

Capital (of a column), chief city. Capitol, a temple in Rome.

Cap'ital-ly, cap'ital-ist, cap'ital-ise, cap'italised (4 syl.), cap'italis-ing (s not z), cap'ital-isa'tion. (Rule xxxi.)

"Capital" (chief city; excellent), French *capital*; Latin *capitālis*.

"Capital" (of a column), ought to be *capitell*; Latin *capitellum*.

The termination is the dimin. *-ellus* (*-el*), and not the adj. *-al*.

"Capitol," Latin *capitōlium*, the temple of Jupiter, erected on the Capitoline Hill of Rome.

Capitoline, *kap'itō.line* not *ka.pit'ō.line*. (Latin *capitōlinus*.)

Capitular, *ka.pit'ular*. Member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capitulary, *plu. capitularies*, *ka.pit'ulariz*. The laws of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Latin *capitulāris* (*capitulum*, a chapter a summary).

Capitulate, *ka.pit'ulate* not *ka.pit'chū.late*; capit'ulated, capit'ulat-ing, capita'tion, capit'ulator.

French *capitulation*, verb *capituler*, to surrender on terms; Latin *capitula*, chapters; hence articles of agreement.

Capivi, *ka.pee'vi* or *ka.piv'i*, corruption of *copaifer*. A balsam of the *copaifera officinālis* of South America.

Capriccio, *plu. capriccios* (Italian), *ka.prit'sho*, *ka.prit'shoze* (3 not 4 syl.) In *Music*, a caprice. Rule xlii.

Capriccioso (Italian), *ka.prit'sho'zo*. In *Music*, "ad libitum."

Caprice (French) *ka.preece'*, whim. Capricious, *ka.prish'us* capric'iously, capric'ious-ness.

Latin *capra*, a goat, our "caper."

Capsicum, *plu. capsicums*, *kap'sikum*, &c. The cayenne-pepper plant. (This word ought to be *capsacum* instead of "*capsicum*.")

Latin *capsa*, a coffer, referring to the pod which contains the seed.

Capstan (of a ship). **Capstone**, a fossil sea-urchin.

"Capstan," Fr. *cabestan*; Old Eng. *cæbester*; Lat. *capistrum*, a halter.

"Capstone," so called from its resemblance to a cap.

Capsule, *kap'sule* (2 not 3 syl.) The seed-vessel of a plant.

Latin *capsula* (*capa* and *-ula* dim.), a little chest (or pod).

Captain, *kap'tin*. (French *capitaine*; Latin *caput*, the head.)

Captaincy, *plu. captaincies*, *kap'tan.siz*. Rank of captain.

Suffix *-cy* denotes "rank," "office," "condition" (*-cy*, not *-sy*).

Caption, *kap'shun*. The act of taking by judicial process.

Captious, *kap'shus*, disposed to find fault; **cap'tiousness**.

Latin *captio*, *captiosus* (verb *capio*, *capto*, to entrp.).

Captivate, *kap'.tivate*; **cap'tivated**, **cap'tivat-ing**, **cap'tivat-or**, **cap'tiva'tion**. (*-or*, after *t* or *s*, is more usual than *-er*.)

Latin *captivare*, to make captive [by charms or otherwise].

Captivity, *plu. captivities*, *kap.tiv'.titz*. (Rule xlii.)

Captor, he that captures. **Capture**, *kap'.tshur*, to take prisoner.

Captured, *kap'.tshurd*; **capturing**, *kap'.tshur-ing*.

(*-tor* and *-sor* for agents, rarely *-ter* and *-ser*.)

French *capture*, verb *capturer*; Latin *captura*, a capture.

Capuccio, *plu. capuccios* (Ital.), *ka.pute'.sho*, *ka.pute'.shoze*.

(The plural of this word is Anglicised.)

Capuchin, *kap'.ushin*. A monk of the order of St. Francis.

So called from the "capuchin" or hood worn by them.

In French *capucin*, the monk; but *capuchon*, the hood;

In Italian *capuccino*, the monk; and *cappuccio*, the hood.

Cap'ut mor'tuum (Latin). What remains in a still, &c., when all the volatile matters have been driven off.

Car, a small one-horse vehicle. **Char**, to carbonise by fire.

"Car," Latin *carrum*, a cart or car; *carrus*, a wagon or wain.

"Char," French *charrée*, cinders; Latin *carbo*, coal.

Carafe (French), *car'raf*. A water decanter; not *craft* nor *craft*.

Carat, **caret**, **carrot**; *kar'rat*, *kair'.et*, *kar'rot*.

Carat (French), 4 grains Troy. 24 carats, standard purity.

Caret (Latin), term in *Gram.* "wanting," as "Vocative *caret*."

Carrot, a vegetable root. (French *carotte*.)

Car'avan' (one *r*). It is not derived from "carry," but from the Armenian word *karawan*; verb *karau*, to journey.

Persian *karvan*, a merchant; French *caravane*, a company of merchants travelling across deserts, &c.

- Caravansary**, *kar'ra.van''sa.ry*. A station for caravans.
 Persian *karvan sarai*, a large place for travelling merchants.
- Carbine**, *kar'.bine*, a gun. **Carbon**, pure charcoal.
- Car'bon**, car'bonise, car'bonised (3 syl.), car'bonisa'tion.
 Latin *carbo*, coal, charcoal. (Rule xxxi.)
- Carbonado**, plu. carbonadoes, *kar'-bo.nay''-doze*. (Rule xlii.)
 Spanish *carbonada*, a steak or chop broiled on carbon or charcoal.
- Carbonate**, *kar'.bo.nate*. A "salt" formed by the union of carbonic acid and a base: as "Carbonate of lime," &c.
- Car'bonated**, car'bonating (carbon and suffix *-ate*, q.v.)
- Carbuncle**, *kar'.bun.k'l*. A gem of a deep red colour; a red ulcer.
 Latin *carbo*, and the diminutive *-culum*, a little [live] coal.
- Carburet**, *kar'.bu.ret*. Carbon in union with some other substance, the compound not being an acid.
 (*-uret*, in *Chemistry*, denotes a "base.")
- Car'burett-ed, car'burett-ing, car'burett-er. (R. iii., T.)
 The "t" ought not to be doubled in these words. (R. iii.)
- Carcass**, *kar.kās*, a dead body. **Carcasse**, a projectile.
 French *carcasse*, a dead body, a sort of shell, &c.
- Cardamine**, **Cardamom**, **Cardamum**. (N.B.—*-da* not *-di*.)
- Cardamine**. A plant called lady's smock, cuckoo-flower, &c.
- Cardamom**. An Indian spice plant—the seeds are useful.
- Cardamum**. Garden cress, nasturtium.
- "Cardamine," dim. of Lat. *cardānum*; Gk. *kardāmōn*, a cress.
 "Cardamom," Lat. *cardāmōmum*; Gk. *kardāmōmum*, an Ind. plant.
 "Cardamum," Latin *cardānum*; Greek *kardāmōn*, a garden cress.
 Greek *kāra damaō*, to afflict the head [with its acrimony].
 If spelt "*-di*," it would be the Greek "*kardia*," the heart.
- Cardiac**, *kar'.di.ac*. Adj. of the Greek *kardia*, the heart.
- Carditis**, *kar.dī'tis*. (*-itis* denotes "inflammation.")
 Greek *kardia -itis*, inflammation of the heart.
- Cardinal**, *kar'.di.nal*. An ecclesiastical prince; 'principal.
 Latin *cardinalis* (*cardo*, a hinge); the election of the pope "hinges" on the cardinals. "Cardinal virtues," on which minor ones hinge.
- Care**, cared (1 syl.), cār-ing; care-ful, care-less, care-fulness.
 Old English *cear*, care (verb *cārian*, past *cārode*, past part. *cērod*).
- Careen**, *ka.reen'*. To lay a ship on its beam-ends for repairs.
 French *carène* (verb *caréner*); Latin *carīna*, a keel.
- Career**, *ka.reer'*. A course of action. (French *carrière*, a career.)
 (This word ought to have a double "r.")
 Latin *carrum*, a car; *carrus*, a wagon (from *curro* to run).
- Caress**, *ka.ress'*. To hug, to "dear" one; an act of endearment.
 French *caresser*, to caress: Latin *carus*, dear.
- Caret**, *kair'ret*, wanting. **Carat**, **Carrot**. (See **Carat**.)

Cargo, *plu. cargoes*, *kar'.goze*. (Spanish *cargo*, a ship's load.)

Caricature, *kar'ri.kature'*. This word has no connection with *Character*. It is the Italian *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load; and means to overcharge blemishes and faults.

Car'icatured' (4 syl.), *car'icatūr''-ing*, *car'icatūr''-ist*.

Caries, *plu. caries*, *kair'ri.eez*, mortification of the bone during life. **Carries**, *kar'.rez*, 3rd pers. sing. of the verb *carry*.

Carious, *kair'ri.us*, adj. of *caries*. **Cariosity** (abst. noun).

Latin *caries*, sing. and *plu.*, decay of bone or wood.

Carlovingian, *kar'-lo.vin''-jī.an*. Adj. of *Karl* (German).

Carōlus (Latin). The dynasty of Charles (Martel).

Carminative, *kar.min'.a.tiv*. A medicine to cure flatulence.

French *carminatif*; Latin *carmināre*, to card or clean.

Carmine, *kar.mine'*. A brilliant crimson colour.

French *carmin*, from the Arabic *kermes* (2 syl.), an insect which gives a brilliant scarlet dye.

Carnal, *kar'.nal*, sensual. **Charnel**, *tchar'.nel*, animal refuse of a churchyard. (French *charnier*, a churchyard.)

Car'nal, *car'nage*, *carnal'-ity*; *car'na'tion*, flesh colour.

"Carnal," Latin *carnālis*, carnal (*caro*, *carnis*, flesh).

Carnelian not *cornelian*. A carnation or flesh-coloured stone.

Latin *carneus*, and *lias* a word used by miners for a silicious or calcareous stone. "A flesh [coloured] silicious stone."

Carnival not *carneval*, *kar'.nī.val*. The Saturnalia preceding the abstinence of meat in the season of Lent.

Latin *carni vale*, farewell to meat.

Carnivora (Latin), *kar.niv'.ō.rah* not *kar'.ni.vo''-rah*, flesh-eating animals. **Carnivorous**, flesh-eating.

Latin *carnivōrus* (*caro*, *carnis*, *voro*, to devour flesh).

Carol, *kar'rol*; *car'olled* (2 syl.), *car'oll-ing*, *car'oll-er*. (R. iii. -OL.)

Car'ol-lit'ic (in *Architecture*), a garlanded pillar.

Welsh *carol*, a love-song; Italian *carola*, a dance or carol.

Carotid, *ka.rot'id* not *kar'rō.tid* [artery]. An artery of the neck (there are two) to convey blood to the head.

Latin *cārōtīdes*, the arteries of the neck, from *cārōticus*, producing sleep. The ancients supposed these arteries controlled sleep.

Carouse, *ka.rowz'* not *ka.rooze*, *caroused* (2 syl.), *carous'-er*, *carous'-ing*, *carous'-al*. To revel, &c.

French *carrouse*, *carrousel*. A "carrousel" consisted of four quadrilles of mounted knights, two quadrilles against two, in a tourney.

Car'penter, *car'pentry* not *car'pentery*. A worker in wood.

Latin *carpentārius*, a coach-builder (*carpentum*, a chariot).

Car'pet, *car'pet-ed*, *car'pet-ing* (with one t. Rule iii.)

Carriage, *kar'ridge*. A coach. (See Carry.)

Carrier, *kar'ri.er*, one who carries. Career, a course. (*q.v.*)

Carrion, *kar'ri.on*. Corrupting flesh. (Ought to have only one "r.") (Latin *caro*, flesh.)

Carronade, *kar'ro.nade*. A short cannon; so called from the Carron Foundry (Scotland), where they were first made.

Carrot, Carat, Caret, *kūr'rot*, *kārrāt*, *kair'.et*. (See Carat.)

Car'rot-y, red like a carrot. (*N.B.*—Doubler, one t. R. iii.)

Carry, carries, *kar'riz*; carried, *kar'rid*; car'ry-ing, car'rier, carriage, *kar'ridge*. (Rule xlv.)

Welsh *cario*, to carry; *carïwr*, a carrier; Latin *carrus*, a cart.

Carte blanche (French), *kart blānsh*. A piece of paper to be filled up at discretion, the giver being responsible.

Carte de visite, *plu. cartes de visite* (Fr.), *kart' dēv.ē.zeet'*, &c.

Cartload, *plu. cartloads* not *cartload*, as "two cartloads."

Carthagin'ian not Carthagenian. Adj. of "Carthage."

Latin *Carthāgo*, *Carthag'nis*, *Carthaginiensis* (adj.). Our "e" in "Carthage" is merely to soften the "g."

Cartilage, *kar'.tī.lage*, gristle. Cartilag'inous (adj.) (*g=j*.)

French *cartilage*, *cartilagineux*; Lat. *cartilāgo*, *cartilāgīnōsus*.

Cartouch, *kar.toosh'*. A cartridge-box. (French *cartouche*.)

Cartridge. The charge of a gun in an envelope of paper; the charge of a cannon is put into a serge envelope. When the charge contains *ball*, as well as powder, it is called **Ball-cartridge**; when it contains only powder, and no balls, it is called **Blank-cartridge**.

Cartridge-box. A small leather case to hold cartridges.

Cartridge-paper. The paper used for cartridges.

"Cartridge," a corruption of *cartouche*; Italian *cartoccio*.

Carve, to cut meat at meals. Calve, *karve*, to bring forth a calf.

Carves, third person singular of *carve*. Calves, *karves*, the plural of *calf*. (Rule xxxviii.)

Old Eng. *ceof[an]*, to carve or cut; *cealf[ian]*, to bring forth a calf; *cealf*, a calf; plural *cealfra*, calves. We have lost these distinctions.

Caryated, *plu. caryatides*, *ka.ri.at'id*, *ka.ri.at'ī.deez*. (In *Arch.*)

Female figures employed as pillars or supporters. So called from Car'æ (Peloponnesus), conquered by the Athenians. To celebrate their victory they made the supporters of the trophies represent women of Car'æ in their national costume.

Caryophyllaceæ, *ka'-ri.of'.il.lay'.-ce.ēē*. Clove-carnations, &c.

Latin *caryophyllum*, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix *-aceæ*, denoting an "order" of plants; Greek *karuophyllōn*.

Caryophyllia, *ka'-rĕ-ŏ-fil''-lĭ-ah*. A section of flowery corals.

Latin *caryophyllum*, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix *-ia*, denoting an "order" or section; Greek *karuophullōn*.

Caryopsis, *kar'ry.op''-sis*. Technical name of a corn-grain.

Greek *kārŏn ōpsis*, a nut in appearance.

Casava, better **Cassava**, *kas.sah'vah*. Starch of the cassava-plant.

Spanish *cazabe*; French *cassavi*.

Cascarilla, *kas'.ka.ril''-lah*. A tonic bark. (Span. *cascara*, bark.)

Case, cased (1 syl.), *cās'ing*. To put into a case. (Fr. *caisse*.)

Caseine, *kay'.zĕ'n*, the curd of milk. **Caseous**, *kay'.zĕ.us*, cheesy.

Latin *cāsĕus*, cheese; French *caseine*.

Cashier, *kash'.eer* (cash-clerk); *ka.sheer'* (to dismiss in disgrace).

French *caissier*, cash-keeper (*caisse*, a till).

"Cashier" (to dismiss), French *casser*, to break off. (Lat. *cassus*.)

Casino, *plu. casinoes*, *ka.see'noze*. A dancing saloon. (R. xlii.)

Italian *casino* or *casina*, a small house (*casa*, a house).

Cask, a tub. **Casque** (French), *kask*, a helmet.

"Cask," Spanish *casco*, a wine-tub. **Casket**, dim. of "cask."

Cassava, *kas.sah'vah*. Starch of the cassava plant.

Cassock, *kas'.sok*. A clergyman's robe worn under the gown.

French *casaque*, the "par-dessus" of a clergyman's official dress.

Cast, *past* and *past part.* *cast*, to throw. **Caste**, tribe.

Old Eng. *cedst*, strive, verb *ceds[an]*, to fight [or throw darts].

"Caste," Portuguese *casta*, hereditary class distinction.

Castellan, *kas'.tel.lan*. Warden of a castle.

Low Lat. *castellanus*, Spanish *castellan*, warden of a castle.

Castellate, *kas'.tel.late*, *cas'tellated*, *cas'tellat-ing*.

Low Lat. *castellatio*, the building of forts (*castellum*, a fort).

Caster, a cruet, *plu. casters*, a set of cruets in a stand.

Castor. A beaver; a small wheel for furniture.

"Casters" (a set of cruets), Latin *castĕra*, a place for the stowage of small articles. "Casters" hold in a frame small condiments.

"Castor" (a beaver), Latin *castor*, the beaver.

Castigate, *kas'.tĭ.gate*, *cas'tigated*, *cas'tigat-ing*, *cas'tigat-or*. *cas'tiga''tion*. (Latin *castigāre*, to chastise).

Castle, *kars.s'l* not *kās.s'l*; *castled*, *kars's'ld*; *castling*, *kar'.sling*. (The older spelling of this word is preferable.)

Old Eng. *castell*, Latin *castellum*, a castle.

Castor, a beaver, a little wheel for furniture. **Caster** (see **Castor**).

Castor-oil, a corruption of *Castūs-oil*. It is not an animal oil, extracted from the *castor* or beaver, but oil expressed from the *Palma Christi*, and used in religious rites.

Latin *castus*, a religious rite; *Castūs olcum*, oil for sacred rites.

- Casualty**, *plu. casualties*, *kaz' u. al- tiz*. An accident. *French casualité*, casualty; Latin *casus*, accident.
- Cat**, *Tom-cat (male)*, *Tabby, plu. Tabbies (female)*.
 Latin *catus*, a cat (from *catus*, wily, sly, cunning).
- Cata-** (prefix), Greek *kata*, "down," "against," "according to," &c.
- Cataclysm** not *cataclasm*, *kat' ä. klizm*. **Cataplasm**, a poultice.
 Lat. *cataclismus*, a deluge; Gk. *kataklusmos* (*kata kluzo*, to wash down).
- Catacomb**, *kat' ä. köme*. A cave for the burial of the dead.
 French *catacombe*, from the Greek *kata kumbos*, a cave underground.
- Catalepsy**, *kat' ä. lep. sy*. - A trance, a fainting-fit.
 Greek *katalēpsis* (from *kata lambāno*, to hold down, to seize on).
- Catalogue**, *kat' a. log*; **catalogued**, *kat' a. logd*; **cataloguing**, *kat' a. log. ing*; **cataloguer**, *kat' a. log. er*.
 Lat. *catälögus*; Gk. *katälögos* (*kata lögos*, [arranged] according to words).
- Cataplasm**, *kat' a. plazm*. A plaster, a poultice. (*See Cataclysm*.)
 Latin *catäplasma*; Greek *katäplasma* (*kata-plasso*, to plaster over).
- Cataract**, *kat' a. ract* not *kat' a. rak*. A waterfall; a disease of the eye.
 Latin *catdracta*, from the Greek *kata arasso*, to dash down.
- Catarrh**, *ka. tar'*. A cold affecting the secretions of the eyes, &c.
Catarrh'-al, adj. of *catarrh*. (Latin *catarrhus*, rheum.)
 Greek *katarrhōs* (from *kata rheō*, to flow down). The "r" is repeated to compensate for the lost aspirate in *ῥέω*. In "catarrh," either the "h" or one "r" should have been omitted.
- Catastrophe**, *plu. catastrophes*, *ka. tas'. tro. fe*, *ka. tas'. tro. fiz*.
 Latin *catastrōphē*; Greek *katastrōphē* (*katä strēphō*, to overturn).
- Catcall** not *catcal*. Only "fill, full, still, thrall" (postfixt) drop an "l." (Rule viii.)
- Catch**, *past and past part. caught* not *catched*, *catch'ing*, not *ketch*, *ketch'ing*.
 Low Lat. *catziurus*, a hunter; *catziuro*, to go hunting (take in hunting).
 "Caught," a contraction of *catzurātus* (*catzurat*, *ca' u't*).
- Catchpoll**, *katch. pōle*, a parish constable. (Poll, the head.)
- Catchup**, *Ketchup*, or *Catsup*. Extract of mushrooms.
 East Indian *ketjab*, soy sauce.
- Catechism**, *kat' e. kizm*; **catechist**, *kat' e. kist*; **catechizer**, *kat' e. kize. er*; **catechize**, *kat' e. kize*; **cat'echized** (3 syl.), **cat'echiz- ing** (Rule xxxii.), **catechetical**, *kat. e. ket'. i. kal*; **catechetically**, *kat. e. ket'. i. kal. ly*. (*In the Greek words the "e" of all these words is long η not ε.*)
 Greek *katēchismos*, *katēchistēs*, *katēchizō* (from *kata échō*, to din into one, to teach the elements of religion orally).
- Catechumen**, *kat. e. ku'. men*. One being prepared for confirmation.
 Latin *catēchūmēnus*; Greek *katēchoumēnos*, one learning the catechism or rudiments of religion. The plural is *catechumens*.

Category, *plu.* categories, *kat'.e.gör.ry*, *kat'.e.gör.riz*; more correctly *ka.tee'.go.ry*, but rarely so pronounced.

Categorical, *kat'.e.gör''ri.kal*, *adj.* of category.

(In Latin and Greek the "e" of all these words is long.)

Latin *catēgōria*, *catēgōricus*; Greek *katēgōria*, *katēgōrikos* (from *kata agōreuo*, to speak in public against a person, to prove).

Cater, *kay'.ter*. To provide food. (Norm.-French *acater*, to buy.)

Caterer, *fem.* cateress, *kay'.tēr.er*, *kay'.tēr.ess*. One who caters. Chaucer uses the word *achator* for caterer.

Cathartic not *catharctic*, *ka.ṯar'.tik*. A purgative medicine.

Lat. *catharticus*; Gk. *kathartikos* (*kata hairō*, to carry downwards).

Cathedral, *ka.rhee'.drāl*. A church containing a bishop's seat.

(This word shows the perversity of the English language.

We outrage quantity to throw the accent back from the penultimate, and say "castigate" for *castigate*, "blasphemy" for *blasphēmy*, "balcōny" for *balcōny*, "metamorphōsis" for *metamorphōsis*, "apothēōsis" for *qpothēōsis*, and hundreds more; but here, where accent and quantity favour our favourite system, we actually change short *e* (e) into long *e* (η), and say "cathēdral" instead of *cath'.ē.dral*, or at any rate *cath.ed'.ral*.)

Latin *cāthēdra*, Greek *kathēdra* (*kaθῆδρα*) *kata hēdra*, a seat.

Cathode, *kath.ode*. Where electricity makes its way out.

Anode, is where it makes its way in.

Greek *kata hōdos*, the way down or out. *Ana hōdos*, the way up or in.

Catholic, *katl'.ō.lik*, universal. **Catholics**, or "Roman Catholics," are those who adhere to the Church of Rome.

Catholicism, *ka.thol'.i.sizm*. The creed of Catholics.

Catholicity, *kath'.o.lis''ī.ty*. Universality.

Lat. *cathōlicus*; Gk. *kathōlikōs* (*kata hōlikos*, according to the whole).

Catholicon, *ka.ṯhol'.ī.kōn*. A panacea, or universal medicine.

Latin *cathōlicum* [*remēdium*], Greek *kathōlikon* [*iāma*], a universal remedy.

Cato, *plu.* Catos not Catoes, *ka'.toze*. (Rule xlii.)

Proper names in *o* add *-s* (not *-es*) to form the plural.

Catoptrics, *ka.top'.tri.ks*. The science of reflexion and refraction.

Greek *katōptrikos* (*katōptron*, a mirror).

Caucasian, *kaw.kās'.ī.an* not *kaw.kay'.sī.an*. (Gk. *kaukāsios*.)

In Latin the word is spelt both *Caucasian* and *Causasian*.

Caudal, pertaining to the tail. **Candle**, *kaw.d'l*, a sort of food.

"Caudal," Lat. *cauda*, a tail. "Candle," Lat. *calidus*, warm [food].

Caul, a membrane. **Call**, *kawl*, to speak with a loud voice.

"Caul," Old Eng. *caul* or *cawl*, a basket. "Call," Lat. *calo*, to call.

- Cauliflower**, *kol'.i.flōw.er* ("flow-" to rhyme with *now*).
 Latin *caulis flōreus*, flowering cole-wort.
- Cause**, caused (1 syl.), *caus'-ing*, *caus'-er*, *caus'-ative*.
 Cause-less, cause-lessly, cause-lessness.
- Causation**, *kav.za'.shun*. **Causality**, *kav.za'.i.ty*. R. xxxii.
 Latin *causa*, *causālis*, *causātio*. The reason or cause of an effect.
- Causeway**, a corruption of the French *chausée*. A raised way.
- Caustic**, *kaws'tik*, nitrate of silver. **Causticity**, *kaws.tiss'.i.ty*.
 Latin *causticus*; Greek *kaustikos* (*kausis*, burning heat).
- Cauterize**, *kaw'tē.rize*, *cau'terized* (3 syl.), *cau'teriz-ing*, *cau'terization*, *cauteriz-er*, but *cauterism*. (Rule xxxii.)
 (In the Greek and Latin words the middle "e" is long.)
 Lat. *cauterizō*; Gk. *kautēriāzō*, *kautēr-ism* (from *kaiō*, to burn).
- Caution**, *kaw'.shun*; *cau'tioned* (2 syl.) To warn, a warning.
Cautionary, *kaw'.shun.ā.ry*; *cau'tional*, *cautious*, *kaw'.shus*; *courteous*, *kor'te.us*, *polite*, *q.v.*
 Latin *cautio*, *cautionalis*, *cautus* (from *caveo*, to beware).
- Cavalcade**, *kav'al.kade*. A procession of horsemen.
 Latin *caballus*, a horse.
- Cavalier**, *kav.ā.leer'*, a knight. **Cav'iller**, one who cavils.
Cavaliers (*plu.*) Royalists or partisans of Charles I.
Cavalierly, *kav.a.leer'.ly*. Haughtily, arrogantly.
 "Cavalier," French, a horseman; Lat. *caballārius* (*caballus*, a horse).
 "Caviller," Latin *cavillor* (deponent verb), to cavil.
- Cavalry**, *kav'.āl.ry*. Horse-soldiers. (French *cavalerie*).
 Latin *caballus*, a horse; *caballārius*, a horseman.
- Cave**, *caved* (1 syl.), *cav-ing*, *kay'ving*; *cav-ity*, *kav'.i.ty*.
 Latin *cavēa*, a cave; *cavitas*, a cavity (*cavare*, to hollow).
- Cavern**, *kav'.ern*, *cav'erned* (2 syl.), *cav'ernous*. (Lat. *caverna*.)
- Cavil**, *kav'.il*, *cav'illed* (2 syl.), *cav'ill-ing*. (Rule iii., -IL.)
Caviller, *kav'.il.ler*, one who cavils. **Cavalier** (*q.v.*)
 Lat. *cavillor*, to cavil; *cavillātor*, a caviller; *cavillation*, a cavilling.
- Cavity**, *plu. cavities*, *kav'.i.tiz*. A hollow. (Latin *cavitas*.)
- Cayenne**, *kay.enn'*. Red pepper, from Cayenne (South America).
 -ce (suffix) Latin -ce[a], -ci[a], -ti[a], added to abstract nouns.
- Cease**, *sece*; *ceased* (1 syl.), *ceas'-ing*, *cease'-less*, *cease'-lessly*.
Cessation, *ses.sa'.shun*. A pause or leaving off.
 Latin *cessātio*; French *cesser*, Latin *cessāre*, to leave off.
- Cedar**, *se'.dar*, a tree. **Cedry**, adj. of "cedar," not *cedary*.
 Old English *ceder*; Greek *kēdrōs*; Latin *cēdrus*, adj. *cēdrātus*.
- Cede**, *seed*; *ceded*, *see'.ded*; *ced-ing*, *seed'.ing*. Seed (of plants),
 "Cede," Latin *cedere*, to yield. "Seed," Old Eng. *sæd* (Lat. *satum*).

Cedilla, see. diſ. lah. A mark under *c* (ç) to indicate that it is to be pronounced like *s* (hard).

Spanish *cedilla*. It occurs only in *ça, ço, and çu*.

Ceil, Seal, Seel.

Ceil. To cover in the ceiling of a room with plaster.

Seal. A sea-calf; a stamp; to fasten with sealing-wax.

Seel. To close the eyes of hawks, to hoodwink.

"Ceil," Latin *cælum*, heaven; French *ciel*; Ital. and Span. *cielo*.

"Seal," French *scelle* (*seeau*); Latin *sigillum*, contracted to *sig'l*.

"Seel," French *ciller* (*cil*, an eye-lash; Latin *cilium*).

Ceiled, seeld, past and p.p. of ceil. Sealed (1 syl.), with wax.

Ceiling (of a room), **ceilinged** (2 syl.) **Sealing** (with wax).

Celandine, sel'.an.dine. Swallow-wort. A blunder for *cheliðine*.

Latin *chelidonia*; Greek *chelidônion* (from *chelidôn*, a swallow).

So called because swallows cure their young ones of blindness with this herb, according to an ancient fancy. (*Plin.* 25, 50.)

Celebrate, sel'.ē.brate; cel'ēbrāt-ed, cel'ēbrāt-ing, cel'ēbra''tion.

Cel'ēbrator (-or, the Latin termination for an agent).

Cel'ēbrant. An officiating priest at a religious rite.

Celebrity, plu. celebrities, se.leb'.rī.tiz. One known to fame.

Latin *celebrāre*, *celebrātor*, *celebrant*, *celebritas*, &c.

Celerity, se.ler'ry.ite. Swiftmess. (-*ty* added to abstract nouns.)

Latin *celeritas*, swiftmess (verb *celerāre*, to hasten).

Celery, sel'.ē.ry not sal'.e.ry, a vegetable. Sal'ary, wages.

"Celery," French *céleri*; German *selleri*; Greek *selinôn*, parsley.

A species of parsley (*apium graveolens*).

"Salary," Lat. *salarium*, money for salt, i.e., condiments; (pin-money).

Celestial, se.les'.ti'al not se.les'.tchal. Heavenly.

Celestials, plu. The heavenly deities of heathen mythology.

Celestially, se.les'.ti'al.ly, adv. In a heavenly manner.

Celestialise, se.les'.ti'al.ize. Celestialised (4 syl.) R. xxxi.

Latin *caelestis*, celestial, from *cælum*, heaven.

Celestine, sel'.es.tine not se.les'.tine, a mineral. Cel'estin (a monk).

"Celestine," Latin *caelestis*, so called from its sky-blue colour.

"Celestins," an order of monks named from Pope Celestin V.

Celibacy, sel'.i.bā.sj, an unmarried state. Celibate, sel'.i.bate.

Latin *caelebs*, a bachelor; *celibātus*, single life (from the Greek *koitips*, i.e., *koilē leipō*, I avoid the bridal-couch).

Cell (of honeycomb), a small room. **Sell** (for money).

Cellular, sel'.lu.lar. Cellulated, formed with cells.

Cellule, sel'.lule. A little cell.

Cellulose, sel'.lu.loze. The cell-matter of plants.

"Cell," Old Eng. *cellas*, cells; Latin *cella* (Greek *koilē*, a hollow).

"Sell," Old Eng. *syll[an]*, past *sealde*, past part. *scald*, to sell.

Cellar, a room for stores underground. **Seller**, one who sells.

Old Eng. *cellas*, cells; Latin *cellārium*, a cellar (*cella*, a cell).

-celli, -cello (Ital. diminutives), **-cul[us]** Latin diminutive.

Celt, Kelt. "Celt," a bronze cutting instrument found in tumuli. The people, called *Celts*, should be called "Kelts," for distinction sake. Similarly *Keltic*, adj. of kelt; and *Celtic*, adj. of celt.

"Celt," Latin *celtis*, a chisel (verb *celo*, to carve or emboss).

"Kelt," Greek *Keltai* or *Gálatai*; Latin *Gálatae*; Old Eng. *Celt*.

Cement, *se.ment'* not *sem'.ent* (noun), but verb and noun alike.

French *cement*; Latin *camentum* (*cæmenta*, mortar).

Cem'etery, plu. cem'eteries (for burials). **Symmetry**, harmony.

Cemetery not *cemetry*. **Symmetry** not *symetery* (double *m*).

(In Greek and Latin the "e" of "cemetery" is long.)

Latin *cemētērion*; Greek *koimētērion* (verb *koimāo*, to sleep).

"Symmetry," Greek *summetria*, *sun metron*, [measured] with [one and the same] measure.

Cenotaph, sen'.ō.taf. A monument without the dead body.

French *cenotaphe*; Latin *cenōtaphium*; Greek *kēnōtaphion* (*kēnōs taphōs*), an empty tomb. (N.B.—*ceno-* not *cena-*.)

Censer, Censor, Censure, sen'.ser, sen'.sor, sen'.sher.

Censer. A vase for incense.

Censor. A Roman officer to enforce decorum.

Censo'rious, censo'riously, censo'riousness, censorship.

Censure, censured (2 syl.), **cen'sur-ing, cen'sur-er, cen'sur-able, cen'sur-ably, cen'sur-ableness.** To blame, &c.

"Censer," French *encensoir*; Latin *incensum*, incense.

"Censor," Latin *censor, censorius* (verb *censere*, to think and judge).

"Censure," Latin *censura*, the office of censor; and hence the judgment or blame of censors (verb *censere*).

Census, Censers, Censors, Censures, sen'.sus, sen'.serz, sen'.sorz, sen'.shers.

Census (Latin). Registering the number of the inhabitants.

(The other three words are the plurals of words given above.)

Cent, Scent, Sent, all pronounced alike, *sent*. (See *Centum*.)

Cent, hundred: as 5 per cent, written thus 5 %.

Scent, perfume. **Sent**, *past* and *past part.* of send.

"Cent," Latin *centum*, a hundred; French *cent*.

"Scent," Fr. *senteur*, scent. (Lat. *sentire*, to observe by the senses).

"Sent," Old Eng. *send[an]*, *past sende*, *past part. sended*, to send.

Centaur. A fabulous being half man and half horse,

Latin *centaurus*; Greek *kentauros*. The centaurs were Greek bucanneers, or horsemen who hunted wild bulls. Greek *kentēō tauros*, to prick or spear bulls.

Centaur, *sen'tau.ry*, not *centory*, a herb. **Cent'ury**, 100 years.

"Centaur," Latin *centaurēa*, the centaur, named from the centaur (Chiron), who cured with it a wound in his foot from one of the arrows of Hercūles.

Centum. (1.) written *cent.* before vowels.

Centenarian, *sen'te.nair''rī.an.* One who is 100 years old.

Centenary, *plu. centenaries*, *sen'tē.nerriz.* The return of a period after the lapse of 100 years.

Centennial, *sen.ten'ni.al.* Once a century.

"Annual" suffix becomes *-ennial*, as *biennial*, *triennial*, &c.

Centesimal, *sen.tes'i.mal*, adj. **Centesimally**, adv.

Latin *centēnārius*, *centēsimus* (*centum*, a hundred).

Centum. (2.) *-i-* after "cent." (next letter *-c*, *-f*, *-g*, *-m*, or *-pe*.)

Centiceps, *sen'ti.seps.* Having 100 heads. (*Capita*, heads.)

Centifolia, *-fo'li.āh.* Having 100 leaves. (*Folia*, leaves.)

Centigrade. Having 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling point of water. (*Gradus*, a degree.)

Centigram. The 100th part of a gram. (French measure.)

Centime, *sah'n.teem.* The 100th part of a franc. (Fr. coin.)

Centimetre. The 100th part of a metre. (Fr. measure.)

Centipede, *plu. centipedes*, *sen'ti.peeds.* Insects with 100 feet. (Latin *pes*, *pēdis*, *plu. pēdes*, feet.)

Centum. (3.) *-u-* after "cent." (next letter *-m*, *-p*, or *-r*.)

Centumviri, *sen.tum'vī.ri.* Government lodged in the hands of 100 men. (Latin *centum viri*, 100 men.)

Centumvirate, *sen.tum'vī.rate.* The office of the above.

Centuple, *sen'tu.p'l.* A hundred fold. (*Plico*, to fold.)

Centuplicate, *sen.tu'pli.kate.* To make centuple.

Centurion, *sen.tu'rī.on.* Captain of 100 men.

Century, *plu. centuries*, *sen'tu.riz.* Period of 100 years.

Latin *centumviri*, *centuplex*, *centuplicātus*, *centurion*, *centūria*.

From *centum* *-um* must be effaced

Whenever before a vowel placed.

Cent-i appears with *c*, *f*, *g*,

Or when preceding *m* or *pe*;

Cent-u is reckoned better far

When joined to *m*, or *p*, or *r*.

As a "memoria technica" the word "*Enis*" (*ns*) will denote when *e* is used, and the word "*Umpire*" (*mpir*) when *u* is used. All other words belong to the second category.)

Cento, *plu. centos*. A patchwork poem, each line being from a different author, and used in a perverted sense.

Spanish *centon*; Latin *cento*, a patch or poem of patches. Greek *kentrón*, a patch, a cento.

Centre, *sen'ter*, the middle; centred, *sen'terd*, placed in the middle; centring, tending to the centre.

Cen'tric, cen'trical, cen'trically.

Cen'tral, cen'trally, central'ity, cen'tralism.

Cen'tralise, cen'tralised (3 syl.), centralis'-ing, cen'tralisa''tion.

French *centre*; Greek *kētrōn*, a point; Latin *centrum*.

(It will be seen that the word center is quite indefensible.)

Centrifugal, *sen.trif'.u.gal*. A force directed from the centre to the circumference, a tendency to fly from the centre.

Latin *centrum fugio*, to fly from the centre.

Centripetal, *sen.trip'.ētal*. Tending towards the centre.

Latin *centrum pēto*, to seek the centre.

Centuple, centurion, century, &c., see above, Centum,

Cephalic, *se.fal'.ik*. Pertaining to the head.

Lat. *cēphalicum*, *cēphalicus*, adj.; Gk. *kēphallikos* (*kēphālē*, the head).

Cephalopod, *phu. cephalopods* or *cephalopida*, *sef'.a.lo.pods*, *sef'.a.lop'-i.dah*. Molluscs, like cuttle-fish.

Greek *kēphālē pōdoi*, feet [placed round] the head.

Cepheus, *Se'fuce*. A constellation containing thirty-five stars.

Cepheus, husband of Cassiopeia, both made constellations.

Cerastium, *se.ras'.tium*. Mouse-ear chickweed.

Greek *kerastion* (from *keras*, a horn). "The horned plant," referring to the shape of the capsule (2 syl).

Cerasus, *ser'ra.sus*. A genus of plants containing the cherry.

Latin *cērāsus*; Greek *kērāsos*, the cherry-tree. So called from *Cērāsus* (now *Kērāsun*), whence it was brought by Lucullus.

Cerate, Serrate, Serried; *see' ret*, *ser'rate*, *ser'rid*.

Cerate. A thick ointment containing wax.

Cerated, *see'ra.ted*. Covered with wax.

Serrate (in *Botany*). Leaves with saw-like edges.

Serried. Compact, set in close array.

"Cerate," Latin *cērātum*; "cerated," Latin *cērātus*.

"Serrate," Latin *serrātus*, like a saw (*serra*, a saw).

"Serried," French *serré*, closely packed, crowded together.

Cere, *seer*, to cover with wax. Seer, a prophet. Sear, dry.

Cerement, *seer'.ment*. A waxed wrap for dead bodies.

"Cere," Latin *cera*, wax. "Seer," Old Eng. *seōn*, to see.

"Sear," Old Eng. *sear[ian]*, to dry.

Cereal, pertaining to grain. Serial, a periodical.

Cereals, *phu.*, all grains used for food. Serials, periodicals.

"Cereal," Lat. *cereālis* (*Cerēs*, goddess of corn). "Serial," from *series*.

Cerebrum, plu. cerebra, ser're.brūm, ser're.brūh. The brain.

Cerebellum, plu. cerebella, ser're.bel'-lum, ser're.bel-lāh.

The hinder part of the brain, where the animal spirits are supposed to be generated.

Latin cerebrum, the brain proper; cerebellum, the little brain, the animal not the intellectual part.

Ceremony, plu. ceremonies, ser're.mun.y, ser're.mun.iz.

Ceremonial, ser're.mō'.ni.al; cer'emo'nially, cer'emo'nious, cer'emo'niously, cer'emo'niousness. Outward forms of courtesy.

Latin cēremōnia; French cérémonie, cérémonial, &c.

Cereous, waxen (Latin cērēus). Serious, grave (Latin sērūs).

Ceres, See'reez, goddess of corn. Series, se'rreez, sequence.

"Series," Latin, sēries, a connected succession.

Certificate, ser.tif'.i.kate, certifi'cated, certifi'cat-ing, certifi'ca'-tion. A written testimony; to testify in writing.

French certifi'cat; Low Latin certifi'catorium. (See Certify.)

Certify, ser.tif'.y; cer'tifies (3 syl.), cer'tified (3 syl.), cer'tifi-er, cer'tify-ing. To attest in writing; to assure. R. xlv.

French certifier; Latin certifi'cārem facere, to make certain.

Cessation, ses.sa'.shun, a pause. Cassation (French), appeal.

Latin cessātio, cessation (from cesso, to leave off).

Cession, ses'.shun, a yielding. Session, an assize, &c.

"Cession," Latin cessio, a giving up (verb cesso, to leave off).

"Session," Latin sessio, an assize (verb sedeo, to sit).

Cesspool, ses'.pool not cispool, Receptacle for liquid filth.

Old Eng. sesse-pól, a pool settle (verb sess[ian], to settle).

Cetacea or cetaceans, sing. cetacéan, se.tay'.sē.ah, se.tay'.se.anz, sing. se.tay'.sē.an. Whales and other marine mammals.

Ceta'ceous, adjective.

Latin cete; Greek kété or kētos; adj. cetāceus, kétéios (3 syl).

Cetiosaurus, se'-tī-ŏ.saw''.rus. The fossil whale-saurian.

Greek kétéio-sau'ros, the whale-like lizard.

Cetotoliths, se.tot'.ŏ.lites. Fossil ear-bones of whales.

Greek kētos-ŏta lithos, whales'-ear stones.

Ch- represents three distinct sounds, and three distinct characters. The sounds are sh, tch, and k. The characters are c (before a, e, i and eo), ch, and the Greek χ.

(N.B.—In this dictionary "ch" is sounded "tch," unless otherwise expressed.)

All words (except two) beginning with "ch." = k, are of Greek origin. The exceptions are chem'istry (Arabic), and chia'ro-oscu'ro (Italian).

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

All native words, and two-thirds of those borrowed from the French beginning with "ch-" have the sound of *tch*. There are eighteen words beginning with "ch-" = *sh*, all of which are from the French, to which language indeed most of our irregularities are due. The eighteen words are *chad*, *chag'rin*, *chaise*, *cham'ois*, *cham'pagne*, *champaign*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chapeau*, *chap'eron*, *charade*, *char'latan*, *chas'seur*, *chat'eau*, *chemise*, *chevalier*, *chica'nery*, and *chiffonier*.

-ch (Old Eng. suffix of adjectives), "pertaining to": *rich*, *Scotch*.
Chafe, *chāfe*, to rub. Chaff, *chāf* not *chāf*, husks of grain.

Chafe, *chāfed* (1 syl.), *chāf'-ing*, *chāf'-er*, *chāf'-ery*.

Chafing, *chay'-fing*, rubbing. Chaffing, *chāf'-fing*, quizzing.

"Chafe," French *échauffer*, to warm, to chafe.

"Chaff," Old Eng. *ceaf*, chaff ("c" = *ch*).

Chafer, *chay'-fer*, a beetle. Chaffer, *chāf'-fer*, to haggle.

"Chafer," Old Eng. *ceafor*, a chafer, a beetle ("c" = *ch*).

"Chaffer," Ger. *schacherei*, chaffering (verb *schachern*, to bargain).

Chaff, *chāfed* (1 syl.), *chaffing*, to quiz. Chafe. (See above.)

Chaffer, *chāf'-fer* (noun); *chāf'-fer* (verb). Rule 1.

Chagrin (Fr.) *shāg'-rin* (n.), *sha.grin'* (v.). Shagreen, *sha.green'*.

Chag'rin, vexation: *chagrin'*, to vex. (Rule 1.) Shagreen', a sort of leather prepared from the shagreen whale.

Chagrin', *chagrined*, *sha.grind'*, *chagrin'-ing* (only one n).
(One of the few exceptions to a very general rule. Rule i.)

Chair, *cheer*, *share*, *shear*, *sheer*.

"Chair" (a seat), French *chaire*, a pulpit; Lat. *cathedra*.

"Cheer" (to console), French *chère*, cheer, welcome.

"Share" (a portion), Old Eng. *scir*, a part cut off.

"Shear" (to cut), Old Eng. *scir[an]*, to cut off, to divide.

"Sheer" (entire, pure), Old Eng. *scir*, pure, clear, &c.

Chaise, *shāze*, a one-horse carriage with two wheels. Chase, hunt.

"Chaise," French *chaise*. "Chase," French *chasser*, to hunt.

Chalcedony, *kal.see'.dō.ny* not *kal.sēd'.ō.ny*. A precious stone.
(The "e" and the "o" are both long in the Greek word.)

Greek *chalkēdon*; Latin *chalcedōnius*. So named from "Chalcēdon," a Greek city of Bithinia, where the first was found.

Chaldee, *kal.dee'* not *chal.dee'*; Chaldean, *kal.dee'.an*.

Chaldaic, *kal.day'.ik*; Chaldaism, *kal.day'.izm*.

Latin *Chaldæi*, Chaldeans; *Chaldaicus*; Gk. *Chaldaia*, *Chaldaios*.

Chaldron, *chaul'.dron* not *chāl'.dron*. Thirty-six bushels [of coke].

Caldron, *kawl'.drōn* not *kāl'.drōn*. A large boiler.

"Chaldron," French *chaldron*, an old dry measure of 1308-516 litres.

"Caldron," French *chaudron*; Latin *caldārium*, a large kettle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chalice, *chāl'iss*, a cup. Chalice, *chal'ist*, full of cups.

(This word ought not to have an "h" after the "c.")

Old Eng. *calic*, a goblet; French *calice*; Latin *calix*; Greek *kulin*.

Chalk, *chawk*. Calk, *kawk*, to fill the seams of a ship. Cork.

Chalky, *chawk'y*, adj. of chalk. Corky, like cork.

"Chalk," Old Eng. *cealc* or *cālc*, lime; Latin *calx*; Greek *chalix*.

"Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread down (from *calx*, the heel).

"Cork," Spanish *corcho*; Latin *cortex*, bark.

Challenge (2 syl.), chal'enged (2 syl.); chal'lenger, chal'lenging.

Chal'engeable, *chal'.lenj.ă.b'l*. (Only verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*.)

Low Latin *calangium*, a challenge; Greek *kaleo*, to summon.

Chalybeate, *kă.lib'.ă.at*. Ferruginous water.

French *chalybé*; Latin *chălybēus*, adj. of *chălybs*, steel; Greek *chălybē*, steel, from "Chălups," one of the nations of the *Chălybēs*, in Pontus, famous for working in iron and steel.

Chamber, *chăm'.ber*, chām'bered (2 syl.), chām'ber-ing.

French *chambre*; Latin *cămēra*; Greek *kămēra*, a vaulted room.

Chameleon, *ka.mee'.lē.on*. A lizard, able to change its hue.

Latin *chamaleon*; Greek *chamai lēon*, the reptile lion.

Chamois, *sham'.wor* (noun), *sham'.my* (adj.): as "chamois-leather."

French *chamois*, Spanish *gamuza*, a species of antelope or goat.

Chamomile, *kam'.ă.mile*, a plant. Cal'omel, prepared mercury.

Calamine, *kal'.ă.măn*. Carbonate of zinc.

"Chamomile," Latin *chamamēlon*; Greek *kamaimēlōn*, the ground apple, so called *ab odore mali Mariani*. (Plin. 22, 21.)

(Our word is quite misspelt, and as usual we have taken the error from the French, *camomille* for *chamēmel*.)

Champaign, *sham'.pain'*, a wine. Campaign, *kam.pain'* (q.v.)

Champion, *cham'.pī.on*, a defender. Campion, *kam'.pī.on* (q.v.)

"Champion," French *champion*, Low Latin *campio* (*champ pion*).

"Campion," both the *Silēne* (catch fly) and the *Lychnis*.

Chance (1 syl.), chanced (1 syl.), chanc'-ing. To happen.

French *chance*; Latin *cadens*, *cadentia*, things that occur.

Chancel, *chăn'.sel* (of a church). Cancel, to obliterate.

Chancellor, *chăn'.sel.lor*, a dignitary. Cancellor, one who cancels. Chancery, *chăn'.sě.ry*, a court of equity.

Latin *cancelli*, a chancel; *cancellarius*, *cancellaria* (from *cancelli*, lattices, which divided the clergy and lawyers from the laity).

Chandelier, *shăn.dě.leer'*. A hanging candelabrum.

Chandler, *chănd'.ler* not *chând'.ler*. A dealer in candles.

French *chandelier*, chandelier and chandler; Latin *candēla*, a candle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Change, *chānge*; changed (1 syl.), *chāng'-ing*, *chāng'-er*.

Change'-able (verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*), *change'-ableness*, *change'-ably*, *change'-ful*, *change'-fully*, *change-less*, *change-ling*. To alter, an alteration.

French *changer*; Latin *cambiāre*, to change, *cambium*, change.

Channel, *chan'-nel*; *channeled*, *chan'-nēld*; *chan'-nel-ing*. (R. iii.)

Canal', an artificial river. **Ken'-nel** (for dogs), a gutter.

"Channel" and "canal," Latin *canālis*; French *canal*.

"Kennel" (a gutter), Fr. *chenal*. (A dog's house) *chenil* (*chien*, a dog).

Chanter, *fem.* *chantress*, *chan'-ter*, *chan'-tress*. One who chants.

Chanticleer, *chan'-tī.cleer*. A corruption of *cantic'ular*.

Chantry, *chan'-try* (should be *chantery*). A chantry-chapel.

"Chanter," Old Eng. *cantere*; Fr. *chanter*, v.; Lat. *cantare*, *cantātor*.

"Chanticleer," Latin *canticulārius*, a little singer, the cock.

"Chantry," Fr. *chantererie*; Low Lat. *cantaria* (*chanter*, to sing).

Chaos, *kay'.ōs*. The materials of the world before "creation."

Chaotic, *kay.ōt'ik*. Adj. of chaos. (Greek and Latin.)

Chap (the cheek), not *chop*. **Chap** (to crack from cold), not *chop*. **chap**, *chapped*, *chapt*; *chapp'-ing*, *chapp'-y*. (R. i.)

"Chap" and "chop" are the same words, but "chop" is now used to signify a cut, as a "mutton chop," or to cut, as to "chop wood."

"Chap" (the cheek), Old Eng. *ceaplas*, the jaws; *ceasel*, the snout.

"Chap" (as chapped hands), Low Latin *colpo*; to cut; French *coup*.

Chapel, *chāp'-el*, *chap'-el-ry*. Chapel was originally the canopy placed over the altar when mass was performed.

Low Lat. *capellus*, a cap or hood, *capellāria*, a chapelry; Fr. *chapelle*.

Chapel Royal, *plu.* *chapels royal*. ("Royal," adj. no plu.)

Chaperon, *shāp'.ĕ.rōne* (noun); *chaperone*; *shāp'.ĕ.rōne* (verb).

Chaperone, *chap'erōned* (3 syl.), *chap'erōn-ing*.

French *chaperon*, a hood worn by an attendant, hence an attendant on young ladies, a guide or protector.

Chapiter, *chāp'.ĭ.ter*, the capital of a column. **Chap'ter** (of a book).

"Chapter," Latin *capitellum* or *capitulum* (*caput*, a head, and *-ellum* or *-ulum*, dim.; French *chapiteau*, a chapter).

"Chapter," Old Eng. *capitol*; Latin *capitulum*; French *chapitre*.

Chaplain, *chāp'.lan*. A clergyman to a private family, ship, &c.

Chap'laincy, *chap'lainship*. (It would be better *chapelain*.)

French *chapelain*; Latin *capellānus* (one who wears a hood, *capellus*).

Chaplet, *chāp'.let*, a wreath (Fr. *chapelet*; Low Latin *capellus*).

Chapter, *chāp'.ter* (of a book). **Chapiter**, *chāp'.ĭ.ter* (of a pillar); *q.v.*

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Char, to burn to carbon. Char, *chair*, to work by the day at house-work (applied to women). Charr, a lake fish.

Char (to burn). Charred, *chard*. (Rule i.)

Charring, burning. Charing (one r), doing char-work.

"Châr" (to burn), a contraction of the French *charbonner* (charcoal).

"Châr," Old Eng. *cérre*, a turn of business (verb *cérran*).

("Châring" is one of the few exceptions to a very general rule. R. i.)

"Charr" (the fish), Gaelic *cear*, one of the salmon family.

Character, *kar' rak.ter*. Caricature, *kar' rî.kû.ture* (q.v.)

Charactered, *kar' rak.terd*; char'actering, char'acterless.

Char'acterize, char'acterized (4 syl.), char'acteriz-ing.

Characteristic, *kar' rak.ter.îs''tik*; char'acteris'tical, char'acteris'tically, char'acterism. Rule xxxii.

Greek *charaktér*, *charaktérizo* (from *charasso*, to impress coin); Latin *charactér*, *charactérismus*, the distinguishing of characters.

Charade (French) *sha.rard'*. A riddle. (See Enigma.)

Charge (1 syl.), charged (1 syl.), charg'-ing, charg'-er.

Charge-able (Verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*), charge'-ably, charge'-ableness, charge-less.

French *charger*, to load, &c.; Low Latin *carco*, to load (our cargo).

Chargé d'affaires, *plu. chargés d'affaires* (French), *sha'r.zja daffair*. One entrusted with diplomatic business.

Chariot (French) *char'rÿ.ot*. A coach with only a front seat.

Charioteer, *char'rÿ.ô.teer'*. The driver of a chariot.

Charity, *plu. charities*, char'itable, char'itably, char'itableness.

French *charité*; Latin *châritas*, not *cârîtas* (Greek *charîtês*, favours).

Charlatan (French), *sha'r.lû.tan*, a quack. Char'latanism.

Charr, a fish of the salmon family. Char, to burn. (See Char.)

Chart, *chart*, a map. Cart, a two-wheeled vehicle for stores.

Charter, a royal grant in writing. Carter, one who has charge of a team.

"Chart," Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartês*, papers. "Cart," Old Eng. *cræt*.

Chasable, *châse'.a.b'l*, that may be chased. Chas'uble (q.v.)

Chase, *chûse*, châsed (1 syl.), chās'-ing, chās'-er, chās'-able.

(Only verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*.)

French *chasser*, to chase; Low Lat. *chacea* or *chasea* (verb *chaceo*).

Chasm, *kâzm*, a gulf. (Greek *chasma*, a yawning; Lat. *chasma*.)

Chaste, *châst*, châte'-ly, châte'-ness, but chās'tity.

French *chaste*, *chasteté*; Latin *castus*, *castitas*.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chasten, *chāse'.*n not *chāste'.*n; chastened, *chāse'.*'nd.

Chastening, *chāse'.*'n.ing; chastener, *chāse'.*'ner.

Chastise, *chās.tize'.*; chastised' (2 syl.), *chāstis'.*ing, *chāstis'.*-er, *chāstis'.*-able. (Not in -ce or -ge. Rule xx.)

Chastisement, *chās'tiz.*ment. Correction, punishment.

Old Fr. *chastier*, now *châtier*; Latin *castigare*, to correct, punish.

Chastity, *chas'.*tĭ.ty. Purity of body and mind. (See Chaste.)

Chasuble, *shaz'.*u.b'l, a priest's robe. Chasable, *chāse'.*a.b'l (q.v.)

"Chasuble," French; Low Lat. *casubilla*, dim. of *casula*, a surplice. It is worn over the alb when the priest performs mass.

Chat, *chatt'.*-ed, *chatt'.*-ing, *chatt'.*-er, *chatt'.*-y. (Rule i.)

Chatter, *chatt'.*ered (2 syl.), *chatt'.*ering, *chatt'.*erer. To prattle.

French *jaser*, corrupted first to *châsser* then to *chatter*.

Chateau, *plu.* chateaux (Fr.), *shăt'.*o, *shăt'.*oze. A country seat.

Chattels, *chat'.*t'ls. Goods in general. (Low Lat. *catalla*, chattels.)

Chaumontelle, *shau'.*mon.tel' not *shar'.*mon.tel'. A pear.

So called from *Chaumont*; in France.

Cheap, *cheep*; cheapen, *cheep'.*'n; cheapened, *cheep'.*'nd; cheapening, *cheep'.*'ning. Low in price, to lessen in value.

Old Eng. *cedp*, a bargain, *cedp[ian]*, to bargain, *cedpan*, to buy.

Cheat, *cheet*. Contraction of "escheat." Escheators were officers appointed to look after the king's escheats. This gave many opportunities of overcharging and of fraud.

Cheat'er, one who cheats. Cheetar, the hunting leopard.

Old Eng. *ceattia*, cheats. "Chetar," or *cheeta*, is a Mahratta word.

Check, a restraint, to restrain. Check or cheque (for money).

Checker or chequer. To form into checks or squares.

Old Eng. *ceac*, a fetter; French *échee*, a repulse, hinderance.

"Cheque or check" (for money), *exchequer*, a treasury.

Cheek. Side of the face. (Old Eng. *ceāca*, the cheek or jaw.)

Cheer, Chair, Char, Sheer, Shear, Share.

Cheer. To gladden. (French *chère*, cheer, welcome.)

Chair. A seat. (French *chaire*, a pulpit; Latin *cathedra*.)

Char, *chair*. To do domestic work by the day. (Old Eng. *cērran*, to do a turn of business; *cērre*, a turn of business.)

Sheer. Entire, pure. (Old English *scīr*, pure, clean.)

Shear. To cut. (Old Eng. *scīr[an]*, to cut off, to divide.)

Share. A portion. (Old English *scīr*, a part cut off.)

Chee'tah, the hunting leopard. Cheat'er, one who cheats (q.v.)

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chef d'œuvre, *plu.* chefs d'œuvre, *shay d'urv.* (In art) the best production of an artist in his particular line.

Cheir- (Greek), *kire* or *ki'r.*... The hand. Except in Zoological nomenclature, spelt *chir-* (*q.v.*)

Cheiracanthus, *ki'ra.kan''thus.* A fish armed with spines.

Cheirolepis, *ki.roł'.ěpis.* A fossil fish. (Gk. *lēpis*, a scale.)

Cheiroptera, *ki.rop'.te.rah.* Bats. (Greek *ptēron*, a wing.)

Cheirurus, *ki.rū'.rus.* A trilōbite. (Greek *cheir oura*, hand-tail; *i.e.*, having a tail with five finger-like spines.)

Chelæ, *kee'.lee.* A claw (of a crustacean). (Gk. *chēlē*, a talon.)

Chelonia, *kě.lō'.ni.ah.* The tortoise family. Chelo'nian (*n.* or *adj.*) (Gk. *chēlōnē*, a tortoise.)

Chemise (French), *shě.meez'.* An undergarment of women.

Chemisette, *shim'.e.zet'.* A sort of female waistcoat.

Chemistry, **chemist** (*e* not *y*), *kem'.is.try*, *kem'.ist.* Chem'ic, chem'ical, chem'ically.

The same root as *al-chemy*, without the article *al*. Arabic *kimia*, the 'occult art. Even if taken from the Greek, the first vowel would be *ē* not *y* (*chēō*, to melt; not *chuō*).

Cheque or **check**. An order for money. (*See* **Chēck**.)

Cherish, *cher'rish*; *cher'ished* (2 syl.) Fr. *chérir*; *cher*, dear.

Cherry, *cher'ry* (ought to have only one *r*). A fruit.

Old Eng. *cirse*; Fr. *cérise*; Lat. *cērāsus*; Gk. *kērāsōs* (from *Cerasus*, on the Pontine coast, whence Lucullus imported the cherry).

Cher'ub, *plu.* cher'ubs (*Heb. plu.* cher'ubim, *Chaldaic* cherubin). (*The Bible word "cherubims" [Gen. iii. 24] is indefensible.*)

Chervil, *cher'.vil*, a herb. (Old Eng. *cerfille*; Lat. *chærephyllum*.) Greek *chairō*, to rejoice, and *phullon*, a leaf, an exhilarating plant.

Chest'nut not **Ches'nut**. (Latin *castānēæ nux.* Virg. *Ecc.* ii. 52.)

Old Eng. *cisten-hnut*, a chestnut. (From *Castānēæ*, in Thessaly.)

Chevaux de frise (French), *she-vo' dē-freeze'.* A military fence.

Chevaux de frise, the horse [bar] used at the siege of *Frise*.

Chevalier (French), *shev'.ā.leer.* A cavalier.

Chew, *choo*, *chewed* (1 syl.), *chewing*. To masticate.

Old Eng. *cēow[an]*, past *cetw*, past part. *cowen*, to chew.

Chiaro-oscuro (Ital.), *ke.ah'ro os.ku'.ro.* Light and shade.

Chibouk or **Chibougue** (Turk.), *chī.booke'.* A Turkish pipe.

Chicane, *shě.kain'*; *chicanery*, *shě.kain'.ěry.* Trickery.

French *chicane*, *chicanerie*, *pettifogging* trickery.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chick or chicken, *plu.* chicks or chickens. (*Chicken* is not plural.)

Old Eng. *cicn*, *plu.* *cicenu*. "Chick" is a contraction of *cicn*.

Chide, *past* chode, *past part.* chidden [chid]. To reprove.

Chid'-er, chid'-ing, chid'-ingly.

Old Eng. *ciddan*, *past* *cdd*, *past part.* *ciden*, to chide.

Chief, *plu.* chiefs (Rule xxxix). Chief'tain (French *chef*).

Chiffonier, *shif'fo.neer'*, not *cheffoneer*. A piece of furniture.

French *chiffonnier*, a rag-picker (from *chiffon*, a rag).

Chilblain, *chil'.blain*. A blain or sore from chill or cold.

Old Eng. *cele-blegen* or *blægan*, a chill blister or sore.

Child, *plu.* children, *child*, *chil'.dren*. Childe, a young nobleman.

"Child," Old Eng. *cild*, *plu.* *cildra*, later form *cildre* (*n* interpolated).

Childhood, the child period. (O. Eng. *-hād*, state, condition.)

Childish, like a child. (O. Eng. *-isc* [added to nouns] means

"like," but added to adjectives is *diminutive*, as "blackish.")

Chiliad (Greek) *kil'.i.ad*, 1,000. Kilo-, used in French weights to express a multiple; mille- (Latin 1,000) to express a fraction. Thus *kilo-gramme* = 1,000 grammes; *mille-gramme*, $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a gramme.

Chill, chilled (1 syl.), chill'-ing, chill'-er (*comp.*), chill'-est (*sup.*), chill'ingly, chill'ness, chill'y, chill'i-ness. (Rule viii.)

Chilli [vinegar]; chillies (*plu.*), *chil'.liz*, pods of Guinea pepper.

Chime, chimed (1 syl.), chīm'-ing. To make bell-music.

Danish *kime*, to chime; *kimen*, chiming.

Chimera, *plu.* chimeras, *kī.mee'.rah*, *kī.mee'.ràz*. A monster.

Chimerical, *kī.mer'ry.kal* (imaginary); chimeric'ally.

Lat. *chimæra*; Gk. *chimaira*, a lion, dragon, and goat united.

Chimney, *plu.* chimneys, not *chimnies*. Chimney-piece.

(The word "chimbley" is a common error with children.)

French *cheminée*; Latin *cāminus*; Gk. *kāmīnōs*, a chimney.

Chimpanzee, *chim'.pan.zee'*. African name for the orang.

Chin (of the face). Chine, the back-bone, a "joint" cut from it.

"Chin," Old Eng. *cin*. "Chine," French *échine*, the spine.

Chinese. *Sing.* a Chinese or a Chinaman, *plu.* Chinese (indefinite), Chinamen (definite), as 1, 2, 3, &c., Chinamen.

Chintz, *plu.* chintzes. Cotton prints with more than two colours.

Hindūstan'ee, *chint*; Persian *chinz*, spotted cotton cloth.

Chip, chipped (1 syl.), chipp'-ing, chipp'-er. (Rule i.)

German *kippen*, as *kippen und wippen*, *kipper und wipper*, applied to money-clipping and money-clippers.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chir- (Greek *cheir*, the hand), *kī'r...* (prefix), hand. (See *Choir-*.)

Chirography, *ki.rōg' rā.fy*. Art of writing.

Chirograph, *kī'rō.graph*. An official written document.

Chirographic, *kī'ro.graf''ik*, adj. **Chirographer**.

Greek *cheir grapho*, to write with the hand, hand-writing.

Chiromancy, *kī'ro.man.sy*. Divining by looking at the hand.

Chiromancer, *kī'ro.man.ser*. One skilled in the above.

Greek *cheir manteia*, hand-divination, &c.

Chiropodist, *ki.rop'.o.dist*. A corn and wart doctor.

Greek *cheir podes*, hand and feet (-ist, an agent).

Chis'el, *chis'eled* (2 syl.), *chis'el-ing*, *chis'el-er*. (Rule iii. -EL.)

French *ciseler*, to chisel (*ciseau*, scissors); Lat. *cæsum* (*cædo*, to cut).

Chivalry, *shiv'al.ry*; **chivalric**, *shiv'al.rik*; **chivalrous**.

French *chevalerie* (3 syl.), from *cheval*, a horse; Lat. *caballus*.

Chlorine, *klo'r.in*. In *Chemistry* -ine denotes a gas.

Chloride, *klo'rid*. In *Chemistry* -ide denotes a base. If

"lime" is the base, the compound is *chloride of lime*.

Chlorate, *klo'râte*. In *Chemistry* -ate denotes a salt, the acid of which ends in -ic. The salt of *chloric acid* with a base.

Greek *chlōros*, pale green. Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas.

Chloroform, *klo'rō.form*. A compound of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. -form in *Chemistry* denotes the "ter-oxide of a hydrocarbon," which resembles "formic acid."

Chlorophyll, *klo'ro.fil*. The green colouring matter of plants.

Greek *chlōros phyllon*, the green of leaves.

Chocolate, *chok'o.let*. (French *chocolat*, Spanish *chocolate*.)

Choice, *choic'-er* (comp.), *choic'-est* (sup.) Worthy to be chosen.

Old Eng. *ceōs[an]*, to choose; *ceōsung*, a choice.

Choir, *quire*. A band of singers; the place where they sing.

Old Eng. *chōr*; Latin *chōrus*; Greek *chōrōs*.

Choke, *choked* (1 syl.), *chōk'-ing*, *chōk'-er*. To block up.

Welsh *cegio*, to choke, (from *ceg*, a mouth).

Choler, *kol'er*, anger. **Collar** (for the neck).

Choleric, *kol'e.rik*. Irritable, passionate.

Greek and Latin *cholēra*. (Greek *cholē rheo*, flow of bile.)

"Collar," Old Eng. *ceolr*, a collar; Latin *collum*, the neck.

Cholera, *kol'e.rah*. A flow of bile, bile-flux. (See above.)

Choose, *past chose*, *past part. chosen*, *chooz*, *chōze*, *chōzen*; *choos'-ing*, *choos'-er*. **Choice**, *choic'-er*, *choic'-est*.

Old Eng. *ceōs[an]*, *past ceōs*, *past part. cōren*.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chop, to cut, to exchange. **Chap**, the jaw-part of the cheek, &c.

Chop, chopped (1 syl.), **chopp'-ing**, **chopp'-er**. (Rule i.)

"Chop" (to cut, &c.), Low Lat. *colpo*, to cut; French *couper*, to cut.

"Chop" (to exchange), Old Eng. *cedp*, a bargain; verb *cedp[an]*.

"Chap" (the jaw), Old Eng. *ceaplas*, the jaws.

"Chap" (to crack with cold), Low Latin *colpo*, to cut.

Choral, *ko'-ral*, adj. of choir (quire). **Coral**, *kor'-ral* (q.v.)

Chord, *kord* (in *Music*). **Cord**, *kord*, rope. **Cawed**, p. of *caw*.

"Chord," Greek *chordé*, the string of a lute, &c.; Latin *chorda*.

"Cord," French *corde*, string; Greek *chordé*; Latin *chorda*.

"Cawed," *kord*, past tense of "caw," an imitation-word; Old Eng. *cor*, a crow; Latin *corvus*; Greek *corax*.

Chorus, *ko'-rus*. **Cho'-ral**, adj. (Latin *chōrus*, Greek *chōrōs*.)

Chough, *chuff*, a jackdaw, a crow. **Cuff**, *kuf*, a blow. "Chough" was originally pronounced *chow*, like "though" *tho'*.

Old Eng. *ceo* = *ch'ow*; Fr. *choucas*; Lat. *corvus* ("caw," the cry).

"Cuff," French *coup*, to blow; Latin *cōlūphus* (Greek *kōlaptō*).

Chrism, *krīzm*, consecrated oil. **Chrisom**, *kris'-om*, a child that dies within a month of its birth.

"Chrism," Greek and Latin *chrisma*, ointment (Gk. *chriō*, to anoint).

"Chrisom," so called from the "chrism cloth," anointed with "chrism," or consecrated oil, and placed over the child.

Christ, *krist*; **Christ-less**, *krist'-less*. Short in the compounds:

Christmas, *krist'-mas*. From Dec. 25 to Jan. 6. (Rule viii.)

Christen, *kris'-n* not *kris'-ten*; **christened**, *kris'-nd*.

Christening, *kris'-n-ing*; **christener**, *kris'-n-er*.

Christendom, *kris'-n.dom*. All Christian countries.

Christian, *kris'-tī.an*; **Christianity**, *kris'-tī.an'-ī.ty*.

Christianize, *kris'-tī.an-ize*; **christianized**, *kris'-tī.an-ized*.

Christianizing, **Christianism**, *kris'-tī.an-izm*. (R. xxxii.)

Greek *Christos*, *christiānōs*, *christianizō*, *christianismos*.

Latin *Christus*, *christianus*, *christianismus*, *christianitas*.

Chromate, *krō'-mate*. In *Chemistry* -ate denotes a salt, from the union of a most highly oxidized acid with a base. Thus chromic acid and potash is the **chromate of potash**.

Chromite, *krō'-mite*. In *Chemistry* -ite denotes a salt, from the union of a less oxidized acid with a base. Thus **chromite of iron** is an oxide of chromium (inferior to chromic acid) in union with iron.

Chromium, *krō'-mī.um*, a metal; also called **chrome** (1 syl.)

Greek *chrōma*, colour. The metal "chrōmium" is so called because it is a powerful colouring substance.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chromatics (*plu.*), *kro.mat'iks*, science of colours.

Chromatic Scale (*Music*), so called from the intermediate notes being printed in colours.

Chromatrobe, *kró.ma.trōpe*. An apparatus for showing a stream of colours. (Greek *trōpaō*, to turn round.)

Greek *chrōma*, colour. All sciences in *-ic* are plural except logic, music, and physic (French words). Gk. *chrōmatikos*; Lat. *chrōmaticus*, chromatic music.

Chronic, *krōn'ik* or *chron'ical*. Continuing a long time.

Chronicle, *krōn'ī.k'l*. History arranged in order of time.

Chronicled, *krōn'ī.k'ld*; **chronicl-ing**, *krōn'ī.k'ling*.

Chronicl-er, *krōn'ī.k'ler*. One who chronicles, an historian.

Greek *chrōnikós*; Latin *chrōnicus* (Greek *chrōnós*, time).

Chronology, *plu.* chronologies, *krō.nōl'.ō.jiz*. Science of dates.

Chronol'oger or **chronol'ogist**. One who arranges dates.

Chronological, *krōn'.ō.lodg'ī.k'āl*, **chronolog'ically**.

Greek *chrōnōlōgia*, *chrōnōlōgōs* (from *chrōnós*, time).

Chronometer, *krō.nōm'.ē.ter*. A watch or time instrument.

Chronom'etry. The art of making chronometers.

Greek *chrōnós metron*, time metre.

Chrysalis, *plu.* chrysalises not chrysales, *krīs'.a.lis*, *krīs'.a.lis.ēz*.

Chrysalid, *plu.* chrysalids, are better and more modern forms; "chrysalid" is also used as an adjective.

Greek *chrysallis*, gen. *chrysallid[os]*, with double l (*chrusos*, gold);

Latin *chrysalis*, gen. *chrysalid[is]*, one l. (See *Aurelia*.)

Chrysanthemum, *krī.săn'.thē.mum* not *chrysanthenum*, *plu.* chrysanthemums not *chrysanthema*. A genus of flowers.

Greek *chrysanthēmōn* (*chrusōs anthēmōn*, gold flower); Latin *chrysanthemum*, the yellow crow-foot, ox-eye, moon-daisy, &c.

Chrysolite, *krīs'.ō.lite*. The topaz of the ancients, now improperly applied to a green crystal.

Latin *chrysōlithus*; Greek *chrusos lithós*, the gold stone.

Chrysoprase, *krīs'.ō.prāz* not *chrysophrase*. A green stone.

Latin *chrysōprāsus*; Greek *chrusōprāsōs* (*chrusō prāson*, gold leek).

"Quod sit coloris porracei; i.e. viridis, aureis intervenientibus guttis Isid." (See also *Plin.* 37, 20.)

Chuckle, *chuk'l*; **chuckled**, *chuk'.ld*; **chuckl-ing**, *chuk'.ling*.

Corruption of the Latin *cāchinno*; Greek *kagchaza*, to laugh.

Church. Old Eng. *circe* = *chir.che*; Scotch *kirk*; Greek *kur[ios]* the Lord, with the suffix *-ch*, "belonging to."

Churl, a surly fellow. **Curl**, *kurl*, a ringlet.

"Churl," Old Eng. *ceorl* = *ch'orl*, a freeman of the lowest rank.

"Curl," Old Eng. *circul*, a circle; Welsh *cwr*, with dim., a little circle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Churn, to make butter. (Old Eng. *cerene*, a churn, verb *cern*[an].)

Chyle, *kile*. A milky fluid separated from food by digestion.

Greek *chalos*; Latin *chylus* (Greek *chêo*, to pour out).

Chyme, *kime*. Digested food before it is converted into chyle.

Greek *chumos*; Latin *chymus* (Greek *chuo*, same as *chêo*, to pour out).

Cicada, *plu.* *cicadæ* (Lat.), *sī.kay'.dah*, *sī.kay'.dee*. Tree-hoppers.

Cicatrix, *plu.* *cicatrices* (Lat.), *sik'.ā.trix*, *sik'.a.trī.sez*. A scar.

Cicatrise, *sik'.a.trize*; cicatrised (3 syl.), *cic'atris-ing.* (R.xxxi.)

In Latin the "a" of these words is long: *cicātrix*, &c.

Cicerone (Ital.), *sis'.e.rō'.ne* or *che'.chēy.ro'.ne*. A guide.

The "orator" or Cicero who shows over a show-place.

Ciceronian, *Sis.e.rō'nī.an*. A manner of writing or speaking in imitation of the style of the great Roman orator.

Cider, *si'.der*. Wine made from apples. (Old Eng. *cider*.)

Latin *stēra*; Greek *stēra*, any fermented drink except grape wine.

Ci-devant, *see d'.vah'n* (French). An ex-[official], former.

Cigar, *sē.gàr'* (Spanish *cigarro*, French *cigare*).

Cigarette, *sig.ā.ret'* (French). Tobacco in a paper envelope

Cilia, *sil'.ā.ah*, hair-like organs. Sillier, more silly.

Latin *cilium*, *plu.* *cilia*, the eye-lash (from *cilleo*, to twinkle).

"Silly," Old Eng. *selig*, German *selig*, innocent. Idiots are termed "innocents;" and Jesus Christ is called "the harmless silly babe." "Silly sheep," i.e., *innocent*.

Cinchona, *sin.ko'.nah*. Peruvian bark. So called from the Countess del Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru.

Cincture, *sink'.tcher*. A girdle. (Latin *cinctura*; *cingo*, to gird.)

Cinder, *sin'.der*. Burnt coal. (Old Eng. *sinder*; Lat. *cīnēres*, ashes.)

Cindery, *sin'.de.ry*, not *cindry*. Full of cinders.

Cineraria, *sin'.e.rair'ri.a*. Rag-wort; some are "ash" coloured.

Cinerary, *sin'.ē.rū.ry*. Applied to sepulchral urns. It ought to be *cin'ery*. (Lat. *cīnēreus*). *Cinerārius* means a tiring-man, or maker of wash-balls.

Cinnamon, *sin'.nā.mōn*. The inner bark of a kind of laurel.

Greek *kinnāmon*; Latin *cinnamum* or *cinnamōmum*.

Cinque- (French); *sink*. Used as a prefix to denote 5.

Cinque-cento. Degraded or 15th century style of art.

Cinque-foil, *sink-foil*. Five-leaved (French *feuille*, a leaf).

Cinque-ports. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich.

Cipher, *si'.fer*, the figure 0; to do sums. Ci'phering, doing sums.

Arab. *sifr*, zero; Low Lat. *ciphra*; French *chiffre*; Italian *cifra*.

Circean, *Sir.sec'an* not *Sir'.sē.an*. Adj. of *Circè* (Lat. *Circæus*).

Circle, *ser'.kəl*; circled, *ser'.k'ld*; circling, *ser'.k'ling*; circlet.

Latin *circūlus* (*circus*, around); Greek *kirkos*; French *cercle*.

Circuit (French) *ser'.kit*. The route of a judge.

Circuitous, *ser.ku'i.tus*, round-about. Circuitous-ly.

Circular, *ser'.ku.lar*, adj. of circle. Circular-ly (Lat. *circulāris*.)

Circulate, *ser'.ku.late*; cir'culāt-ed, cir'culāt-ing, cir'cula"tion, cir'culator not *circulater*, (-ed sounded after *d* or *t*).

Latin *circūlare*, *circulator*; French *circuler*, *circulation*.

Circum- (Latin preposition), "around." Used as a prefix.

Circumambient, *ser.-kūm.am"-bī-ent*; circumambien-ly.

Latin *circum ambio*, to encompass or go all round.

Circum-ambulate, *-am'.bu.late*; -am'bulāted, -am'bulāt-ing, -am'bulāt-or (Rule xxxvii.), -am'bula"tion.

Latin *circum ambulāre*, to walk all round.

Circum-cise, circum-cised (3 syl.), -ci'ser, cir'cum-cis'ion.

Latin *circum cædo* (*cæsum*), to cut all round.

Circumference, *ser.cum'.fē.rence*. The line that bounds a circle.

Latin *circum fero*, to carry all round.

Cir'cumflex, cir'cumflexed (3 syl.) A mark (∞) over a letter.

Latin *circum flecto* (*flectum*), to bend round.

Circum'-fluent, circum'-fluence, circum'-flu-ous, flowing round.

Latin *circum fluens*, *circumfluus*, flowing all round.

Circumfuse, *ser-cum.fuze'*, -fused', -fu'sing, -fu'sion.

Latin *circum fundo*, supine *fusum*, to pour all round.

Circumjacent, *ser'-cum.ja''.sent*. Lying round on all sides.

Latin *circum jacens*, lying all round.

Circum-locu'tion, circumlocutory, *ser'-cum.lok'-ŭ-tō-ry*.

Latin *circum locutio*, a round-about manner of speaking.

Circum-nav'igate, -nav'igāt-ed, -nav'igāt-ing, -nav'i.ga"tion, -nav'igāt-or (R. xxxvii.), circumnavigable, -nav'i.ga.bl.

Latin *circum navigāre*, to sail all round (*navis*, a ship).

Circum-scribe, -scribed', -scrib'-ing, -scrib'-er, -scrip'tion.

Latin *circum scribo*, to write or draw a line all round [a place, beyond which combatants must not pass], hence to limit.

Circum-spect. Cautious. (Lat. *circum spectro*, to look round.)

Circum-spection, -spec'-shun. Caution. (See Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *circum spicio*, supine *spectrum*, to look round.

Circum-stance, -stanced, -stanst; -stantial, -stan'shal.

Circum-stan'tials (*plu.*), incidents; circum-stan'tially.

Circum-stantiate, -stan'.she.ate, -stan'tiāt-ed, -stan'tiāt-ing.

Latin *circumstantia*, *circum stans*, standing all round.

"Circumstances" are the details of time, number, names, incidents, influences, qualities, &c., &c., which contribute to an effect.

- Circum-vallation**, -val.la'.shun. A military trench all round.
 Latin *circum vallāre*, to make a *vallum* (trench) all round.
- Circum-vent**, -vention, -ven'.shun. (See Rule xxxiii.)
 Latin *circumventio*, *circum venio*, supine *ventum*, to come all round, and hence to impede, to out-trick.
- Circum-volve**, -volved, -volv'd; -volv'-ing, circum-volu'tion.
 Latin *circum volvo*, to roll all round, *circumvolūtus*.
- Circus**, plu. *circuses* not *circi*. A circular place for equestrians.
 Latin *circus*, plu. *circi*; Greek *kirkos*, plu. *kirkoi*.
- Cirrus**, plu. *cirri*. Curled filaments [for locomotion]. "Cirrus clouds" curly clouds. **Scirrhus**, *skir'.rus*, a tumour.
Cirrous, adj. of *cirrus*. **Scirrhus**, *skir'.rus*, tumourous.
 "Cirrus," Latin *cirrus*, a lock of hair; Greek *keras*, a crumpled horn.
 "Scirrhus," Latin *scirrhus*, a hard swelling; Greek *skirrhos*.
 ("Cirrhī," so often written in scientific books to denote "curl-clouds" is a mistake. The Greek "kirrhos" means yellow or flesh-coloured.)
- Cis-** (Latin preposition), prefix to adjectives, "on this side."
Cis-Alpine, this side the Alps; i.e., the south or Roman side.
Cis-Padane, this side the "Padus" or Po; i.e., the Rom. side.
- Cistern**, *sis'.tern*. A box for water. (Latin *cisterna*.)
- Citadel**, *sit'.ā.del*. A fortress in or near a city.
 French *citadelle*; Italian *cittadella* (*citta-della*, a little city).
- Cite**, *site*, *sight*; all pronounced alike.
Cite, *cit'-ed*, *cit'-ing*, *cit'-er*, *cit'-able*, *cita'tion*. (Rule xix.)
Sight, *sight-ed*, *sight-ing*. To come in view of.
 "Cite," Latin *citāre*, to quote, to call, to summon.
 "Site" (a building plot), Latin *situs*, a situation.
 "Sight," Old Eng. *gesiht*, vision (*g* of "sight" is interpolated).
- Citizen**, *sit'.iz.čn*. There is no such word as *citizeness*.
Citizenship. State of having the privileges of a citizen.
 -*en*, "one belonging to"; *citi-z-en*, one belonging to a city.
 (As there is no "z" to Latin words, it ought to be "citisen.")
 Latin *civitati* (dative case) contracted to *civil'i*, *c'i'ti*, to a city.
- Citrate**, *sit'.rāt*. In *Chemistry* -*ate* denotes a salt formed from the union of an acid ending in -*ic* and a base: Thus "citrate of magnesia" is citric acid united with magnesia.
- Citric**. In *Chemistry* -*ic* denotes an acid most highly oxidised.
- Citron**, *sit'.ron*. Fruit of the citron tree.
 French *citron*; Latin *citrus* (*citrum*, citron wood).
- City**. A corporate and cathedral town. (O. Eng. *cite*, Lat. *civitas*.)
- Civet**. A substance taken from the civet-cat.
- Civic**, *siv'.ik*. Pertaining to a city. (*Ci-* long in Latin.)
 Latin *civicus*, adj. of *civis*, a citizen; *civitas*, a city.

Civil, *siv'il*, *civ'il-er* (*comp.*), *civ'il-est* (*sup.*); *civil-ly*; *civilise*, *siv'il.ize*; *civ'ilised* (3 syl.), *civilis-ing*, *civiliser*, *siv'il.ize.er*; *civilisation*, *siv'il.i.za''shun* (R. xxxi.); *civility*, *siv'il.i.ty*; *civilian*, *siv'il.yan*.

Latin *civilis*, courteous like a citizen; *civilitas*, civility.

French *civil*, *civilisateur* (civiliser), *civilisation*, *civiliser*, *civilité*.

Clack, clacked, *kläkd*. To chatter. (French *claquer*, to clack.)

Claim, claimed (1 syl.), *claim-ant*, *claim-able* (1st Latin conj.)
Meant originally to demand with noisy clamour.

Old Eng. *hlemm[an]*, to make a noise; Latin *clamāre*, to exclaim.

Clair-voyant (Fr.), one who sees without eyes. Clair-voyance.

Clam, clammed (1 syl.), *clamm-ing*, *clamm-y*, *clammi-ness*.

Old Eng. *clam*, sticky mud, &c.; verb *clæm[an]*, to smear. (R. i.)

Clamour, *klām'er*, outcry. Glamour, *glām'er*, a charm which acts on vision. Claymore, a Highland broad-sword.

"Clamour," (one m), Old Eng. *hlemm[an]*, to make a noise; French *clameur*; Latin *clāmor* (verb *clamāre*, to clamour).

"Glamour," Scotch, same as glimmer.

"Claymore," Gael. *claid mor*, great-sword.

Clamp, clamped (1 syl.), *clamp-ing*. (The *p* not doubled. R. ii.)
Old Eng. *clam*, a bandage. To "clamp" is to fasten with clamps.

Clan, *clann'-ish*, *clann'-ishly*, *clann'-ishness*. (R. i.)

Clan-ship, *clans-man* not *clanmān*. One of the same clan.

Gaelic *klann*, children; Latin *cliens*, a client, a tenant, &c.

Clandestine, *klän.des'tīn*, *clandestine-ly*. In an underhand way.

Latin *clandestinus*, secret, private, &c. (*clam*, secretly).

Clang, clanged (1 syl.), *clangor*, *klang'ger* not *klang'er*.

"Clangor" not *clangour*, it is not through the French, but direct from the Latin *clangor*, verb *clango*, to cry like a trumpet, &c.

Clap, clapped (1 syl.), *clapp'-ing*, *clapp'-er*. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *clapp[an]*, to clap, to strike the hands together.

Claret (French), *klär'ret*. A red wine, the colour of the wine.

Latin *vinum clarētum*, clarified wine.

Clarify, *klar'ri.fy*; *clar'ifies* (3 syl.), *clar'ified* (3 syl.), *clar'ify-ing*, *clar'ifica'tion*. To make free from impurities.

French *clarifier*; Latin *clārificio* (*clarus facio*, to make clear).

Clarion, a trumpet. Clarinet, *klar'ri.net*, not *clarionet*.

("Clarionet" means a small clarion, which it is not.)

"Clarion," Ital. *clarino*; Low Lat. *clarigarius*, a herald.

"Clarinet," Spanish *clarinete*; French *clarinette*.

Class, classed (1 syl.), *class-ing*, to arrange in a class.

Classic or classical (adj.), *class'ical-ly*, *class'ical-ness*.

Classics, the best authors. (Latin *classicus*, highest of the six divisions of Roman citizens made by Servius; hence *classici auctōres*, the highest class of authors.)

Classify, **classifies** (3 syl.), **classified** (3 syl.), **class'ifi-er**, **class'ify-ing**, **class'ifica'tion** (Lat. *classis-ficio* [*facio*]).

Latin *classis*, one of the six divisions of Roman citizens.

Clat'ter, clattered, **klăt'ierd**; **clăt'ter-er**, **clăt'ter-ing**, **clăt'ter-ingly**. (The *r* not doubled. Rule ii.)

Old Eng. *clatrunġ*, a clatter, a drum; Welsh *clewtian*, to clatter.

Clay, **plu. clays**, **clay-ey** (not *clay-y*), **clay-ish**.

(There are three words which take the postfix *-ey* instead of *-y*,—viz., *clay-ey*, *sky-ey*, and *whey-ey*.)

Old Eng. *clæg*, clay; Danish *kleg*, loam, clay.

Claymore, a Highlander's broad-sword; **Glamour**, **glam'er**; **Clamour**, **clam'er**. (See *Clamour*.)

"Claymore," Gaelic *claid-mor*, great sword; Welsh *cledd-mor*.

-cle (suffix), diminutive, as *parti-cle*, a little piece; also written *-cule*, as *animal-cule*, a little animal; *-ule*, as *glob-ule*, a little globe or ball; *-el*, as *satch-el*, a little sack; *-cle* or *-kle*, as *sic-kle* [*sik'kl'*], a little scythe. (Latin *-cul[us]*).

Clean, **kleen**; **cleaned** (1 syl.), **clean'er**, one who cleans; **clean'-ness**; **clean-ly**, in a clean manner; **clean-er**, **clean-est**, **clean-ly** (adj.), **klén'-ly**; **cleanli-ness**, **klén'-li-ness**.

Old Eng. *clæn*, verb *clæn[an]*, *clénlice* and *clénlice*, cleanly.

Cleanse, **klénz**; **cleansed**, **klénzd**; **cleans-ing**, **klen'zing**; **cleans-er**, **klén'-zer**. To purify, to make clean. (R. xix.)

Old Eng. *clén[sian]*, past *clénsede*, past part. *clénseð*.

Clear, **clear-er** (comp.), **clear-est** (sup.), **cleared** (1 syl.), **clearer** (n).

Welsh *clær*; French, *clair*; Latin *clarus*; verb *clāro*, to clear.

Cleat not *clate*. A piece of iron for the heels of shoes and boots.

Old English *cleot* or *clūt*, a clout; Welsh *clwt*, a patch.

Cleave (to stick), **past cleaved** (1 syl.) [*clavē*], **past part. cleaved**, **cleav-ing**. "Clave" occurs in the Bible (Acts xvii. 34).

Old English *clif[an]*, past *cluf*, past part. *clisen*, to adhere.

Cleave (to split), **past cleaved** (1 syl.), or **cleft** (obsolete forms "clave" and "clove"), **past part. cleaved** or **cleft** (obs. "cloven"). "Clave" (split) occurs often in the Bible (See Gen. xxii. 3). "Cloven" is used as an adj.: as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues."

Cleaver, one who cleaves, a butcher's chopper. **Clev'er** (q.v.)

Cleav-age, **klee'vāge** not *cleaver-age*. The act of splitting, cleavable structure. **Cleav'-able**. (Rule xix.)

Old English *clif[an]*, past *clēf*, past part. *clōfen*, to split.

(The two verbs were originally quite distinct in all their parts, and it is to be regretted that the distinctions are not preserved.)

Clef, **plu. clefs** (of *Music*). **Cliff**, a precipice. **Cleft**, a crack.

(Monosyllables ending in "f" preceded by one vowel, double the *f*. The exceptions are "if," "of," and "clef." R. v.)

"Clef," French; Latin *clavis*, a key. "Cliff," Old English *clif*.

Cleft. A crack. (Old Eng. *cleofa*, verb *cláf*[an], to cleave.)

Clem'atis, *plu.* *clem'atises* not *klēmāy'ītis*. "Traveller's Joy," "Virgin's Bower," "Old Man's Beard," "White Vine."
(The "e" is long in the Latin and Greek words.)

Latin *clēmātis*; Greek *klēmātis* (from *klēma*, a vine twig).

"Traveller's Joy," because it decks the hedges in autumn.

"Virgin's Bower," because it climbs and overhangs, bower-like.

"Old Man's Beard," because it looks like grey hair.

"White Vine," because it is a "vine" and bears a whitish flower.

Clemency, *plu.* *clemencies*, *klēm'en.siz*. Gentleness, mercy,
-cy, suffix to abstract nouns. (Lat. *clementia*, *clemens*, mild.)

Clench, clinch. "Clench" (to grasp), as "he clenched my hand"; (to settle), as to "clench an argument." **Clencher**, a settler, a finishing stroke, as "that was a clencher."
"Clinch," to turn a nail, to rivet. We use both words.

Dutch *klinken*, to rivet; Danish *klinke*, to clinch.

Clestory, *kler'ris.tōry*. Corruption of the French *cléristère*, and generally called *clear-storey*.

Clergy (no *plu.*). A noun of multitude. (French *clergé*.)

Cler'gy-man, *plu.* *clergy-men*. One of the clergy. (R. xi.)

Clerical, *klēr'ri.kal*. Pertaining to the clergy.

Old Eng. *cleric* or *clerc*, a priest; Latin *clērus*, *clēricus*; Greek *klērōs*, a lot or heritage. The "church" is *God's heritage* (1 Peter v. 3), and the priestly tribe was "God's lot."

Clerk, klurk, a clergyman; *klark*, a church servant, &c.

Old Eng. *clerc*, a priest; Latin *clērus*; Greek *klērōs*.

Clever, *klēv'er*, *clever'er* (*comp.*), *clever'est* (*super.*) See **Cleaver**.

Old Eng. *glēdw*, talented, changed to *glē.wā*, corrupted to *clever*.

Clew. A hint. (Old Eng. *cleowen*, *cliewe*, *clīwe* or *clōwē*.)

Latin *globus*, a ball of thread, by which strangers were guided through labyrinths. Incorrectly spelt *clue*.

Cliff, clef, cleft, clift.

Cliff. A hill by the sea.

Clef (of *Music*), *q.v.* **Cleft or Clift**, a fissure, a crack.

In the Bible "cliff," "clift," and "cleft," a fissure, are used indifferently. "I will put thee into a clift of a rock" (Exod. xxxiii. 22); "To dwell in the cliffs of the valleys" (Job xxx. 6); "Thou art in the clefts of the rock" (Cant. ii. 14).

* * The distinction should be preserved thus :

Cliff, cliffs (of the sea) ; *clef, clefs* (of *Music*).

Clift, clifts (fissure) ; *cleft* (cut), as "cleft wood."

"Cliff," Old Eng. *clif*, a rock, a cliff of the sea. "Clef," Fr., *q.v.*

"Clift" or "Cleft" (a fissure), Old Eng. *cleofa*, a cleft, *cluyfth*, splits.

Climate, *klí'măt*; **climatic**, *klí'măt'ík* (adj.) (*i* short in Lat.)

French *climat*; Latin *clīma*, *clīmālis*; Greek *klima*, a heavenly zone. Ancient geographers divided the globe into 60 parts called "climates," 30 north and 30 south of the Equator.

Cli'max, *plu. cli'maxes*; **Climac'teric**, a crisis; **Climac'terical**.

Latin *clīmax*, *climac'tericus*; Greek *klimax*, a ladder.

Climb, *past* climbed [clomb], *past part.* climbed, **climb-ing**, **climb-er**, *kline*, *klimed* (1 syl.), *klime'-ing*, *klime'.er* (*klōme*). ("Clomb" and "clamb" [past] are still used in poetry.)

Old Eng. *climb[an]*, *past* clamb (*plu. clumb[on]*), *past part.* clomben.

Clime. A region or tract having its characteristic climate.

Latin *clīma*; Greek *klima*. (See **Climate**.)

Clinch, to fix, as to "clinch a nail." **Clench**, to grasp (*q.v.*)

Dutch *klinken*; Danish *klinke*, to rivet.

Cling, *past* clung [clang], *past part.* clung; **cling'-ing**, **cling-er** not *cling'-ing*, *clin-ger*, to adhere firmly.

"Finger" (*fin'ger*), "Clinger" (*kling'er*). The root of "finger" is *fin* or *fōn*, to seize, and therefore the division of the word is *fin'ger*. The root of "clinger" is *cling*, and hence the division of the word is *cling'er*.

Old Eng. *cling[an]*, *past* clang, *past part.* clongen, to cling.

Clip, *clipped* (1 syl.) or *clipt*, **clipp-ing**, **clipp-er**. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *clipp[an]*, *past* clypte, *past part.* clypt, to clip or clasp.

Clique (French), *cleek*; **cliquey**, *cleek-y*; **cliqu-ish**, *cleek-ish*.

A clique is an exclusive "set" of similar rank or tastes.

Cloak. An outer garment. (O. E. *cláth*, a covering, and *-ock* dim.)

Clock, a time-piece. (Old Eng. *clucgge*; Low Lat. *clocca* or *cloca*.)

Clod, **clodd-ish** (Rule i.) **Clodhopper**, a rustic, a peasant.

Old English *clūd*, a clod, a stone; Danish *klods*, blocks, clods.

Clog, **clogged** (1 syl.), **clogg'-ing**, **clogg'-y**, **clogg'i-ness**. (R. i., xi.)

Old Eng. *clot*, a log; Welsh *cloigen*, anything tied to another.

Clois'ter (of a cathedral), **clois'tered** (2 syl.), **clois'tering**.

Old Eng. *clustro*, a cloister; *clustor*, an enclosure; Latin *claustrum*.

Close, **kloce** (noun), **klōze** (verb), to shut, a place shut in.

Closed, *klōzd*; **clos-ing**, *klōze'-ing*; **clos-er**, *kloze'-er*; **close-ly**, *kloce'-ly*; **close-ness**, *klōce'-ness*; **close handed**, **clos-er**, *kloce'-er* (*comp.*), **clos-est**, *kloce'-est* (*sup.*) R. xix.

Old Eng. *clusa*, close, a prison; Latin *claustrum* (verb *claudo*, to shut).

Closet, *kloz'.et*. A little enclosure. (*Close* and *-et* diminutive.)

Clot, **clott-ed**, **clott-ing**, **clott-y**. A lump, to coagulate. (R. i.)

Cloth, *klōth* (noun); **clothe**, *klōthe* (verb); **clothes**, *klōthz*.

Cloth, *plu. cloths*, *klōth*, *klōthz*. Any woven fabric.

Clothes, *klōthz*, garments. **Clothe**, to dress in garments.

Clothes-brush, *clōze-brush*; clothes-basket, *clōze-bas.ket*.

Clothe, *past* and *p.p.* clothed (1 syl.) or clad, *clōth-ing*.

Clothier, *klōthe'-yer*. A dealer in clothes, an outfitter.

Old Eng. *clāth*, cloth; *clāth*, a garment: *clāth[ian]*, to clothe.

Cloud, cloud'y, cloud'i-er (*comp.*), cloud'i-est (*super.*), cloud'i-ly, cloud'i-ness. The vapours of the air amassed (Rule xi.)

Welsh *cluder*, a heap or pile; Old Eng. *clūd*, a heap, a hill.

Clove. A spice, a division of a root of garlic, &c. In *Bot.*, a bulb.

"Clove" (a spice), French *clou*, a nail; Latin *clavus*.

"Clove" (of garlic), Old Eng. *clufe* (from *cluf[an]*), to cleave.

Cloven. Divided, as "cloven foot," "cloven tongues of fire."

Old Eng. *clýfer-fôte*, cloven-footed, *clofen*, *p.p.* of *clúfan*, to cleave.

Cloy, cloyed (1 syl.), cloy-ing, cloy-less. To fill to loathing (R.xiii.)

Danish *kløge*, to retch, to feel sick.

Club, clubbed (1 syl.), clubb-ing, clubb-ist. (Rule i.)

"Club" (a cudgel), Welsh *clob* a knob, *clopa* a club stick.

"Club" (a society), Germ. *gelubde*, a body of men united by a sacred vow.

Clue. Shakespeare uses this word: (*All's Well*, &c., i. 2), but clew is better. (See *Clew*.)

Clum'sy, clum'si-er (*comp.*), clum'si-est (*super.*), clum'si-ness, clum'si-ly. Awkward, not natty. (Rule xi.)

Old Eng. *clom*, a bond; *clom-sy*, as if one's hands were tied.

Clyster. An injection for medical purposes.

Latin *clyster*; Greek *klustér*, a syringe (*kluzo*, to wash).

Co-. The Latin prefix *con*, with the *n* dropped. It stands before a vowel or *h*, as coalesce, cohabit. Before "o" it is separated by a hyphen, as co-operate. With a hyphen it is used before any letter: as co-mates, co-partner. In *Mathematics* it means the complement, as co-sine, co-tangent, &c. (See *Con-*.)

Co. Contraction of Company: as "Smith and Co."

Coach, *kōch*. A close carriage with front and back seats.

French *coche*; Latin *carrūc[a]*, a calash.

Coadjutor, *fem.* coadjutrix, *ko'.ad.jū'.tor*, &c., a helper.

Latin *co* [*con*] *adjutor* (*juvo*, to help), a fellow-helper.

Coagulate, *ko.ag'.u.late* (to clot), coag'ulāt-ed, coag'ulāt-ing, coag'ulāt-or, coag'ulāt-ive (Rule xix.), co-ag'ula'tion, coag'ulant, coag'ulum, coag'ulable, coag'ulabil'ity.

Latin *co-āgulāre*, to curd; *coāgūlātio*, *coāgūlatus*, *coāgūlum*.

Coal, *kōle*. A black mineral used for fuel.

Collier, *kōl'.yer*. A ship for conveying coals, a coal labourer.

Collier-y, *plu.* collieries, *kōl'.ye.riz*. A coal-pit, coal-works.

Old Eng. *cōl* or *cōll*. The *a* of "coal" is to compensate for the accent.

Coalesce, *ko'.ă-less'* (to assimilate), **coalesced**, *ko'.a-les't'*; **coalescing**, *ko'.a-les''sing*; **coalescent**, *ko'.a-les''sent*; **co'ales'-cence**; **coalition**, *ko'.a-lish'on*; **coalition-ist**.

Lat. *co* [con] *alesco*, to grow closer and closer together (*alo*, to cherish).

Coarse, *korse* not *co.orse* (gross). **Corse** (a corpse). **Course** (*q.v.*)

Coars-er (*comp.*), **coars-est** (*super.*), **coarse-ly**, **coarse-ness**.

Old Eng. *gorst* (rough), as in *goose-berry*, *cos-lettnee*; *ursinion*, or *cursinion*, a coarse onion (corrupted to Latin *allium ursinum*).

"Corse," a poetical form of *Corpse*. "Course" (a process, a chase). French *course*; Latin *cursus*, a course.

Coast, *kōst*, land lying next the sea. **Coastwise** not *coastways*.

French *coste* now *côte*; Low Lat. *costēra*, Lat. *costa*, a rib or side.

Coat, *kōte*, **coat-ed**, **coat-ing**; **coatee**, *kō.tee*, a half-coat.

French *cotte*; Germ. *kutte*; Ital. *cotta*. (Our word is ill-spelt.)

Coat-of-arms, *plu.* **coats-of-arms**, not *court-of-arms*.

Coat-of-mail, *plu.* **coats-of-mail**, not *coat-of-male*.

Coax, *kōæ*; **coaxed**, *kōæd*; **coax-ing**, **coaxing-ly**, **coax-er**.

Welsh *cocr*, to coax; *cocru*, to fondle; French *cocasse*, funny.

Cobble, *kob'.b'l* (to botch); **cobbled**, *kob'.b'ld*; **cobbler**, *kob'.ler*; **cobbling**, *kob'.ling*; **cobbling-ly** (double *b*, root *cob*, R. i.)

Welsh *cōb*, a thump; *cōbio*, to thump; *cōblyn*, a thumper.

Cobra da Capello, *plu.* **Cobras** or **Cobra** da Capellos. Hooded snake.

Portuguese, "the hooded snake;" *capello*, a hood.

Cob'web; **cobwebbed**, *kob'.webd*; **cob'webb-ing**, **cob'webby**.

(The double "b" would be contrary to Rule iii., but the word was originally joined with a hyphen.)

Cob or *cop*, a spider; as Old Eng. *atter-cop* the poison-spider; Dutch *spinne-kop*; Chaldee *kopi*, a cobweb.

Coca, *kō'-kah* (a narcotic). **Cocoa**, *kō'.kō* (a nut), or substance prepared from the **Cacao** (*kă.kay'.o*) plant.

"Coca," the dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, of Peru.

"Cocoa," the fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao* (West Indies).

Cochineal, *kōck'.i.neel* not *kok'.i.neel*. Crimson dye-stuff.

Spanish *cochinilla*, the wood louse; French *cochenille*, cochineal.

Cochlea, *kōk'.lē.ah* (part of the ear); **Cochlear**, *kōk'.lē.ar* (In Bot.)

Cochleary, *kōk'.lē.ă.ry*. Spiral, like a shell.

Cochleate, *kōk'.lē.ate*; **cochleat-ed**, *kōk'.lē.ate'.ed*. (R. xix.)

Latin *cochlēa*; Greek *kochlās*, a snail's shell.

Cock, *fem.* hen; **cock'erel**, *fem.* pullet. Barn-door fowls.

Cock and hen are also gender-words: as

Cock-bird, *fem.* hen-bird; **cock-sparrow**, hen-sparrow; **cock-pheasant**, hen-pheasant; **moor-cock**, **moor-hen**;

peacock, pea-hen; turkey-cock, *fem.* turkey; cock-lobster, hen-lobster. Woodcock is both *mas.* and *fem.*

Old Eng. *coc* or *cacc*, and *hen* or *henn*; French *cog*, *poule*. ("Pullet," like "beef," "mutton," "veal," &c., shows that the Norman lords retained their names for the "meats," while the Saxon serfs retained their's for the living animals which they tended.)

Cockade (2 syl.) A livery worn on the hat. (French *cocarde*.)

Cockatrice, *kŏk'.ă.tris* (French *cocatrix*).

Cockchafer, *kŏk'.chafe.er*. The May-bug. (Old Eng. *ceasfor*.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*. The corn-rŏse. (Old Eng. *coccel*, the darnel.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*. Shell-fish. (Latin *cochlĕa*, Greek *kochlŏs*.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*; cockled, *kŏk'.eld*; cockling. To pucker.

French *re-coquiller*, to curl up, dog's-ear, or cockle.

Cockroach, *kŏk'.rŏtch*. A black beetle. (Old Eng. *hreoce*.)

Cockscomb (a plant). Coxcomb, a fop. Both *kŏx'.kome*.

The licensed jesters were called *coxcombs*, because they wore a "cock's comb" in their caps. Spelling incorrect.

Coddle, *kod'.d'l*. To parboil, to pamper; one pampered.

Coddled, *kod'.d'ld*; coddling, *kod'.ling*; coddler, *kod'.d'ler*.

Codling. A young cod.

Old English *-ling*, "offspring of," "young of."

Codlin. An apple fit for coddling or cooking (-in not -ing).

Latin *coctil[is]*, fit for roasting or baking. Old Eng. *cod-appel*, the cooking apple. "Cod" (the fish), is a corruption of *Gadus*. Lat. the codfish: "hadd[ock]" is another form of the same word.

Code (of laws), codex, *kŏ'.dex* (Latin). An ancient manuscript.

Codicil, *kŏd'.ă.cil*, a supplement to a will (Lat. *cŏdicillus*, a little book); codicillary, *kŏd'.i.cil''.lă.ry* (adj. of codicil).

Codify, *kŏ'.dĭ.fy*; codifies, *kŏ'.dĭ.fĭze*; codified, *kŏ'.dĭ.fĭde*; co'difi-er; codify-ing; codifi-cation, *kŏ'.dĭ.fĭ.ka''.shun*; codist, *kŏ'.dist*, one who reduces laws to a "code." R. xi.

Latin *cŏdex*, a volume (from *caudex*, the stock of a tree), books being at one time made of boards (from *cædo*, to fell).

Coehorn, *kŏ'horn*. A military projectile. (See Cohorn.)

Coequal, *kŏ'.qual*, coequal-ly; coequality, *kŏ'.e.QUAL''.i.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *æqualis*, [all] alike equal.

Coerce, *ko.erse'*; coerced, *ko.ersi'*; coerc-ing, *ko.er'.sĭng*; coerc-er, *ko.er'.ser*; coerc-ion, *ko.er'.shun*; coerc-ive, *ko.er'.sĭv*; coercive-ly; coerc-ible, *ko.er'.sĭ.b'l*. R. xix.

Latin *coerco*, *co* [con] *arceo*, to drive or press together. The word "compel" (*com-pello*) means the same thing.

Coessential, *kŏ'.es.sen''.shal*, same in essence; coessential-ly; coessentiality, *kŏ'.es.sen'-shi.al''.i.ty*, coessential state.

Latin *co* [con] *essentiālis*, partaking of the same essence.

Coeternal, *ko'.e.ter'nal*, coeternal-ly; coeternity, *ko'.e.ter''.ni.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *æternus*, *co* [con] *æternitas*, equally eternal, &c.

Coeval, *ko.e'val*, coeval-ly. (Latin *co* [con] *ævum*, equal ages.)

Coexecutor, *fem. coexecutrix*, *ko'.ex.ek''.ũ.tor*, *ko'.ex.ek''.ũ.trix*.

Latin *co* [con] *executor*, &c., joint executor with [another].

Coexist, *ko.ex.ist'*; coexist'-ed, coexist'-ing, coexist'-ent, coexist'-ence not *coexist-ant*, *coexist-ance*.

Latin *co* [con] *existere*, to exist at the same time (followed by *with*.)

Coextend, *ko'.ex.tend''* (to extend equally); coextend'-ed, coextend'-ing, coextent, *ko'.ex.tent'*; coextension, *ko'.ex.ten''.shun* (Rule xxxiii.), coextensive, *ko'.ex.ten''.siv*; coextensive-ly, coextensive-ness.

Latin *co* [con] *extendo*, supine *-tensum*, *co-extensivus*, *co-extensio*.

Coffee, *kof'fe*. The berry of the *Coff'ea arab'ica*, from Caffa or Kaffa, a province of Abyssinia.

French *café*; Spanish *café*; Italian *caffè*; Danish *kaffe*.

Coffer, *kof'fer* (a chest), coffer-ing; coffered, *kof'ferd*.

Coffin, *kof'fin*; coffin-ing, confined, *kof'finnd*.

(The double "f" is French, our chief source of error.)

Old Eng. *cofa*, a box; Low Lat. *cofera* or *cofra*; Ital. *cofano*; Latin *cōphīnus*; Greek *kōphínōs*, a basket.

Cog- (prefix). The Latin *con-* before the derivations of *nascor*, *nosco*, and *nomen*: as *cognate*, *cognition*, *cognomen*.

Cog (of a wheel), to trick; cogged (1 syl.), cogging. **Cog**, a boat.

"Cog" (of a wheel), Welsh *cocos*, cogs of a wheel.

"Cog" (to trick), Welsh *coegio*, to trick; *coeg*, a trickster.

"Cog," Low Latin, *coggo*, a sort of small boat.

Cogent, *ko'.jent*, cogent-ly; cogen-cy. Urgent, urgently, urgency.

Latin *cogens*, *cogentis*, *co* [con] *ago*, to urge together.

Cogitate, *kof'.i.tate* (to think), cog'itāt-ed, cog'itāt-ing, cog'itāt-ive (Rule xix.), cogitative-ly, cog'ita'tion, cogitable.

Latin *cōgitāre*, supine *-tātum* (to think); *cogitatio*, *cogitābilis*.

Cognac, *kōn'.yāk*, not *cogniac*. The best French brandy.

So called from *Cognac*, in Charente. (French *cognac*.)

Cognate, related on the mother's side; Agnate, on the father's.

Cogna'tion, relationship on the mother's side.

Agna'tion, relationship on the father's side.

An uncle on the *father's* side is an agnate, because he bears the same surname; an uncle on the *mother's* side is a cognate only, he is related by birth, but does not bear the same surname, or belong to the same "gens."

Cognisable, *kōg'.nī.ză.b'l* (R. xxiii.); cognisant, *kōg'.nī.zant*; cognisance, *kōg'.nī.zance*; cognisee, *kōg'.nī.zee*.

Latin *cog* [con] *noscere*, to know for the first time.

"To recognise," is to know not for the first time, to recall.

(These words ought not to be spelt with a "z." Rule xxxi.)

Cognoscente, *plu. cognoscenti*, *kog'.nös.sen.te*, *kog'.nös-sen''.ti*.
One learned in art. (Italian, from the Latin *cognoscere*.)

Cognomen, *plu. cognomens*, *kög.nö'.men* not *kog'.nö.men*.

Latin *cog* [con] *nomen*, a name with [your personal name].

Cohabit, *ko.hab'.it*. To live together not in a married state.

Cohab'it-ed, *cohab'it-ing*; **cohabitation**, *ko.hab'.ita''.shun*.

("ed," after "d" or "t" makes a separate syllable.)

Latin *co* [con] *habito*, to dwell together; *co-habitatio*.

Coheir, *fem. coheiress*, *ko.air*, *ko.air'.ess*. **Cohere**, *ko.hear'* (q.v.)

"Coheir" (joint heir), Latin *co* [con] *hæres*, heir with [others].

(Only five words have the initial "h" mule: they are *heir*, *hour*, *honest*, *honour*, and *humour*.)

Cohere, *ko.heer'* (to stick together), *cohered'* (2 syl.), *cohēr'-ing*;
cohēr'-ence; *cohēr'ency*; *cohēr'ent*, *cohēr'ent-ly*. (R.xix.)

Cohesion, *ko.he'.zhun*; **cohesive**, *ko.he'.siv*, *cohe'sive-ly*, *cohe'sive-ness*; *cohe'sible*; **cohesibility**, *ko.he'.si.bil''.ity*.

Latin *co* [con] *hære*, sup. *cohæsum*, to stick together; *co-hærentia*.

Cohorn, *ko.horn*. This is the French spelling, and is better than *coehorn*. A mortar invented by *Baron de Cohorn* (Coe-horn) of Holland, called the Dutch *Vauban* (1641-1704).

Cohort, *ko'-hort* not *ko'.ort*. A body of soldiers. (Lat. *cohors*.)

Coif, *koyf* (Fr. *coiffe*). **Coiffure**, *koyf'fure* (Fr.), a headdress.

Coil, *koyl*; *coiled*, *koyld*. To gather a rope together in rings.

French *cueillir*, to coil; Latin *colligere*, to collect.

Coin, *koyn*; **coined**, *koynd*; *coin-er*, *coin-ing*, *coin-age*.

French *coin*, a wedge; Latin *cunæus*, a die for stamping money.

Coincide, *kō.in.side''* (to agree), *coincid''-ed*, *coincid''-ing*;

coincidence, *kō.in'.sī.dense* not *ko.in.si'.dense*; **coinc-**

ident, *kō.in'.sī.dent*; *coincident-ly* (simultaneously).

Latin *co* [con] *incidere*, to fadge in together (*cadere*, to fall).

Coke. Coal deprived of its volatile matters by heat.

Old English *colc*, refuse, the core of an apple, &c.

Col- (Latin prefix). *Con* before "l" is so written. (See **Con-**)

Colander, *kul'an.der*. A strainer. (Latin *cōlans*, straining.)

"*Cōlātor[ium]*," not "*colander[ium]*," is the Latin word.

Colchicum, *kōl'.chī.kum*. Meadow-saffron, Naked lady.

From *Colchis*, on the Euxine sea, where it flourishes.

"Naked Lady," because the flowers are without leaves.

Cold, *cold-er* (*comp.*), *cold-est* (*superl.*); *cold-ish*, rather cold.

Old Eng. *cald* or *ceald*, cold. (*-ish* added to adj. is diminutive.)

Coleopter, *plu. coleoptera*, *kōl'.ě.op''.ter*, *kōl'.ě.op''.te.răh*, also

Coleopteran, *kol'.e.op''.te.ran*, beetles, &c. **Coleop'terous** (adj.)

Gk. *kōlēōs pterōn*, sheath-wing. Insects with sheaths to their wings.

Col'ic not **Cholic**, a bowel attack. **Choleric**, *kol'.erik*, passionate.

Latin *cōlicus*, the colic (from Greek *kōlōn*, the intestine).

"Choleric," Latin *cholēricus* (from Greek *chōlē*, bile).

Coliseum; *kōl.i.see'.um*. The largest amphitheatre in Rome.

The same spelling is kept in "*Rue de Colisée*," Paris.

Colosseum is the more usual spelling in English.

The Rom. "Coliseum" was so called from the "Colossus" or gigantic statue of Nero which stood near it, as well as from its great size.

Collapse, *kōl.laps'*, not *ko.laps'*; **collapsed**, *kōl.lapst'*; **collaps'-ing**.

Latin *col* [con] *lābor*, *lapsus*, to sink, or tumble all together.

Collar (for the neck). **Choler**, *kōl'.er*, anger.

"Collar," Old Eng. *ceolr*, from *ceole*, the throat; Lat. *collum*, the neck.

"Choler," Latin *cholēra*; Greek *chōlē*, bile, anger.

Collate, *kōl.late'* not *ko.late'*; **collāt-ed**, **collāt-ing**. (Rule xix.)

Collation, *kōl.la'.shun* not "Co-lation" (a very common error); **collāt'-or** (R. xxxvii.); **Collat'-able** (an error in spelling); the Latin *collātāre* means "to make wide."

Collat-ible is the proper derivative of *conferre*, *collatum*.

Latin *con-ferro*, supine *col-lātum*, to bring together, to compare.

Collateral, *kōl.lāt'.e.ral* not *ko.lāt'.e.ral*; **collat'eral-ly**.

Latin *col* [con] *lateralis*, indirect (*col lātus*, *lātēris*, the side), running on the side, proceeding from one side.

Colleague, *kōl'.leeg* (noun), *kol.leeg'* (verb); **colleagued**, *kol-leegd'*; **colleagu-ing**, *kol.leeg'.ing*. To league together.

French *colleque*; Latin *collēga* (from *con lego*, to gather together).

Collect, *kōl'.lect* (noun), *kōl'.lect'* (verb), **collect'-ed**, **collect'-ing**,

Collect'-ive, **collect'-ive-ly**, **collect'-ive-ness**; **collect-ible**,

Collection, *kōl'.lec'.shūn* not *ko.lec'.shōn* (Rule xxxiii.)

Lat. *col* [con] *legere*, *-lectum*, to gather together; *collectio*, *collectivus*.

Col'lege not **colledge**; **collegian**, *kōl'.lee'.ji'an*; **collegiate**, *kōl'.lee'.ji'ate*. A society, a superior school institution.

Latin *collegium* (from *col* [con] *lego*, to gather together).

Colley or **collie**, a cur. **Cooley** or **colie**, a porter (East Indies).

Collier, *kōl'.yer*; **collier-y**, *kōl'yě.ry*. (See **Coal**.)

Collision, *kōl.lizh'.an* not *ko.lizh'.an*. A striking together.

Latin *collisio* (from *collido*, *col* [con] *lædo*, to hurt mutually by "striking together"; so *elisio* (*e lædo*), to strike out).

Collocate, *kōl'.lō.kate*; **col'locāt-ed**, **col'locāt-ing**; **collocation**, *kol'.lō.kay'.shun*. A setting side by side. (Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *collocatio* from *col* [con] *locare*, to place together.

Collodion, *kōl.lō.dī.on* not *ko.lō'.dī.on* nor *ko.lō'.dī.um*. A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in photography, &c.

Greek *kolla eidos*, glue-like. It was first used in surgery, because in drying it left a gluey film over wounds. (An ill-formed word.)

Colloquial, *kōl.lō'.quā.al* not *kō.lō'.quā.al*; collo'quial-ly;

Collo'quial-ism, form of expression in common use.

Colloquy, *plu. colloquies*, *kōl.lō.kwē*, *kōl.lō.kwēz*.

Colloquist, *kōl.lō.kwist*. A speaker in a dialogue.

Lat. *col* [con] *loquor*, to speak together; French *colloque*, conference.

Collude, to conspire in a fraud; **collusion**, *kol.lu'.zhun* (R. xxxiii.)

Collusive, *kol.lu'.siv*, collu'sive-ly, collu'sive-ness;

Collusory, *kol.lu'.zō.ry*. Of the nature of a fraud.

Latin *col* [con] *lūdo*, supine *lūsum*; *collūdo*, to play into each other's hands, with the view of deceiving a third party.

Colocynth, *kōl'.ō.sīnth* (only one l). The bitter-apple.

Latin *cōlōcynthis*; Greek *kōlōkunthis*, bitter-gourd.

Colon, *kō.lōn*. The largest intestine. A stop made thus (:).

Latin *colon*; Greek *kōlōn*, a limb or member of anything.

Colonel, *ker'.nel*; colonel-cy, *ker'.nel.sy* (-cy denotes "rank"); colonel-ship, *ker'.nel.ship* (-ship denotes "tenure of office.") In "Hudibras" we have "colonelling" (4 syl.) (*Our pronunciation is a vulgar contraction, "Co'n-el."*)

French *colonel* (from *colonne*, a column), a commander of a column or regiment of soldiers; till the reign of François I. called *capitaine-colonel*. Low Latin *colonellus*.

Colonnade, *kōl'.ōn.nade*. A covered walk with columns.

French *colonnade* (from *colonne*, a column). Latin *columnātus*.

Colony, *plu. colonies*, *kōl'.ō.niz*; col'onist; col'onise, col'onis-ed, col'onis-ing, col'onis-er (R. xix.), col'onisa'tion (R. xxxi.)

Colonial, *kol.lō.ni.al* (not *collo'ni.al*), belonging to a colony.

Latin *colōnia*, a colony. (In Latin the -lō- is long.)

Colophon, *plu. colophons*, *kōl'.ō.fon*. The printer's impress at the end of a book. (Greek *kolophōn*, a finishing-stroke.)

Cōlōphon, a city of *Iōnia*, the inhabitants of which were such good horsemen that they could turn the issue of a battle; hence the phrase *colophōnem addēre* (*κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι*), to put a finishing stroke to a matter.

Colosseum, *kōl.ōs.sec''um* or *Coliseum*. The great Roman amphitheatre was called "Colisæum," but as the word is from "Colossus." *Colosseum* is the better spelling.

Colossal, *kol.ōs'.sal* (not *colossial*); colossean, *kol.ōs.sec'.an*.

Lat. *cōlossēus*; Greek *kōlossōs*, *kōlossaiōs*. The "Colossos of Rhodes" was a gigantic statue of Apollo, near the harbour.

Colour, *ku'.er*; coloured, *ku'.erd*; col'our-able, col'our-ably.

French *couleur*; Latin *cōlor*. (Our word is neither Fr. nor Lat.)

Colporteur, *kōl'.por.teur'*, a book hawker. Col'portage (French.)

Latin *collum portāre*, to carry round the neck.

Colt, *fem. filly*, both called *foal*, *fōle*. A young horse or ass.

Old Eng. *colt*; Lat. *filīa*, a daughter; Old Eng. *folā*, a foal.

Coluber, *kōl'ū.ber* (Latin). A genus of serpents.

Columbine, *kōl.um.bīne*. A plant, so called from the Latin *columba*, a dove. The flower resembles a dove's claw.

Columella, *kōl'ū.mel''.la*. The column in the capsule of mosses; the axis of fruits. (Latin *columella*, a little column.)

Columellia, *kōl'ū.mel''.li.ah*. A genus of Peruvian shrubs.

Column, *kōl'.um*, a pillar. **Columnar**, *ko.lum'.nar* (adj.)

Latin *columna*. The adjective *columnar* is ill-chosen, as the Latin word *columnarium* means a "tax on columns." The adjective of "columna" is *columnātus* (columnate).

Colure, *plu. colures*, *kō.leurs'*. Two great circles cutting at right angles the four cardinal points of an artificial globe.

Greek *kōlourōs* (*kōlos oura*, a mutilated tail), these circles are "cut-tailed" or cut by the artificial horizon.

Colza, *kol'.zah*. A variety of cabbage which affords an oil.

French *colza*; Old English *cawl*, cole-wort; Flemish *kolzaad*.

Com- (prefix), for *con-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*. Also in the English words *comfit* and *comfort*, in Lat. "con-ficio," "con-fort[is]."

Coma, *ko'.māh*, lethargy. **Comber**, *ko'.mer*, one who combs.

Comatose, *ko'.mā.toze*, lethargic; **comatous**, *ko'.mā.tūs*.

"Coma," Lat. *cōma*, lethargy; Gk. *kōma* (*koimāo*, to put to sleep).

"Comber," Old Eng. *camb*, a comb; Germ. *kammer*; Lat. *cōmo*.

Comate, *ko'.mate*, a companion. This word should be *commate*.

"Comate" (from the Latin *comātus*), should mean "hairy." If from *co* and *mate*, it ought to be joined with a hyphen. (See **Co-**)

Comb (*b* mute), **combed**, *kōmd*; **comb-ing**, *kōme'ing*; **comb-er**.

Old Eng. *camb*, a comb; Latin *cōmo*, to dress the hair (*cōma*, hair).

Combat, *kom'.bāt*; **com'bat-ed**, **com'bat-ing**, **com'bat-ant**, **combative**, *kom'.bāt'iv*; **combative-ness**. (Rule iii.)

French *combattre*; Latin *com batūo*, to fight together.

Combine', **combined'** (2 syl.), **combīn'-ing**, **combīn-er** (R. xix.), **combīn-able**; **combination**, *kom'.bi.na''.shun*. To unite, &c.

Lat. *combināre*, to combine (from *com binus*, two and two together).

Combustion, *kom.bus'.tchun*, a burning; **combust'ible**, not *-able*; **combust'ibil'ity**, **combust'ible-ness**, **combust'ive** (R. xxii.)

Latin *combustio*; *combūrere*, sup. *combustum*, to consume with fire.

Come, *past came*, *past part. come*, *kum*, *kāme*; **com'-ing**, **com'-er** (Rule xix.) To arrive at the place where *we* are; hence A. says to B. "I am *coming* to pay you a visit."

"I am *going* to pay you a visit," would mean *I intend*, *I am about to...*

To come about, to happen: "How did that come about?"

„ come at, to get-to, or obtain: "I cannot come-at it."

„ come of, to arise from: "What came-of it?"

„ come-off, to escape: "We came-off with flying colours."

- To come on, to proceed: "The train came-on quickly."
 „ come out, to publish: "The book came-out last month."
 „ come over, to get the better of: "You cannot come-over me."
 „ come round, to recover: "The man will come-round."
 „ come up to, to amount to: "It comes-up-to 300."
 „ come upon, to attack: "He came-upon me unawares."

Old Eng. *cum*[an], past *com*, past part. *cumen*; *cuma*, a comer.

Comedy, *plu.* comedies, *kõm'.e.diz*; Comedian, *ko.mee'.dian*.
 (In Latin and Greek the first two vowels are long;
 "cõmẽdus" [short] means "one who eats with you.")

Latin *cõmœdia*, *cõmœdus*; Greek *kõmõdia*, *kõmõdos*, i.e., *kõmẽ ôdẽ*, a village song, an ode sung at a village [fair].

Comely, *kum'.ly*. Nice-looking (applied to peasant girls, &c.);
 comeli-ly, *kum'.li.ly*; comeli-ness, *kum'.li.ness* (R. xvii.)

From *come*. So in Lat. *con-vẽniens*, suitable, &c., is from *venio*, to come.

Comestible, *kõm.ess'.ti.b'l* (adj.), edible. Comestibles (*plu.*)

French *comestible*; Latin *comessor*, to revel; Greek *kõmazo*, to revel.
 The proper meaning of "comestibles" (eatables) is *extra foods*, foods in addition to those which form the "meals."

Comet, *kõm'-et*, a "hairy star"; cometarium, *plu.* cometaria,
kõm'.e.tair'rẽ.um, a machine to show how comets move.

Cometary, *kõm'.ẽ.tã.ry* (adj.); Com'mentary, a comment.

Cometography, *kõm'.e.tog'.ra.fy*, treatise on comets.

Latin *cõmẽta* (from *cõma*, hair); Greek *kõmẽtẽs* (*kõmẽ*, hair).

Most comets have some sort of "hairy" light about them; sometimes it forms a "tail," sometimes a "beard," sometimes a "nebula," &c.

Comfit, Comfort; Comfiture, Comforture; Dis- (negative).

Comfit, a seed coated with sugar. Comfort, consolation.

Comfiture, *kõm'.fĩ.teur*, preserved fruit (French *confiture*).

Comforture, *kõm'for.tchur*, what gives comfort.

Dis-comfit, to rout. Dis-comfort, inquietude.

Dis-comfiture, defeat. Dis-comforture, want of comfort.

Com'fort (to console), com'forted, com'forting, com'forture;
 comforter, *fem.* comfortress or comforter; com'fort-able,
 com'fort-ably, com'fortable-ness; com'fort-less, com'fort-
 less-ly, comfortless-ness, absence of comfort.

"Comfit," French *confit*; Latin *confectus* (our "confection").

"Dis-comfit," "dis-comfiture," French *dẽconfire*, *dẽconfiture*; Latin *dis configo*, to unfasten. Both French and English are ill-formed.

"Dis-comfort," French *dẽconfort*; Latin *dis con (fortis, strong)*.

"Comfort," French *conforter*; Latin "*confortãri*," to be strong.

(There is no reason why "con" should be changed to "com" before fit and fort, and it violates all analogy. At all events, "comfit" should be comfit, a "confection.")

Comic, *kom'ik*, droll. **Com'ical**, *com'ical-ly*, *com'ical-ness*; **comicality**, *kôm'.î.kal''.î.ty*, drollery.

Latin *cômicus* (the *o* long); Greek *kômîkôs*. (See **Comedy**.)

Coming, *kum'ing*, approaching. (See **Come**.)

Comma, *plu. commas, kom'.mâz*. A stop made thus (,). *Go'ma, q.v.*

Latin *comma*; Greek *komma*, a part cut off (*koptô*, to lop).

Command, *kom.mând'*; **command'-able**, **command'-ant**, **command'-atory**, **command'-er**, **command'-ment**. To order.

Comman'der-in-chief, *plu. comman'ders-in-chief*.

French *commande*, *commandant*, *commander*, *commandement*; Latin *con-mandâre*; to give orders with [others].

Commemorate, *kom.mem'-o.rate*. (Double *m* followed by one *m*.)

Commem'orât-ed, **commem'orât-ing**, **commem'ora'tion**.

Commem'orative, *kom.mem'.o.ra.tiv*; **commem'orable**.

Latin *com* [con] *mēmōrāre*, *commēmōrābilis*, *commēmōrātiō*, *commēmōrāre*, to call to mind with [some special act].

Commence, *kôm.mense'*, to begin; **commenced**, *kom.menst'*; **commenc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **commence'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

("Comince" would have been better, but as usual we have followed the French, and copied their error.)

French *commencer*, *commencement*. Corruption of the Ital. *cominciare*; Lat. *cum initio*, with the beginning.

Commend', **commend'ed**, **commend'-able**, **commend'-ably**, **commend'able-ness**; **commendation**, *kom'men.day''.shun*.

Commend'er, one who praises. **Commendator**, *kôm.men'.da.tor*, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*).

Commendatory, *kom.men'.dă.î.ô.ry*, laudatory. **Commenda'tary**, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*).

("Commendatory" is often spelt commendatory, but the distinction should be observed.)

French *commender* to recommend; Latin *com* [con] *mendâre*, to entrust one with [a commission], (*mandâre*, to give to one's charge).

Commensurate, *kôm.men'.sũ.rate* not *kôm.men'shu.rate*; **commen'surate-ly**, **commen'surate-ness**; **commen'surable**, **commen'surably**, **commen'surabil'ity**, **commen'sura'tion**.

French *commensurable*, *commensurabilit  *; Latin *com* [con] *mensur  re*, to measure a thing proportionate with [something else].

Comment, *kom'ment* (noun), *kom'ment'* (verb). Rule 1.

Comment'-ed (R. xxxvi.); **comment'-ing** (followed by *on*).

Comment, *kom'ment*; **comment-ary**. A book of comments.

Commentate, *kom'men.tate*, to make comments; **comment  t-ed**, **comment  t-ing** (R. xix.); **commentator** (not *-ter*), R. xxxvii.; **commentator'ial**, **commenta'tor-ship**.

French *comment*; Lat. *comment  ri*, to write comments, *comment  tus*, *comment  rium*, *comment  tor* (from *comminiscor commentus*, to call to mind many things together, *miniscor*, i.e., *memini*, to remember).

Commerce, *kom' merse*, trade; **commercial**, *kom. mer' shal* (adj.), **comm'er'cial-ly**. (French *commerce*, *commercial*.)

Latin *com* [con] *mercō*, to trade with [others], *commercium*.

Commingle, *kōm. min' g'l*; **commingled** (3 syl.), **commingling**.

Old Eng. *mencg[an]* or *meng[ian]*, to mingle, with the Lat. prefix *com-*. It would have been better with the English prefix *ge-* ("gemingle").

Comminute, *kōm' mī. nute*. To reduce to small pieces, to pulverize. **Com'minūt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **com'minūt-ing** (Rule xix.); **comminution**, *kōm' mī. nu' shun*.

Fr. *comminution*; Lat. *com* [con] *minuo*, to break into minute parts.

Commiserate, *kōm. miz' ē. rate*, to pity; **commis'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **commis'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **commis'erāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **commiseration**, *kōm' miz. ē. rāy' shun*, pity. (Double m.)

Commiserative, *kōm. miz' ē. rā. tīv*; **commis'erative-ly**.

Commiserable, *kom. miz' ē. rā. b'l*, deserving of pity.

French *commiseration*; Latin *commiserāri*, to condole with, *com-miserātio* (*misēreo*, to pity; *miser*, wretched, an object of pity).

Commissary, *plu. commissaries*, *kom' mis. sū. rīz*. A person employed to provide an army with personal requisites.

Com'missary-general, *plu. com'missary-generals*, chief of the commissaries; **com'missary-ship**, office of commissary.

Commissariat, *kōm' mis. sū. rī. at*. Commissary department.

French *commissaire*, *commissariat*; Low Lat. *commissarius*; Latin *com* [con] *missus*, sent with [the army], verb *mitto*, to send.

Commission, *kōm. mish' shun*; **commissioned** (3 syl.), **commis'sion-ing**; **commis'sion-er**, one authorized.

Fr. *commission*; Latin *commissio*, (*com mitto*, to send with [orders]).

Commit', to give in charge; **committ'-ed**, **committ'-ing**, **committ-al**, **committ-able** (R. i., R. xxiii.); **Committ'-ment**.

Committer, one who commits. **Committor**, the Lord Chancellor when he commits a lunatic to a trustee.

Committee, *plu. committees*, *kom. mit' ty*, *kom. mit' tiz*.

French *commettre*, *comité*; Latin *com* [con] *mitto*, to send together.

Commix', **commixed**, *kōm. mixt*; **commixture**, *kom. mix' tchur*; **commix'-ible not -able**. (Not of the 1st Lat. conjugation.)

Latin *com* [con] *miscere*, supine *commixtum*, to mix together.

Commodious, *kōm. mō. dī. us* not *kōm. mō' jus*; **commo'dious-ly**, **commo'dious-ness** (Lat. *commōdus*, convenient, suitable), **commodity**, *plu. commodities*, *kom. mod' i. tiz*, wares.

Latin *commōditas*; French *commodité*, a convenience.

Commodore, *kōm' mō. dōr*. Commander of a detachment of ships.

Italian *comandatore*, a commandant; Spanish *comendador*.

Com'mon, com'moner (*comp.*), com'monest (*super.*), common-ly, com'mon-ness; com'mon-able, held in common; com'mon-age, right of pasturing on a common; com'mon-alty, the common people; Com'mon-er, one under the rank of a nobleman; Commons, provisions.

House of Commons, *plu.* Houses of Commons.

Common-council, *plu.* Common-councils.

Common-councilman, *plu.* common-councilmen (*not -sel*).

Commonweal, *kõm.mon-weel.* The public good.

Commonwealth, *plu.* commonwealths, *kõm'.mon.welths.*

French *commun*; Latin *communis*, common (*munis*, tied to duty).

Commotion, *kõm.mõ'.shun* *not* *kõ.mõ'.shun.* Disturbance.

Latin *commotio* (*com* [*con*] *moveo*, to move together).

Commune, *kõm'.mune* (noun), *kõm.mune'* (verb). Rule 1.

Communed' (2 syl.); commu'n'ing; communion, *kõm.mũ'.-nũ.on*; commu'n'ity; commu'n'icant (of the Lord's Supper).

Com'munist, com'munal; com'munism, com'munistic.

French *commune*, *communal*, *communion*, *communisme*, *communiste*; Latin *communio*, communion; *communitas*.

Communicate, *kõm.mu'.nũ.kate*; commu'n'icāt-ed, commu'n'icāt-ing (R. xix.), commu'n'icāt-or (R. xxxvii.); commu'n'icāt-ive, commu'n'icative-ly, commu'n'icative-ness; commu'n'icatory; communicable, *kõm.mu'.nũ.kã.b'l*, commu'n'icably, commu'n'icable-ness, freedom in imparting; communication, *kõm.mu'.nũ.kay''.shun*; commu'n'icabil'ity.

French *communication*, *communicatif*, *communicabilité*; Latin *communicare*, *communicatio* (*communis*, common).

Community, *plu.* communities, *kõm.mu'.nũ.tĩz.* Body politic.

French *communauté*; Latin *communitas*, the community.

Commute, *kõm.mũte* (to exchange); commu't'-ed, commu't'-ing, commu't'-er, commu't'-able, commu't'-ative (Rule xix.)

Commutation, *kõm'.mu.tay''.shun*; Commu'tabil'ity.

French *commutation*, *commutatif*; Latin *commutare*, to commute; *commutatio* (*com* [*con*] *muto*, to change with [another]).

Compact, *kõm'.pact* (noun); *kom.pact'* (adj.) Rule 1. Compact'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), compact'-ed-ly, compact'-ly.

Compaction, *kõm.pak'.shun*; compact'-ible (*not -able*).

French *compacte*; Latin *compactus*, compact; *compactum*, a covenant; *compactio*, compaction; *compatilis*, compatible (from *com* [*con*] *pango*, sup. *pactum*, to drive close together).

Companion, *kom.pan'.yun*; compan'ion-able (*not a Lat. word*), compan'ionably, companion-less, companion-ship.

(-ship Old Eng. postfix, meaning *tenure, state, being*.)

French *compagnon*; (*cum pennon*, under the same flag).

Company, *plu. companies*, *kõm.pă.nîz*. A party, a firm, &c.

("A firm" is contracted into "Co.," as "Smith and Co.")

French *compagnie* (not *cum panis* [eating] bread together, as is usually given, but *cum pennon*, under the same flag).

Compare, *kõm.pair'*; **compared'** (2 syl.), *compār'-ing*, *compār'-er* (R. xix.) **Comparable**, *kõm'.pă.ră.b'l*, worthy to be compared, followed by *to* (Lam. iv. 2); *kõm.pair'.a.b'l*, able to be compared with each other, as "The two things are not comparable," cannot be compared together.

Comparative, *kom'.par'ra.tîv*. In a more or less degree.

Comparison, *kõm.par'ri.sun* not *comparason*.

Latin *comparare* (*com* [con] *paro*, to make or set things together.)

(The "i" of *comparison* is indefensible; it is the conjugational letter, and transfers the word from *comparare* "to compare," to *comparere* "to be extant." We are alone in this outrage, which is a great stumbling block to young spellers. Latin *comparativ*, Italian *comparazione*, Spanish *comparacion*, French *comparaison*.)

Compartment. A special department or part of a machine.

French *compartiment*, but *appartement*! (Latin *com pars*, *pârtis*)

Com'pass, *plu. com'passes*; **com'passed** (2 syl.), *com'pass-ing*.

French *compas*, verb *compasser*, to measure; Latin *com* [con] *passus*, a stride or pace in common.

Compassion, *kõm.pash'.un*; **compassion-ate**, *compassionât-ed*, *compassionât-ing* (Rule xix.), *compassionate-ly* (Rule xvii.), *compassion-able*. (French *compassion*.)

Latin *compassio* (from *com* [con] *pâtior*, to suffer with [another]).

Compatible, *kõm.pat'.i.b'l* not *-able* (not of the 1st Lat. conj.)

Compat'ibly, *compat'ibil'ity*, *compat'ible-ness*.

French *compatible*, *compatibilité*; Lat. *com* [con] *pêtère*, to seek the same thing, not *compâtior*, to suffer the same thing.

Compatriot, *kõm.păt'.rî.ôt*. A fellow patriot. (Ital. *compatriotto*.)

Compeer', an equal. **Compare**, *kom.pair'*, to judge by comparison.

"Compeer," French *compère*; Latin *compar*, a compeer or equal.

Compel' (to force); **compelled'** (2 syl.); **compell'-ing**, **compell'-er**, **compell'-able** (Rule i.)

Latin *compellere* (*com* [con] *pello*, to drive together).

("Compellable" is quite incorrect, as it would be derived from *compellare*, to address or accost some one. It ought to be "-ible;" and "compel" would be better with double "l.")

Compen'dium, *plu. compen'diums* or *compendia* (Latin).

Compensate, *kõm'.pen.sate*; **com'pensât-ed**, **com'pensât-ing**;

compensator, *kom'.pen.sa.tor* (not *-ter*, Rule xxxvii.);

compensation, *kõm'.pen.say''shun*, amends (Rule xix.);

compensative, *kõm'.pen.sa.tîv*; **compen'sative-ly**.

Latin *compensare*, to make amends, *compensatio*; French *compenser*, to compensate, *compensation*, *compensatoire*.

- Compete**, *kôm.peet'*; **compēt'-ed**, **compēt'-ing**; **compēt'-er** (R. xix.)
Competitor, *fem. competitress, competitrix, or competitor*,
kôm.pet'.i.tor, kôm.pet'.i.tress; **competitory**; **competi-**
tive, *kôm.pet'.i.tiv*; **competitive-ly**, by competition;
competition, *kôm.pe.tish'un*, rivalry in merit.
 Latin *compētitor, compētēre* (*com* [con] *pēto*, to seek with [another]).
- Com'petence or com'petency**, *plu. com'petencies, -tense-ez*.
Com'petent (not *competant*), able; **competent-ly** (*adv.*)
 Latin (see above) *compētenter* (*adv.*), *compētens*, *gen. -tensis*.
- Compile**, *kôm.pīl'e'* (to pile or get together), **compiled** (2 syl.),
compil'-ing, **compil'-er** (R. xix.); **compile'-ment** (R. xviii. ¶)
Compilation, *kôm.pī.lay'.shun*. A book compiled, &c.
 French *compiler, compilation*; Latin *compilo, compilatio* (from
com [con] *pilo*, to pile together. Our word "pillage.")
- Complacent**, *kôm.play'sent*. **Complaisant**, *kôm'pla.zant'*.
Compla'cent, affable; **com'plaisant'** (French), courteous.
Compla'cent-ly, affably; **complaisant'-ly**, courteously.
Compla'cence, affability; **com'plaisance'** (French), courtesy.
Com'placency, *kom.play'sen.sy* (same as *compla'cence*).
 Latin *complācens -centis* (*com* [con] *placēre*), to please altogether.
 (All the French words [*com'plaisant'*, &c.] are wrong. If from
complāceo the -a of the last syl. should be -e; if from *complācēre*
 [*complācans*, to pay court to one] the -s of the last syl. should be -c).
- Complain'**, **complained'** (2 syl.), **complain'-ing**. To find fault.
Complaint'. Dissatisfaction expressed in words.
Complain'ant, a plaintiff. **Complain'er**, one who complains.
 French *plainte, complainant*; Latin *com* [con] *plangēre*, supine
planctum, to bemoan with [someone about a grievance].
- Complaisant**, *kôm'pla.zant'*. (See **Complacent**.)
- Complement**, *kôm.plee'ment*; **compliment**, *kom'plīment*.
Comple'ment. That which completes or supplies a deficiency.
Com'pliment. An expression of praise or civility.
Complement'-al or complement'-ary. Adj. of **complément**.
Compliment'-al or compliment'-ary. Adj. of **com'pliment**.
Com'pliment-ing. Supplying what completes.
Compliment-ing. Paying a compliment.
 "Complement," Latin *complementum* (*com-plēre*, to complete).
 "Compliment," French *compliment* (from Latin *complēre*). In Italian
complimento and Spanish *complimento*, both meanings. French
complément, compliment; German *complement, compliment*.
- Complete**, *kôm.pleet*; **complēt'-ed**, **complēt'-ing**, **complēt'-er** (one
 who completes), **complēt'-er** (*comp.*), **complēt'-est** (*superl.*),
complēt'-ory (R. xix.) (Suffix -ory, Lat. -ori[us] added
 to adj.), **complete-ly**, **complete-ment**, **complete-ness** (Rule
 xvii.) **Completion**, *kom.plee'.shun*, finish. (Rule xxxiii.)
 French *completer, complétement*; Latin *compleo, complētum*.

Complex, *kom'plex* (noun), *kõm'plex'* (verb). Rule 1.

Complexed, *kõm'plext'*; **complex-ing**, **complex-ity**, **complexedness**, *kõm'plex'.ed.ness*; **complication**, *kom'pli.kay''shun*, a mixture of several things.

French *complexe*; Lat. *complexus* (*com* [*con*] *plecto*, to twine together).

Complexion, *kõm'plek'shun*. The hue of the face.

French *complexion*. An old medical term, from the notion that the skin "embraced" or contained a hue corresponding to the humour or element of the body: If the element of the body is *fire*, the humour is *bile*, and the hue *yellow*; if *air*, the humour is *blood*, and the hue *red*; if *earth*, the humour is *black-bile* or "*melancholy*," and the hue *livid grey*; if *water*, the humour is *phlegm*, and the hue of the skin *dead white*. What contains the "key."

Complicate, *kom'pli.kate* (to involve); **complicat-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **complicat-ing** (Rule xix.); **complicat-er** (Rule xxxvii.)

Complication, *kõm'pli.kay''shun*. Intricacy.

Complicacy, *kõm'pli.käsy* not *kom'plik'.äsy*.

Complicative, *kõm'pli.kä.tiv* not *kom'plik'.ä.tiv*.

Latin *complicare* (*com* [*con*] *plico*, to fold together, to tangle).

Complicity, *kõm'plis'.äty*. Participation [in guilt].

French *complicité* (*complice*, an accomplice); Latin *complicare*.

Compliment, *kõm'pli.ment*. **Complement**, *kõm'plee'ment* (q.v.)
"Present my compliments" (salutations), not *complements*.

Complimenter not *-tor*. (It is not a Latin word.)

Complot, **complott-ed**, **complott-ing**, **complott-er**. (Rule i.)

Comply; **complied'** (2 syl.), **complies** (2 syl.), **compli'-er**, **compli'-ance**, **compli'-ant**, **compli'-antly**, **compli'-able**, **compli'-ably**, **compli'-ableness**, *but* **comply'-ing**. (Rule xi.)

Latin *complicare* (*com* [*con*] *plico*, to fold with [you], to agree).

It is not from *compleo*, nor yet from *complaceo*, generally given.

Compo'nent not *compo'nant*. **Constituent**. (Latin *compōnens*.)

Comport, *kõm.port'*, to suit; **comported**, &c.; **comport'-able**.

Fr. *comporter*; Lat. *comportare*, to carry together (*com* [*con*] *porto*).

Compose, *kõm.põzé'*; **composed'** (2 syl.), **compõs'-ing**, **compõs'-ible**.

Composedly, *kõm.põ.zed.ly*, calmly; **compõsedness** (4 syl.)

Composure, *kõm.põ'.zhur*. Tranquility. (Rule xix.)

Composition, *kõm'.põ.zish'on*. A putting together.

Compositor, *kõm.põz'.i.tor*. One who sets up type in printing.

Composer, *kõm.põ'.zer*. One who composes.

Composite, *kom'.põz.zitè*. Not simple, mixt.

Compositæ, *kom'.põz'.i.tæ*. An order of plants.

French *composer*, *composite*, *composition*; Latin *compōnere*, *compõs-istto*, *compõsitor* (*cum* [*con*] *pōno*, to put together).

- Compound**, *kom'.pound* (noun), *kom.pound'* (verb). Rule 1.
Compound'-ed (-ed forms a separate syl. after *d* or *t*).
Compound'-able (Rule xxiii); **compound'-er**.
 Latin *componderāre* (*com* [con] *pondēro*), to weigh out [different things for a mixture]. (Not from *componēro*, to put together.)
Comprehend', **comprehen'sible**, **comprehen'sibly**.
Comprehension, *kõm'.pre.hen'.shun*. (Rule xxxiii.)
Comprehen'sive, **comprehens'ive-ly**, **comprehen'sive-ness**.
 Latin *comprehēdere*, sup. -*hensum* (*com* [con] *prēhendo*, to grasp).
Compress, *kõm'.press* (noun), *kõm.press'* (verb). Rule 1.
Compress', **compressed'** (2 syl.), **compress'-ing**. To press close; **compress'ive**, **compress'-ible** (not -*able*), **compress'ibil'ity**.
Compression, *kõm.presh'un*; **compressure**, *kõm.presh'ür*.
Compress-or (not -*er*). That which serves to compress. (R. xxxvii.)
 Latin *compressio*, *compressor*, *comprimō*, sup. *compressum* (*cum* [con] *primō*, to press or squeeze together).
Comprise, *kom'.prize'* (s between two vowels = z), to include; **comprised'** (2 syl.), **compris'-ing**, **compris'-al**. (Rule xix.)
 French *compris*, past part. of *comprendre*; Lat. *comprehensum*, sup. of *comprehendo* (*cum* [con] *prehendo*, to seize hold of).
Compromise, *kõm'.prõ.mize* not *kom.prom'iz*, **com'promised** (3 syl.), **com'promis-ing**, **com'promis-er**. (Rule xix.)
 French *compromis*; Latin *compromissum* (*cum* [con] *pro mitto*, to send forth with [a bond]; i.e., to give bond to abide by arbitration).
Compt, count, an account (*nearly obsolete*); **comptroller**, *kõn.trole'er*, an officer to control or verify accounts.
 French *compte*, an account; Latin *computo* [comp't], to compute.
Compulsion, *kõm.pul'.shun* (force); **compulsive**, *kõm.pul'siv*; **compul'sive-ly**, **compul'sive-ness**. (Rule xvii.)
Compulsory, *kõm.pul'.sõ.ry* (adj.), **compul'sori-ly** (adv.)
 Latin *compello*, sup. *compulsum* (*cum* [con] *pello*, to drive together).
Compunction, *kõm.punk'.shun*. A pricking of conscience.
Compunctious, *kõm.punk'.shus*. Having quarms of conscience.
 Latin *compunctio*, *cum* [con] *pungo*, to prick with [remorse].
Compute' (2 syl.), **compüt'-ed**, **compüt'-ing**, **compüt'-er**, **compüt'-able** (Rule xix); **computation**, *kom'.pu.tay'.shun*.
 French *comput*, *computation*; Latin *computāre*, to compute.
Comrade, *kõm'rad*. Companion. (French *camerade*.)
 From *camera*, a chamber, one who occupies the same chamber. Our word has quite lost sight of the true meaning.
Con-; also **co-**, **cog-**, **col-**, **com-**, and **cor-**. (Latin prefix.)
Co-, before *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *h*. Also before any letter with a hyphen, as "co-mate," "co-partner," "co-trustee." In *Mathematics* = complement, as "co-sine," "co-secant."

- Cog-, before *nascor*, *nosco*, *nōmen*, with their derivatives.
- Col-, before *l*, as "col-lect."
- Com-, before *b*, *m*, *p*, and *u*. Also with *fit* and *fort*.
- Con-, before *c*, *s*; *d*, *l*, *t*; *q*, *v*, *f* (except "fit" and "fort").
- Cor-, before *r*, as "cor-rect."
- Con.: As *pro* and *con*, "for" and "against" [a proposal]. In this sense, it is a contraction of *contra* (Latin) against.
- Con (to learn by repetition), conned, *kōnd*; conn'-ing (Rule i.)
Old English *conn[an]* or *cunn[an]*, to know; *con*, can.
- Concatenate, *kōn.kāt'.ē.nate*; concat'enāt-ed, concat'enāt-ing.
- Concatenation, *kōn.kāt'.e.nay''.shun*. To link together.
(In Latin the "e" of all these words is long.)
Latin *conciētēnāre*, to chain together (*catēna*, a chain). Rule xix.
- Concave, *kōn'.kāve*. Hollowed out. "Bulged out" is *convex*.
The inside of a **C** is "concave," the outside is "convex."
- Con'cave, concaved, *kōn'.kāvəd*; concav-ing, *kōn.kāvē'.ing* (R.xix.)
Concavity, *kōn.kāv'.ī.ty*. The reverse is *Convex'ity*.
(When put in opposition the accent is thrown on the final syllable, as glasses for short sight are *concave'*, for far sight they are *convex'*.)
Latin *con-cāvus*, altogether hollow; *con-cāvitās* (*cāvus*, a cave).
- Conceal, *kōn.seel'*; concealed' (2 syl.), conceal'-er, conceal'-able.
Latin *con-cēlāre*, to hide altogether (*cēlo*, to hide).
- Concede, *kōn.seed'*. One of the seven verbs in -cēde'. The three in -ceed are "exceed," "proceed," and "succeed." (R.xxvii.)
Conceded, *kōn.seed'.ed*; conceding, *kon.seed'ing* (Rule xix.)
Concession, *kōn.ses'.shun*. Something conceded.
French *conceder*; Latin *con-cēdo*, to go with [you], to yield to you.
- Conceit, *kōn.seet'*; vanity. Conceited, *kōn.seet'.ed*, vain. (Rule xxxvi.)
Conceit'ed-ly, conceit'ed-ness. (Italian *conchetto*.)
Latin *concipto*, sup. *conceptum*, a conceived [opinion of oneself].
- Conceive, *kōn.seev'* (to suppose, to comprehend, &c.); conceived' (2 syl.), conceiv'-ing, conceiv'-er, conceiv'-able (Rule xxiii.),
conceiv-ably, conceiv'-ableness (Rule xix.)
- Conception, *kōn.sep'.shun*. Notion, impregnation.
("'-ceives" take e first, "'-lieves" take i first. Rule xxviii.)
Latin *concipere*, *conceptio*, (*con capio*, to take with [you]).
- Concentrate, *kōn'.sen.trāte* (to bring together); con'centrat-ed,
con'centrat-ing (R. xix.); concentration, -tray''.shun.
- Concentrative, *kōn.sen'.tra.tiv*; concen'trative-ness.
Italian *concentrare*, to concentrate; *concentrazione*, concentration.

- Concen'tre**, to bring to a point. **Consen'ter**, one who consents.
Concentre, *kŏn.sen'.ter*; **concentred**, *kŏn.sen'.terd*; **concentrating**, *kŏn.sen'.tring* not *kŏn.sen'.ter.ing*; **concentric**, *kŏn.sen'.trik*; **concentricity**, *kŏn.sen'.tris.i.ty*.
 French *concentrer*; Latin *concentricus* (*con centrum*, common centre).
Conception, *kŏn.sep'.shun*. Notion, impregnation.
Conceptive, *kŏn.sep'.tiv*. (See **Conceive**.)
Concern' (noun), affair; (verb) to take interest in something.
Concerned, *kŏn.sernd'*. Moved with interest or sympathy.
Concernedly, *kŏn.ser'.ned.ly*. Sympathetically.
 French *concerner*; Latin *concernere*, to separate (*con cerno*, to separate and put together [what belongs to each]).
Concert, *kon'sert* (noun), *kon.sert'* (verb). Rule 1.
Con'cert, a musical entertainment. **Concert'**, to scheme.
Concerto, *plu. concertos*, not *concertoes*. (Rule xlii.)
Concertina, *plu. concertinas*, *kŏn'.ser.tee'.nah*, &c.
Concert-ed, *kŏn.sert'.ed*; **concert-ing**, *kon.sert'.ing*.
 French *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Lat. *con certare*, to strive together.
Concession, *kŏn.sesh'.ŏn*, a grant; **concession-ist**, a granter.
Concession-ary, *kŏn.sesh'.ŏn.ă.ry*; **concessory**, *kon.ses'.sŏ.ry*.
 ("Concession-ery" would be more correct.)
 Latin *concessio* and *concessum*, a concession (*con cedere*, to give way).
Conchifera, *kŏn.kif'.e.rah*. The mussel, oyster, and other bivalves.
 A single specimen is a **Conchifer**, *kon'.kif.er*.
Conchoidal, *kŏn.koy'.dal*. Having a concave and convex surface, like a bivalve shell. (Gk. *kogchē eidos*, cockle-like.)
Conchology, *kŏn.kŏl'.ŏ.gy*. The natural history of shells.
Conchologist, *kŏn.kŏl'.ŏ.gist*. One skilled in conchology.
 Greek *kogchē lŏgŏs*, shell lore; Latin *concha*, a shell.
Conciliate, *kŏn.sil'.i.ate*, to propitiate; **concil'iat-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **concil'iat-ing** (R. xix). **Conciliatory**, *kŏn.sil'.i.ă.tŏ.ry*.
Conciliator, *fem. conciliatrix*, *kŏn.sil'.i.ă.tor, -tris*.
Conciliation, *kŏn.sil'.i.ă'.shun*. Reconcilement.
 Latin *conciliator*, *conciliatrix*, *conciliatio*, *conciliare*, to reconcile (*con cŏlo*, to call together, hence to unite or bring together).
Concise, *kŏn.sise'* (brief), **concise'-ly**, **concise'-ness**, brevity.
 Latin *concisus* (*concido*, to cut small; *con cædo*, to cut entirely).
Conclude, *kŏn.klude'*, **conclud'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **conclud-ing**, **conclud'-er** (R. xix.). To determine, to end, &c.
Conclusion, *kŏn.klū'.shun*, the end (R. xxxiii.); **Conclusive**, *kŏn.klū'.siv*; **conclusive-ly**, **conclusive-ness** (Rule xvii.)
 Latin *conclusio*, verb *concludo*, supine *conclūsum*, to conclude (from *con claudo*, to shut-up altogether, hence to finish).

Concoct', concoct'-er (not *-tor*); **concoction**, *kõn.kok'.shun*.

Latin *concoctio*, *con-côquo*, to cook together, to concoct.

Concom'itant, concom'itance, concom'itant-ly, concom'itancy.

Latin *concomitans*, *-tantis* (*con cômîtâre*, to go often together).

Concord, kõn'.kord (noun), *kõn.kord'* (verb). Rule 1.

Concord'ance (not *kon'.kor.dance*). An index of words.

Concord'ant, concord'ant-ly, concord'ancy.

Concor'dat. A convention between a king and the pope.

Latin *concordâ*; *concordâre*, to agree (*con corda*, hearts together).

French *concordance, concordant, concordat, concorder*, to agree.

Con'course, not con'course. (Fr. *concours*, a throng; Ital. *concorso*.)

Latin *concurus* (*con curro*, sup. *cursum*, to run together).

(This is one of the puzzles of spelling: course, source. RULE.—Every word beginning with "c" is followed by "s," and every word beginning with "s" is followed by "c": coarse, corse, course, "con-course," "dis-course," "inter-course," &c.: source, "re-source," sauce, &c. The only other words in "-ce" of a similar sound are force, with its compounds "en-force," "per-force," "re-enforce," and divorce.)

Concrete, kon'.kreet (noun), *kon.kreet'* (verb). Rule 1.

Concrêt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **concrêt-ing, concrêt-ive** (R. xix.)

Concretion, kon.kree'.shun. A concreted mass, union of parts.

Con'crete (noun), a cement; adj. having a real existence, not abstract. *White* is abstract, *white paper* concrete.

French *concret, concretion*; Latin *concrêtum, concrêtio*, a concretion (from *con cresco*, supine *crêtum*, to grow together).

Concubine, kõn'.ku.bîne. A woman who acts as a wife.

Concubinage, kõn.kû'.bîn.age; concubinal, kõn.kû'.bîn.al.

Latin *concubînus*, a concubine (*con cûbâre*, to lie together).

Concupiscence, kõn.ku'.pis.sense, lust; concu'piscient, lustful.

(The *-sc-* is the Latin frequentative or intensifying prefix.)

Latin *concupiscentia* (*con cupiscens, -entis*, greatly desiring).

Concur, kõn.kur', to agree; concurred' (2 syl.), concurr'-ing, concurr'-ence, concurr'-ent, concurr'-ently. (Rule i.)

Latin *concurrrens, -entis* (*con currère*, to run together).

Concussion, kon-kûsh'.on; concussive, kon.kûs'.sîv.

Latin *concussio*, a striking together (*con quîtto*, to shake together).

Condemn, kõn.dem'; condemned, kõn.demâ'; condemning, kõn.dem'.ing (not *kõn.dem.ning*); **condemner, kõn.dem'.er; condemnation, kõn.dem'.nay'.shun; condemnable, kon.dem'.na.b'l** (not *kon.dem'.a.b'l*), **condemnable; condemnatory, kõn.dem'.nä.tõ.ry, worthy condemnation.**

Latin *condemnatio, condemnâre* (*con damno*, to cast in a law-suit).

Condense', condensed' (2 syl.), **condens'-ing**, **condens'-er** (Rule xix.), **condens'-ity**, **condens'-able**, **condensation**, *kōn'-den.say''shun*. To shorten, to make more close.

Latin *condensatio*, *condensare*, to condense (con *denso*, to make thick). (There are nearly seven hundred words ending in "nce," and only nine in "-nse": viz., dense and condense; dispense, expense, pre-pense, and recompense; immense, sense, and tense. The larger part of the seven hundred have as much claim to "s" as these nine.)

Condescend, *kōn'.de.send'*, to stoop (morally); **condescend'-ence**; **condescension**, *kōn'.de.sen'shun* (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin *con descendere* (*de scando*, to climb down, dis-mount).

Condign, *kōn.dine'*, deserved; **condign'-ly**, **condign'-ness**.

French *condigne*, appropriate; Latin *con dignus*, wholly deserved.

Condiment, *kōn'.dī.ment*. (French; Latin *condimentum*, sauce.)

Condition, *kōn.dish'on*; **condition-al**, **condition-ally**, **condition-ary**, **condition-ing**; **conditionality**, *kōn.dish'on.al'i.ty*; **conditioned**, *kōn.dish'-ond*; **condition-ate**.

French *condition*; Latin *conditio*, *conditionalis* (adj.)

Condole, *kōn.dole'*; **condoled** (2 syl.); **condol'-ing**, **condol'-er**, **condol'-ence** (Rule xix); **condole'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

Latin *condolentia*, *con dolere*, to grieve with [those who grieve].

Condor, *kōn'.dor*. The vulture of S. America. (Span. *condor*.)

Conduce, *kōn.duse'*; **conduced'** (2 syl.), **condūc'-ing**, **condūc'-ible** (not *-able*), **condūc'-ibly**; **conducive**, *kōn.dū'siv*; **condūcive-ly**, **condūcive-ness** (Rule xix.) . Tending to.

Latin *conducibilis*, *con ducere*, to lead with [you], to conduce.

Conduct, *kōn'.duct* (noun), behaviour; *kōn'.duct'* (verb), to guide; **conduct'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **conduct'-ing**, **conduct'-ive**.

Conduct'or, *fem. conduct'ress*; **conduction**, *kōn.duk'shun*.

Conductibility, *kōn.duk'.i.bil'i.ty*. Capacity of transmitting.

French *conduction*; Latin *conductio*, *con ducere*, to lead with [you].

Conduit (French), *kōn'.dwit* not *kun'-dit*, a duct.

Latin *con duco*, supine *ductum*, to convey [by pipes, &c.]

Cone, *kōne*. A shape like a sugar-loaf; the fruit of a fir-tree.

Conic, *kōn'ik*; **conical**, *kōn'.ik.kāl* (adj.), cone-shaped.

Conics. The geometry of conical figures. (*All the sciences in -ic, except "logic," "music," and "rhetoric" are plural.*) (*The "o" of "conic" in Latin and Greek is long.*)

French *cone*; Latin *cōnus*; Greek *kónōs*, a cone.

Conifer, *plu. conifers*, *kō'.nī.fērz*; **Coniferæ**, *kō.nīf'.e.rec*, the cone-bearing plants. (Latin *cōnus fero*, to bear cones.)

Coniferous, *kō.nīf'.e.rus*, cone-bearing; **co'niform**.

Conoid, *kō'.noid* (Greek *kónōs eidos*, cone-like).

Conoidal, *kō.noid'.al*; **conoidic**, *kō.noy'dik*; **conoi'dical**.

Confabulate, *kŏn.fab'ŭ.late*, to chat; *confab'ulāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *confab'ulāt-ing*, *confab'ulāt-or* (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.)

Confabulatory, *kŏn.fab'ŭ.lă'try* (Rule xix.). Gossip.

Confabulation, *kŏn.fab'ŭ.lay''shun*. Gossip.

French *confabuler*, *confabulation*; Latin *con fabulāre*, to tell stories or gossip tales together, hence to chat, &c.

Confection, *kŏn.fĕk'.shun*; **confec'tion-er**, **confec'tionery** (not *-ary*). Sweetmeats, the maker or seller of pastry, &c.

French *confection*; Latin *confectio*, *conficio*, supine *-fectum*, to make with [sugar, &c.]

Confederate, *kŏn.fed'.ĕ.rate*, to league together; *confed'erāt-ed*, *confed'erāt-ing* (R. xix.), *confed'erāt-or* (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.)

Confederation, *kŏn.fed'.e.ray''shun*. A league.

Confederacy, *plu. confederacies*, *kon.fed'.e.ră.siz* (R. xliv.)

(In Latin, the first "e" of all these words is long.)

Latin *con federatio*, a confederation (*con fedus*, a league).

Confer', **conferred** (2 syl.), **conferr'-ing**, **conferr'-er** (Rule i.)

Confer-ence, *kon'fer.ence* (not *-ance*, and only one r).

(This abnormal word is borrowed from the French.)

French *conférer*, *conférence*; Latin *conféro*, *conférons*, to confer.

Conserva, *plu. conservæ*, *kŏn.fer'.vah*, *kon.fer'.vee*, fresh-water plants. **Conservaceous**, *kon'fer.vay''shus* (adv.).

Conservoid, *kon.fer'.void*, articulated like the *conservæ*.

Conservite, *plu. conservites*, *kon.fer'vites*, fossil *conservæ*.

Latin *conserva*, from *conserveo*, to join together like broken bones.

Pliny tells us the *conservæ* were so called because of their efficacy in knitting together broken bones. (Pliny, 27, 45.)

Confess', **confessed'** (2 syl.), **confessed-ly**, *kŏn.fes'.sed.ly*.

Confess-or (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.) A priest who hears confessions.

Confession, *kŏn.fesh'on*; **confess'ion-al**, **confess'ion-ary**.

French *confessor*, to confess; *confession*, *confessional*; Latin *confessio*, *confessōrius*, *confiteor*, *-fessus* (*con fateor*, to confess).

Confide, *kŏn.fide'* (to rely on); **confided**, *kŏn.fī'.ded* (R. xxxvi.); **confid'-ing**, **confid'-ingly**, **confid'-er**. (Rule xix.)

Confidant, *fem.confidante* (Fr.), *kon'fī.dant'*. A bosom friend.

Confident, *kon'fī.dent* (positive); **confident-ly**, **confidence**.

Confidential, *kon'fī.den''shal*; **confidential-ly**.

(In Latin, the "i" of all these words is long.)

Lat. *confidentia*, confidence; *confidens*, *-entis*, confident; *con-fidēre*, to trust one wholly; French *confidence*, *confident*, *confidant*, &c.

Confine, *kŏn'fine* (noun), a limit; *kŏn.fine'* (v.), to imprison (R. l.)

Confined, *kon.fīn'*, **confīn'-ing**, **confīn'-er** (Rule xix.), **confīn'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **confine'-ment** (Rule xviii. ¶¶).

Confinity, *kŏn.fīn'.ĭ.ty*, nearness. (In Lat. the "i" is long.)

French *confiner*, to confine; Latin *confinium*, *confinitas*, *confinālis* (adj.), *con finīre*, to finish with [some limiting boundary].

Confirm', confirm'-able, (not *-ible*), **confirm'-ätive**, **confirm'-ätively**; **confirm'-er**, one who corroborates; **confirmat-or**, *kön.fir'.mä.tor*; **confirm'atöry** (the "a" is long in Latin); **confirmation**, *kön'.fir.may''.shun*, corroboration.

Latin *con firmāre*, to make strong with [additional assurance], *confirmatio*, *confirmator*; French *confirmatif*, *confirmation*, *confirmer*.

Confiscate, *kön'.fis.kate* not *kön.fis'.kate*, to alienate; **confiscät-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confiscät-ing** (R. xix.), **confiscät-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Confiscation, *kön'.fis.kay''.shun*. A forfeiting to the exchequer.

Confiscable, *kön.fis'.kä.b'l*; **confiscatory**, *kön.fis'.kä.tö.ry*.

Latin *confiscatio*; *con fiscare*, to confiscate (*fiscus*, the exchequer).

Conflagration, *kön'.fla.gray''.shun* (not *kön'.fli.gay''.shun*).

Lat. *conflagratio*, *con flagrare*, to burn wholly; Greek *phlego*, to burn.

Conflict, *kön'.flict* (noun); *kön.flict'* (verb), to contend (Rule 1.); **conflict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **conflict'-ing**, **conflictive**, *kön.flik'.tiv*; **conflictive-ly**; **confliction**, *kön.flik'.shun*.

Latin *conflictio*, *conflictus*, *con figere*, *figere*, to dash together.

Confluence, *kön'.flü.ence*. The meeting of two or more streams.

Confluent, flowing together. **Conflux**, a crowd, a flood.

Latin *confluentia*, *conflüens* (*con fluo*, sup. *fluxum*, to flow together).

Conform', conformed' (2 syl.), **conform'-able**, **conform'-ably**.

Confirmation, *kön'.fir.may''.shun*. The act of confirming.

Conformation, *kön'.for.may''.shun*. The act of conforming.

Conform'ity, **conform'ist**; **non-conformity**, **non-conformist**.

("Conform," "conformable," are followed by "to," as "Be not conformed to this world" [Rom. xii. 2]. "Conformity" may have either "to" or "with," as "In conformity with your wish," "In conformity to your order.")

"Conformare se ad [to] voluntatem..." or "mentem meam ipsa cogitatione [with]... conformabam." (Cicero.)

Lat. *conformatio*, *conformatitas*, *con formare*, to form like [something].

Confound' (to confuse), **confound'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confound'-er**.

Confuse', confused' (2 syl.), **confüs'-ing**, &c. (See **Confuse**.)

Latin *con fundere*, supine *fusum*, to pour together.

Confront, *kön.front'* (not *kön.front'*), to bring face to face; **confront'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **confront'-ing**; **confront'-er**.

French *confronter*, to confront; Lat. *con frons*, front with [front].

Confuse', confused', **confüs'-ing**; **confused-ly**, *kön.fü.zed.ly*; **confused-ness**, *kön.fü.zed.ness* (with *-ly* and *-ness*); **confusion**, *kön.fü.zhon*, disorder; **confus-er**, *kön.fü.zer*.

Latin *con fundere*, supine *fusum*, to pour together. (See **Confound**.)

Confute', confüt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **confüt'-ing**, **confüt'-er**, **confüt'-able** (not *-ible*), **confüt'-ant** (R. xix). To prove wrong.

Confutation, *kön'.fu.tay''.shun*. Disproving, a denial proved.

Latin *confutatio*, *con futare*, to argue against [another].

Congé (French), *kōné'.zja'*. Leave of absence, discharge, farewell.

Congé d'élire, *kōné'.zja dē-leer'*. The sovereign's request to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop.

P.P.C. (pour prendre congé). To take leave. (Written on cards on leaving home.)

Congéal, *kōn.jeel'* (to freeze); **congealed'** (2 syl.), **congeal'-able**.

Congelation, *kōn'.jē.lay''.shun* (not *congealation*).

(The "a" of "congeal," &c, is a great error.)

Latin *congēlatio*, *congēlābilis*, *con gēto*, to freeze thoroughly; French *congeler* (= *conge-ler*, 2 syl.), *congélable*, *congélation*.

Congener, *kōn.jee'.nēr*. Of the same origin or kind. **Congener'ic**.

Latin *con gēner*, of the same stock. (The *-ge-* in Latin is short.)

Congenial, *kōn.jee'.nī.al* (social); **conge'nial-ly**, **conge'nial'ity**.

Latin *con gēniālis*, genial with [others], *con gēniālitas*.

Congestion, *kōn.jes'.tchun*; **congestive**, *kōn.jes'.tīv*; **congest-ible**.

Lat. *congestio*, *con gērēre*, sup. *-gestum*, to bring together, to amass.

Conglomerate, *kōn.glōm'.ē.rate* (one *m*), to amass; **conglom'-**

erāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **conglom'erāt-ing** (Rule xix),

conglomeration, *kōn'.glom.e.ray''.shun*, a collection.

Latin *conglōmērāre*, to wind into a ball (*glōmus*, a ball).

Congratulate, *kōn.grāt'.u.late*; **congrat'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),

congrat'ulāt-ing, **congrat'ulāt-or** (not *-ter*, Rule xxxvii.)

Congratulatory, *kōn.grāt'.ū.lā.t'ry*. Expressing joy (R. xix.)

Congratulation, *kōn.grāt'.u.lay''.shun*. Expression of joy.

Lat. *congrātūlatio*, *congrātūlātor*, *congrātūlāre*, to rejoice with [you].

Congregate, *kōn'.grē.gate* (to assemble in a crowd); **con'gregāt-ed**

(Rule xxxvi.), **con'gregāt-ing**, **con'gregāt-er** (Rule xix.)

Congregation, *kōn'.grē.gay''.shun*; **congregation-al**, **con-**

gregational-ly, **congregational-ism**, **congregational-ist**.

Latin *congrēgatio*, *con grēgāre*, to herd together (*grex grēgis*, a herd).

Congress, *kōn'.gress*, a senate; **congressional**, *kōn.gres'.shun.al*.

Latin *congressus*, a meeting; *congrēdiōr*, sup. *-gressum*, to meet together (*con grādior*, to go with [others]; *grādus*, a step).

Congruity, *kōn.gru'.ī.ty* (fitness); **congruous**, *kōn'.gru.us*, &c.

Lat. *congruus*, *congruere*, to flock together like cranes (*grus*, a crane).

"Birds of a feather [which] flock together," exactly meets the idea.

Conia, *kō.nī'.ah*. Hemlock and other plants of the same genus.

Coneine, *kō.nēē'.īn*. The poisonous alkaloid of hemlock.

Greek *kōneion*, hemlock. ("Coneine," *ko.nēē.in*, is not well formed.)

Conic, *kōn'.īk*; **con'ical**, like a cone; **conics**, *kōn'.īks*. (See **Cone**.)

Conifer, *kō.nī'.fer*; **coniferous**, *kō.nīf'.ē.rus*; **coniferæ**. See **Cone**.

Conjecture, *kŏn.jĕk'.tchur* (a surmise, to surmise); *conjec'tured* (3 syl.), *conjec'tur-ing*, *conjec'tur-er*; *conjec'tur-al*, *conjec'tural-ly* (Rule xix.), *conjec'tur-able* (Rule xxiii).

Latin *conjectūra*, a guess, *conjectūrālis*; *conjectere*, to surmise (*con-jācĕo* to cast [two and two] together [to form a guess]).

Conjugal, *kŏn'.jŭ.gāl*. Pertaining to marriage.

Latin *conjugālis* (from *conjux*, a husband or wife).

Conjugate, *kŏn'.jŭ.gate*; *con'jugāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *con'jugāt-ing*.

Conjugation, *kŏn'.jŭ.gay''.shun*; *con'jugāt-or* (R. xix, xxxvii.)

Lat. *conjugatio*, *conjugātor*, *conjugāre* (*con jugo*, to yoke together).

Conjunction, *kŏn.junk'.shun* (union); **conjunctive**, *kŏn.junk'.tŭv*; *conjunc'tive-ly*, *conjunc'tive-ness* (R. xvii.); **conjuncture**, *kŏn.junk'.tchur*, a crisis, a critical period.

Latin *conjunctio*, *conjungo*, supine *junctum*, to join together.

Conjure, *kŭn'.jer*, to play tricks; *kŏn.jurĕ'*, to implore.

Con'jure, *kŭn'.jer*; *con'jured* (2 syl.), *con'jur-ing* (R. xix.), *con'jur-er*; **conjurat[i]on**, *kun'.ju.ray''.shun*.

Conjure, *kŏn.jurĕ'* (to implore); *conjured'* (2 syl.), *conjūr-ing*; *conjūr-er*, one who conjures; **conjurat[i]on**, *kŏn'.ju.-ray''.shun*, invocation to a prisoner to answer on his oath.

Both these are the same word. A *con'jurer* is one who acts with a confederate bound by oath to secrecy. A *conjur'er* is one who calls on another to answer on his oath.

Latin *con jūro*, to swear together.

Connect', *connect'-ed* (R. xxxvi.); **connective**, *kŏn'.nek'.tŭv*.

Connection, a junction of substances; **connexion**, a relative.

("Connexion" is not required, "connection" answers both meanings.)

Latin *con necto*, supine *nectum*, to bind together.

Connive', *connived'* (2 syl.), *conniv'-ing*, *conniv'-er* (R. xix.), *conniv-ance* (R. xxiv.) (Ought to be *connivence*.)

French *connivence*, *conniver*, to connive; Latin *connivens*, *connivĕre* (*con nīveo*, to wink with [the eyes], to pretend not to see).

Connoisseur (bad French), *kŏn'.nis.seur'*. A judge of the fine arts.

French *connaisseur*; Latin *cognosco*, to know thoroughly.

(It is surprising that the host of bad French words which disgrace our language should be suffered to remain.)

Connubial, *kŏn.nŭ'.bi.al*. Pertaining to wedlock.

Latin *connubialis*, *con nubo*, to marry together.

Conquer, *kŏn'.kwer* not *kŏn'.ker*; *conquered*, *kŏn'.kwerd*; *conquering*, *kŏn'.kwer-ing*; *conqueror*, *kŏn'.-kwer-or*; *conquer-able*, *kŏn'.kwer.ă.b'l*; *conquest*, *kŏn'.kwest*.

French *conquerir*, to conquer; Old French *conqueste*, now *conquête*.

Latin *conquirĕre* (*quæro*, to seek, to acquire, to conquer).

Consanguinity, *kŏn'.san.gwin''.i.ty*. Relationship by blood.

Consanguineous, *kŏn'.san.gwin''.e.us*. Related by blood.

Latin *consanguinitas*, *consanguinĕus* (*con sanguis*, same blood).

Conscience, *kõn'.shĕ'ence*; conscience-less; **conscious**, *kõn.shĕ'ūs*; conscious-ly, conscience-ness (Latin *consciūs*, conscious); **conscientious**, *kõn'.she.en''shūs*, conscientiously, conscientious-ness (French *conscientieux*, conscientious); **conscionable**, *kõn'.shun.a.b'l*, conscionably, conscionable-ness. "For conscience sake" (not *for conscience' sake*, nor *for conscience's sake*). "Conscience" has no possessive case. Only nouns personified, and those which denote animal life have possessive cases.

(Note the "-sc-" which are the initial letters of "science.")

Latin *con scientia*, knowledge with [another]. Man being supposed to be a dual being, conscience is the privacy of the "inner man" to the acts, &c., of the "outer man"; French *conscience*.

Conscription, *kõn.skrip'.shun*. Enrolment for military service.

French *conscription*; Latin *conscriptio* (which is incorrect), *con scrib*, supine -*scriptum*, to write with [other names].

Consecrate, *kõn'.sĕ.krate*, con'secrāt-ed, con'secrāt-ing (R. xix.), con'secrāt-or (not -*er*, R. xxxvii); **consecration**, *kõn'.sĕ.kray''shun*, dedication to sacred uses.

Latin *consecrātio*, *consecrāre* (con *sacro*, to hallow with [sacred rites]).

Consecutive, *kõn.sek'.u.tiv*, following in systematic order; consecutive-ly, consecutive-ness (Rule xvii.)

French *consecutif*, *consecutive*; Latin *consequēre*, to follow in order.

Consent, *kõn.sent'*, to agree to, an agreement. **Consent'-er**.

Consentaneous, *kõn'.sĕn.tay''nĕ.us*, consistent with; consentaneous-ly, consentaneous-ness (suitableness).

Consentaneity, *kõn.sen'.ta.nĕe''i.ty*. Mutual agreement.

Consentient, *kõn.sen'.she'ent*; **consentingly**, *kõn.sen'ting.ly*.

Latin *consensus*, *consensio*, *consentāneus*, *consentiens*, -*entis*, verb *consentio*, sup. -*sensum* (con *sentio*, to think with [another]).

Consequence, *kõn'.sĕ.kwence*; **consequent**, *kõn'.se.kwent*; consequent-ly (therefore); **consequential**, *kõn'.se.quen''shal* (important); consequential-ly (conceitedly).

French *consequence*; Latin *consequētia* (con *sēquor*, to follow upon).

Conserve, *kõn'.serv* (noun), a jam; *kõn.serv'* (verb), to preserve.

Conserve, *kõn.serv'*; **conserved'** (2 syl.), **conserv'-ing**, **conserv'-er**, **conserv'-able** (R. xx.), **conserv'-ant**, **conserv'-ancy** (R. xix.); **conservation**, *kõn'.ser.vay''shon*; **conservative**, *kõn.ser'.va.tĭv*; **conservative-ly**, **conservative-ness**; **conservatism**, *kõn.ser'.va.tizm*; **conservator**, *kõn.ser'.va.tor* (R. xxxvii.); **conservatory**, *kõn.ser''vā.tō.ry*; **conservatoire**, *kõn.ser'.va.twor* (Fr.), a public school of music.

French *conserver*, to keep; *conserve*, fruit, &c., preserved in sugar. Latin *conservātor*, *conservans*, con *servāre*, to preserve with [sugar, &c.]

Consider, *kõn.sĩd'.er* (to think about); **considered**, *kõn.sĩd'.erd*; **consider-ing**, **consider-ing-ly**; **considerable**, *kõn.sĩd'.er-a.b'l*; **consider-able-ness**, **consider-ably**.

Considerate, *kõn.sĩd'.e.rate*; **considerate-ly**, **considerate-ness**.

Consideration, *kõn.sĩd'.e.ray".shun*. Mature thought.

French *considerable*, *consideration*, *considerer*; Latin *consideratio*, *con siderare*, to consult the stars (*sĩdera*, the stars), contemplate.

Consign, *kõn.sĩne'*; **consigned** (2 syl.), **consign-ing**, **consign-er**, **consign-ment**; **consignee**, *kõn'.sĩ.nee*, one to whom goods are consigned; **consignor**, *kõn'.sĩ.nor'*, he who consigns the goods.

French *consigner*, to consign; Latin *con-signare*, to seal with [your own seal] as a voucher that the consignment is authorised.

Consist, **consist-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **consist-ing**, **consist-ent**, **consist-ent-ly**, **consist-ence**, **consist-ency**. To be made up of.

"**Consist of**" = composed of. "**Consist with**" = to be in accordance with.

French *consister*, to consist; Latin *con sistere*, to stand together.

Consistory, *kõn.sĩs.tõ.ry*, a "spiritual" court; **consistorial**, *kõn'.sĩs.tõr".ri.al*; **consistorian**, *kõn'.sĩs.tõr".ri.an*.

French *consistoire*, consistory, consistorial; Latin *consistorium*, a council, the private council-chamber of Roman emperors; now it is applied to the college of cardinals, the court of the bishops, &c.

Console, *kõn'.sõle* (noun), an ornamental bracket; *kõn-sõle'* (verb), to comfort; **console'**, **consoled** (2 syl.), **consõl-ing**, **consõl-er**, **consõl-able** (R. xix.); **consolation**, *kõn'.sõ.lay".shun*, comfort; **consolator**, *kõn.sõl'.ã.tor*, one who consoles another; **consolatory**, *kõn.sõl'.ã.tõ.ry*, comforting.

Fr. *consoler*, to console, *consolation*, *consolable*, *console* (in Architect.) Lat. *consolatio*, *consolator*, *con-solari*, to solace with [words].

Consolidate, *kõn.sol'.i.date*, to form into one mass; **consol'idat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **consol'idat-ing** (Rule xix.); **consolidation**, *kõn.sol'.i.day".shun*, condensation, union.

French *consolider*, *consolidation*; Latin *consõl'idare*, to join together.

Consols, *kõn.sõlz'*, "3 per cents." **Consuls**, Roman magistrates.

"**Consols**," i.e., consol'idated stocks. Government has borrowed money at different times from various sources, and at different rates of interest. In 1751, the several stocks were consolidated, with a uniform interest of 3 per cent.

Consonant, *kõn'.so.nant* (adj.), agreeable (followed by *to* or *with*).

Consonant, plu. consonants. All letters except vowels.

Consonance, concord; **consonancy**, *kõn'.sõ.nãn.sy*.

(In Latin it is followed by "to": as "*sibi consonans*.")

Latin *consonans*, -*nantis*, *consonantia*, *con-sõnare*, to sound together.

A "consonant" is a letter which carries in its sound another letter, thus: "B" carries with it the sound of *e*, and "K" the sound of *a*.

Consort, *kõn'.sort* (noun); *kõn.sort'* (verb). **Con'cert**, *concert'*.

Consort, *kõn'.sort*. Husband or wife of a crowned head.

Consort, *kõn.sort'*. To associate together (followed by "with").

Concert, *kõn'.sert*. A musical entertainment.

Consert, *kõn.sert'* (to league); *consert'-ed*, *consert'-ing*.

"Con'sort," Lat. *consors*, *-sortis*, a partner (*con sors*, same lot with [you]).

"Consort," a verb coined from the Latin *consortio*, partnership.

"Concert," Fr. *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Lat. *concertäre*, to concert.

"Concert'," Lat. *con certäre*, to strive together, hence to plot.

Conspicuous, *kõn.spik'ku.us* (obvious); *conspicuous-ly*, *con-*

spicuous-ness; *conspicuity*, *kõn.spik.kü'.i.ty*, visibility.

Latin *conspicius*, *conspicere* (*con specio*, to see with [clearness]).

Conspire, *kõn.spire'*; *conspired'* (2 syl.), *conspir'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Conspiracy, *plu. conspiracies*, *kõn.spir'ra.siz*. Plot for evil.

Conspirator, *kõn.spir'ra.tor* (R. xxxvii.) One of a conspiracy.

French *conspirer*; Lat. *conspiratio*, *con spiräre*, to breathe together.

Constable, *kün'.stä.b'l*, a peace-officer. **Constab'ery**, *constabulary*.

Constabulary, *kün.stab'.ä.lä.ry* (adj.) Pertaining to, &c.

Constab'ery, *kün'.stä.b'l.ry* (noun). The whole body, &c.)

Constablewick, *kün'.stä.b'l-wik*. A constable's district.

Lord High Constable, *plu. Lords High Constable*.

High Constable, *plu. High Constables*. Of a county.

Petty Constable, *plu. Petty Constables*. Of a parish.

French *constable*; Latin *cömes stabüli*, superintendent of the imperial stables, then "Master of the Horse," then "Commander-in-chief of the army" (Obsolete).

Constant, *kõn'.stant* (frequent); *con'stancy*, *persistency*.

Latin *constantia* (*con stäre*, to stand together, to be con-sistent).

Constellation, *kõn'.stel.lay''.shun* (double l), a group of stars.

French *constellation*; Latin *constellatio* (*con stella*, stars together).

Consternation, *kõn'.ster.nay''.shun*. Amazement with terror.

French *consternation*; Latin *consternatio* (*cön sterno*, to cast down).

Constipate, *kõn'.stip.päte*, *constipät'-ed* (R. xxvi.); *constipät'-ing*.

Constipation, *kõn'.stip.pay''.shun*, costiveness (Rule xix.)

Fr. *constipation*; Lat. *constipatio* (*con stipäre*, to cram together).

Constituent, *kõn.stit'.u.ent* (adj.), essential, elemental.

Constituent (noun). One who is an elector.

Constituency, *kõn.stit'.u.en.cy*. An entire body of electors.

Lat. *constituo*, part *constituens*, to constitute. A "constituent" is one who by his vote "constitutes" or elects a member of parliament.

Constitute, *kõn'.stittüte* (to establish); *constitüt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.),

constitüt'-ing; *constitüt'-er*, one who constitutes (R. xix.)

Constitution, *kõn'.stittü''.shun* (frame of body, of a govern-

ment, &c.); *constitution-al*, *constitutional-ly*; *constitu-*

tional-ist, a lover of a constitutional government; constitutional-ist, one who advocates such a government.

("Constitution-al" should be "constitution-el." The French have preserved the right vowel, "constitutionnel.")

Fr. *constitution*; Lat. *constitutio* (*con statũere*, to set up together).

Constrain, *kõn.strain'* (to compel); constrain'-able (R. xxiii.)

Constrained', constrainedly, *kõn.strain'.ed.ly* (Rule xxxvi.)

Constraint, *kõn.straint'*. Restraining influence in action.

French *contraindre*, *contrainte*; Latin *constringere*, to bind fast.

Constrict, *kõn.strict'* (to bind); constrict'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Boa Constrictor, *plu.* Boa Constrictors, *Dore Kon.strik'.tor*

The serpent which with its coils binds its victim fast.

Lat. *constringo*, supine *constrictum*, to bind fast.

Construct, *kõn.struct'* (to make), construct'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Construction, *kõn.struk'.shun*, construction-al; constructive, *kõn.struk'.tiv*, constructive-ly, constructive-ness (R. xvii.)

French *construction*; Latin *constructio*, *conductor*, *construere*, to heap together; Greek *stróo*, *stóreó*, to spread, &c.

Construe, *kõn'.stru*; construed, *kon'strude*. (not *kõn.stru'*, *kõn.-strude'*); con'strü-ing, con'strü-er (R. xix.) To translate.

Fr. *construire*, to construe; Lat. *construere*, to build, to heap together.

Consubstantiation, *kõn'-sub.stan'-she.a''-shun*, the Lutheran notion that the body and blood of Christ are in union with the eucharistic bread and wine.

Transubstantiation, the Roman Catholic notion that the eucharistic bread and wine are veritably changed into the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

Latin *con substantia*, [in union] with the substance (*i.e.*, Christ); *trans substantia*, transferred into the very substance of Christ.

Con'sul, *plu.* Con'suls, Roman magistrates. Consols', British 3 per cents. Consular, *kõn'.sũ.lar* (adj.); consulate, *kõn'.sũ.late*, the term of a consul's office; consul-ship, the tenure of the office of consul. Consul general, *plu.* consul generals (not consuls general).

Latin *consul*, *consũlo*, to consult (*con sũlo*, *i.e.*, *si vũlo*, to examine and see if each one is willing, or approves of a decree).

Consult, *kõn.sult'*; consult'-er; consultation, *kõn'.sul.tay''.shun*. "Consulter" ought to be "consultor," Latin *consultor*.

Fr. *consulter*, *consultation*; Lat. *consultatio*, *consultare*, to consult.

Consume, *kõn.sũ.me'*; consumed' (2 syl.), consũm'-ing, consũm'-er (R. xix.), consũm'-able (R. xxiii.) To devour, to burn.

Consumption, *kõn.sump'.shun*; consumptive, *kõn.sump'.tiv*, consumptive-ly, consumptive-ness (consumptive tendency).

Fr. *consumer*, to consume; Lat. *consumptio*, *consumere*, to consume.

Consummate, *kõn.sum'mate* (adj.); *kon'.sum.mate* (verb).

Consum'mate, complete; consum'mate-ly (Rule xvii.)

Con'summate, con'summât-ed, con'summât-ing (Rule xix.)

Consummation, *kõn'.sum.may''.shun*. Completion. (-mm-.)

"Consum'mate," Latin *consummate*, fully (*summa*, the sum total).

"Con'summate," Latin *consummare*, to sum together [all the figures].

Consumption, *kõn.sump'.shun*; consumptive. (See Consume.)

Contagion, *kõn.tay'jun*. Communication of disease by contact.

Contagious, *kõn.tay'jus*, contagious-ly, contagious-ness.

Fr. *contagion*; Lat. *contagio* (*con tango* = *tango*, to touch together).

Contain' (to hold), contained' (2 syl.), contain'-able (Rule xxiii).

(The spelling of all these words is indefensible.)

French *contenir*, to contain; Lat. *continere* (*con teneo*, to hold together).

Contaminate, *kõn.tam'.inate* (to defile), contam'inât-ed (R. xxxvi),
contam'inât-ing, contam'inât-er (ought to be -or), R. xix.

Contamination, *kõn.tam'.inay''.shun*. Pollution, taint.

Fr. *contaminer*, contamination; Latin *contaminatio*, *contaminator*,
contaminare (*con tmino*, to defile with [association]).

Contemn, Condemn, *kõn.tẽm'*, *kõn.dẽm'* ("n" not sounded).

Contemn, to despise; Condemn, to blame, to pronounce guilty.

Contemned, *kõn.tẽm'd'*, despised; Condemned, *kõn.dẽm'd'*.

Contemn-ing, *kõn.tẽm'.ing*; Condemn-ing, *kõn.dẽm'.ing*.

Contemn-er, *kõn.tẽm'.er*, despiser; Condemn-er, *kõn.dẽm'.er*.

Latin *contemnere*, to contemn (*con temno*, to despise altogether); but
condemnare (*con damno*, to doom with penalty).

Contemplate, *kõn.tẽm.plat* (not *kõn.tem'.plat*), to meditate
upon; con'templât-ed, con'templât-ing (R. xix.), con'-
templât-or (R. xxxvii.); contemplation, *kõn'.tẽm.play''.shun*,
meditation; contemplative, *kõn.tẽm'.plativ*; con-
tem'plative-ly, contem'plative-ness (Rule xvii.)

Latin *contemplare*, to contemplate, *contemplatio*, *contemplativus*,
contemplator. The Roman augurs having taken their stand on the
Capitoline Hill, marked out a space called the *templum*. Watching
on this space to see what would happen was called "contemplation."

Contemporaneous, *kõn'.tẽm.põ.ray''.nẽ.ũs* (not *cotemporaneous*)
(adj.), of the same period; contemporaneous-ly, contem-
poraneous-ness; Contemporary, *plu.* contemporaries,
kõn.tẽm'.põ.rã.ry, *kõn.tẽm'.põ.rã.riz* (not *cotemporary*).
("Co-" precedes a, e, i, o, and h. "Con-" precedes c, d, t;
f, v, q; g, j; n and s.)

Contemporary of or with? If an article precedes, of must fol-
low; if not, with. "He was a contemporary of mine."
"He was contemporary with me." In the former ex-
ample "contemporary" is a noun, in the latter an adj.

Latin *contemporaneus* (*con tempus*, the same time).

Contempt, *kön.tẽmt'* (scorn); contemptuousness, *-tem'.tu.us.ness*.

Contempt'-ible (worthless); contempt'uous (*-tu.us*) scornful.

Contempt'-ibly (worthlessly); contempt'uous-ly, scornfully.

"I gave him a contemptuous look" (not *contemptible*).

"He treated them contemptuously" (not *contemptibly*).

"He is a contemptible fellow," worthless.

Latin *contemptus*, disdain (*con temnere*, sup. *temptum*, to scorn who'ly).

Contend' (to dispute); contention, *kön.tẽn'.shun*, strife.

Contentious, *kön.tẽn'.shus*; contentious-ly, contentious-ness.

Latin *contentio*, *contentiosus*, *contendere* to strain with [force].

Content, satisfaction; (Dis-)content, dissatisfaction).

Content'-ed, content'-ment. The negatives are "discontent'-ed," "discontent'-ment."

Content'-ed-ly, discontent'-ed-ly; **content'-ing**.

Mal-content, *plu. mal-contents*, persons not satisfied.

Non-content, *plu. non-contents*, lords who negative a "bill."

Those who approve of it are called "Contents."

Contents (no *sing.*) of a cask, book, &c.; *i.e.*, what it contains.

Fr. *content*, *contentement* (3 syl.); Latin *contentus*, *continere*, supine *contentum* (*con teneo*, to hold together, to contain).

("Contentus" belongs to two verbs—*contendo* to stretch, and *contineo*.)

Contest, *kön'.test* (noun); *kön.test'* (verb). Rule 1.

Contest, *kön.test'* (to dispute), contest'-ed, contest'-ing, contest'-ing-ly; contest'-able (not *-ible*), contest'able-ness, contestation, *kön'.tes.tay''.shun*, strife, joint-attestation.

French *contester*, to contest, *contestation*, *contestable*; Lat. *contestatio*, *con testari*, to call witnesses to prove a case (*testis*, a witness).

Context, *kon'.text*. The part bearing on a "text" or quotation.

French *contexte*; Latin *contextus*, *con texo*, to weave together.

Contiguity, *kön'.tĩ.gũ''.ĩ.ty*. Proximity, contact. Cowper uses the word for "uninterrupted extent," "continuation":

Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade...

Contiguous, *kön.tig'.u.us*; contiguous-ly, contiguous-ness.

Fr. *contiguité*; Lat. *contiguus*, adjoining (*con tangō*, to touch together).

Continent, *kön'.ti.nẽnt*; continent-ly, continence, *kön'.ti.nẽnce*; continency, applied to man as "chastity" to women.

Con'tinent. A large extent of land not severed by sea.

Continental, *kön'.ti.nẽn''.tal*. Pertaining to the Continent.

Fr. *continence*, *continent*, *continental*. Latin *continentia*, chastity; *continens-nentis*, mainland; *continere*, to contain or restrain oneself (*con tenere*, to hold together, like different lands on a "continent.")

Contingent, *kön.tin'.jẽnt* (dependent), contin'gent-ly.

Contingence, *kön.tin'.jẽnce*; contingency, *kön.tin'.jen.sy*.

Fr. *contingent*, *contingence*; Lat. *contingens* (*con tangere*, to touch).

Continual, *kõn.tin'.u.al.* (See next article.)

Continue, *kõn.tin'.u* (to last); *contin'ued* (3 syl.), *contin'u-ing*.

Contin'u-er, one who continues; *contin''ua'tor*, one who continues a book or poem begun by another; *contin'u-able*; *contin'u-al*, *contin'ual-ly*, *contin'uance*, *continuation*, *kõn.tin'.u.ã''shun*; *continuous*, *kõn.tin'.u.us*; *continuous-ly*, *continuity*, *kõn'.ti.nu''.i.ty*, uninterrupted succession.

Fr. *continuer*, *continuité*; Latin *continuans*, *continuatio*, *continuus*, *continuitas*, *continuare*, to continue. (Fr. *continuel* is incorrect.)

Contort' (to twist), *contortion*, *kõn.tor'.shun*, a twist.

Latin *contortio* or *contorsio*, *con torqueo*, to twist wholly.

Contour, *kõn'.toor'* (not *kõn.toor'*). The outline of the face.

French *contour*, outline, turn; Latin *con torno*, to turn.

Contra- (Latin prefix), against, in opposition to.

Per Contra. A commercial term, used in ledgers, &c., on the "credit" side: as "Dr." (left side), "Per Contra, Cr."

Con'trabad, illicit [traffic]; *contrabandist*, *kõn'-tra.band''-ist*.

Contrabandista, *kon'-tra.band-dis'-tãh*, plu. -tãs. Smuggler.

Ital. *contrabbando*, to smuggle; Lat. *contra bannus*, against the edict.

Contract, *kõn'.tract* (noun); *kõn'.tract'* (verb). Rule 1.

Contract, a bargain; *contract'*, to make a bargain, to shorten.

Contract', *contract'-ed* (xxxvi.), *contract-or* (not *er*), xxxvii.

Contract' (to shorten), *contract'-ed*, *contracted-ly*, *contracted-ness*; *contraction*, *kõn.trac'.shun*, abridgment.

Contractile, *kõn.trac'.il*. Able to contract itself.

Contract-ible (not *-able*). Capable of being contracted.

Contractility, *kõn-trac.til''-i.ty*. Having a contractile force.

Contractibility, *kõn-trac.til'.bil''-i.ty*. Having a contractible property. The opposite property is *dilatability*.

("Air" is contractible, but not contractile, and we speak of its "contractibility." Animal muscle has a "contractile" force, and we speak of its "contractility.")

French *contracter*, to contract, *contractile*, *contractilité*, *contraction*. Lat. *contractus* (*contrahere*, sup. *tractum*, to draw together).

Contradict, *kõn'-tra.dict''* (to gainsay); *contradict'-ed* (R. xxxvi.)

Contradict'-er (not *-or*. Not a Latin word. Rule xxxvii.)

Contradiction, *kõn'.tra.dic''.shun*. A flat denial.

Contradictions, *kõn'.tra.dic''.shus*; *contradictionous-ness*.

Contradictory, *kõn'.tra.dic''.tõ.ry*; *contradictori-ly* (adv.)

French *contradiction*, *contradictoire*, *contradictory*; Latin *contradictio*, *contra dicere*, to say the opposite.

Contralto, plu. *contraltos*, *kõn.trãl'.toze* (Italian). Rule xlii.

"Contralto" is a low female-voice; *Soprano* (*so.prah'.no*), a high female-voice.

- Contrariety**, plu. *contrarieties*, kŏn'tră.rî''ĕ.tiz. Antagonism.
French *contrariété*; Latin *contrārietas*, disagreement, opposition.
- Contrary**, plu. *contraries*, kŏn'tră.ry, -riz (not kŏn'trair'ry, &c.)
Contrari-ly, kŏn'tră.rî.ly; con'trari-ness, con'trari-wise(xi.)
Contrarious, kŏn'trair'ri.us; contrarious-ly, -ness.
Contrariety, kŏn'tra.rî''e.ty, plu. -ties, -tiz. Antagonism.
French *contraire*; Latin *contrārie* (adv.), *contrārius*, v. *contrārio*.
"Contrary" is more correct, but is not in use. Shakespeare uses both:
"Had falsely thrust upon contra'ry feet."—K. J., iv., 2.)
- Contrast**, kŏn'trast (noun); kŏn'trast' (verb). Rule 1.
Con'trast. The opposite. (Followed by *to*: "A contrast to...")
Contrast'. To show the difference of things by comparison.
(Followed by *with*: "Contrast God's goodness with...")
Fr. *contraster* (v.), *contraste* (n.); Lat. *contra stare*, to set in opposition.
- Contravene**, kŏn'tră.veen' (to thwart); **contravened'** (3 syl.), **contravēn'-ing**, **contravēn'-er** (R. xix.), one who thwarts.
Contravention, kŏn'tră.ven''shun. A thwarting, &c.
Fr. *contravention*, v. *contrevenir*; Lat. *contra venio*, to come against.
- Contretemps** (Fr.), kŏh'n'tră.ta'h'n'. Something inopportune.
Latin *contra tempus*, [coming at] the wrong time.
- Contribute**, kŏn'trib'ute; **contribüt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **contribüt-ing**, **contribüt-or** (not -er, R. xxxvii.), **contribüt-able** (R. xxiii.), **contribut-ive**, -trib'ü.tiv; **contribution**, kŏn'trib'u''shun.
Contributary, -trib'ü.tă.ry. Paying tribute to the same crown.
Contributory, -trib'ü.tŏ.ry. Contributing to the same object.
Fr. *contribution*; Lat. *contribütārius*, *contribütio*, *contribütör*, *contribüere* (con tribuo, to give with [others]).
- Contrite**, kŏn'trite (penitent); **contrite-ly**, kŏn'trite'.lĭ (adv.)
Contrition, kŏn'trish'un (not -sion, R. xxxiii). Sorrow for sin.
Fr. *contrit*, *contrition*; Lat. *contritus* (con tŕĕre, sup. trĭtum, to rub together. "A contrite heart" is one broken or bruised with rubs.)
- Contrive**, kŏn'trive'; **contrived'** (2 syl.), **contriv'-ing**, **contriv'-er**, **contriv'-able**, **contriv'-ance** (R. xix.) To devise, to plan.
Corruption of the French *controuver*, to find out, to invent.
- Control**, kŏn'trŏle' (to keep under restraint); **controlled'** (2 syl.)
Controll'-ing, **controll'-er** (R. i.); **but control'-ment** (R. ii. ¶.)
Comptroller, kŏn.trolle'.er. One whose duty it is to examine tax-gatherers' accounts; an officer of the royal household.
- Comptroller of the Pipe**. An *échequer* officer connected with the "pipe," or great roll. Both these words are now spelt **controller**. (Low Lat. *contrarŏtülātor*.) "Comptroller" is *compŭtus rotülātor*, keeper of accounts.
Fr. *contrôle*, i.e., *contra rôle*; Lat. *contra rŏtŭlus*, a counter register.
All contracts were at one time enrolled in a public register.

Controvert, *kõn'.trõ.vert*, to dispute; **controvert-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Controvert'-er, one who disputes a statement; **controvert'-ist**, **controvert'-ible**, **controvert'ibly**.

(The second t in these words is an error. The root verb is not "vertēre," to turn, but "versāri," to dispute.)

Controversy, *plu. controversies*, *kõn'.trõ.ver.sĩz*, disputation.

Controversial, *kõn.trõ.ver'.shal*; **controversial-ly** (adv.)

Controversial-ist. A professional writer of controversies.

Fr. *controverse* (n.), *controverser* (v.), *controvers-able*; Latin *contro-versia*, *controversāri* (not *controvertēre*, to turn against).

Contumacy, *kõn'.tũ.mũ.sy* (not *kõn.tũ'.ma.sy*), obstinate resistance of authority; **contumacious**, *kõn'.tu.may''.shus*; **contumacious-ly**, **contumacious-ness**.

Fr. *contumace*, *contumacy*; Lat. *contũmācia* (con *tumēre*, to swell against one. *Contũmas*, gen. *contũmācis*.)

Contumely, *plu. contumelies*, *kõn'.tũ.mě.ly*, *kõn'.tũ.mě.lĩz* (not *kõn.tũ'.mẽ.ly*), insolence, affronting language.

Contumelious, *kõn'.tu.mee''.lĩ.us*; **contumelious-ly**.

Contumelious-ness. (Same root as "contumacy.")

Latin *contũmēlia*, *contũmēliõsus*, abusive (con *tumēre*, see above).

Contuse' (to bruise), **contused** (2 syl.), **contūs-ing**, **contūs-er**, **contusion**, *kõn.tũ'.shun* (Rule xxxiii.), a bruise.

Fr. *contusion*; Lat. *contũsio* (con *tundo*, sup. *tũsum*, to pound).

Conundrum, *plu. conundrums*. A punning riddle.

Old Eng. *cunnan* to know, *dredm fun*, "fun-knowledge." Like *Dredm-craft* joy-craft, i.e., music, &c.

Convalescence, *kõn'.va.les''.sense*. Renewal of health after illness.

Convalescent, *kõn.va.les''.sent*. Restored to health.

("Sc-" denotes that the action of the word is "progressive.")

Fr. *convalescence*, *convalescent*; Lat. con *vālesco* (*vāleo* to be well, *valesco* to grow stronger and stronger).

Convene, *kõn.veen'* (to assemble); **convened'** (2 syl.), **convēn-ing**, **convēn-er** (Rule xix.), **convēn-able** better **convēn-ible**.

(The wrong conjugation, as usual, is a borrowed French error.)

French *convenir*, *convenable*; Latin con *venire*, to come together.

Convenience, *kõn.vee'.nĩ.ense*. Something commodious.

Conve'niency; **conve'nient**, **conve'nient-ly**.

Lat. *convēniens*, *convēnientia* (con *venire*, to fadge together).

Convent, *kõn'.vent*, home for nuns [or monks]; **conven'tual**, (monastic); **conventional**, *-shun.al*, customary.

A "conventional phrase or manner," i.e., *in vogue*, *usual*.

A "conventual prior," &c., the prior of a convent.

Conventicle, *kõn.ven'.tĩ.k'l*. A dissenter's chapel (a word of contempt), it means a "little" convent or assembly.

Conventicler, *kõn.ven'.tĩ.kler*. A dissenter (word of contempt).

French *conventicule*; Latin *conventicũlum* (*-cul*, *-cle*, &c., dim.)

Convention, *kõn.ven'.shun.*: A meeting of delegates, a contract.

Conven'tion-al (customary), **conven'tion-ally** (adv.)

Conventionality, *kõn.ven'.shun.al'i.ty.* Formality.

Conven'tional-ism. Manners in accordance with the fashion.

Conventionary, *kõn.ven'.shun.ä.ry.* Settled by convention.

Conven'tion-er, a party in a convention. **Conven'tion-ist**, one who makes a contract. (*See Convent note.*)

French *convention*, *conventionnel*; Latin *conventio*, *conventionalis* (*con venio*, supine *ventum*, to come together).

Converge, *kõn.verj'*, to incline to one point; **converged'** (2 syl.), **converg'-ing**, **converg'-ent**, **converg'-ence**, **-ency** (R. xix.)

French *converger*, *convergence*; Latin *con vergere*, to bend together.

Converse, *kõn'.verse* (noun and adj.); *kõn'.verse'* (verb). Rule 1.

Con'verse, a proposition turned round: thus, the *converse* of "every A is a B," is "every B is an A." **Converse'-ly**.

Conversion, *kõn.ver'.shun*, complete change. (*See Convert.*)

Converse' (to chat); **conversed'** (2 syl.), **convers'-ing**, **convers'-able**, **convers'-ably**, **convers'able-ness**. (Rule xix.)

Conversant, *kõn'.ver.sant* (not *kon.ver'sant*), acquainted [with an art, &c.] by familiar use; **con'versant-ly**.

Conversation, *kõn.ver.say''.shun* (chat); **conversation-al**, **conversational-ly**, **conversation-ist**.

French *conversation*, *converse*, *converser* (v.); Latin *conversari*, *conversans*, *conversatio* (*con versor*, to converse with another).

Conversazione, *plu. conversazioni* (Ital.) *kõn'-vër-sät'-zä.õ'ne*.

A party in which conversation is to furnish the amusement.

Convert, *kon'.vert* (noun); *kon.vert'* (verb). Rule 1.

Convert', **convert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **convert'-er**, **convert'-ing**.

Convert'-ible (not *-able*), **convert'-ibly**, **convert'-ibil'ity**.

Conversion, *kõn.ver'.shun*. Entire change. (Rule xxxiii.)

French *convertir*, *convertible*, *conversion*; Latin *conversio*, *convertibilis*, *convertere* (*con verto*, to turn completely).

Convey, *kon.vay'* (to transmit); **conveyed'** (2 syl.), **convey'-ing**, **convey'-able** (R. xxiii.), **convey'-ance** (R. xxiv.), **convey'-anc-er**, a lawyer who draws up writings for conveying property; **convey'anc-ing**, the business of a conveyancer.

Low Latin *conveiancia*, a conveyance; *conveiare*, to convey; Latin *convehère*, to convey by [horse and cart, &c.]

Convict, *kõn'.vict*, a felon; *kõn'.vict'*, to prove guilty. (Rule 1.)

Convict', **convict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **convict'-ing**; **conviction**, *kõn.vik'.shun*, strong belief, proof or detection of guilt.

Convictive, *kõn.vik'.tiv*, condemnatory; **convictive-ly**.

French *conviction*; Latin *convictio*, v. *convincere*, supine *convictum* (*con vinco*, to overthrow altogether). In Latin there are two supines alike, "convivo" (to live together) and "convinco." Hence *convictio* means either, "a living together" or a "conviction."

Convince' (2 syl.), **convinc'es** (3 syl., R. liii.), **convinced'** (2 syl.), **convinc'-er**, **convinc'-ing**, **convinc'-ing-ly**, **convinc-ible**.

Latin *convincere*, to convince; same root-verb as *convict* (q.v.)

Hence, Jno. viii. 46: "Which of you *convinces* [convicts] me of sin?"

Convivial, *kŏn.vĭv' ĭ.ăl* (jovial); **convivial-ly**, **convivial-ist**.

Conviviality, *kŏn.vĭv' ĭ.ăl' ĭ.tĭj*. Festivity, social indulgence.

French *convivialité*; Latin *convivialis*, *convivo*, to live together.

Convoke', **convoked'** (2 syl.), **convök'-ing**, **convök'-er** (Rule xix.)

Convocation, *kŏn'.vo.kay''shun*. A clerical council.

French *convocation*; Latin *convocatio*, *con vocāre*, to call together.

Convolution, *kŏn'.vo.lu''.shun*. A fold or coil.

Latin *convolutus* (*con volvo*, to roll together).

Convolvulus, *kŏn.vŏl'.vu.lus*. The garden bindweed (-*vu*- not -*vo*).

Latin and French *convolvulus* (-*ulus* dim.), the little twisting plant.

Convolvulaceæ, *kŏn-vŏl'.vu-lāy''sĕ.ee*. The order including the above. The suffix -*aceæ* denotes an order of plants.

Convoy, *kŏn'.voy* (noun), *kŏn.voy'* (verb). Rule 1.

Con'voy, an attendant for defence. **Convoy'**, to attend, &c.

Convoy', **convoyed'** (2 syl.), **convoy'-ing**. (Rule xiii.)

French *convoi*; Low Latin *conveio*; Latin *convēho*, to convey.

Convulse' (2 syl.), to shake emotionally; **convulsed'** (2 syl.)

Convuls'-ing (R. xix.); **convulsive**, *kŏn.vŭl'.sŭ*; **convulsive-ly**, **convulsive-ness** (R. xvii.) (Fr. *convulsion*, &c.)

Lat. *convulsio*, from *con vello*, sup. *vulsum*, to pluck or tear to pieces.

Coo (like a pigeon), **cooes**, **kooz**; **cooed**, **kood**; **coo'-ing** (R. xliii.)
An imitative word.

Cook (to dress food), **cooked** (1 syl.), **cookery**, *kook'.ĕ.ry*.

Old English *cŏc* or *cŭc*, verb *cucc[an]*; Latin *cŏquo*, noun *cŏquus*.

Cool, **cool'-er** (*comp.*), **cool'-est** (*super.*); **cooled** (1 syl.), **cool'-ing**; **cool'-er** (a vessel for cooling liquids; **cool'-ly**, **cool'-ness**, **cool'-ish** (-*ish* added to adj. is dim.; added to nouns it means "like," as *boy-ish*, like a boy).

Old English *cŏl*, cool; verb *cŏl[ian]*, *cŏl-nes*, coolness.

Coolie, *kool'.ĕy*, a porter (East Indies). **Cool'-ly**, chilly.

Coom, *koom*; **Coomb**, *koom*; **Comb**, *kŏme*.

Coom. Refuse such as collects in carriage-wheels, &c.

Coomb. Four bushels (dry measure); a valley.

Comb (for the hair), *verb* to dress the hair.

"Coom," German *kahn*, mould.

"Coomb," O. Eng., a liquid measure; a valley; Gk. *kumbé*, a hollow,

"Comb" (for the hair), Old English *camb*.

Coop (a pen for fowls, to pen fowls), **cooped**, *koopt*.

Latin *cŭpa*, a butt, a coop; Old English *cŏfa*, a box, a chamber.

Cooper, *kōp'.er*, one who makes tubs. **Cooperage**, *kōp'.er.age*, the workshop of a cooper, charge made for cooper's work.

Latin *cūpa*, a butt or tub (-age something done, -ago to do).

Co-operate, *kō.ōp'.ē.rāte* (to work in unison), **co-op'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **co-op'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **co-op'erāt-or** (not -er R. xxxvii.), **co-operative**, *kō.ōp'.ē.ra.tīv* (adj.); **co-operation**, *kō'.ōp-ē.ray''-shun*; **co-op'erant** (adj.)

French *coopérant*, concurring, *cooperation*, *coopérer* (verb); Latin *coōpērātio*, *coōpērātor* (co[con]opērāri to work with [others]).

Co-ordinate, *kō.or'.dī.nāte* (adj.). Of equal order, rank, or degree.

Co-or'dinate-ly. **co-or'dinate-ness**. Equality of rank, &c.

Co-or'dinate, *plu.* **co-or'dinates**. Lines, &c., ranged in order.

Co-ordination, *kō.or'.dī.nay''-shun*. Just arrangement.

French *coordination*, *coordonner*! (verb); Latin *co-ordinātio*, *co-ordinātivus*, *co-ordinātus* (co[con]ordināre, to arrange together).

Coot, a water-fowl; **Cote**, a pen for doves or sheep; **Coat** (*q.v.*)

"Coot," Welsh *cwtiar*, a coot (*cwta*, the bob-tail [bird]).

"Cote," Old Eng. *cōte*, a cot; Welsh *cwt*, a cot, sty, &c.

"Coat" (a garment), French *cotte*; Italian *cotta*; German *kutte*.

Copaiba, *kō.pay'.bah*. A balsam. (*See* Capivi.)

Copal, *kō'.pal* (not *kō.pal'*). A varnish. (Mex. *copalli*, resins.)

Co-part'ner (a joint partner); **co-part'nery**, or **co-part'nership**.

Cope, a hood; **Cope**, to vie with others; **Coop**, a pen for fowls.

"Cope" (for the head), Old Eng. *cop*, a cap or hood; Welsh *cob*, a coat.

"Cope" (to vie), Danish *kappes*, to vie with others.

"Coop" (for fowls), Latin *cūpa*, a butt or coop.

Coping, *kō'.ping*. The uppermost tier of a wall (*cope*, a hood).

Copious, *kō'.pī.us* (plentiful), **co'pious-ly**, **co'pious-ness**.

Latin *cōpiōsus*, *cōpia*, plenty (co[con]opis, very rich).

Copper. A metal, made of copper, to case with copper, a coin.

Cop'per-ish. Having a slight taste or smell of copper.

Coppery, *kōp'.pě.ry*. Containing copper, resembling copper.

Latin *cuprum*, i.e., *as Cyprium*, Cyprus brass; German *kupfer*.

Copperas, *kōp'.pě.rās*. Green vitriol. (It ought to be *copperos*).

Fr. *couperose*; Ital. *copparosa*; Lat. *cupri ros*, liquor of copper.

Coppice, *kōp'.pis*. A wood consisting of brushwood.

Low Lat. *copicia*; Gk. *kōptō*, to cut, so called because the trees are cut to the ground every few years, to make underwood as cover for game.

Copse, *kōps*. Same as Coppice. (*See* above.)

Copula, *plu.* **copulas**, *kōp'.u.lāh*, &c. The verb which unites or couples the predicate with the subject: viz., *is* or *is not*.

Copulate, *kōp'.u.late* (to pair sexually); **cop'ulāt-ed**, **cop'ulāt-ing** (R. xix.); **copulation**, *kōp'.u.lay''-shun*.

- Copulative, *köp'.u.la.tiv*, connective, as "copulative conjunctions." Copulatory, *köp'.u.lă.tō.ry*.
 French *copulation*, *copulative*; Latin *cōpūla*, *cōpūlātio*, *cōpūlativus*, v. *cōpūlare*, to unite, to couple.
- Copy, *plu. copies*, *köp'py*, *köp'piz*. A transcript, a pattern.
 Cop'y, copies, *köp'piz*; copi-ed, *köp'pid*; copi-er, *köp'.i.er*; cop'y-ing, cop'y-ist, cop'yright, cop'ybook, cop'yhold.
 Fr. *copie*, a transcript; Low Lat. *cōpia*, a transcript, v. *cōpiāre*.
- Coquet, *kō.kēt'* (verb), to "play" love-making. Coquette (noun).
 Coquet', coquett'-ed (R. xxxvi.), coquett'-ing (R. ii., b.)
 Coquette, *kō.kēt'*; coquett'-ish, coquett'-ish-ly (jauntily).
 French *coqueter* (v.), *coquette*, *coquetterie* (*coq*, [to imitate] a cock).
- Cor- (Latin prefix), *con* before *r*.
- Coracle, *kör'ră.k'l*, a Welsh boat; Curricie, *kur'.rî.k'l*, a carriage.
 "Coracle," Welsh *cwrwg* (*cwrwg*, a frame or carcass).
 "Curricie," Latin *curriculus*, a little carriage (-*cle* or -*culus*, dim.)
- Coral, *kör'ral* (a zoöphyte, the shells conglomerated).
 Corall-aceous, *kör'ral.lay''.shus* (adj.); corall-ine, *kör'ral.in*.
 Corall-iferous, *kör'ral.lif'.ë.rus*. Containing coral.
 Coralliform, *kör'ral.i.form*, resembling coral; cor'all-ite.
 Coralloid, *kör'ral.loid*; coralloid-al, *kor'ral.loid'al*.
 Greek *korallion eidos*, coral-like.
 ("Coral" ought to have double "l," or its compounds only one "l." R.iii.)
 Fr. *corail*, *coraline*, *coralloide*; Lat. *cōrallium*, *cōrallum*, or *cūrālium*;
 Gk. *kōrallion* or *kourālion*, coral.
- Coranach, *kör'ra.năk*. Lamentation for the dead.
 Gaelic *cornh ranaich*, crying together.
- Corbeil, *kor'.bel* (used in sieges). Corbel, *kor'.bel* (used in architecture). The base of a Corinthian pillar, the projecting knob (often carved) on which an arch rests.
 Cor'bel, cor'belled (2 syl.), cor'bellng.
 Fr. *corbeille*, a small basket, a corbel; Lat. *corbūla*, a little basket.
- Cord (string); Chord (of music); Cawed, *past tense of caw*.
 Cord, to fasten with cord; cord'age, cord collectively.
 French *corde*; Latin *chorda*; Greek *chordē* (-age suffix collective).
- Cordelier, *kör'.dē.leer'*. A grey friar who is girded with a rope.
 French *cordelier* (*corde*, a rope), one who wears a rope.
- Cordial (n.), *kör'.dī'al*. A cheering draught; (adj.) hearty.
 Cor'dial-ly, cor'dial-ness, cordiality, *kör'.dī.ăl''.i.ty*.
 French *cordial*, *cordialité* (Latin *cor*, gen. *cordis*, the heart).
- Cordovan, *kor'.do.văn* (not *kor.dō.văn*), Spanish leather. So called from *Cor'dova* (not *Cordo'va*), where it was first made.
- Corduroy, *kord'roy*. A thick ribbed cotton for trousers.
 French *cord du roi*, the king's cord.

Cordwainer, kord'way-ner. A worker in leather, not cord maker.

French *cordouannier*, now *cordonnier*, a corruption of *cordovanier*, a worker in Cor'dovan leather.

Core, Corps, Caw, kōr. **Core.** (Lat. *cor* the heart, Gk. *kear*.)

Core (of an apple), v. to take out the core; cored, cor'-ing.

Corps, kōr, a body of soldiers. (Fr. *corps*, Latin *corpus*.)

Caw. The cry of a crow, an imitation word.

Coreopsis, kōr're.ōp''.sīs. The tick-seeded sunflower.

Greek *kōris ōpsis*, a bug in appearance [referring to the seed].

Coriander, kōr'ri.an''.der. A plant famed for its seed.

Old English *corion*; Latin *cōriandrum*; Greek *kōriannon* or *kōr'ōn* (*kōris*, a bug). The bruised seed smells like that insect.

Cork, Calk or Caulk, Cauk. All pronounced *kork*.

Cork (of a bottle), v. corked (1 syl.), cork'-y, tasting of the cork; cork'i-ness, having the buoyancy of a cork.

Calk. To close the seams of a ship with oakum.

Cauk. A sulphate of bary'ta. (A miner's word.)

"Cork," German *kork*; Latin *cortex*, the bark of a tree.

"Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread or press (*calx*, the heel of the foot).

Cormorant, kōr'mō.rant. A glutton, the sea-raven.

French *cormoran*; Latin *corvus marinus*, the sea-raven.

Corn. Grain; an excrecence on the feet; to salt meat.

Corn (grain), has no plural, except when the general crop or different varieties are referred to, as "Corns are better."

Old English *corn*; German *korn*; Danish *korn*; Latin *granum*.

Corn, plu. corns (on the feet); **corn-y**; **cor'neous**, horny.

Old English *corn*; Welsh *corn*; French *corne*; Latin *cornu*, horn.

Corn (to salt meat), **corned** (1 syl.), **corn'-ing**.

German *kornen*, to corn or salt meat.

Cornea, kōr'.ne.ăh. The membrane in front of the eye.

French *cornée*; Latin *cornēus*, horny (*cornu*, horn).

Cornelian, kōr.nee'.li.an. A chalcedony. (See **Carnelian**.)

Cornet, kōr'.net, a cavalry ensign; a horn. **Cor'net-cy** (-cy denotes "rank"). **Cor'net-a-piston**, a musical instrument.

French *cornette*, a cavalry officer; *cornet*, a horn; *cornet à piston*.

The officer so called carries the "cornette" or ensign of his company.

Cornice, kōr'.nīs (not *cornish*, as it is very often pronounced).

The border round the ceiling of a room.

Italian *cornice*; Greek *kōrōnis*, the end or finish of anything.

Cornu-am'monis (not -*ammō'nīs*), the ammōnite (*q.v.*)

Cornucopia, kōr'-nu.cō'.pī.ăh. Emblem of abundance.

Latin *cornu cōpia*, horn of plenty. It was the horn of Amalthēa (nurse-goat of Jupiter) which Achēlōūs gave to Hercūlēs,

Corolla, *ko.röl'.läh*, blossom; **corollaceous**, *kör'.röl.lay''.shüs* (adj. of *corolla*); **corollet**, *kor'röl.lět*, one leaf of a blossom.

Latin *cōrolla*, a little crown (dimin. of *cōrōna*, a crown).

Corollary, *kor'röl.lä.ry* (not *ko.röl'.lä.ry* nor *kor'rol.lair'ry*).

An inference which rises out of an inference: Suppose it is proved that matter was *created*, then it follows as a "corollary" that there was a creator anterior to the existence of matter, and that matter is not eternal, &c.

Latin *cōrollārium*, a consecatory (from *cōrolla*, a garland which was given invariably to an actor who had performed his part well).

Coronilla, *kor'rö.näl'.lah* (not *coronella*). A plant so called because the flowers crown the branches in a corymb.

French *coronille* (Latin *cōrōna*, with a diminutive ending).

Corona, *ko.rö'.nah*, a halo; the upper surface of molar teeth; the margin of a radiated compound flower; a drip, &c.

Coronal, *kor'rö.näl*, belonging to a crown; **coronet**, *kör'ro.net*, the crown worn by a nobleman; a downy tuft on seed.

Coronation, *kor'ro.nay''.shun*. The ceremony of crowning.

Coroneted, *kör'ro.nēt.ed*, entitled to wear a coronet; **coronated**, *kör'ro.näy.ted*, crowned; **coronary**, *kor'ro.nä.ry*.

French *coronal* ("coronation" is one of the very few words in *-tion* which is not French); Latin *cōrōna*, *cōrōnātio*, *cōrōnātus*.

Coroner, *kor'ro.ner*. So called because he has chiefly to do with "Pleas of the Crown." (Low Latin *cōrōnātor*, a coroner.)

Corporal, **Corporeal**, *kor'po.räl*, *kor.pö.rě.äl* (adjectives).

Corporal. Pertaining to the body, bodily, of the body.

Corporeal. Having a material body.

"Corporal punishment," bodily punishment; not *corporeal punishment* (*punishment having a material body*).

"Corporeal substance," "This corporeal frame," that is a substance or frame having a material body.

"Corporal pain," pain of the body; "Corporal injury."

"Corporeal rights," rights over material substances.

"Corporal" is opposed to *Mental*; "Corporeal" to *Spiritual* or *Immaterial*.

Cor'poral-ly, bodily. **Corpo'real-ly**, in a material form.

"He was present *corporally*," bodily, in his proper person.

"The ghost in Hamlet is shown on the stage *corporeal-ly*," that is, not as a spirit, but having a material form.

Corporal'ity, bodily state. **Corporeal'ity**, materiality.

Raleigh speaks of the "corporality of light," it should be "corporeality," meaning that light is *material*, according to Newton's theory; but it would be quite correct to speak

of the "corporality" of the ghost, meaning his embodied state, or having his own veritable body.

Corporal. The lowest officer in a company of foot soldiers.

Corporale, *kor'.po.rāle*. The cloth which covers the eucharistic elements. Hence a *Corporal Oath* (or *Corporale Oath*), one taken while touching the eucharistic cloth.

(The spelling of "Corporal," for an officer is incorrect. It ought to be caporal. French *caporal*; Italian *caporale*; Spanish *caporal*, a chief; Latin *caput*, a head (head of the men under him).

"Corporal," Fr. *corporal*, *corporalité*; Lat. *corpōrālis*, *corpōrālitas*.

Corporate, *kor'.po.rate*, united in a corporation; corporate-ly.

Corporation, *kor'.po.ray''shun*. A body politic.

French *corporation*; Latin *corpōrātio*, *corpōrātus* (*corpus*, a body).

Corporeal, *kor-pō'.rē.ūl*. Material, opposed to spiritual.

Corpo'real-ly, *corporeal'-ity*, *corpo'real-ism*, materialism.

Corpo'real-ist, one who denies the existence of spirit independent of matter; *corporeity*, *kor'.pō.ree'i.ty*, materiality. (*Corporeal* or *Corporal*, see under *Corporal*.)

French *corporel*, *corporeité*; Latin *corpōreus*, bodily (*corpus*, a body).

Corps, *plu. corps*, *kor*, *plu. korz*. A body of soldiers. (*See Core*.)

Corpse, *plu. corpses*, *korps*, *plu. korps'.ēz*. A human dead body.

French *corps*; Latin *corpus*, a body (*caro āpēre*, flesh fashioned).

Corpulence, *kor'.pū.lense* (not *corpulance*), *cor'pulencey*, bulkiness of body; *cor'pulent*, stout; *cor'pulent-ly*, fleshily.

French *corpulence*, *corpulent*; Latin *corpulentia*, *corpulente* (adv.)

Corpuscule, *plu. corpuscules* or *corpuscula*, *kor.pus'.kule*, *plu. kor.pus'kūlz* or *kor.pus'.kū.lah*. A minute particle.

Corpus'cular (adj.), *corpuscularian*, *kor.pus'.ku.lair''ī.an*.

One who maintains that corpuscules were the germs of all material substances, and not the "Divine Word."

French *corpuscule*, *corpusculaire*; Latin *corpuscūlum* (*corpus* a body, and *-culum* a diminutive).

Correct. The degrees are: *nearly correct*, *more nearly correct*, *very nearly correct*, *quite correct*. *More correct* is the comparative of "incorrect;" *most correct* means quite correct, *the most correct* means that all others are incorrect.

Correct (adj.), right; (verb) to punish, to put right.

Correction, *kōr.rek'.shun*. Emendation, punishment.

Correc'tion-al. (This word ought to be *correction-cl*.)

Corrective, *kōr.rek'.tiv*. That which corrects.

Correct-or (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.). One who corrects.

French *correctif*, *correction*, *correctionnel*; Latin *correctio*, *correctus*, v. *corrīgēre* (*cor* [con] *rego*, to regulate or set quite right),

Correspond, to hold intercourse by letters; **correspond'-ing**, writing letters, similar; **correspond'-ent**, one who corresponds, something which "pairs" with something else.

Correspond'-ence. Intercourse by letters, similarity.

Correspond'-ent-ly. In a corresponding manner.

Correspond'-ing-ly, by letter; **Corresponsive**, *kor'.res.pon''.siv*.

French *correspondance* (incorrect), *correspondant* (incorrect), v. *correspondre*; Lat. *cor* [con] *respondere*, to answer with or to [another].

Corridor, *kor'.ri.dor* (French). A gallery communicating with different apartments of a house. (Latin *curro*, to run.)

Corrigendum, plu. **corrigenda**, *kor'.ri.jen''.dum*, plu. *kor'.ri.jen''.dāh*. To be corrected (Latin). Rule xlv.

Corrigible, *kor'.ri.ji.b'l*, capable of correction. **Incorrigible**, hopelessly bad, regardless of reproof.

French *corrigible*; Latin *corrigibilis* (*corrigere*, to correct).

Corroborate, *kor.rōb'.o.rate* (not *ko.rōb'.e.rate*), to confirm.

Corrob'orāt-ed, **corrob'orāt-ing** (R. xix.), **corrob'orāt-or**.

Corroborat-ive, *kor.rōb'.o.ra.tiv*; **corroborant**, *kor.rōb'.o.rānt*.

Corroboration, *kor.rōb'.o.raj''.shun* (not *ko.rōb'.e.raj''.shun*). (In Lat. "-rō-" is long; *kor.rō.bō.rate* would be better.)

French *corroborer*, *corroborant*, *corroboration*; Latin *corrobōrāre* (*cor* [con] *rōbōro*, to strengthen with oak, *rōbur*, oak).

Corrode, *kor.rode'* (not *ko.rode'*), to eat away by degrees, as by rust, &c.; **corrōd'-ed**, **corrōd'-ing**, **corrōd'-ent** (not *-ant*); **corrōd'-ible** (not *-able*), **corrōd'-er** (R. xix), **corrōd'ibil'ity**.

Corrosion, *kor.rō'.shun* (not *ko.rō'.shun*). A fretting.

Corrosive, *kor.rō'.siv*; **corro'sive-ly**, **corro'sive-ness**.

Corrosibility, *kor.ro'.si.bil''.i.ty* (not *ko.ro'.si.bil''.i.ty*).

Fr. *corroder*, *corrosif*, *corrosion*; Lat. *cor* [con] *rōdere*, to eat away.

Corrugate, *kor'.ru.gate*, to wrinkle; **cor'rugāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Cor'rugāt-ing (R. xix.), **cor'rugāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Corrugation, *kor'.ru.gay''.shun*, a wrinkling; **cor'rugant** (not *corrugent*, as many dictionaries give).

French *corrugation*; Lat. *corrūgātio*, *corrūgans -antis*, *corrūgāre* (*cor* [con] *rūgo*, to make into wrinkles with [frowning], *ruga*, a wrinkle).

Corrupt, *kor.rup't'* (not *ko.rup't'*), to spoil; **corrupt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **corrupt'-ing**, **corrupt'-er** (more corrupt), **corrupt'-est** (most corrupt), **corrupt'-or**, one who corrupts (R. xxxvii.), *fem.* **corrupt'tress**; **corrupt'-ly**, **corrupt'-ness**, **corrupt'-ible** (not *-able*), **corrupt'ibly**, **corrupt'ible-ness**, **corrupt'ibil'ity** (not *kō.rup'.ti.bil''.i.ty*), **corruption**, *kor.rūp'.shun*.

Fr. *corruptibilité*, *corruptible*, *corruption*; Lat. *corruptio*, *corruptor* *fem.* *corruptrix*, *corrumpere*, sup. *-ruptum* (*cor* [con] *rumpo*, to break).

Corsair, *kor.sair'*, a pirate. **Coarser**, *kor'ser*. **Courser**, *ko'r-ser*.

"Corsair," Fr. *corsaire* (fr. Ital. *corsa*, a race). The word was first applied to ships of chase during war, then to the captains who had "letters of mark," and ultimately to sea-rovers and pirates.

"Coarser," comp. of *coarse*, *q.v.* "Courser," a swift horse.

Corse, **Coarse**, **Course**, **Corps**, **Cores**, **Caws**, **Cause**.

Corse, *horse*. Poetical for "corpse." (Latin *corpus*, a body.)

Coarse, *ko'rse*. Rough, not refined. (Old Eng. *gorst*, rough.)

Course, *ko'rse*. A race. (Latin *cursus*, a race.)

Corps, *korz*, plu. of *corps*, *kor* (French). Bodies of soldiers.

Cores, *korz*, plu. of *core*. Hearts of apples, &c. (Latin *cor*.)

Caws, *korz*, 3rd per. sing. of *caw*. Applied to the cry of crows.

Cause, *korz*. The reason or motive. (Latin *causa*, a cause.)

Corset, **Cosset**, **Corslet**, *kor'set*, *kos'set*, *kòrs'let*.

Corset (Fr). A bodice for women (*corps*, a body, and *-et*, dim.)

Cosset. A pet (Old Eng. *cos*, a kiss, a little thing for kisses).

Corslet. A little cuirass (Fr. *corselet*, *corps*, a body, *-let*, dim.)

Corsned, *kor'sned*. A piece of consecrated bread used for an ordeal.

Old English *cornæde cors snæð*, curse morsel. The person under trial said, "May this morsel prove a curse if I am guilty, and turn to wholesome nourishment if I am innocent."

Cortege, *kor'taje'*. A train of attendants. (French *cortège*.)

Latin *corpus tegere*, to cover the body, a body-guard.

Cortes, *kor'téz* (Spanish). The parliament of Spain or Portugal.

Spanish *corte*, a resident of a town, the representatives of towns.

Coruscate, *kòr'ús.kate*, to glisten; **cor'uscät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **cor'uscät-ing** (R. xix.); **coruscation**, *kòr'us.kay''shun*.

French *coruscation*; Latin *cöruscatio*, *cöruscäre*, to glisten, to flash.

Corvet or **Corvette**, *kor.vet'*. A sloop of war. (French *corvette*.)

Latin *corbita*, a hoy; *corbitäre*, to freight a ship.

Corylaceæ, *kòr'ri.lay''së.e*. An order of plants, including the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel.

Latin *corylus*; Greek *körülös*, a hazel (*-aceæ* denotes an "Order").

Corymb, *kò.rimb*, a bunch or cluster; **corymbiated**, *kò.rim''.bi-ä'ted* (not *corymbated*), having berries or blossoms in clusters; **corymbiferous**, *kò.rim.bif''.ërus*, bearing clusters; **corymbose**, *ko.rim'.bose* (adj.)

Latin *cörymbifer*, a berry-bearer, like ivy, *cörymbus*, a cluster.

Greek *korumbos*, a cluster of fruit or flowers (*kòrus*, a head).

Co-secant, *ko'-see''.känt*. The secant of the complemental arc.

Co-sine. The sine of the complemental arc.

Latin *sëans*, gen. *sëantis*, cutting. *Sinus*, a curve or bay.

Cosey. Should be *cosy*, adv. *cosi-ly*, *kò'.zıy*, *kò'.zı.ly*.

(The adv. "cosily" cannot be formed from "cosey." R. xiii.)

Cosmetic, *kös.met'.ic*. A preparation for beautifying the face by removing freckles, &c. Also an adj.

Gk. *kösmétikós*, a beautifyer; *kösméo*, to adorn; Fr. *cosmétique*.

Cosmogony, **Cosmography**, **Cosmology**, **Geology**, **Geography**.

Cosmogony, *kös.mög'.o.ny*. An "a prióri" theory of the world's origin. (Gk. *kösmös gönê*, the world's generation.) Gen. i. is the Bible theory of the world's origin.

Geology, *jee'.öl.ö.jy*. An "a posterióri" view of the world's origin. It explains from known facts, how the rocks, &c., of the earth have been produced.

Greek *gé graphê*, a description of the earth, in detail.

Cosmography, *kös.mög'.ra.fy*. A description of the structure, figure, and order, of the world, the relation of its parts, and how to represent them on paper.

Greek *kösmös graphê*, description of the earth, as a whole.

Cosmology, *kös.möl'.o.jy*. A treatise on the elements of the earth, the laws of nature, and the modifications of material things. (Greek *kösmös lögôs*, treatise of the world.)

Geography, *jē.ög'.ra.fy*. A description of the surface of the earth, its countries, inhabitants, and productions.

Greek *gé graphê*, description of the earth in detail.

Physical Geography treats of climates, elevations, configurations, influence of coast, tides, winds, &c.

Cosmog'ony (*v.s.*), **cosmog'onist**. A writer of cosmogony.

Cosmo'graphy (*v.s.*), **cosmog'rapher**, a writer of cosmography; **cosmographical**, *kös'.mo.graf''.i.kal*; **cosmographical-ly**.

Cosmology (*see above*) **cosmologist**, a writer of cosmology; **cosmological**, *kös.mo.löj'.i.käl*; **cosmological-ly**.

Cosmopolite, *kös.möp'.o.lite*. A citizen of the world.

Cosmopolitan, *kös'.mo.pöl''.i.tan* (adj.)

Cos'mopol'itan-ism. A system which regards man (regardless of nationality) as a citizen of the world.

Greek *kösmös pölitês*, citizen of the world (-ism, doctrine, system).

Cosmorama, *plu. cosmoramas*, *kös'.mo.räh''.mäh*, *plu. -mäs*. A representation of the world in large panoramic pictures.

Cosmoric, *kös'.mo.räm''.ik*. Pertaining to the above.

Greek *kösmös horāma*, a view of the world.

Cosmos. The world considered as a whole. The word means the "beauty of arrangement," and was first applied to creation by Pythagoras. **Cos'mical**, **cos'mical-ly**.

Greek *kösmös*, the world; *kösméo*, to arrange.

Cossack, *kös'.sük*. One of the Cossacks; a Russian tribe.

Cosset, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. **Corset**, a bodice (*q.v.*)

Old English *cos* and *-et* dim. A little thing to be kissed.

- Cost**, *past cost, past part. cost*. **Ceast**, *kōste* (of the sea).
Costly, *kōst'ly*; **costli-ness** (R. xi.), expensiveness.
Ital. costo (n.), expense; *costare* (v.); *Lat. consto*, to cost. (We say, "What did it *stand* you in?" [cost]; *con sto*, to stand.)
- Costermonger**, *kōs'-ter.mun'-ger*. Corruption of *costard-monger*, a seller of "costards;" that is, *apples*.
Old English costard, a species of apple; *monger*, a dealer.
- Costive**, *kōs'tiv*, contraction of "con'stipative"; **cos'tive-ly**, **cos'tive-ness**, having the bowels con'stipated.
Latin constipo, to cram close together (*con stipo*, to stuff together).
- Costume**, *kōs.tūme'* (French). National style of dress.
- Cosy**, *kō'sy*, snug and comfortable. **Cosi-ly**, *kō'si.ly*, snugly.
Scotch cosie. *Old English cos*, a kiss (not *cosey*).
- Cot**, **Cote**, **Ceat**, **Coot**, *kōt*, *kōte*, *kōte*, *koot*.
Cot, a cottage; an infant's bed, &c. **Cott-ar**, a cottager (R. i.)
Cote. A pen for sheep, doves, &c., called *sheepcote*, &c.
Coat. A raiment for men or boys. (Fr. *cotte*, *Ital. cotta*.)
Ccot. A small black water fowl. (Welsh *cwtiar*, a coot.)
Old English cōt or *cōte*, a cottage, a bed, a pen.
- Co-tangent**. The tangent of the complement of an arc. (*See Co-*)
- Cotemporary**, **cotemporaneous**. (*See Contemporary*.)
- Cotillon**, *kō.til'.yōn*. The "petticoat" dance, so called because ladies had to hold up their gown and show their petticoat.
French cotillon, a petticoat; a dance.
- Cottage**, *kōt'tage*, a peasant's house. **Cot'tag-er**, **cot'tier**, *kōt'-ti.er*, a squatter, an independent peasant (*Obsolete*).
Low Latin cottagium, a cottage; *cottarius*, a cottager.
- Cotton**, *kot'.n*, thread made from the cotton plant, a fabric made of cotton; **cotton-y**, containing cotton, feeling like cotton.
Cottons, cotton threads, cotton fabrics. **Cotton** (verb), to cling to a person fondly, as cotton clings to one's clothes.
French coton, verb *cotonner*; *Arabic al goton*, the cotton-plant.
- Cotyledon**, *kōt'.ī.lee'-don*. The seminal leaf of plants which first appears above ground, and forms part of the embryo.
- Dicotyledons**, *dī'-*. Plants with two seminal leaves.
- Monocotyledons**, *mōn'-o-*. Plants with one cotyledon.
- Acotyledons**, *a'-*. Plants without a seminal leaf.
Lat. cotyledon, the hollow of the huckle-bone; *Gk. kōtūlēdon*, a socket.
- Couch**, *kōwch* (n.), a sofa; (v.) to hide, to fix a spear in its rest; **couched** (1 syl.), **couch'-ing**, **couch-er**, **couch-ant**; *kōwch'-ant* or *koo'shong* (in *Her.*) lying down with head raised.
Fr. couche, a bed; *coucher* (v.), *couchant*; *Lat. col* [con] *locāre*, to lay.

Cough, *kŏf* (n. and v.); coughed, *kŏft*; cough-ing, *kŏf'ing*.

There are twenty-five words ending in -ough, with eight distinct sounds,—viz., *ok*, *off*, *uf*, *up*; *ōw*, *ōw*, *oo*, *er*. Only two ("cough" and "trough") have the sound of *off*. These are both native words, *coh'* and *trōh*, guttural.

(Not one of the twenty-five words have any right to the diphthong "ou," and if the original vowels had been preserved much of the present absurdity of pronunciation would have been avoided.) (Rule xlv.)

Old English *cohk*, contraction of *cohetan* (= *kof'tan*), to cough.

Could, *kood* (to rhyme with "good"), *past tense* of *Can*, "to be able," "to know how," never an auxiliary, but it stands in regimen with other words without *to* between them: as "I could write." Here *write* is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen.

Our word "could" is a blunder. The Old Eng. *cunn[an]* "to know how to do a thing," makes *can* in the *present tense*, and *cūthe* in the *past*; but the verb *cāth[ian]* "to make known," has *cāthode* for the *past tense*, contracted to *cū'd* our "could" (*l* interpolated).

Council, Counsel, Councillor, Counsellor.

Coun'cil. An assembly met for consultation. (Lat. *concilium*.)

Coun'sel. Advice, a pleader. (Latin *consilium*.)

Coun'cill-or. A member of a council. (Rule iii. -IL.)

Counsell-or. One who gives advice, a barrister. (R. iii. -IL.)

Coun'selled (2 syl.), advised; coun'sell-ing, advising.

Council-board, plu. council-boards.

Æcumen'ical council, plu. Æcumen'ical councils.

The distinction may be remembered thus: *Council* is *concilio*, *con calo*, to call [the board] together; but *counsel* is *consūlo*, to consult. You *consult* a "counsellor," you *call* together "councillors."

Count, a foreign title, *fem. count'ess*. We retain the feminine, but have substituted our native word "earl" for count.

Count'ess, plu. count'esses, poss. countess's, plu. countesses'.

Count-y, plu. counties, coun'tiz. We have retained this word, and also our native word "shire," [a count's] share.

Italian *conte*; French *compte*; Latin *cōmes*, gen. *cōmittis*, a companion of the chief or leader; *comitatus*, a county or share of the *cōmes*.

Count, to reckon; **counter**, one who counts, base money to assist in reckoning, a shop table where accounts are paid; (adv.) the wrong way, contrary to; a prefix.

Italian *contare*; French *compter*; Latin *computāre*, to compute, contracted to *comp't*, and corrupted into *count*.

Counteract, *kown'-ter.act'*. To frustrate, to act contrary to.

Latin *contra ago*, supine *actum*, to act in opposition to.

Counterbalance, *kown'-ter.bāl'-ance*. (Only one *l* in balance.)

Latin *contra bilana*, [balance] against balance.

Counterfeit, *kown'-ter.feet* (noun), *kown'-ter.fit* (verb);
counterfeit-er, *kown'-ter.fit-er*; counterfeit-ed (R. xxxvi.)

Latin *contra ficere*, supine *fectum* [facio], to make against [law], to forge, to imitate without authority or right.

Counterfoil, *kown'-ter.foil*. Part of a check kept by the drawer.

Latin *contra folium*, the corresponding leaf.

Countermand, *kown'-ter.mānd'*. To withdraw a command.

Latin *contra mando*, to command the opposite [of a command].

Countermarch, *kown'-ter.march'*. To march back again.

Low Latin *contra marchio*, to march in the opposite direction.

Countermine, *kown'-ter.mine*; coun'termin' (3 syl.),
coun'termin'-ing, coun'termin'-er. To dig a gallery
underground in search of an enemy's mine.

Low Latin *contra minero*, to make a mine in the contrary direction.

Counterpane, *kown'-ter.pain*. A bed quilt.

A corruption of the Latin *culcita puncta*, a quilt worked in a pattern,
French *courtepointe*, a counterpane.

Counterpoise, *kown'-ter.poyz*, to counterbalance; coun'terpoised
(3 syl.), coun'terpois-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin *contra penso*, to weigh against [a given weight]; French *contre poise*,—i.e., *poids*, [weights] against weights. (See *Avoirdupoise*.)

Countersign, *kown'-ter.sine*, to sign a document in attestation
of a signature; countersignature, *kown'-ter.sig''-nā.tchur*;
countersignatories, *kown'-ter.sig''-nā-tō.riz*.

Latin *contra signo*, to sign against [another signature].

Countess, *plu.* coun'tesses, *kown'.tess*, *kown'tess.ez*, poss. sing.
countess's, *kown'.tess.iz*; poss. plu. countesses', *kown'.tess.ez*. The wife of an earl or of a foreign count.

Italian *contessa*; French *comtesse*; Low Latin *comitissa*.

Country, *plu.* countries (R. xi.), *kūn'.trȳ*, *kūn'.trȳz* (Fr. *contrée*);
coun'tryman, *fem.* coun'trywom'an, *plu.* coun'trymen,
countrywomen, -wīm'en; poss. sing. -man's, -woman's,
poss. plu. -men's, -women's, -wīm'en.z.
(Obs. The *y* is not changed to *i* in these words. Rule xi.)

Countrify, *kūn.tri.fy* (R. xi.), to give the air and mien of a
rustic; countrified, *kūn.tri.fide*, having the air and mien
of a rustic. (Latin *con terra*, land contiguous [to a town].)

County, *plu.* counties (R. xi.), *kown'.ty*, *kown'.tȳz*.

Norman French *counté*, French *comté*; Latin *comitatus*, a county.

Coup (Fr.), *koo*, a stroke. Coupé (Fr.), *koo-pay'*, part of a coach.

Coup d'état, *koo'-da-tar'*. A sudden raid on political foes.

Coup-de-grace, *koo'd'-gràs*. The victor's last blow.

Coup-de-main, *koo'd'-màh'n*. A sudden attack on a fort.

Coup-d'œil, *koo'.dy'e*. A comprehensive view of a scene.

Coup-de-soleil, *koo'd'-sò-lay'e*. A sun-stroke.

Coupé (Fr.), *koo-pay'*. The first division of a stage coach, a private railway carriage furnished with only one bench.

French *couper*, to cut. A part cut off for travellers.

Couple, *küp'l*, a pair, to link together; coupled, *küp'.l'd*; coupling, *küp'.ling*. (Fr. *couple*; Lat. *cōpula*, a couple.)

Coupon, *koo'-pone*. The part of a bond presented for a dividend.

Fr. *couper*, to cut off; because they are cut off as the claim falls due.

Courage, *kūr'rage*, bravery; courageous, *ko-ray'jūs*;

courageously, courageous-ness, boldness of heart.

French *courage*, *courageux*; Latin *cor ago*, to move the heart.

Courant, Curreant, Current, *koo'.ràh'n*, *kur'rant*, *kūr'rent*.

Au courant, o *koo'.ràh'n*. Posted up to the time being.

Fr. *être au courant de*...to be posted up in... (Lat. *curro*, to run.)

Cur'rant, a fruit. (Lat. *uvæ Corinthiæ* or *Corinthiæ*.)

Current, *kūr'rent*, running. (Lat. *currentis*, gen. *currentis*.)

Courier, *koo'.rē'er*. A special messenger sent with a dispatch.

(This word ought to be spelt with double "r." As it now stands its base would be *cœur*, the heart; or *cura*, care.)

French *courrier*; Latin *corriere*; Latin *curro*, to run.

Course, Corse, Coarse, Corps, Cause, Caws.

Course, *korse*. A career, to hunt. (Lat. *cursus*; Fr. *cours*.)

coursed (1 syl.), cours'-ing, cours'-er, cours'-es (2 syl.)

Corse, *korse*. Poetical form of corpse. (Lat. *corpus*, a body.)

Coarse, *ko'rise*. Gross, not fine. (Old Eng. *gorst*, rough.)

Corps (pl.), *korz*. Companies of soldiers. (French *corps*.)

Cause, *kawz*. The reason, a plea. (Lat. *causa*, a cause.)

Caws, *kawz*, third person sing. of *caw*, to cry like a crow.

Court, The royal palace, those attached to it, a place for trying criminals, &c. To woo, to strive to please, &c.

Court (a palace), courtier, *kor'.tē'er*, one of the court.

Court'-ly (adj.), fit for a court; court'li-ness (Rule xi.)

Courteous, *kort.tē'us* (not *kort.tchus* nor *kur'.tchus*), affable;

cour'teous-ly, courteous-ness, *kor'.tē'us.ness*.

Court-plaster, *kort plas'.ter* (not *play'.ster*). Black sticking plaster, once used by court ladies for beauty-spots.

Courtesan, *ko'r'.tē.zan* (not *kur'.te.zan*, nor *kort'.e.zan*). A woman of immodest character. (French *courtisane*.) (This word meant originally a "female courtier," and tells a sad tale of the past history of courts.)

Court (of justice), **Court of Equity**, *plu.* **Courts of Equity**; **court-martial**, *plu.* **court-martials**, sessions of the same court; **courts-martial**, different courts (*mar'.shal*).

Court. A paved way. (French *court*, *curt*, a short [*cut*].)

Court-yard. A yard before a house. (Latin *cohors*, gen. *cohortis*, a yard with outhouses for poultry, cattle, pigs, &c.)

Court (to woo), **court'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **court'-ing**, **court'-er**.

"Court" (a palace or hall of justice), Fr. *cour*; Ital. *corte*; Lat. *curia* (from *cura*, care), where the "public cares" are attended to.

"Court" (to woo), Fr. *faire la cour*, to make a [love] suit, *courtiser*.

Courtesy, *plu.* **courtesies**, *kor'.tēsy*, *plu.* *kor'.tē.siz* (*kur'.te.sy* is nearly obsolete), civility.

Courtesy, *plu.* **courtesies**, *kert'.sy*, *kert'.siz*. Woman's act of reverence. A man's is a bow (rhyme with now).

Courtesy, *kert'.sy* (verb); **courtesies**, *kert'.siz*; **courtesied**, *kert'.sid*; **courtesy-ing**, *kert'.sij.ing*. To make a woman's act of reverence by bending the knee.

(-sy postfix, denotes an act. A "courtesy" is an act of reverence, similar to that which is used at court.)

Cousin, **Cousin-german**, **Cozen**. All pronounced *kūz'n*.

Cousin. The children of my aunt or uncle are my first cousins; the children of my great aunt or uncle are my second cousins; the children of my aunt or uncle by a second marriage are my step cousins.

"Step" is the Old English *steop*, an orphan, one parent being lost.

Cousin-german, *plu.* **cousins-german**. First cousins.

Latin *germānus*, of the same stock (*germen*, a branch).

Cozen, to cheat. (Italian *cotzerie*, cheating. Halliwell.)

"Cousin" French, a male cousin; *cousine*, a female cousin. We want a similar distinction; Latin *consobrinus*, a cousin.

Covenant, *kūv'.ē.nant*. A stipulation on stated terms.

Covenant-er, *kūv'.e.nant.er*. One who joins in a covenant.

French *covenant*, a contract; Latin *conventum*, an agreement (*conventio*, to come together [to make terms]).

Cover, *kūv'.er*, to overspread; **covered** (2 syl.), **cover-ing**.

Coverture, *kūv'.er.tchur*. Shelter, the state of a married woman who is under the "cover" of her husband.

French *couvrir*, to cover; *couverture*, not in the English sense, but meaning a cover for a book, &c. "Coverture" in French is *abr-*

Covert, *kūv'ert*, secret. Covet, *kūv'.et*, to desire eagerly.

Cov'ert, cov'ert-ly, cov'ert-ness. (French *couvert*.)

Covet, *kūv'.et* (see above); cov'et-ed (R. xxxvi.), cov'et-ing, cov'eting-ly; cov'et-er, one who desires wrongfully; covetous, *kūv'.ēt.ūs* (not *kūv'.et.chus*), greedy to obtain; covetous-ly, *kūv'.ēt.ūs.ly*; covetous-ness, *kūv'.ēt.ūs.ness*; covet-able, *kūv'.ēt.ā.b'l*, worthy to be wished for.

(Dean Alford says covetous and covetousness are "commonly mangled by our clergy" into "covetious" and "covetiousness."—*Queen's English*, p. 76.)

Latin *cūpidus*, greedy (from *cūpio*, to desire).

Covey, *kūv'.y*. A brood of partridges, &c. (Fr. *couvée*, a brood.)

Cow, plu. cows or kine. Cow rhymes with *now* (not *coo*).

(Of the sixty-eight words ending in "ow," ten monosyllables and two dissyllables have the "ou" sound, like "cow," and fifty-six the "o" sound like "grow." See Rule lix.)

Old English *cū*, plu. *cý* (= *ky*). Kine is a collective plural, *ky-ein*, corrupted into *kine*. The plural suffix *-en* is seen in *ox-en*.

Cow (to dispirit), cowed (1 syl.), cow-ing. (Danish *kue*, to subdue.)

Coward, *kōw'.ard*; cow'ard-ly, cow'ardli-ness (Rule xi.), cowardice, *kōw'.ar.dis*, want of courage. (ow as in *now*.)

French *coward*, *cowardise*, a corruption of *culvard* or *culvert* (*culver*, Old English *culfre*, a pigeon). In heraldry, *coward* means an animal with its tail between its legs. Latin *cūlum vertēre*.

Coxcomb, *kox'.kōme*, a fop; coxcombry, *kox'.kome.ry* (not *cox-combery*); coxcomical, *kox'.kōm'.i.kāl*, foppish.

The ancient licensed jesters were called coxcombs, because they wore a cock's comb in their caps.

Coy, shy, demure; coy'-ly, coy'-ness, coy'-ish (Rule xiii.), coy'ish-ly, coy'ish-ness (-ish added to adj. is diminutive).

Fr. *coi*; Lat. *quies* (from *quies*, rest; Gk. *kēō*, to lie down to sleep).

Cozen, to cheat. Cousin. a relative, (See Cousin.)

Crab, a crustacean, a wild apple, a machine; crabb'ed (2 syl.), unamiable; crabb'-ed-ly, crabb'-ed-ness (Rule i.)

"The crustacean," Old Eng. *crabba*; Lat. *carāb[us]*; Gk. *karābōs*.

"A morose person," Lat. *crābro*, a hornet or waspish person.

Crack. Excellent, to boast, to split, to make a sharp noise.

"In a crack" (instantly), French *crac*; Latin *crepitu digitōrium*.

Cracked (1 syl.), crack'-er, a small firework.

"Crack" (excellent), Lat. *crepāre*, to boast; Fr. *craquer*, to boast.

"Crack" (to split), Old Eng. *crac[ian]*; Germ. *krach* (n.); Fr. *crac*.

Crackle, *krak'.l* (dim. of "crack"); crackled, *krak'.l'd*; crackling, *krak'.ling*, part., also the skin of roast pork.

Cracknel, *krak'.nel*, a brittle cake. A corruption of the French *croquignole* (kro.kin.yol), from *croquet*, crisp.

("Take with thee ten loaves, and cracknels..." 1 Kgs. xiv. 3.)

Cradle, *kray'.d'l*, an infant's bed, to put into a cradle; *cradled*, *kray'.d'ld*; *cradling*, *kray'.d'ling*. ("Cradel" is older.)

Old English *cradel*; Greek *krádao*, to swing.

Craft, a trade, guile, a small ship. *Crafty*, *kráf'.ty*; *cráf'ti-ly* (Rule xi.), *cráf'ti-ness*, skill in device; cunning.

Old English *craft*. This word, like "cunning," had originally no reference to underhand dealing, but referred to skill in workmanship, knowledge of one's trade, contrivance, &c.

Crag, *cragg'-ed* (2 syl.), rugged; *cragg'-ed-ness* (3 syl.), Rule i.; *cragg'-y*, of a rugged character; *cragg'i-ness*, a craggy state; *cragg'i-er* (more craggy); *craggi-est* (most craggy.)

Welsh *crraig*, a crag; Greek *krach[ia]*, a crag or rock.

Cram, *crammed* (1 syl.), *cramm'-ing*, *cramm'-er* (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *cramm[ian]*, to stuff; past *crammode*, past part. *crammod*.

Cramp, a contraction of a muscle; v. *cramped*, *kramp't*.

Crampoons, *cramp-irons* for raising stones; *crampons* (in *Bot.*), the roots which serve as supports to ivy, &c.

Old Eng. *hramma*, a cramp; Fr. *crampon*, a crampon or crampoon.

Cranberry, *plu. cranberries*, *krän'.ber.riz* (not *cramberry*).

German *kranbeere*, the crane-berry, so called because the fruit-stalks, before the blossom expands, resemble the head and neck of a crane.

Crane (1 syl.), a bird, a lifting machine.

Old English *crán*; Welsh *garan*, the long-legged bird (from *gar*, the shanks, our "galter"). *Heron* or *hern*, is a variety of the same word. Greek *gérânós*; Latin *grus*.

Cranium, *plu. crania*, *kray'.ní.um*, *plu. kray'.ní.äh*, the skull; *cranial*, *kray'.ní.al*, pertaining to the skull.

Craniology, *kray'.ní.ol''.o.gy*, now called *phrenology*.

Craniologist, *kray'.ní.ol''.o.gist*, now called *phrenologist*.

Lat. *cranium*, the skull; Gk. *krān'lon* ("a" short in Lat., long in Gk.)

Crank (a machine), a conceit or twist of the mind; *crank'y*, *crank'i-ness* (R. xi.), liable to be upset, crotchety-ness.

Crankle, *kran'.kl*; *crankled*, *kran'.k'ld*; *crank'ling* (dim.)

"Cranky" (weak), German *kränklich* (*kränk*, sick).

"Crank" (a machine), French *cran*, a cog, crank, or notch.

Cranny, a chink; *crannied*, *krän.nid* (adj.), full of chinks.

French *cran*, a notch; Latin *crena*, a notch or split.

Crantara, *krän.täh.räh*. The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol of the Scotch highlanders.

Gaelic *crean tarigh*, cross of shame; because disobedience to the summons incurred certain infamy.

Grape. A fabric. (French *crêpe*, from *créper*, to curl or wrinkle.)

Cratch, a rack, a manger. **Scratch**, a slight skin-wound.

"Cratch," Ital. *craticcia*, a rack or crib; Fr. *creiche*; Lat. *crates*, a hurdle.

"Scratch," German, *kratze*, v. *kratzen*, to scratch.

Crater, *kray'.ter*. The mouth of a volcano.

Latin *crāter*; Greek *kratēr*, a cup or bowl.

Craunch or Crunch, to crush with the teeth (not *scrunch*);
craunched (1 syl.), craunch'-ing; crunched, crunch'-ing.

Cravat, *kra.vūt'* (not *krav'.at*). A necktie.

French *cravate*, said to be from the *Crabats* or *Croats*, whose linen and muslin neck bands were introduced into France in 1636. We have, however, the Danish *krave*, a collar, and *kravet*, a little collar.

Crave, to long for; *craved* (1 syl.), *crāv'-ing*, *crāv'-er* (Rule xix.)
Old English *crāf[ian]* to implore; Welsh *crefu*, to crave.

Craven, *kray'-ven*. A coward.

In former times, says Blackstone, controversies were decided by an appeal to battle. If one of the combatants cried out *Craven* (i.e., I crave mercy) he was deemed a coward, and held in infamy for not defending his claim to the utmost.

Craw. The crop or first stomach of a bird.

Norse *kraas*, the crop or craw; Germ. *kragen*, the neck (our "scrag").

Crawfish. A corruption of *écrevisse* (French), a crustacean.

Latin *carābus*; Greek *kārābos*, a crab or lobster.

Crayon, *kray'.on*, a chalk for drawing. **Crayons**, chalks for drawing, drawings done in chalk. **Crayoned** (2 syl.)

French *crayon* (from *craie*, chalk; Latin *crēta*).

Craze (1 syl.), to distract; *crazed* (1 syl.), *crāz'-ing*, *crāz'-y* (Rule xix.), *crāzi-ly*; *crāzi-ness* (R. xi). Fr. *ecraser*, to crush.

Creak, *kreek*, to make a grating noise. **Creek**, a small bay.
Creak, *creaked* (1 syl.), *creak'-ing*.

Welsh *crech*, a screech, *creg*, hoarse; French *criquer*, to creak.
"Creek," Old English *crecca*, a bay or creek; French *crique*.

Cream, *kreem* (n.) (v. to skim); *creamed* (1 syl.), *cream'-ing*, *cream'-y* (adj.), *cream'i-ness* (R. xi.), *cream-faced*, pale.

Old English *ream*; French *crème*; Latin *crēmor*, cream.

Crease, *krece*, a mark made by a fold, to mark by a fold, &c.;
creased (1 syl.), *creas'-ing*, R. xix. (Welsh *creithen*, a scar.)

Creasote, *kre'.ā.sote*. A liquid obtained from coal-tar.

Greek *kreas sōzō*, I preserve meat (being an antiseptic).

Create, *krē.ate'*, to make out of nothing; *creāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *creāt'-ing* (R. xix.); *creāt'-or* (R. xxxvii.); *creative*, *krē.ā'tiv*; *creative-ly*, *creative-ness*; *creation*, *kre.ā'.shun*.

Creature, *kree'.tchur*. Every created animal or thing.

Latin *crēatio*, *crēator*, *crēātūra*, a creature; *crēare*, to create.

Credence, *kree'dence* (not *-dance*), belief; **credential**; *krē.den'.shal*; **credentials**, *-shalz*, letters of testimony. **Creed**.

Credendum, *plu. credenda*, *krē.den'.dāh*. Articles of faith.

Credence-table. A small table to hold the bread and wine before consecration. (Ital. *credenza*, a shelf or buffet.)

- Credible, *krěd' i. b' l* (not -able), worthy of belief (Lat. *crēdibilis*); cred'ible-ness, cred'ibly, credibility, *krěd' i. bil' i. ty*.
 Credulous, *krěd' u. lus*; cred'ulous-ly, cred'ulous-ness, Latin *crēdūlus*. (The "e" is long in Latin.)
 Credulity, *kre. dū. li. ty*. Prone to believe. (Lat. *crēdūlitas*.)
 Fr. *crédence, crédibilité, crédulité*; Lat. *crēdens, crēdere*, to believe.
 Credit, *krěd' it*, trust, to trust; cred'it-ed (R. xxxvi.), cred'it-ing, cred'it-or, cred'it-able, cred'itable-ness, cred'itably.
 Credible, worthy of belief; creditable, praiseworthy.
 Credibly, trustworthily; creditably, praiseworthy.
 Cred'ibleness, probability; cred'itableness, estimation.
 Fr. *crédit, v. créditer*; Lat. *crēdit*, he trusts, *crēditor, crēdo*, to trust.
 Credulous, *krěd' u. lus*. (See Credence.)
 Creed. Articles of religious faith. (Lat. *crēdo*, I believe; Fr. *crédo*.)
 Creek, *kreek* (not *krík*), a small bay. Creak, a harsh noise.
 "Creek," Old Eng. *crecca*; Fr. *crique*. "Creak," Welsh *creg*, hoarse.
 Creep, *past* and *p.p.* crept, creep'-ing, creep'-ing-ly, creep'-er.
 Old English *crēpian*, past *crēp*, past part. *cropan*, to creep.
 Latin *repo*, to creep; Greek *hērpō*, to crawl.
 Cremation, *kre. may' shun*, a burning of the dead. (Lat. *crēmatio*.)
 Cremona, *kre. mō. nah*. Violins made by the Amati family and by Stradivarius of Cremona (Milan). See Cromorna.
 Creole, *krě. ole*. A Spanish American born of European parents.
 French *creole*, a West Indian; Spanish *criollo* (*cria*, a brood).
 The word means a "little nurseling" (*criar*, to nurse).
 Crepitate, *krěp' i. tate*, to crack; crepitāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), crepitāt-ing, crepitation, *krěp' i. tay' shun*, a crackling noise.
 French *crépitation*; Latin *crēpitāre*, to crackle (*crēpo*, to rattle).
 Crepuscule, *kre. pūs. kule*, twilight; crepus'cular (adj.)
 French *crepuscule, crepusculaire*; Latin *crēpusculum*, twilight (from *crēpera* [flux], doubtful light; -*culum* diminutive).
 Crescendo, *plu. crescendos, kre. shen'. do, plu. kre. shen'. doze* (Ital.)
 A mark (<) in music, to denote that the force is to increase.
 The contrary word is *diminuendo* and the mark (>).
 Crescent, *kres'. sent*, shaped like the "horned" moon; poetical for Turkey, a crescent being the national symbol; growing.
 Latin *crescens*, gen. *crecentis*, increasing.
 Cress, *plu. cresses or cress*. A spring vegetable.
 Old English *cerse* or *cressa*; French *cresson*; German *kresse*.
 Cresset, *krěs'. sēt*. A beacon-light, so called because it was originally surmounted by a little cross.
 French *croisette* (dim. of *croix*, a cross). It was by carrying about a "fiery cross" armies were at one time assembled in these islands.

Crest. An armorial device, a bird's comb, the cone of a helmet.

French *creste* now *crête*; Latin *crista*, a crest.

Cretaceous, *kre.tay'.ce'us*, chalky. (Latin *crêta*, chalk.)

Crevice, **Crevis**, **Crevasse**, *krěv'.iss*, *krě.vece'*, *krě.vass'*.

Crevice, a chink. Crevis, a crayfish. Crevasse, a huge rent in a glacier, &c.

"Crevice" and "crevasse" French *crevasse*, a cranny, a chink.

"Crevis," Fr. *écrevisse*, a crayfish; Lat. *cărăbus*; Gk. *kărăbōs*.

Crew, *kroo*, a ship's company; *past tense* of **crow**. (See **Crow**.)

Crewel, fine worsted yarn. **Cruel**, inhuman (both *crew.el*.)

(*Shakespeare speaks of "cruel garters."*—*K. Lear*, ii. 4.)

"Crewel," corruption of *clewel*; *clew*, a ball of thread; Old English *clīwe*, a hank or ball of worsted. "Cruel," Latin *crudelis*, cruel.

Crib, a stall for cattle, a bed for infants, to pilfer; **cribbed** (1 syl.), **cribb'-ing**, **cribb'-er** (R. i.); **cribb'-age**, a game at cards.

Old English *crib*, a stall or crib; Welsh *cribdaail*, pillage, extortion.

Cribble, *krib'b'l*, a corn-sieve; **cribbled**, *krib'b'ld*; **cribbling**.

(*The double b [as if from "crib"] is a blunder.*)

Fr. *crible*, a riddle; v. *cribler*; Lat. *cribrare*, to sift; *cribellum*, a sieve.

Crick, stiffness in the neck. **Creek**, a cove. **Creak**, a harsh noise.

"Crick," Welsh *crig*, a crick; Old English *hræc*, rheumatic pain.

"Creek," Old English *crecca*. "Creak," Welsh *creg*, hoarse.

Crick'et, an insect, a game. **Crick'et-er**, one who plays cricket.

"Cricket" (the insect), Welsh *criciad*; Fr. *criquet*; Lat. *a-crid-ium*.

"Cricket" (the game), Old English *eric*, a club, and *-et* diminutive.

Crier, *kri'er*, one who weeps; **cries** (1 syl.), **cried** (1 syl.), **cry'-ing**.

Cryer. The town-cryer or bellman. (See **Cry**.)

Crime, sin ("i" long in the simple, but short in all its compounds).

Criminal, *krim'.i.nāl*; **crim'inal-ly**, **crim'inal'ity**;

criminous, *krim'.i.nūs*; **crim'inous-ly**.

Criminate, *krim'.i.nate*; **crim'ināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **crim'ināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **crim'ināt-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.)

Criminatory, *krim'.i.na.t'ry*. Involving crime.

(*In Latin the "cri-" is long in every instance.*)

Latin *crimen*, *crimīnalis*, *crimīnatio*, *crimīnātor*, *crimīnōsus*, &c.

Crim. Con. Contraction of "Criminal Conversation," meaning adultery. **Crim. Con.** actions cannot now be brought.

Crimp, to frizzle; a decoy; to decoy [sailors and fleece them].

"Crimp" (to frizzle), Old English *ge-crympt*, curled; Welsh *crimfio*.

"Crimp" (a decoy), the same word, meaning "to pinch or squeeze."

To "crimp" a collar is to pinch it into little furrows.

Crimson, *krim'.z'n*, a colour; **crim'soned** (2 syl.), **crim'son-ing**.

Italian *cremesino* (from *kermes*, the cochineal insect).

Cringe, *krɪnj*, to fawn with servility; **cringed** (1 syl.), **cring'-ing**, **cring'-er** (Rule xix.), **cringes**, *krɪnj'.ez*.

Old English *cring[an]*, or *cring[an]*, to cringe, to fawn.

Crinkle, *krɪn'.k'l*, to run in bends. **Crinkle**, *krɪn'.g'l*, a loop.

Danish *krinkel-krog*, a place with tortuous ways.

Crinoline, *krɪn'.o.lɪn* (not *krɪn'o.lɪn*, nor *krɪn'.o.lɛn*).

French *crinoline* (from *crin*, hair; Latin *crinis linum*, hair linen).

(An ill-formed word, which ought to mean "reddish linen," from *crinon*, a reddish lily. "*Crinis*" cannot make *crino*.)

Cripple, *krɪp'.p'l*, one who is lame, to maim; **crip'pled** (2 syl.); **crippling**, *krɪp'.plɪŋ* (O. E. *crepel*, a creeper, v. *creóp[an]*).

Crisis, *plu. crises*, *krɪ'.sɪs*, *krɪ'.seɪz*. A decisive or turning-point.

Latin *crisis*; Greek *krisis* (from *krino*, to judge). Hypocrátēs said that all diseases had their tidal days, when physicians could "judge" what turn they would take. (First syllable short in Lat.)

Crisp, brittle, to curl; **crisped**, *krɪspt*; **crisp'-ing**, **crisp'-ness**.

Old English *crisp*; Latin *crispus*, frizzled.

Criterion, *plu. criteria*, *krɪ'.tee'.rɪ.ɔn*, *krɪ'.tee'.rɪ.ʌh*. A standard by which judgment may be formed.

Greek *kritērion*, means of judging (from *kritēs*, a judge. Short *i*.)

Critic, *krɪt'ɪk*; **critical**, *krɪt'ɪ.kəl*; **critic'ally**, **crit'ical-ness**, **criticise**, *krɪt'ɪ.sɪz*; **crit'icised** (3 syl.), **crit'icis-ing** (R.xix.), **crit'icis-er**; **criticism**, *krɪt'ɪ.sɪzəm*; **critique**, *krɪ'.teek*; **criticisable**, *krɪt'ɪ.sɪz'ə.b'l*, open to criticism.

Fr. *critique*; Lat. *criticus*; Gk. *kritikós* (from *krinó*, to judge).

Croak, *krōke* (like a frog). **Crook**, a shepherd's staff.

Croaked (1 syl.), **croak'-ing**; **croak'-er**, one who grumbles.

Old Eng. *cracel[an]*, to croak; Lat. *crōcio*; Gk. *krōzō*, to croak.

Crochet, **Crocket**, **Croquet**, *krō'.sha*, *krok'.et*, *krō'.ky*.

Crochet, *krō'.sha*; **crocheted**, *krō'.shed*; **crochet-ing**, *krō'.sha.ɪŋ*, fancy-work done with a hooked needle.

Also (a term used in fortification.)

Crocket, *krōk'.et* (a term used in architecture.)

Croquet, *krō'.ky*, a game; v. **croqueted**, *krō'.kade*, &c.

"Crochet," French *crochet* (*croc*, a hook, and the dim. *-et*).

"Crocket," French *crochet* (in Arch.), a crocket.

"Croquet," French *bâton armé d'un croc* (Du Cange).

Crock, an earthen pitcher. **Crock-ery**, *krōk'.e.ry*, earthenware.

Old Eng. *croc*, a pitcher; Welsh *crochan*, a pot; *crochem*, pottery.

Crocket, *krōk'.et* (in Arch.) French *crochet*. (See **Crochet**.)

Crocodile, *krōk'.o.dɪl* (not *krōk'.o.dɪll*), a reptile of the lizard kind. **Crocodilea**, *krōk'.o.dɪl'.e.əh*, the crocodile order.

Crocodilean, *krōk'.o.dɪl'.e.ən* (adj. of crocodile).

Latin *crocodilus*, *crocodilea*; Greek *krōkōdeílōs*, a lizard.

("Crocodilea," not "crocodilia," which means thistles.—Plin. 27, 41.)

Crocus, *plu.* crocuses, *krō'.kūs*, *krō'.kūs.ěz*; **croceous**, *krō'.se.ūs*.

Lat. *crōcus*, *plu.* *crōci*, the saffron flower; Gk. *krōkōs*, the crocus.

Cromlech, *krōm'.lēk*. A huge stone supported by uprights.

Welsh *cromlech* (*crom llech*, an incumbent flag-stone).

Cromorna, *krō.mor'.nah* (not *cromona*). An organ stop.

Cremona, *kre.mō'.nah*, a violin. (*See* Cremona.)

French *cromorne*; Italian *cromorno*; German *krump-horn*.

Crone, an old woman. (Irish *crion*, withered; *criona*, old.)

Crook, a shepherd's staff. **Croak**, *krōke* (like frogs). **Crock** (*q.v.*)

Crook, to bend into a curve; crooked, *krookt*; crook'-ing.

Crooked, *krook'.ed* (adj.), not straight; crooked-ly, *krook'.ed.ly*; crooked-ness, *krook'.ed.ness*.

"Crook," Welsh *croca*, tortuous, *crocau*, to make crooked.

"Croak," Old Eng. *cracel[an]*; Latin *crōctō*, *crōctio*; Greek *krōzō*.

"Crook," Old Eng. *croc*, a pitcher; Welsh *crochan*, *crochennu*, pottery.

Crop, the produce of a field; the craw of a bird; to lop or reap.

Crop, **cropt** or **cropped** (1 syl.), **cropp'-ing**, **cropp'-er** (R. i.), a pigeon with large craw; **crop'ful** (Rule viii.); to **crop-out**, to shew itself on the surface; to **crop up**, to reappear.

Old English *crop* or *cropp*, a crop, a craw, a top, whence to lop or reap; Welsh *cropa*; Low Latin *croppa*, a crop of corn.

Croquet, *krō'.ka*, a game. **Crochet**, *krō'.sha*, work done with a hooked needle. **Crocket**, *krōk'.et* (in *Arch.*)

"Croquet," *croque*, *croquebois*, *croquet*: "*Bâton armé d'un croc, ou qui est recourbé*" (Du Cange, viii., p. 115).

"Crochet" and "Crocket," French *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook.

Crosier, *krō'.zher*. A bishop's staff surmounted with a cross.

Low Latin *crocia*, *crociarius*, one who carries a crosier.

Cross. A gibbet, ill-tempered, to pass over, to cancel.

Cross, *plu.* crosses, *kros'.sěz*. A gibbet made thus (†, X, +).

Cross, ill-tempered; **cross-ly**, **cross'-ness**, **cross-grained**.

Cross (v.), **crost** or **crossed** (1 syl.), **cross'-ing**, **cross'-es**.

Crossette, *krōs.set'* (in *Arch.*); **cross'-let**, a little cross.

Crosswise (not *crossways*), adv., transversely.

Welsh *croes*, a crucifix, transverse; Latin *crux*, gen. *crucis*.

"Cross" (ill-tempered), contraction of the Fr. *courroucé*, angered.

Crotch, a hook or fork. **Crutch**, a staff for the lame.

Crotch, **crotched** (1 syl.), hooked; **crotch'-et**, a note in Music, a whim; **crotch'-et-y**, full of whims; **crotch'-et-ed**.

French *crochet*, a little hook, dim. of *croc*, a hook; *croche*, a note in music; *crocheter*, to make "crochets" for porters.

Crōton-Oil. Oil expressed from the *Croton Tiglium*.

Crouch, **crouched** (1 syl.), **crouch'-ing**. **Crutch**. (*See* Crotch.)

Welsh *crwcau*, to bow, *crycydu*, to squat. Old Eng. *cruc*, a crook.

Croup. Inflammation of the larynx, &c.; the buttocks of a horse.

French *croup* (the disease), *croupe* (the buttocks).

Croupier, *kroo'.pi.ēr* or *kroo'.pi.a*, the assistant of a gaming table. **Crupper**, *krup'.per*, a strap of a saddle.

"Croupier" sits at the "croup" or bottom of the table.

Crow, a bird, an iron lever, to cry like a cock, to triumph; **crow**, *past crew* [*crowed*, 1 syl.], *past part.* *crowed* [*crōwn*].

Old English *crāw*, a crow; Greek *korónē*, a crow.

"Crow-bar," Gk. *kōrónē*, a plough beam; Welsh *croes-bar*, a cross-bar.

"Crow" (verb), Old English *crāw[an]*, *past creow*, p.p. *crāwen*.

Latin *crōcio*; Greek *krōzō*, to crow.

Crowd, *krouđ* (to rhyme with *loud*), a throng; a fiddle.

Crowd (verb), *crowd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *crowd'-ing*.

Old English *cryđ[an]*, *past credđ*, p.p. *ge-crōden*; *credđ*, a crowd.

"Crowd" (a fiddle), Welsh *crwth*, a crouth or violin.

Crown (to rhyme with *town*), *crowned* (1 syl.), *crown'-ing*.

French *couronne*; Latin *cōrōna*; Greek *kōrónē*, a garland.

Crucial, *krū'.sī.āl* (not *crū'.shē.āl*), severe, crosswise.

Lord Bacon says that two different diseases may run parallel for a time, but must ultimately *cross* each other.

The point where they *cross* will tell their true nature.

Hence "crucial" means that which tests.

Crucible, *krū'.sī.b'l*. A vessel for melting metals, &c.

Low Latin *crucibulum*, the little tormentor (from *crūcio*, to torment), because the metals were "tortured" by fire to yield up their secrets.

Crucifix, *krū'.sī.fix*. (Latin *crūcifixus*, fixed to the cross.)

Crucify, *krū'.sī.fy*, to fix to a cross; **crucifies**, *krū'.sī.fize*; **crucified**, *krū'.sī.fide*; **crucify-er**, but **crucify-ing**. (R. xi.)

Crucifix; **crucifixion**, *krū.sī.fik'.shun*, hung on a cross.

Latin *crūcifigo*, supine *crūcifixum* (*cruci figere*, to fix to a cross); French *crucifix*, *crucifixion*, *crucifier*, to crucify.

Crude, *krood*, not complete; **crude'-ly**, **crude'-ness**;

crudity, *plu. crudities*, *krū'.dī.tiz*, immaturity (Rule xi.)

French *crudité*; Latin *crūdus*, *crūdītas*; Greek *krūdēs*, that is, *krūds eīdōs*, resembling cold, hence uncooked, raw, &c.

Cruel, *krū'.el*, inhuman. **Crewel**, fine worsted (*see Crewel*).

Cruel'-ly; **cruel'-ty**, *plu. cruelties*, *krū'.el.tiz*, inhumanity.

French *cruel*; Latin *crūdēlis*, *cruel*; *crūdēlitas*, *cruelty*.

Cruet, *krū'.et*. A glass "castor." (Fr. *cruche*, a glass vessel, -et dim.)

(There is no word in French for "cruet-stand," or a "set of castors.")

Cruise, **Cruse**, **Crews**, all pronounced *krūze*.

Cruise, to rove about the sea; **cruised**, *krūzd*; **cruis-ing**, *krū'.zing*; **cruis-er**, *krū'.zer*, a cruising ship. (Rule xix.)

Cruse, a small cup. (French *cruche*, a jug.)

Crews, plural of **crew**, a ship's company.

French *croiser*, to cruise or cross; German *kreuzzug*, *kreuzen*.

Crumb, *krüm*, a morsel. (*The "b" is an error.*) **Crumbed**, *krümd*; **crumb-ing**, *krüm'ing*, breaking into crumbs.

Crummy, *krüm'my*. (*If "crumb" is accepted, this adj. ought to be crumb-y. Either "crumb" or "crummy" is wrong.*)

Crumble, *krüm'b'l*, to break into crumbs; **crumbled**, *krüm'b'ld*; **crumbling**, *krüm'bling*; **crumbler**.

Old English *crume*, a fragment. (N.B. *crumb* means "crooked.")

German *krume*, a crumb; *krumen*, to crumble.

Crumple, *krüm'p'l*, to ruffle; **crumpled**, *krüm'p'ld*; **crumpling**, *krüm'pling*; **crumpler**, *krüm'pler*, one who crumples.

Old English *crump*, wrinkled; *crumb*, crooked, awry.

Crunch. To crush between the teeth. (*See Craunch.*)

Crupper. A strap which passes under the tail of a horse.

Croupier, *kroo'.př.cr*. An assistant at a gaming table.

Both from French *croupe*, the rump, a crupper, &c.

Crusade, *plu. crusades*, *krü-sāde*, *krü-sādz*. "Holy" wars.

Crusade (*v.*), *crusād-ed* (R. xxxvi.); *crusād-ing* (R. xix.); *crusād-er*; *crusādo* (a Portuguese coin, with a cross).

Cruse, *krūze*, a small bottle. **Cruise**, to rove about the sea.

Crews, *plu. of crew*. (Fr. *cruche*, a jug; *creuset*, a crucible.)

Crush, to squeeze; **crushed** (1 syl.), *crush'-ing*, *crush'-er*.

Italian *cruscio*, to crush; Latin *crucio*, to torment.

Crust, the external coat; **crust'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *crust'-ing*; *crust-y*, hard, morose; *crust'i-ly*, *crust'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Latin *crusta*, crust; verb *crustāre*, to cover with a crust.

"Crusty," morose, is archaic *crus*, wrathful; *cross*, corrupted into *curst*, a contraction of the French *courroucé*, angry.

Crustacean, *plu. crustaceans*, *krūs.tay'.sč.anz*, one of the "crab" family. **Crustacea**, *krūs.tay'.se.ah*, the crustacean class.

Crustaceous, *krūs.tay'.sč.us* (adj.); **crustaceology**, *krus.-tay'-se.ol'-o-gy*, a description of crustaceans.

French *crustacé*; Latin *crusta* [animals inclosed in] a shell.

(*"Crustaceology" is a vile hybrid. "Ostracology" would be a Greek compound, but "crustaceology" is half Latin and half Greek.*)

If ostracian had been adopted instead of "crustacean," it would have been far better.

Crutch, a staff for the lame. **Crotch**, a hook, a fork; **crutched-friars**, *krutcht fri'ars* (not *crotched-friars*), friars badged with a cross. (Latin *crux*, *cruciātus*).

"Crutch," Ital. *croccia*, a crutch. "Crotch," Fr. *crochet*, a hook.

Cry, cries, *krīze*; **cried**, *krīde*; **cry'-ing**; *cri'-er*, one who weeps.

Cry, *plu. cries* (1 syl.), street cries; **cry-er**, the bellman.

Welsh *cri*, a cry, a clamour; French *crier*, to cry.

Crypt, *krīpt*, the underground compartment of a church; **cryptic** or **cryptical**, *krīp'.tř.cāl*, secret, hidden.

Latin *crypta*, a vault; Greek *krupť* (*kruptó*, to hide).

Crypto- (Greek prefix). Secret, concealed.

Cryptogamia, *křip'-to.gám''-i.ăh* (in *Bot.*) Plants, like mushrooms, mosses, &c., in which the stamens and pistils are not manifest. **Cryptogamic**, *křip'-to.gám''-ik* (adj.)

Greek *kruptos gamos*, concealed marriage.

Cryptography, *křip.tög'.ră.fy*. The art of writing in cypher.

Cryptographer, *křip.tög'.ră.fer*. One who writes in cypher.

Cryptographic or cryptographical, *křip'.to.grăf''-i.kăl*.

Greek *kruptos graphê*, secret writing.

Cryptology, *křip.töl'.o.gy*, secret language; **cryptologist**.

Greek *kruptos logos*, secret language.

Crystal, *křis'.tal* (not *chrystal* nor *cristal*) *n.* and *adj.*

Latin *crystallum*; Greek *krustallos*; French *cristal* (wrong).

Crystalline, *křis'.tăl.lîn*, clear as crystal. Milton more correctly calls the word *křis.tăl.lîn*. (See "Paradise Lost.")

Latin *crystallinus*; Greek *krustallînos*, like crystal.

Crystallize, *křis'.tăl.lize* (R. xxxii.); **crys'tallized** (3 syl.); **crys'talliz-ing**, **crys'talliz-er** (R. xix.); **crystalliz'-able**, **crystallization**, *křis'-tal-î.zay''-shun*, congelation into crystals. Greek *krustallizo*, to shine like crystal.

Crystallography, *křis'.tăl.tög'.ră.fy*, science of crystallization; **crystallographer**, *křis'.tăl.tög''.ra.fer*, one skilled in the above; **crystallographic**, *křis'.tăl.lo.grăf'ik*; **crystallographical**.

Greek *krustallos graphê*, a writing about crystals.

Crystalloid, *křis'.tăl.loid*. (Gk. *krustallos eidos*, like crystal.)

Cub, *kűb*, a young fox, bear, &c.; to bring forth a cub; **cubbed** (1 syl.), **cubb-ing** (Rule i.). **Cube**, *kűbe*, q.v.

Cube, *kűbé*, a solid body with six equal sides. A number multiplied twice into itself, as $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$, whence 27 is the "cube" of 3, and 3 is the "cube-root" of 27.

Cubed, *kűbed* (1 syl.); **cub-ing**, *kűbé-ing* (Rule xix.)

Cubic, *kű.bik* (adj.); **cubical**, *kű.bî.kăl*; **cu'bical-ly**; **cubiform**, *kű.bî.form*; **cuboid**, *kű.boid*, or **cuboid'-al**, an imperfect cube. (Greek *kűbôs eidos*, like a cube.)

Cubiture, *kű.bî.tchur*. The cubic contents of a body.

Latin *cubus*, a solid square, a die; Greek *kűbôs*.

Cubit, *kű.bit*, 20 inches, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. **Cubital**, *kű.bî.tăl* (adj.); **cubited**, *kű.bî.ed*.

A gallows 50 cubits high (*Esther* vii. 9).

A gallows of 50 cubits high (*Esther* v. 14).

In the former of these sentences "which is" must be supplied: "Behold a gallows which is 50 cubits high." The latter is not good English.

Latin *cubitum*, a cubit; Greek *kűbîton* (*cubo*, to recline at table resting on the elbow, *cubitus*, the elbow).

Cuckoo, *plu.* cuckoos, *kook'.ko*, *kook'.kōze* (Rule xlii.)

French *coucou*; Latin *cūcūlus*; Greek *kokkeuz*, a cuckoo.

Cuckold, *kūk'.kold*. A husband whose wife is faithless to him.

Cuckoldy, *kūk'.kōl.dy* (adj.); **cuckoldom**, *kūk'.kōl.dum*, the state of being a cuckold; **cuckoldry**, *kūk'.kōl.dry*.

This word is not derived from *cuckoo* (Latin *cūcūlus*), but from *cur-rūca*, the bird which hatches the cuckoo's egg. The French word is *cocu* not *coucou*, a cuckoo. The Old English suffix *-ol* [*-old*] means "of the nature of," "like," "full of"; so that "cuckold" is *currūc'-old*, like a bird which hatches an egg not its own.

Cucumber, *kū'.kūm.ber* (not *koo'-kūm.ber*, nor *kow'.kūm.ber*).

French *coucombre*; Latin *cūcūmer*. (Varro.)

Cuddle, *kūd'.d'l*, to fondle; **cud'dled** (2 syl.), **cud'dling**, **cud'dler**.

Welsh *cueddol*, fondly loving; *cuedd*, fondness.

Cud'dy. A ship's cabin. (Welsh *cauedig*, an inclosure.)

Cudgel, *kūd'.jēl*, a knobbed stick, to beat; **cud'gelled** (2 syl.); **cud'gell-ing**, **cud'gell-er**. (Rule iii., -EL.)

Welsh *cwg*, a knob; *cwgyn*, a knuckle; with *-el* dim.

Cuff, a wristband, to box; **cuffed**, *kūft*; **cuff'-ing**, **cuff'-er**.

(For monosyllables in *f*, *l*, *s*, see Rule v.)

Welsh *cwf*, something put over another thing, hence *cwfl*, a hood.

"Cuff" (to strike); Greek *koptō*, to strike; *kopē*, a striking.

Cui bono, *kī bo'.no* (Lat.) What's the good of it? Who will be the better for it? Literally, "For what good?"

Cuirass, *kwe.rās'* (not *ku.ras'*). A metal breastplate.

French *cuirasse* (from *cuir*, leather, of which breastplates were originally made); Latin *corium*, a skin or hide.

Cuisine, *kwe.zeen'*. The cooking department. (French.)

Cul de sac, *plu.* **culs de sac** (not *cul de sacs*), *kū'd sāk* (French). A blind alley. "The bottom of a bag."

-cule, **-cle**, **-kle** (dim. Lat. suffix *-cul[us]*), added to nouns.

Culinary, *kū'.lī.nā.ry* (not *kūl'.i.ner'ry* nor *kū'.nī.ler'ry*). Pertaining to the cooking department.

Latin *cūlīna*, a kitchen; *cūlinārius*, culinary.

Cull, to pluck; **culled** (1 syl.), **cull'-ing**, **cull'-er** (Rule v.)

Fr. *cueillir*, to pluck; Lat. *colligo* (con [col] *līgo*, to gather together).

Cullender better **colander**, *kūl'.an.der*. A strainer.

Latin *colans*, straining; *cōlum*, a strainer. "Cullender" is quite indefensible, it is wrong in three places.

Cullis (bad French, for *coulis*). Strained gravy. (See above.)

Culm, *kūlm*. Stalk of corn, anthracite shale.

"Culm" (stalk of corn), Lat. *cūlmus*, straw; Gk. *kālāmōs*, a reed.

"Culm" (shale); Welsh *cwlm*; Old English *cōl*, coal.

Culminate, *kŭl'.mĭ.nate*. To reach the highest point.

Cul'mināt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *cul'mināt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Culmination, *kŭl'.mĭ.nay''shun*. The highest point.

French *culmination*, *culminer*; Latin *culmen*, the vertex.

Culpable, *kŭl'.pă.b'l*, blamable; **culpably**, **culpable-ness**; **culpability**, *kŭl'.pa.bĭl''.i.ty*, blame-worthiness.

Latin *culpābilis* (from *culpa*, fault, blame); French *culpabilité*.

Culprit, *kŭl'.prĭt*. One guilty of a crime.

Latin *culpa reātus*, one accused of a crime.

Cultivate, *kŭl'.tĭ.vāte*, to till; **cultivāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **cul'ti-vāt-ing** (R. xix.), **cul'tivāt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **cultivable**, *kŭl'.ti.va.b'le* (Fr. *cultiver*, *cultivable*); **cultivation**, *kŭl'.tĭ.vay''shun*, tillage, refinement.

French *cultiver*; Italian *coltivare*, *coltivazione*, *coltivatore*; Latin *cultus*, tillage. "Cultivation" is one of the few words in *-tion* which is not French.

Culver, a pigeon. (Old English *culfre*; Latin *cōlumba*, a dove.)

Culverin, *kŭl'.vē.rĭn*. A long slender gun. (Fr. *couleuvine*.)

From *couleuvre*, a snake; Latin *cōlūber*; Italian *colubrina*. The resemblance of this word to "culver" is merely accidental.

Culvert, *kŭl'.vert*. An arched passage under a road, &c.

French *couvert*, formerly *culvert*, v. *couvrir*, to cover.

Cum'ber, to overload; **cumbered**, *kŭm'.berd*; **cum'ber-ing**, **cum'ber-er**; **cumbersome**, *kŭm'.ber.sŭm* (*-some*, Old Eng. suffix meaning "full of"); **cumbersome-ness**, **cumbrous**, *kŭm'.brŭs*; **cum'brous-ly**, **cum'brous-ness**.

French *encombre*, v. *encombrer*; Latin *cūmŭlare*, to heap up.

Cumbrian, *kŭm'.brĭ.an* (adj.), applied in *Geol.* to a system of slaty rocks developed in "Cumbria," that is Cumberland.

Cumberland, properly *Combra-land* or *Comba-land*, the land of valleys; *comba*, valleys or coombs (Celtic). Welsh *cwm*.

Cumulus, *kŭm'.ŭ.lŭs* (not *kŭ'.mulus*), applied to clouds when they look like mountains. (Latin *cūmŭlus*, a pile.)

Cumulo-stratus, *kŭm'.ŭ.lo strā'.tŭs* (not *kŭ'.mu.lo strak'.-tŭse'*), the cumulus cloud flattened.

Cirro-cumulus, *sĭr'ro kŭm'.ŭ.lŭs*, small cumulous clouds.

If *cūmŭlus* is from the Greek *kŭma*, a wave, the length of the *u* was changed when the word was adopted in the Latin language.

-cund (a Latin termination denoting "fulness:" as *fa-cund*, full of speech ("fāri," to speak); *fe-cund*, full of fruit ("feo," a foetus); *jo-cund*, full of joy ("Jove," "juvo," to delight); *vere-cund*, bashful ("vēreor," to fear); *rubi-cund*, full of redness ("ruber," red).

Cuneal, *kū'.ně.ăl*, wedge-formed; **cuneate**, *kū'.ně.ate* (adj.)

Cuneated, *kū'.ně.ă.ted*, tapering like a wedge; **cuneiform**, *kū'.ně'.i.form*, applied to certain letters made like wedges. They are found in old Babylonian and Persian inscriptions. (Latin *cuneus*, a wedge; French *cunéiform*.)

Cun'ning, artful; **cun'ning-ly**, **cun'ning-ness**. Originally these words denoted "skill derived from knowledge."

Old Eng. *cunn[an]*, to know how and be able to do. (*Ken* and *can*.)

Cup, *kŭp*, a drinking vessel, part of a flower, to scarify; **cupped**, *kŭpt*; **cupp'-ing**, **cupp'-er** (R. i.); **cupboard**, *kŭb'.b'rd*; **cupful**, *plu. cupfuls* (not *cupsful*). Two "cups full" would mean two cups filled full; but two "cupfuls" would mean a cupful repeated twice.

Old English *cuppa*; Latin *cupa* or *cuppa*, a cup or tub.

Cupidity, *kŭ.pŭd'.i.ty*, greed. (Lat. *cŭpŭditas*; Fr. *cupidité*.)

Cupola, *plu. cupolas*, *kŭ'.pŏ.lah*, *kŭ'.pŏ.làhz* (not *kŭ'.pŏ'.lah* nor *cupulo*). Italian *cupola*, from *cupo*, deep.

Cupreus, *kŭ'.prĕ.us* (not *cuprius*), coppery; **cuprite**, *kŭ'.prĭt*, red oxide of copper; **cupriferous**, *kŭ'.prĭf'.e.rŭs*, yielding copper.

Latin *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.

Cur, *kŭr*, a degenerate dog; **curr'-ish** (Rule i.), like a cur (-ish added to nouns means "like," but added to adj. it is *dim.*)

Welsh *cor*, a dwarf; Irish *gyr*, a dog; Dutch *korre*, a housedog.

Curable, *kŭ'.ra.b'l*; **curability**, *kŭ'.ra.bĭl'.i.ty*. (See **Cure**.)

Curaçoa, *kŭ'.ra.so'*, a liqueur. **Curassoe** or **Curassow**, *kŭ.răs'.so*, a South American bird, like a turkey.

Curaçoa is made from Curaçoa oranges. The Curaçoa Islands are near Venezuela. French *curaçao*.

Curate, *kŭ'.rate*. A clergyman's licensed clerical assistant.

Curacy, *plu. curacies*, *kŭ'.ra.sĭz*. The parish, &c., of a curate.

Curator, *kŭ.ray'.tor*. One who has the charge of something.

Latin *curātor*, *curātio* (from *cūra*, care).

Curb, *kurb*; **curbed** (1 syl.), **curb'-ing**, **curb-stone**.

French *courbe*, a curb; *courber*, to bend; Latin *curvus*, crooked.

Curd, *kurd*; **curd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **curd'-ing**, **curd'-y**.

Curdle, *kŭr'-d'l*; **curdled**, *kŭr'.d'ld*; **curdling**, *kurd'.ling*.

Welsh *crwd*, a round lump; archaic *crud* and *crudle*. The old form is the more correct. (Latin *crudus*, crude.)

Cure, *kure*; **cured** (1 syl.), **cur-ing**, *kŭre'.ing*; **cur-er**, *kure'.er*; **cur-able**, *kŭ'.ră.b'l*; **curable-ness**; **curability**, *kŭ'.ra.bĭl'.i.ty*, possibility of being cured; **curative**, *kŭ'.ra.tĭv*.

French *cure*, *curatif*, *curer* (v.); Latin *cūra*, *cūrābilis*.

Curfew, kur'fu. A bell rung in former times at 8 o'clock p.m., to announce that it was bed-time.

French *couvre-feu* [time to] cover-fire. Where wood is burnt the ashes at bed-time are thrown over the logs; and next morning the whole is easily rekindled by drawing the blower down. In some places a sort of meat-cover is put over the logs.

Curious, kūr'ri.ūs, inquisitive, remarkable; cu'rious-ly, cu'rious-ness; curiosity, plu. curiosities, kūr'ri.ōs'itēz, a rarity, &c.; curioso, plu. curiosos, kūr'ri.ō'so, kūr'ri.ō'soze, one fond of collecting curiosities. (Rule xlii.)
(In the sing. num. "curiosity" means also "inquisitiveness.")

Latin *cūriōsus*, *cūriōstas*; Italian *curioso* (from *cura*, care).

Curl, curled, kurl'd; curl'-ing, making curls, a game; curl'-er, plu. curl'-ers, a player at the game called "curling," curling-ly; curl'-y; cur'li-ness (Rule xi.)

Welsh *cwr*, a circle, with -l dim.; Latin *circūlus*, a little circle; Welsh *cwr*; Old Eng. *circul*; Lat. *circūlus*; Gk. *kirkōs*, a circle.

Curlew, kur'.lu. A sort of snipe. (French *courlieu*.)

Curmudgeon, kur.mud'.jun. A churlish fellow, a miser.

Old English *ceorl-mōdigan*, churl-minded or tempered.

Currant, kur'rant, a fruit. **Current, kur'rent,** a stream.

"Currant," a corruption of *Corinth*, the "Corinthian grape."
"Current," Latin *currens*, gen. *currentis*, running [water, &c.]

Currency, kur'ren.sy, current coin; **current, kur'rent,** v.s.

Curricie, kur'ri.k'l. An open carriage, with two wheels.

Curriculum, kur rik'.ū.lum: A course of study.

Latin *curriculum*, a race course (*curro*, to run, and dim. *-culum*).

Curry, kur'ry, to dress leather; **curried, kur'rid;** **curries, kur'riz;** **cur'ri-er,** one who dresses leather (R. xi.), but **courier, koo'ri.er,** an express messenger. (Fr. *courrier*.)

Curry, to clean a horse; to curry favour, a corruption of *curry fauvel*, to clean the bay-horse; **currycomb.**

("Curry" ought to be spelt *cory*. "Currier" ought to have only one *r* (*corier*), and "courier" ought to have double *r* (*courrier*). Latin "curro," to run.)

French *corroger*, to curry; *corrogeur*; Latin *cōrium*, a hide.

Curry, a condiment, a food prepared with curry; curried, kur'rid; curry-ing, kur'ry.ing; curry-powder.

The mixture invented by James Curry.

Curse, kurse; **cursed** (1 syl.) or **curst, curs'-ing.** (Rule xix.)

The adjective is **curst** or **cursed, kur'-sed; cur'sed-ly** (3 syl.), **cur'sed-ness** (3 syl.)

Old English *curs* (noun), *curs[ian]*, to curse; *cursod*, cursed.

Cursive, *kur'siv*, fluent; **cursive-ly**, **cursive-ness**. (Rule xvii.)

Cursory, *kur'sōry* (adj.), superficial; **cursori-ly** (adv.) R. xi.; **cursori-ness**; **cursor**, *kur'sītor*, a chancery officer.

French *cursive*; Latin *cursōrius* (from *curso*, to run about).

Curst, angry, a corruption of *curs*, *cross*, whence "crusty."

"*Curst*" cows [angry cows] have *curt horns* [short horns].

French *courroucer*, to anger; *courroux*, angry, *cross* (*crouce cross*, and *c'urce curs* corrupted into *curst*).

Curt, **kurt**, short, abrupt; **curt'-ly**, **curt'-ness**. (Latin *curtus*.)

Curt. A contraction of *current*, meaning the "present [month]."

The month past is *ultimo*, the month to come is *proximo*.

"*Ultimo*" and "*proximo*" are nouns. We say the 5th *ultimo* or *proximo*; but "*current*" is an adj. and must have the word "month" expressed: as *the current month*.

Currente calamo (Lat.) *kur.rēn'te kāl'a.mo*. Off hand (applied to composition). Literally "with a running pen."

Curtail, *kur.tail'*, to cut short; **curtailed'** (2 syl.), **curtail'-ing**, **curtail'-er** (French *court tailer*, to cut short).

Curtain, *kur'tin*; **curtained**, *kur'tind*; **curtain-ing**, *kur'tin.ing*.

French *courtine*; Latin *cortīna*, a curtain.

Curtsy, *plu. curtsies*, *kurt'sy*, *kurt'siz*; **curtsied**, *kurt'sēd*; **curtsy-ing**, **curtsi-er**, one who makes a curtsy. Also spelt, but less correctly, **curtsey**, *plu. curtseys*, **curtseyed** (2 syl.), **curtsey-ing**, **curtsey-er**. (See *Courtesy*.)

French *courtoisie*, *courtesy*, the manners of the court.

Curve, a bend, to bend; **curved**, *kurvd*; **curv'-ing** (Rule xix.); **curvature**, *kur'va.tchur*; **curvated**, *kur'va.tēd*.

Latin *curvāre*, to curve; *curvātūra*, *curvātus*, bent.

Curvet, *kur'vet*; **curvet-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **curvet-ing**.

French *courbette*; Latin *curvāre*, to bend. In a "curvet," the horse bends his body together and springs out.

Cushion, *koosh'n* (not *kūsh'n*), a pad to sit on; **cushioned** (2 syl.), **cushion-ing**; **cushion-et**, a little cushion.

French *coussin*, a cushion; *coussinet*; German *kissen*, a cushion.

Custard, *kus'trd*. A food, a slap on the hand with a stick.

"*Custard*" (the food), derivation uncertain, *cus* is a cow and may account for the first syllable.

"*Custard*" (a slap) is a corruption of *custid*, Latin *custis*, a club.

Custody, *kūs'tōdy*, protection, keeping; **custodian**, *kūs.tō'di.an*, one who has the custody of something; **custos**, *kūs'tōs*, as *custos rōtūlōrum*, keeper of the rolls.

Latin *custōdia*, custody; *custos*, a custodian.

Custom, *kūs'tōm*; **custom-er**, one who frequents a shop; **customary**, *kūs'tōm.āry*, usual; **customari-ly** (adv.)

Italian *costume*, *costumare*, customary; Spanish *costumbre*.

Cut, *past cut, past part. cut*. Cut, a wound, to wound, a print, a make-up in dress, to divide a pack of cards; **cutt'-er**, one who cuts, a boat, a vessel with one mast; **cutt'-ing**, dividing, sarcastic; **cutting-ly** (Rule i.)

Derivation uncertain. Perhaps a corruption of *cutt*, Latin *curtus*, short; *curto*, to shorten. There is the Welsh word *cwtan*, to shorten.

Cutaneous, *kū.tay'.ně.ūs*. Pertaining to the skin.

Cuticle, *kū.tī.k'l*, the scarf-skin; **cuticular**, *kū.tīk'.u.lar*.

French *cutané*, cutaneous; *cuticule*, the cuticle. Latin *cutis*, the skin; *cuticula*, the cuticle; *cuticulāris*, cuticular.

Cutlass, *kūt'.lās*. A sword. (French *couteclas*; Latin *cuttellus*.)

Cutler, a maker of knives, &c.; **cut'ler-y**, *kūt'.le.ry*.

French *couteilier*, a cutler; *couteillerie* (3 syl.), cutlery. Latin *culler*, a knife; *cuttellus*, a little knife.

Cutlet, *kūt'.let*. (French *côtelette*; Latin *cuttello*, to cut small.)

Cuttle-fish, a mollusc. (Old Eng. *cudele* [*fisc*]; Germ. *kuttel-fisch*.)
(From *kuttel* (guts), referring to the bladder under the throat.)

Cwt., that is C (100) wt. (*weight*), pronounced *hundred-weight*.

"C" is the initial letter of the Latin *centum*, a hundred.

-cy (French suffix *-cie*), added to abstract nouns.

-cy (Lat. suffix *-e[us]* or *-t[us]*), denoting "office, state, condition."

Cyanate, *si'.ā.nate*, cyanide, cyanite, cyanosite.

Cyanate, *si'.ā.nate*, a salt (cyanic acid and a base. If potash is the base, the "salt" is cyanate of potash).

(*-ate* denotes a "salt," from the union of an acid and a base.)

Cyanide, *si'.ā.nide*, a compound of cyan'ogen and a base. Thus, if iron is the base, the compound is "cyanide of iron." (*-ide*, Greek *eidos*, resembling *kuānos*.)

Cyanite, *si'.ā.nite*, an azure blue garnet.

(*-ite*, in Geol., denotes a stone, or something resembling a stone, as ammon-ite, cyan-ite.)

Cyanosite, *si.an'.ō.site*, blue vitriol, native sulphate of copper.

Greek *kuānos-ite*, a blue stone-like substance.

Cyanogen, *si.an'.o.jen*, a gas which burns with a deep blue flame (Gk. *kuānos gennao*, I produce a deep-blue [flame]).

Cyanosis, *si.an'.ō.sīs*, a disease characterized by blueness of the skin. (Greek *kuānos nōsos*, the blue disease.)

Cyanometer, *si.ā.non'.e.ter*, an instrument for measuring how blue the sky or sea is. (Greek *mētrōn*, a measure.)

Cyanotype, *si.an'.ō.type*, photographs in Prussian blue. (Greek *kuānos tupos*, deep-blue type).

Latin *cyānus*, a blue garnet, *cyāneus*, deep blue; Greek *kuānos*, a deep-blue substance, *kuānos* (adj.).

Cyclamen, *sĭk'.lă.měn* (not *si.klay'.men*). The plant "sow-bread."
(This word ought to be "cyclamine," *sĭk'.lă.mĭn*.)

Latin *cyclamĭnus*; Greek *kuklamĭnos* (from *kuklos*, a circle, the root being globular). The chief food of the wild boars of Italy.

Cycle, *sĭ'.k'l*, an ever-recurring period; **cyclical**, *sĭk'.lĭ.kăĭl* (adj.).
French *cycle*; Latin *cyclus*; Greek *kuklos*, a circle [of phenomena].

Cycloid, *sĭ'.kloid*, a geometrical curve; **cycloidal**, *sĭ.kloy'.dăĭl*; **cycloidean**, *plu. cycloideans*, *sĭ.kloy'.dĕ.anz*, the fourth order of fishes (*Agassiz*), including salmon, herrings, &c.

Greek *kuklō-eidēs*, like a circle. Imagine a nail in the circumference of a wheel. Let the wheel revolve and move on in a straight line. The nail would describe in the air that double motion, and the figure thus described would be a cycloid.

Cyclone, *plu. cyclones*, *sĭ'.klone*, *sĭ.klōnz*. A rotatory storm.

Latin *cyclus*; Greek *kuklos*, a circle, and *-ōne* augmentative.

Cyclopean, *sĭ.klō'.pĕ.an* (not *sĭ.klo.pee'.an*). Huge, the work of the fabled Cyclops.

Latin *cyclōpes*, *cyclōpĕus*; Greek *kuklōps*, *kuklōpeios*.

Cyclopædia, *plu. cyclopædias*, *sĭ'.klo.pee''.dĭ.ăh*, *plu. -ăz*, or **en-cyclopædia**, a dictionary of general information.

Greek *kuklōs paideia*, a circle of instruction.

Cyclopteris, *sĭ.klōp'.tĕ.rĭs*. A genus of fern-like plants.

Greek *kuklōs ptĕrĭs*, circle [shaped] fern; the leaflets are round.

Cygnets, *sig'.nĕt* (not *cignet*). A young swan.

Latin *cygnus* or *cynus*, a swan; Greek *kuknōs* (and *-et* dim.)

Cylinder, *sĭl'.ĭn.dĕr*, a drum-shaped article; **cylindrical**, *sĭ.lĭn'.dri.kăĭl*, shaped like a cylinder; **cylin'drical-ly**.

Latin *cylindrus*, a roller, &c.; Greek *kăĭlindō*, to roll.

Cymbal, *sĭm'.băĭl*, a musical instrument. **Symbol**, a sign or type.

"Cymbal," Lat. *cymbălum*; Gk. *kumbălon* (from *kumbos*, hollow).

"Symbol," Lat. *symbola*; Gk. *sumbōlōn*, a mark or token.

Cynic, *plu. cynics*, *sĭn'.ĭk*, *sĭn'.ĭks*, a misanthrope; **cynical**, *sĭn'.ĭ.kăĭl*, snarling; **cyn'ical-ly**, **cyn'ical-ness**; **cynicism**, *sĭn'.ĭ.sĭzm*, churlishness, the manners, &c., of a cynic.

These words are formed from the ancient sect called "Cynics," who snarled at every article of luxury (*kunĭkōs*, dog-like).

Cynosure, *sĭ'.nō.shure*. The pole-star, an object of attraction.

Latin *cĭnĭdsūra*; Greek *kunĭsoura* (from *kunĭs oura*, the dog's tail), meaning the star in the tail of Ursa Minor.

Cypress, *sĭ'.press*, a tree. **Cypris**, **Cyprus** (*see below*); **cyprine**, *sĭp'.rĭn*, adj. of cypress. (Properly the adj. of **Cypris**.)

Latin *cĭpărissus*; Greek *kūpărissōs*, *kūpărissĭnōs* (adj.)

Cypris, *sĭp'.rĭs*, one of the cyprididæ, *sĭ.prĭd'.ĭ.dĕe*, a genus of minute bivalves of great beauty (Greek *Kupris*, Venus).

Cyprus, *sí'prūs*. An island in the Levant', sacred to *Kupris*.

Cyprian, *síp'ri.ăn*. A woman of immodest habits.

Cypriot, *síp'ri.ôt*. An inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cyst, a bag containing morbid matter. **Cist**, a stone box for books or other valuables; a stone coffin.

Cystic, *sís'tík*, adj. of cyst; **cysticle**, *sís'ti.k'l*, a little cyst; **cystidiæ**, *sís.tíd'.i.e*, little bladder-like animals; **cystidia**, *sís.tíd'.i.ah* (in *Bot.*) sacs containing spores (1 syl.)

"Cyst," Greek *kustis*, a bladder. "Cist," Latin *cista*, a chest.

Cytherean, *síth'.e.ree'.an*, pertaining to Venus or love. So called from the island *Cythëra*, sacred to Venus.

Latin *Cýthērëus* (adj.), *Cýthërëa*, Venus.

Uzar, *zar*, the emperor of Russia; **Czarina**, *za.ree'.nah*, the empress of Russia. **Czarowitch**; *zar'ro.vítz*, the eldest son of the Czar; **Czarevna**, *zǎ.rev'.nah*, wife of the Czarowitch.

Czar is the Polish form of the Russian *kaiser* (*Cæsar* or emperor).

Da capo, *da kah'po* (in *Music*), from the beginning.

Italian *da capo*, [repeat] from the beginning [to the end].

Dab, a flat fish, a slap, a small lump; to slap, to wet, &c.; dabb'd (1 syl.), dabb'-ing, dabb'-er. (Rule i.)

Dabble, *dab'.b'l*, to play with water, to do in a small way; dabbled, *dab'.b'ld*; dabbling, *dab'.bling*; dabbler.

"Dab," Fr. *dauber*, to beat with the fist; "Dabble" dim. of *dab*.

Dace, a fresh-water fish; **Dais**, *da'is*, a raised floor.

"Dace," Dutch *daas*. "Dais," French *dais*, a canopy.

Dactyl, *dak'.tíl*, three syllables, the first being long and the other two short; **dactylic**, *dak'.tíl.ík* (adj.)

Latin *dactýlus*, *dactýleus*; Greek, *daktýlōs*, a finger (which consists of one long joint and two short ones; *daktýlikōs*).

Dad or **daddy**. A word for father used by the infant children of the peasantry. (Welsh *tad*, father.)

Dado, plu. *dadoes*, *da'.do*, *da'.doze*. (Italian.) A panel round the base of a room, just above the skirting board. (R. xlii.)

Dædalian, better *dædalean*, *dē.dāl.ĕ.ăn*. Cunningly contrived, like the works of *Dædālus*.

Latin *dædālëus*; Greek *dailālëōs*, skilfully made.

Daffodil, *dǎf'.đ.díl*. The Lent lily, a pseudo-narcissus.

Latin *asphōdëlus*; Greek *asphōdëlos*, the daffodil.

Dagger. A short sword, a mark in printing (+).

Low Latin *daggerius*, a dagger; Italian *daga*; French *dague*, a dirk.

Daggle or **draggie**, *dag'.g'l* or *drag'.g'l*, to trail in the wet; **daggle-tailed** or **draggie-tailed**, having the skirt of the gown bedabbled with wet and dirt.

Old English *ddg*, to dangle or hang in a slovenly manner.

Daguerreotype, *da.gair'ro.tipe*. A process of taking likenesses by sunlight, discovered by M. Daguerre. (1841.)

Dahlia, *plu. dahlias*; generally pronounced *day'.lĭ.ăh*, but *dăh'.lĭ.ăh* is more correct. A genus of plants.

So named from Andrew Dahl, the Swedish botanist.

Daily. Recurring every day. (*Daily* and *gaily* are exceptions to a very general rule. R. xiii.) See Day.

Dainty, *plu. dainties*, *dain'.tĭz*, something "toothsome"; *dain'tily*, *dain'ti-ness*, *dain'ti-er* (comp.), *dain'ti-est* (super.)

Welsh *danteiddiol*, dainty (from *dant*, a tooth); Latin *dens*, or French *daintier*, a venison pasty (from *daine*, a deer).

Dairy, *plu. dairies*, *dair'ry*, *dair'rĭz*, the place where milk, butter, and cheese, are made and kept in store; *dairyman*, *dairymaid*, *dairywoman* (with *y*). (When *man*, *maid*, *woman*; *hood*, *like*, *ship*; *ish*, *ing*, *ism*, are added, the "y" final is not changed. Rule xi.) Chaucer uses the word *dey* for a servant who has charge of a dairy; Sir Walter Scott speaks of "the dey or farm-servant"; and Junius says *dey* means "milk."

"Dairy" is the *dey's ric*; that is, the farm woman's room.

Dais, *da'.is*. That part of a banqueting hall which has a canopy, the part for honoured guests, generally raised. *Days* (1 syl.), *plu. of day*. *Deys*, *plu. of dey* (of Algiers).

French *dais*, a canopy; *sous le dais*, in the midst of grandeur: *dagus* Low Lat. ("a panni genere *dais* dicto"), chief table in a monastery.

Daisy, *plu. daisies*, *da'.zy*, *da'.zĭz*; *dasied*, *da'.zĕd*, covered with daisies. A corruption of *day's-eye*. (Rule xi.)

Old English *dæges-edge*, a daisy or day's-eye.

Dale, a valley; *dalesman*, -woman, one who lives in a dale.

Old English *dedgel*, obscure; *dedgelnes*, a solitude. Low Latin *datus*, a dale; German *thal*; Norse *dal*.

Dally, *dăl'ly*, to toy; *dallies*, *dăl'.lĭz*; *dallied*, *dăl'.lĭd*; *dallying*; *dalli-er*, one who dallies; *dalli-ance*. (Rule xi.)

German *dahlen*, to dally.

Dam, *damn*, *dame*.

Dam, a maternal quadruped; a mole to confine water; to stop the flow of water; *dammed* (1 syl.), *damming* (R. i.)

Damn, *dam*. To condemn. (Latin *damnāre*, to condemn.)

Dame, *dăim*. (French *dame*; Latin *domīna*, mistress.)

"Dam" (mother of a young beast), Fr. *dame*; Ital. *dama*, a lady.

A mill [dam], Danish *dam*, a pond or dike.

German *damn*, a dam; verb *dammen*, to dam.

Damage, *dăm'idge*, injury, to injure; *damaged* (2 syl.), *dăm'aging* (R. xix.); *damages*, *dăm'.ajez* (-s added to -ce or -ge forms a distinct syl., R. xxxiv.); *dam'age-able* (words ending in -ce or -ge retain the "e" before the suffix -able).

Old English *dem*, hurt; French *dommage*; Latin *damnum*, loss.

- Damask**, *dām'.ask*, cloth with flowers wrought in it; verb *damasked*, *dām'.askt*; *damask-ing*.
- Damaskeen**, *dām'.ās.keen'*, to inlay steel with gold or silver; *dam'askeened'* (3 syl.), *dam'askeen'-ing*.
- Damaskins**, *dām'.ās.kīnz*. Damascus blades.
- Damson**, a corruption of "damascene" (*dām'.a.seen'*). A plum. (All from *Damascus*, in Syria.)
- Fr. *damasquiner*, to damaskeen; *damasser*, to damask, *damas* (n.)
- Dame** (1 syl.), fem. of baronet or knight, now called "lady." The word is still used in the compound *dame's-school*, a school for poor children kept by an elderly woman.
- French *dame* (Madame); Latin *dōmīna* (from *dōmus*, the house).
- Damn**, to condemn. **Dam**, the mother of a young quadruped.
- Damned**, *dāmd*; **damn-ing**, *dam'-ning* (not *dām'.ing* like the pres. part. of *dam*, q.v., stopping the flow of water.)
- Damnable**, *dām'.nā.b'l* (not *dām'.ā.b'l*); **damnably**.
- Damnation**, *dām.naī'.shun*; **damnatory**, *dam'.nā.t'ry*.
- Latin *dammāre*, to condemn, *damnatio*, *damnātorius*.
French *damnāble*, *damnation*, *damner* (verb.)
- Damnify**, *dām'.nā.fy*, to injure. **Indemnify**, to insure against injury, to repair an injury.
- Damnifies**, *dām'.ni.fize*; **Indemnifies**.
- Damnified**, *dām'.ni.fide*; **Indemnified**.
- Damnification**, *dam'-ni-fī-cay'-shun*; **Indemnification**.
- Latin *dammīficāre* (*damnum facio*, to cause loss.)
- Damp**, moist, to make moist; **damped**, *damp't*; **damp'-ing**; **damp'-er**, a contrivance to abate a draught or sound, one who damps; **damp'-er** (more damp), **damp'-est** (most damp), **damp'-ness**; **damp'-ish**, rather damp (*-ish* added to adj. is dim.); **dampish-ly**, **dampish-ness**.
- Dampen**, to make damp; **dampened**, *damp'.end*; **dampon-ing**, *damp'-ning*; **dampen-er**, *damp'.ner*.
- German *dampf*, damp; *dampfen*, to damp; *dampfer*, &c.
- Damsel**, *dām'.zēl*, a girl (Low Lat. *damisella*, Old Fr. *demoiselle* (ma-demoiselle), dim. of *dame* and *madame*, originally *demoisel* was applied to the sons of noblemen and kings. "Pages" were so styled (from Latin *dōmīnus*).
- Damson**, *dām'.z'n*, a plum. Corruption of "damascene" (*dām'.ās.seen*). From *Damascus*, in Syria.
- Dance**, **danced** (1 syl.), **danc'-ing**, *danse'-ing*; **danc-er**, *danse'.er* (Rule xix.) (French, *danser*, to dance).
- Dandelion**, *dan'-dē.lī-ŏn*, a flower. (Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth). Its leaves are supposed to resemble the teeth of lions.

Dandle, *dan'd'l*, to fondle; **dandled**, *dan'd'ld*; **dandling**, *dan'dling*; **dandler**, *dan'dler*, one who fondles.

Italian *dondola*, a child's doll, *dondolare*, to toss and swing about.

Dandriff or **Dandruff**. Scurf on the head.

Old Eng. *tanede dref*, one diseased with dirty or troublesome tetter.

Dandy, *plu. dandies*, *dǎn'.dlz*, a fop; **dandy-ish**, **dandy-ism**.

French *dandy*, *dandin*, a ninny; *dandiner*, to "tralpe" about.

Dane or **Dansker**, a native of Denmark. **Deign**, to vouchsafe.

Danish, *day'.nish* (adjective and noun). Rule xix.

Danegeld, *dane-geld* (not *danegelt*). Danish tribute.

Old English *dane-geld* ("geld" is tribute, but "gelt" is gift).

Danger, *dain'.jēr*, peril; **danger-ous**, *dain'.jēr.ūs*; **dan'gerous-ly**, **dan'gerous-ness**. (French *danger*, *dangerieux*.)

Dangle, *dǎn'.g'l*, to hang so as to swing about; **dangled**, *dǎn'.-g'ld*; **dangling**, *dǎn'.gling*; **dangler**, *dan'.gler*.

Dank, **dank'-ish**, rather **dank** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **dank'ish-ness**.

Same word as *damp*, with "k" diminutive.

Danubian, *da.nū'.bĭ.ăn*, adjective of Danube.

Daphne, *dǎf'.ne*. The spurge laurel. Daphne the daughter of Peneus (*Pe.nee'.us*) was changed into a laurel.

Dapper. Natty in dress and manners, smart. (Dutch.)

Dapple, *dǎp'.p'l*, spotted, to spot; **dappled**, *dǎp'.p'ld*; **dappling**, *dap'.pling* (double p). (German *apfel-grau*.)

Dare. To venture; to defy or challenge.

Dare (to venture, to have courage), *past* **durst**.

Dare (to defy), *past* **dared** (1 syl.), *past part.* **dared**.

He dare not is strictly correct, but *he dares not* is more usual. Sir Walter Scott (*Waverley*) says: "A bard to sing of deeds he *dare not* imitate." In Old Eng. the verb was [I] *dear*, [thou] *dearest*, [he] *dear*. "*You dare not so have tempted him*, should be *You durst not so...*"

"*Dare*" (to have courage). Old English *dear*, *past* *dorste*.

"*Dared*" (provoked, defied) is more modern.

Dark (noun); **darken**, *dark'n*, to make dark; **dark'ened** (2 syl.), **darken-ing**, *dark'.ning*; **dark'-ness**, **dark'-ly**; **dark'-ish**, rather **dark** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim.) **dark-ling** (*-ling*, Old Eng. means "offspring of," or is simply a diminutive).

Old English *dearc*, v. *dearc[ian]*, *past* *dearcode*, *past part.* *dearcod*.

Dar'ling, *noun* and *adjective*, dear-one, dearly beloved.

Old English *deorling*, little dear-one (*-ling*, dim. or "offspring of.")

Darn, to mend; **darned**, (1 syl.), **darn'-ing**, **darn'-er**.

Welsh *darn*, a patch; v. *darnio*, to patch; *darniad*, a piecing.

Dart, *noun* and *verb*; *dart'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dart'-ing*, *dart'-er*.

French *dard*, v. *darder*; Low Latin *dardus*, a dart.

Dash, *noun* and *verb*; *dashed* (1 syl.), *dash'-ing*, *dash'-er*, *dash'-board*, a defence in carriages against splashes.

Danish *dask*, a slap; v. *daske*, to slap or dash.

Dastard, *das'.tard*, a coward; *dastard-ly*, *dastard-ness*.

Old English *a-dastrigan*, to terrify.

Date, a fruit, the time of an event, to give the date; *dāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dāt-ing* (Rule xix), *date-less* (Rule xvii.)

French, *date*, v. *dater*; Danish *datere*, to date.

Datum, *plu.* *data*, *day'.tah* (Latin). Things admitted as facts.

Daub, a coarse painting, to smear; *daubed* (1 syl.), *daub'-ing*, *daub'-er*; *daub'-y*, *adj.* (Welsh *dwbio*, to daub, *dwb*.)

Daughter, *daw'.ter*, a female offspring of human parents; a male offspring is the Son of his parents.

Daughter-in-law, *plu.* *daughters-in-law*.

Step-daughter, *plu.* *step-daughters*. (Old English *stepan*, to bereave: a daughter "bereaved of one parent.")

Old Eng. *dōhter*; German *tochter*; Danish *datter*; Greek, *thagētēr*.

Daunt (rhyme with *aunt*), to dismay; *daunt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *daunt'-ing*, *daunt'-less*, *dauntless-ly*, *dauntless-ness*.

French *dompter*, to tame (animals); Latin *dōmītāre* (from *dōmāre*).

Dauphin, *fem.* *dauphiness*, *daw'.fīn*, *daw'.fīn.ess*. Dauphin the eldest son of the king of France (1349-1830); "dauphiness," the wife of the dauphin.

So called from *Dauphiné*, an old province of France, given to the crown by Humbert II., on condition that the eldest son of the king assumed the word "dauphin" as a title.

Davy-lamp, *day'.vy lamp*. A miner's safety-lamp.

Invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, and called by his name.

Dawdle, *daw'.d'l*, a loiterer, to fritter away time; *dawdled*, *daw'.d'ld*; *dawdling*, *dawd'.ling*; *dawdler*, *dawd.ler*.

Dawn, day-break, to begin to grow light; *dawned* (1 syl.), *dawn'-ing*. (Old Eng. *dagung*, dawn; *dag[ian]*, to dawn.)

Day, *plu.* *days* (R. xlv.); *daily* (not *dayly*, as it ought to be, R. xiii.), *adj.* and *adv.*; *day by day*, every day (here *by* means *after, succeeding-to*); *to day*, this day (Old Eng. *to-dæg*, this day; *to-æfen*, this evening); *daybreak*, *day-spring*, dawn; *to win the day*, to gain the victory.

Dey. The title of the governor of Algiers, before its conquest by the French.

Old English *dæg*, day; *dæg-tīma*, day-time; *dæg-candel*, the sun.

"Dey," Turkish *dai*, a title similar to *senior, father*, &c.

Daysman. An umpire, mediator. (*Job* ix. 33.)

A corruption of *dais-man*, a man who sits on the *dais* to judge.

Day-work, work *by* the day. **Day's-work**, the work of a day.

Daze (1 syl.), to stupefy; **dazed** (1 syl.), *dāz'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old English *dȳs*, seen in *dȳsig*, foolish: *dȳsig[tian]*, to be a fool.

Dazzle, *dāz'.z'l*, to overpower with light; **dazzled**, *dāz'.z'ld*; **dazzling**, *daz'.ling*; **dazzling-ly**, **dazzle-ment**.

Old English *dȳsignes*, dizziness; *dȳsig[tian]*, to make dizzy.

De- (Latin prefix), motion down or back, hence "the reverse."

"DE" (prefix) denotes privation,

Diminution, and negation,

Motion from or downward states,

Reverses and extenuates.

Deacon, *fem.* **deaconess**, *-dee'.kon-ess*; **deacon-ship**, office of...

Latin *diacōnus*; Greek *diakōnos* (from *diakōnō*, to serve.)

Dead, *dēd*, lifeless; **dead'-ness**, **dead'-ly**, **dead'li-ness** (R. xi.);

deaden, *dēd'n*, to numb, to abate force; **deadened**, *dēd'n'd*;

deaden-ing, *dēd'ning*; **deaden-er**, **death** (*q.v.*)

Old English *dēdd*, *dēdd[tian]*, past *dēddode*, *p.p.* *dēddod*.

Deaf, *dēf* (R. vi.), without "hearing;" **deaf'-ly**, **deaf'-ness**;

deafen, *dēf'n*, to make deaf; **deafened**, *dēf'nd*; **deafen-ing**,

dēf'ning. (Old Eng. *deaf* (adj.), *deafe* (noun).)

Deal, *deel*, a large part, fir or pine wood; to distribute cards,

to traffic; *past* and *p.p.* *dealt*, *dēlt*; **deal'-ing**, **deal'-er**.

To deal with A. B., to treat with A. B.

To deal by A. B., to treat A. B. well or ill.

To deal to A. B., to give the next card to A. B.

A great deal better; *i.e.*, better by a great deal.

Deal now means a large portion, but *dēl* formerly meant a portion or lot (*v.* *dēllan*) to distribute; past *dēdde*, past part. *dēddē*.

"Deal" (wood), German *diele*, a plank or board.

Dean, *deen*. Title, *The Very Reverend*; Address, *Mr. Dean*.

Dean'-ery, the office, revenue, house, or jurisdiction of a

dean; **rural-dean**, *plu.* **rural-deans**. **Dene**, a down, *q.v.*

Dean and chapter, the bishop's council, including the dean.

French *doyen*; Latin *decānus*, leader of a file of soldiers ten deep;

the head of the bishop's council, which originally consisted of ten canons and prebendaries (from Greek *dēka*, ten.)

Dear, beloved, expensive. **Deer**, a stag. (Both *deer*.)

Dear, **dear-ness**; **dear'-ly**, fondly, high in price.

He paid dearly for his folly (not *he paid dear...*)

Dear me! a corruption of *dio mio* (Ital.)

Old English *deor*, beloved, expensive; also "a deer."

Dearth, *derth*, scarcity.

French *dear*, as "length" from long, &c. So in German *theuer*, *dear*: *theure zeit*, dearth (dear time).

Death, *dēth*; **death'-less**, **death'-like**, &c. (*See Dead*.)

Old English *dæth* or *deðth*.

Debar, disbar; -barred, -bard; -barr'-ing (Rule i.)

Debar', to deprive, to forbid. (The Fr. *debarrer* is un-bar.)

Dis'bar'. To take from a barrister his right to plead.

Debase' (2 syl.), to degrade; debased' (2 syl.), debās'-ing (R. xix.), debās-er (one who debases), debase'-ment.

Debate' (2 syl.), to argue; debāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), debāt'-ing, debāting-ly, debāt'-er (Rule xix.), one who debates.

French *débat*, v. *debattre* (*battre*, to beat); Spanish *debate*.

Debauch, *de.bortch'*, intemperance, to corrupt, to vitiate; debauched' (2 syl.), debauch'-ing; debauch'-er, one who debauches; debauchery, *de.bortch'.ēry*; debauch'-ment; debauchee, *dēb'.o.shē''*, a man of intemperate habits.

Debenture, *de.bēn'.tchur*, an acknowledgment of debt bearing interest to the holder; debentured, *de.bēn'.tchurd*, pertaining to goods on which debentures have been drawn.

French *débenture* (from the Latin *debeo*, to owe [money]).

Debilitate, *de.bil'.i.tate*, to weaken; debil'itāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.); debil'itāt-ing (R. xix.); debilitation, *de.bil'.i.tay''.shun*, state of weakness; debility, *de.bil'.i.ty*, weakness of health.

French *débilité*, *débilitation*; Latin *debilitāre* (to weaken), *debilitas*, *debilis*, weak (*de habilis* not *habile*, or of sound constitution.)

Debit, *dēb'.it* (n. and v.), an entry (or) to enter a customer's name on the debtors' side of a ledger; deb'it-ed, deb'it-ing.

Latin *debere*, supine *debitum*, to owe. (In Latin *dē-* is long.)

Debonair, *dēb'.o.nair''*, gentle and courteous; debonair'-ly.

French *débonnaire*; that is, *de bon air*, of good air or mien.

Debouch, *de.boosh'*, to march out of a defile; debouched' (2 syl.); debouch'-ing, *de.boosh'.ing* (not *de.bootch'.ing*); debouch-chure, *dēb'.oo.shure'*, the mouth of a river.

French *débouché*, v. *déboucher*, *débouchement* (*de bouche*, from the mouth.)

Debris, *dū.bree'*. Rubbish, fragments of rocks, &c.

French *débris*, plural noun (from *de bris*, out of the wreck).

Debt, *dēt*, something due; debt-or (not -er), *dēl'.-ōr* (*b* mute).

Latin *debitum*, *debitor* (from *dēbēo*, to owe).

Debut, *da.boō'*. First appearance as a public character.

Debutant, fem. debutante, *dēb'.oo.tah'n*, *dēb'.oo.tant*.

French *début*, *débutant*, *débutante*, v. *débiter* (*de but*, from the goal).

Deca-, *dēka* (Greek prefix meaning ten).

Deca-chord. A musical instrument with ten strings.

Deca-gon. A plane figure with ten angles (*gōnia*, an angle.)

Deca-gyn'ia. Plants with ten pistils (Gk. *gunē*, females).

Deca-hed'ron. A solid figure with ten sides (*hedra*, a base).

Deca-litre, *-lêe'tr*. A measure of ten "litres" (quarts).

- Deca-logue, -log. The commandments (*logus*, [God's] word).
- Deca-metre, -mee'tr. A measure of ten "metres" (yards).
- Dec-an'dria. Plants with ten stamens (Gk. *andres*, males).
- Deca-pod, plural decapods or decapoda, *de.kap'.ō.dāh*.
Crustaceans with ten legs (Gk. *podes*, feet).
- Deca-stich, *dek'.a.stīk*. A poem with ten lines (Gk. *stikos*).
- Deca-style, *dek'.a.stīle*. A porch with ten pillars (Gk. *stulos*).
- Decade, *dēk'.ade*, a batch of ten. Decayed, *de.kade'*, rotten.
- Decad-al, *dēk'.ā.dāl* (not *dē.kay'.dāl*), adj. of "decade."
Latin *dēcas*, gen. *dēcādīs*, a decade (Greek *dēka*, ten).
- Decadence, *de.kay'.dense*; decadency, *de.kay'.den.sy*, state of decay (-cy denotes "state"); decadent, *de.kay'.dent*.
Fr. *décadence*; Lat. *decadens*, gen. -*dentis* (*de cadere*, to fall off).
- Decalcomanie, *da'.kal'.ko.mah'.nee*. The art of transferring the surface of coloured prints, &c., for decorative purposes.
French *décalquer*, to reverse the tracing of a drawing or engraving.
- Decamp', to remove from a camp, to depart hastily; decamped' (2 syl.); decamp'-ing; decamp'-ment, departure...
Fr. *décamper*, *décampment* (*de camper*, to break up an encampment).
- Decant, *de.kānt'*, to draw off wine, &c. (not *to decanter*); decant'-ed (R. xxxvi.), decant'-ing; decant'-er, a bottle, one who decants. Descant, *des.kant'*, to prate about.
"Decant," French *decanter*: *de cantine*, [to draw] from a canteen.
"Descant," Latin *decantāre*, to prate about.
- Decapitate, *de.cāp'.ā.tāte*, to behead; decap'itāt-ed (R. xxxvi.); decap'itāt-ing (R. xix.); decapitation, *de'.cāp'.ā.tay''shun*.
Lat. *decāpītāre* (from *de caput*, gen. *capītis*, [to take] off the head).
- Decarbonise, *de'.kar''.bō.nīze*, to deprive of carbon (R. xxxi.); decar'bonised (4 syl.); decar'bonis-ing (R. xix.); decar'-bonis-er, decarbonisation, *de'.kar'.bo.nī.zay''shun*.
Latin *de carbo*, [to deprive] of carbon.
- Decay', to rot; decayed' (2 syl.), decay'-ing, decay'-er (R. xiii.)
Latin *de cado*, to fall away from. (An ill-formed word.)
- Decease, *de.sese'*, death, to die. Disease, *diz.eez'*, sickness; decease', deceas'ed' (2 syl.), deceas'-ing (Rule xix.)
Latin *decessus*, departure; *de cedo*, sup. *cessum*, to go away from.
- Deceive, *de.seev'*, to impose on one; deceived, *de.seevd'*; deceive'-ing, deceive'-er (R. xix.), deceive'-able (R. xxiii.), deceive'ably, deceive'able-ness.
- Deceit, *de.seet'*; deceit'-ful (R. viii.), deceit'ful-ly, deceit'-fulness; deception, *de.sēp'.shun*; deceptive, *de.sēp'.tīv*; decept'ive-ly, decept'ive-ness, decept'ible (not -able); deceptibility, *de.sēp'.tī.bīl'.ī.ty*.
French *deceitif*, *deception*; Latin *deceptio*, *dēcēpĕre*, supine *deceptum*, to entrap (from *de capio*, to take in).

December, *de.sem'.ber*. The tenth month, beginning with March.

Lat. *december* (from *decem*, ten; and *-ber*. "Bar" (Pers.), period).

Decemvir, *plu. decemvirs or decemviri, de.sem'.vir, de.sem'.vi.ri*. Ten magistrates, "decemvir," one of the ten.

Latin *decemvir*, *plu. decemviri* (*decem viri*, ten men).

Decency, *plu. decencies, de'.sen.sy, de'.sen.siz*. (See Decent.)

Decennary, *de.sen'.na.ry* (double *n*), a period of ten years; **decennial**, *de.sen'.ni.äl*, once in ten years; **decen'ial-ly**.

Latin *dēcennium*, the space of ten years; *dēcennātis*.

("Annual" becomes *ennial* in the compounds, *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *dec-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. Latin *decennis*.)

Decent, *dē'sent*, decorous. **Descent**, *dēs.sent'*, lineage, &c. **de'cent**, **de'cently**; **de'cency**, *plu. de'cencies, de'.sen.siz*; **de'centness**. (Fr. *décent*, *decence*; Lat. *decens*, becoming).

"Descent" is the Latin *descendo*, to descend (*de scando*, to climb down).

Deception, *de.sěp'.shun*; **deceptive**, *de.sěp'.tīv*. (See Deceive.)

Decern, *de.zern'*, to judge. **Discern**, *dis.sern'*, to distinguish.

Latin *decerno*, to decree; but *discerno*, to distinguish.

Decide, *de.side'*, to determine; **decided**, *de.sı'.ded*. (Rule xxxvi.); **decı'ded-ly**, **decı'd-ing**, **decı'd-er**. (Rule xix).

Decision, *de.siz'.shün*, determination; **decisive**, *de.sı'.siv*; **decisive-ly**, **decisive-ness**. (Note the *c* in these words). (Observe.—Verbs in *-de* and *-d* add "sion" not "tion".)

French *décider*, *décisif*, *décision*; Latin *dēcidere*; sup. *decisum*, to decide (from *de cado*, to cut away [what is irrelevant]).

Deciduous, *de.sıd'.u.us* [plants not evergreen], which shed their leaves [in autumn], **decıd'uous-ness**.

Latin *dēciduus*, subject to decay (from *de cado*, to fall off).

Decimal, *des'.ı.mäl*, numbered by tens; **dec'imally** (adv.)

Decimate, *des'.ı.mate*, to pick out every tenth; **dec'imät-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **dec'imät-ing** (R. xix.); **dec'imä-tor** (R. xxxvii.); **decimation**, *dēs'.ı.may'shun*, selection of every tenth.

French *décimation*, v. *décimer*; Latin *dēctmare*, *dēctmus*, the tenth.

Decipher, *de.sı'fer*, to unravel obscure writings; **decı'phered** (2 syl.); **decı'pher-ing**, **decı'pher-er**, **decı'pher-able**, that which may be deciphered.

Fr. *déchiffrer*, to decipher; Low Lat. *de cıphra*; Ital. *decıferare*.

Decision, *de.siz'.shün*; **decisive**, *de.sı'.siv*. (See Decide.)

Deck (of a ship), to adorn; **decked** (1 syl.), **deck-ing**; **deck'er**, a ship having decks, one who adorns.

Old Eng. *decan*, to cover; Germ. *decke*, a covering, v. *decken*, *decker*.

Declaim', to inveigh; **declaimed'** (2 syl.), **declaim-ing**, **declaim-er**; **declamation**, *dek'.la.may'shun*; **declamatory**, *de.kläm'.ä.tö.ry*, bombastic.

French *déclamation*, *déclamatoire*; Latin *dēclāmatio*, *dēclāmātor*, *dēclāmātorıus*, *dēclāmäre* (from *de clamo*, to speak aloud).

Declare, *de.clair'*, to assert; declared' (2 syl.), *declār'-ing*, *declār'-er* (R. xix.), *declār'-able* (R. xx.), declaredly, *de.clair'.ed.ly*; **declaration**, *děk'.la.ray''shun*; **declarative**, *de.clar'ry.tiv*; **declarative-ly**; **declarator**, *de.clar'ra.tor*; **declarator-y**, *declar'atori-ly* (Rule xi.)

French *déclaratif*, *déclaration*, *déclaratoire*, verb *déclarer*.

Lat. *declarātor*, *declarātiō*, *declārāre* (*de clarāre*, to make quite clear).

Declension, *de.klěn'.shun*. A grammatical form of nouns, a falling off. (An ill-formed word.) See **Decline**.

Decline', consumption, to lean, to refuse, &c.; declined' (2 syl.), *declin'-ing* (R. xix.), *declin'-able* (1st Lat. conj.)

Declination, *děk'-lī.nay''shun*. Deviation.

Declension, *de.klěn'.shun* (of a noun). A falling off. (v.s.)

Declinator, *děk'-lī.nay''-tor*. An astronomical instrument.

Decliner, *de.klin'.er*. One who declines a noun, &c.

French *déclin*, *déclinable*, *déclinaison*; v. *décliner*, to decline.

Latin *declinatio*, a deviation, a declension; v. *declinare*.

(The supine of "declino" is *declinatum*, and it is quite impossible to obtain declension therefrom.)

Declivity, plu. **declivities**, *de.cliv'.i.ty*, *de.cliv'.i.tiz* (not *decliv-ity*), an inclination downwards. An inclination upwards is an **acclivity**, *ak.kliv'.i.ty*.

Declivitous, *de.kliv'.i.tus*, adj. (not *declivatous*).

French *déclivité*; Latin *declivitas* (*de clivus*, a downward slope).

Decoction, *de.kők'.shun*. The liquor containing the virtues of something which has been boiled in it.

Latin *decoquo*, supine *decoctum*, to boil down.

Decompose, *dě'kəm.pōze*. **Discompose**, *dis'.kəm.pōze'*.

Decompose. To analyse, to reduce to elements.

Discompose. To disturb, to ruffle, to agitate.

De'compose', *de'composed'* (3 syl.), *de'cōmposing*. (R. xix.)

de'compōs'-er, *de'compōs'-able* (R. xxiii.), **decom'posite**.

Decomposition, *de'-kəm.po.zish'-on*. Analysis, decay, &c.

French *décomposable*, v. *décomposer*, *décomposition*; Latin *de com* [con] *pōnere*, to do the reverse of putting together.

Decomound, *de.kəm'.pound* (noun), *dě'.kəm.pound'* (verb.) A *de-com'pound* leaf or flower (Bot.), is a compound-compound leaf or flower; that is, each *part* of each leaf is compound.

De'compound', to make a compound of different compounds; *de'compound'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *de'compound'-able*. (R. xxiii.)

De is for *dis* (Greek), twice. It is a wretched hybrid, and ought to be *bicompound*. (Latin *bi* [bis] *compōno*.)

Decorate, *děk'.o.rate*, to adorn; *dec'orāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dec'orāt'-ing* (R. xix.), *dec'orāt'-or*, one who decorates; **decoration**, *dek'.o.ray''shun*; **decorative**, *dek'.o.ra'tiv*.

French *décoration*, v. *décorer*; Latin *dēcorāre* (from *dēcus*, beauty).

Decorous, *de.kōr'rus* (not *dēk'.orus*), befitting, seemly; **decor'-ous-ly**, **decor'ous-ness**; **decorum**, *de.kōr'rum*.

Fr. *décorum*, propriety; Lat. *decōrum*, *decōrus* (from *decus*, beauty).

Decoy', to allure; a **lure**, a place for catching wild-fowls; **decoyed'** (2 syl.), **decoy'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **decoy'-er**; **decoy'-duck**, a duck employed to lure wild ducks into a net or place for catching them.

A corruption of *duck-coy*, a duck lure; German *koder*, a lure.

Decrease, *de'krese* (noun), *de.krese'* (verb). Rule 1.

De'crease, diminution; **decrease'**, to diminish; **decreased'** (2 syl.), **decreas'-ing** (R. xix.), **decreas'ing-ly**, **decre'scent**.

Lat. *decre'sco*, to grow less and less (*de cresco*, to increase; -*sc*-inceptive).

Decree', an edict, to determine by edict; **decreed'**, **decree'-ing**; **decreeer**, *de.kree'.er*, one who decrees; **decree'tal** (one *e*), a decree, a book of decrees (also *adj.*); **decree'tive**, *de.kree'.tīv*, having the force of a decree; **decretory**, *de.kree'.to.ry*, judicial, decided by a decree.

French *décret*, *décretale*, verb *décree'ter*; Latin *decrētālis*, *decrētōrius*, *decrētum* (from *decerno*, supine *decrētum*, to decree).

Decrepit, *de.krēp'īt* (not *decrep'id*). Infirm from age.

Decrepitude, *de.krēp'ītude*. Infirmity from age.

Fr. *décép'it*, *décép'itude*; Lat. *decrēp'tus* (from *decrēpo*, to crackle like burning salt; *de crēpo*, to crack, hence "to break down").

Decrepitate, *de.krēp'ītate*, to crackle like burning salt; **decrep'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **decrep'itāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **decrepitation**, *de.krēp'ītay".shun*, a crackling.

French *décép'itation*, v. *décép'iter*; Latin *decrēp'tāre* (frequentative of *crēpo*, to rattle or crack).

Decrescent, *de.krēs'sent* (*adj.*) Becoming smaller and smaller.

(-*sc*- is inceptive. Latin *decre'scens*.) See **Decrease**.

Decree'tal, **decree'tive**, **decree'tory**. (See **Decree**.)

Decry', **decries'** (2 syl.), **decried'** (2 syl.); **decri'-al**, a clamorous censure; **decri'-er** (R. xi.), one who decries; **decry'-ing** (with a *y*, R. xi.) French *décrier*, to cry down.

Dedicate, *dēd'.i.kate*, to devote; **ded'icāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ded'icāt-ing** (R. xix.), **ded'icāt-or**, **ded'icātory**; **dedication**, *dēd'.i.kay".shun*, the act of devoting or consecrating, a complimentary address prefixed to a book, &c.

Latin *dēdicā'tio*, v. *dēdicā're*, to devote (from *de dicā're*, to vow to).

Deduce, *de.duse'*, to infer; **deduced'** (2 syl.), **dedūc'-ing** (R. xix.), **dedūc'-ible** (not -*able*. Not of the 1st Latin conjugation); **dedu'cible-ness**, **deduce'-ment** (R. xvii., xviii.)

Latin *dedūc'ere*, (to draw down from) hence, "to infer."

Deduct', to subtract, to take from; **deduct'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **deduct'-ing**; **deductive**, *de.dũk'.tív*; **deductive-ly**; **deduction**, *de.dũk'.shun*, subtraction, inference.

French *déduction*; Latin *dēductio*, *dēducere*, sup. *deductum* (v.s.)

Deed, an action (Old Eng. *dēd*, a deed; *dēdla*, a doer).
Indeed, in fact; **In very deed**, in very fact, in reality.

Deem, to be of opinion; **deemed** (1 syl.), **deem'-ing**.

Deem'ster. A Judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey.

Old English *dēma*, a judge; v. *dēm[an]*, to deem or judge; past *dēmdē* (2 syl.); past part. *dēmed*, deemed. (-*ster* both genders.)

Deep, far to the bottom, cunning; (noun) the sea; **deep'-er** (*comp.*), **deep'-est** (*sup.*), **deep'-ly**, **deep'-ness**.

Deep'-en, **deep''n**, to make deeper; **deep'-ened** (2 syl); **deep'en-ing**, **deep'-ning** (2 syl).

Old English *deōp*, deep, profound; ; *deōpnes*, *doppetan*, to sink.

Deer, *sing.* and *plu.*, the stag, &c. **Dear**, beloved, expensive.

"Deer," Old English *deōr*; "Dear," Old English *deōr-e*, v. *deōr[an]*. ("Deer," "sheep," and "swine," are both singular and plural.)

Deface' (2 syl.), to disfigure; **defaced'** (2 syl.), **defāc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **defacing-ly**; **defāc'-er**, one who defaces; **deface'-ment** (Rule xviii. ¶.), injury to the surface.

De face, to destroy the face or surface. (Latin *facies*, the face.)

Defalcation, *de'fāl.kay''shun* (not *de'fōl.kay''shun*), fraudulent deficiency; **defalcator**, *de'fāl.kay''tor*.

French *défalcation*; Latin *defalcatio* (*de fals*, a pruning knife).

Defame' (2 syl.), to slander; **defamed'** (2 syl.), **defām'-ing**, **defām'ing-ly**; **defām'-er** (Rule xix.), one who defames.

Defamation, *dēf'-ũ.may''shun*, slander; **defamatory**, *de.-fām'.a.tō.ry*, slanderously.

(The first syl. of these words in Fr. and Lat. is dif.)

French *diffamation*, *diffamatoire*, verb *diffamer*; Latin *diffāmatio*, *diffāmāre* (*dif[de]fama*, to deprive one of his fame).

Defaulter, *de.fōl'.ter*. A peculator.

Old French *defaultte*, now *défaut*, defect; Low Latin *defaltum*.

Defeasible, *de.fee'.si.b'l*, alienable. **Indefeasible**, inalienable.

Low Latin *defeasibilis* (Latin *deficio*, to undo; *de facio*).

Defeat, *dē.fee't*, to frustrate, to vanquish, a frustration, an overthrow; **defeat'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **defeat'-ing**.

(The -ea- of these words is indefensible.)

French *défaites* (*de faire*, to undo; Latin *de factus*, undone).

Defect', a fault; **defection**, *de.fēk'.shun*, a revolt; **defective**, *de.fēk'.tív*, imperfect; **defec'tive-ly** (R. xi.), **defective-ness**, **defec't-ible**; **defectibility**, *de.fēk'.ti.bil''.i.ty*.

Latin *defectus*, *defectio*, *defectivus* (*de facto*, to undo).

Defence', (2 syl.) a protection, a vindication; **defence'-less**, **defence'-less-ness**; **defences**, *de.fěn'.sěz.* (Rule xxxiv.) (*This is one of the worst anomalies of the language. The "c" ought to have been an s, and has been preserved in the compounds. See Defensive.*) *See also Condense, note.*
 French *défense*; Latin *defensus*, *defendo*, supine *defensum*, and also *defenso* (from *de fendo*, to drive away).

Defend', to protect, to vindicate; **defend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **defend'-ing**, **defend'-er**, **defend'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **defend'-ant** (Rule xxv.), the person who defends or replies to a charge in a law-suit. The person who makes the charge is called the plaintiff.

French *défendre*, *défendable*, *défendeur*; Latin *defendere*.
 (As usual the wrong conjunction *defendable* is French.)

Defensive, *de.fěn'.siv*; the side or posture of defence; **defensive-ly**; **defensible**, *de.fěn'.sib'l*, what may be defended: **defensibility**, *de.fěn'.sib'il'.i.ty*. (*See Defend.*)

French *défensive*; Latin *defendo*, supine *defensum*, to defend.

Defer', to postpone, to submit; **deferred**, *de.fer'd*; **deferring**; **deferr'-er**, one who postpones, one who submits in opinion.

Deference, *de.f'.e.rense*, respect to another; **deferential**, *de.f'.ē.ren'.shāl*, respectful; **deferen'tial-ly**.

(In Latin these two verbs are not identical: To "postpone" is *differre*, to "submit" is *deferre*. We have borrowed our words from the French *déferer*, to "postpone" and to "submit," and to the same source we owe the abnormal spelling of the last four words.)

French *déferer* (both verbs), *déférence*, *déferent*, *deferential*.

Latin *deferō*, to defer; part. *dēfērens*, gen. *dēfērentis*; *differō*, to submit; part. *differens*, gen. *differentis*.

Defiance, *dě.fī'.anse*, menace. (*See Defy.*)

Deficient, *de.fish'.ent*, not perfect; **deficient-ly** (adverb).

Deficiency, *plu. deficiencies*, *de.fish'.en.siz* (Rule xlv.), state of imperfection. (-*cy* denotes *state*, &c.)

Deficit, *dě.fī'.sīt*. Deficiency in a money balance.

French *déficient*, *déficit*; Latin *dēficiens*, genitive *dēficientis*, verb *dēficio* (*de facio*, to reverse of "making complete").

Defile (noun), *de'.file*, a narrow pass; (verb) *de.file'* (Rule l.) to pollute, to march with a narrow front or in single file

Defile', **defiled'** (2 syl.), **defil'-ing** (both meanings), **defil'-er** (R. xix.), one who pollutes; **defile'-ment**, pollution.

"Defile" (to pollute), Old Eng. *gefiſſan*.

"Defile" (to march in single file), Fr. *défiler*; Lat. *filum*, a thread.

Define' (2 syl.), to explain, to circumscribe; **defined** (2 syl.), **defin'-ing** (R. xix.), **defin'-er**, **defin'-able** (R. xxiii.), **defin'-ably**; **definition**, *děf'.i.nish'.un*, meaning explained.

Definite, *děf'î.nîť* (not *děf'î.nîte*), precise, exact; *def'î-nite-ly*; *def'înite-ness* (Rule xvii.), exactness.

Definitive, *de.fîn'.î.tîv.*, positive; *defin'itive-ly*; *defin'itive-ness*, preciseness, exactitude.

French *définir*, *définîtif*, *définition*; Latin *defînîte*, definitely; *děfî-nîtio*, *defînîtivus*, *defînîre*, to define (from *finis*, a limit).

Deflect, to turn aside; *deflect'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *deflect'-ing*.

Deflection, better *deflexion*, *de.flěk'.shun*. **Aberration**.

Deflexed, *de.flěxt'* (*Bôt.*). Bent down in a continuous curve.

French *děflexion*; Latin *děflexus*, *deflecto*, supine *děflexum* (*de flecto*, to bend downwards; to bend away from).

Deform, to distort; *deformed'* (2 syl.), *deform'-ing*, *deform'-er*; *deformation*, *de'.for.may''.shun*, disfigurement.

Mal-formation. Abnormal formation, misformed.

Deformity, *plu. deformities*, *de.for'.mî.tîz*. **Distortion**.

French *děformation*, verb *deformer*. Latin *děformâtio*, *děformîtas*; *děformâre*, to disfigure (*de forma*, the reverse of beauty or form).

Defraud, to cheat; *defraud'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *defraud'-ing*;

defraud'-er, one who defrauds.

Latin *děfraudâre* (*de fraudo*, to cheat thoroughly; *fraus*, fraud).

Defray, to bear the expenses; *defrayed'* (2 syl.), *defray'ing* (R. xiii.), *defray'-er*; *defray'-ment*, payment.

Fr. *děfrayer* (*de frais*, [to cancel] a charge); Low Lat. *fredum*, charge.

Defunct, *de.funkt'*, dead. (Lat. *defunctus*, discharged [from life].)

Defy, to dare, to challenge; *defies*, *de.fîze*; *defied'* (2 syl.), *defi'-er* (not *defy-er*), *defi'-ance*, *defi'-ant*, *but defy'-ing*.

French *děfi*, *děfiance*, *defiant*; v. *děfier*, to defy or challenge.

Degenerate, *de.gen'.e.rate*, to grow worse; *degen'erated* (Rule xxxvi.), *degen'erât-ing*; *degeneration*, *de.gen'.e.ray''.shun*; *degeneracy*, *de.gen'.e.ra.sy* (-cy denotes a "state"); *degen'erate-ly*; *degen'erate-ness*, *degenerate condition*.

French *děgénération*, v. *děgénérer*; Latin *děgénérière* (from *děgēner*, unlike his ancestors; *de gens*, to fall away from one's race).

Degrade, to disgrace; *degrād'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *degrād'-ing*, *degradation*, *děg'.ra.day''.shun*, dishonour, loss of rank; *degrād'-er*, one who degrades another; *degrā'ding-ly*.

Fr. *děgradation*, *děgrader*. Lat. *de gradus*, [to reduce] from grade.

Degree. A measure applied to circles, rank, relationship, &c.

By degrees. Little by little, gradually. (French *děgré*.)

Deify, *de'.î.fy*, to exalt to the gods; *deifies*, *de'.î.fîze*; *deified*, *de'.î.fîde*; *deifi-er*, *de'.î.fî.er*, one who deifies; *deification*, *de'.î.fî.kay''.shun*, exaltation to divine honours.

Deism, *de'.izm*, belief in a creator but not in revelation;

- deist, *de'ist*, one whose creed is 'deism; deistical, *de'ist'ikl*; deistical-ly, *de'ist'iklly*.
 Deity, *plu. deities, de'iz*. (Rule xi.)
 (Dei- is pronounced *dī*, except in this set of words and in the word "deign," where it has the sound of "a.")
 French *déification*, v. *déifier*, *déisme*, *déiste*, *déité*; Latin *deitas*.
 Deign, *dain'*, to vouchsafe. Dane, a native of Denmark.
 Deign, *deigned* (1 syl.), *deign'-ing*. Dis'dain, to contemn.
 ("Deign" and "disdain" should be spelt in one way; both are from the Lat. *dignus*, Fr. *daigner*.)
 French *daigner*, to deign; *dé-daigner*, to disdain. Latin *dignus*.
 Deino-, *dī.no-* (Greek prefix meaning terrible from hugeness of size, marvellously great in bulk).
 Deinornis, *dī.nor'nis*. A huge fossil bird. (Gk. *ornis*, a bird.)
 Deino-saurus or deino-saurian, *plu. deino-saurians, dī'no-saw''rus dī'no.saw''rī.an, dī'no.saw''rī.anz*. A huge fossil lizard. (Greek *sauros*, a lizard.)
 Deino-therium, *plu. deino-theria, dī'no.rhee''rī.um, plu. dī'no.rhee''rī.ah*. A huge fossil animal with a trunk.
 Greek *deinos thērion*, a terribly-huge beast.
 (These words are sometimes spelt *di-* instead of *dei-*.)
 Deject', to dishearten; *deject'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dejec'ted-ly*, *dejec'ted-ness*, *deject'-ing*; *dejection, de.jek'shun*.
 Fr. *déjection*; Lat. *deicere*, sup. *dejectum* (de facio, to throw down).
 Delay, to defer; *delayed'* (2 syl.) not *delaid*. (It is not a compound of *lay*, R. xiv., but the supine of *différo*, Lat.)
delay'-ing, *delay'-er* (R. xiii.), one who delays.
 French *délai*; Latin *différo*, supine *dilātum*, to defer.
 "Defer" is from the root and "delay" from the sup. of the same verb.
 Delectable, *de.lēk'ta.bl*. (See Delight.)
 Delegate, *dēl'ē.gate*, a representative, to send a representative; *dēl'egāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dēlegāt-ing* (R. xix.), intrusting a commission to another; *delegation, dēl'-e.gay''shun*.
 French *délégation*, v. *déléguer*; Lat. *dēlegatio*, v. *dēlegāre* (de *lēgāre*, to send away as ambassador or legate).
 Delendum, *plu. delenda, de.len'dah* (Lat.), to be erased. In printers' proofs written *del* or *d*.
 Deleterious, *dēl'ē.tee''rī.ūs*, hurtful; *delete'rious-ly*, *delete'rious-ness*. (The *de-*, in Greek, is long.)
 Greek *deletērios*, *dēlētēr*, a destroyer; *dēlēōmai*, to destroy.
 Delf. Coarse earthenware, originally made at Delft (Holland).
 Deliberate, *de.lib'ē.rate*, slow to determine, to weigh in the mind the *pros* and *cons*; *deliberate-ly*, *deliberate-ness*; *delib'erāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *delib'erāt-ing* (R. xix.), *delib'-*

erāt-or; deliberation, *de.lib'.e.ray''shun*; deliberāt-ive, *de.lib'.e.ra.tiv*; delib'orative-ly, with deliberation.

French *délibération, délibératif, v. délibérer*; Latin *dēlibērātio, deliberativus, deliberātor, v. dēlibērāre*.

Delicacy, plu. delicacies, *dēl'.i.ka.sy, dēl'.i.ka.siz*. A dainty, weakness, tenderness, consideration for others.

Delicate, *dēl'.i.ket*; del'icate-ly, del'icate-ness.

French *délicat*; Latin *dēlicātus*, delicate, fine, dainty.

Delicious, *de.lish'.us*, delightful to the taste; delicious-ly, delicious-ness. (Fr. *délicieux*; Lat. *dēliciā*, delights.)

Delight', pleasure, to please; delight'-ed (R. xxxvi.), delight'-ing, delight'-ful (R. viii.), delight'ful-ly, delight'ful-ness; delight'-some, full of delight (-some, Old English suffix, "full of"); delight'some-ness, agreeableness.

Delectable, *de.lēk'.ta.b'l*; delec'table-ness; delectability, *de.lēk'.ta.b'il''.i.ty*; delectation, *de.lēk'.tay''shun*.

French *délectable, délectation, v. délecter*. Latin *dēlectābilis, dēlectātio, v. delecto*, to delight; *lacto*, to allure, to charm.

Delineate, *de.līn'.ē.ate*, to draw, to design; delin'eāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), delin'eāt-ing (R. xix.), delin'eāt-or (R. xxxvii.); delineation, *de.līn'.i.a''shun*, a drawing in lines or words.

French *délineation*; Latin *delineātio, delineātor* (de *tinea*, a line).

Delinquent, *de.līn'.quent*. One who commits a fault.

Delinquency, plu. delinquencies, *de.līn'.quen.siz*. Misdeeds.

French *délinquant* (wrong conj.); Latin *dēlinquens*, gen. -*quentis*, to fail in one's duty (*de linquere*, to leave behind).

Delirious, *de.līr'.ri.us*, wandering in mind from illness; delirious-ly, delirious-ness; delirium, *de.līr'.ri.um*, temporary aberration of mind; delirium tremens, *de.līr'.ri.um tree'.mens*, insanity accompanied with a trembling of the limbs, generally brought on by drunkenness.

Lat. *delirium*, dotage (*de lira*, [to get] out of the furrow in ploughing).

Delittante (no such word). See Dilettante.

Deliver, *de.liv'.er*, to set free, to save, to hand over, to disburden, to utter; delivered, *de.liv'.erd*; deliv'er-ing, deliv'er-er, deliv'er-able, deliv'er-ance, deliv'ery.

To deliver up, to surrender. To deliver over, to transfer.

French *délivrance, v. délivrer, délivreur*; Latin *de libērāre*, to liberate from [bondage] (*liber*, free).

Dell (R. v.), a valley. (Old Eng. *dál*, a dale; Welsh *twll*, a pit.)

Delphian, *dēl'.fī.an*. Dolphine, *dēl'.fīn*.

Delphian. Pertaining to the oracle of Delphi, in Greece.

Delphine. A French edition of the Latin classics for the use of the "Grand Dauphin" (son of Louis XIV.)

- Delphinidæ, *dēl'fīn'ī.dēē*. The dolphin genus.
- Delphinium, *dēl'fīn'ī.um*. The larkspur species of plants.
 Called *delphinium*, from a fancied resemblance of the unopened flowers to an heraldic dolphin.
 Called *larkspur* from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.
- "Delphian," Greek *Delphínios*, adj. of *Delphoi* (oracle of Delphi).
 "Delphine," Greek *delphín* or *delphis*, a dolphin; Old Eng. *dēlfīn*.
 "Delphin-idæ," *-idæ*, a Greek patronymic, denotes a family or group.
 "Delphin-ium," *-ium*, a Latin termination, denotes a species.
- Delta, *dēl'tāh*, a triangular tract of land at the mouth of certain rivers, as the Nile, so called from the Greek Δ (*d* or *delta*).
 Deltic, *dēl'tīk*, adj.; deltoid, *dēl'toid*, somewhat resembling a delta. (Greek *delta eidos*, delta like.)
- Delude' (2 syl.), to deceive; delūd'-ed (3 syl., R. xxxvi.);
 delūd'-ing (R. xix.); delūd'-er, one who deludes;
 delūd'-able (R. xxiii.), easily deceived, gullible.
- Delusion, Illusion, *de.lu'.zhun*, *il.lu'.zhun*.
- Delusion is deception from want of knowledge.
- Illusion is deception from morbid imagination.
- Delusion (R. xxxiii.); delusive, *de.lu'.ziv*; delu'sive-ly, delusive-ness; delu'sory, *de.luze'.ōry*.
 Latin *deludere*, to cheat (*de ludo*, to play on [one's credulity]).
- Delve (1 syl.), to dig; delved (1 syl.), delv'-ing (Rule xix);
 delv'-er, one who delves.
- Old English *delf[an]*, to dig; past *dealf*, past part. *delven*.
- Demagnetise, *de.mag'.ne.tize*, to undo magnetic influence;
 demagnetised, *de.mag'.ne.tīzd*; demagnetis-ing, *de.mag'.nē.tize.ing* (R. xix); demagnetis-er, *de.mag'.nē.tize.er*.
 "Magnetise" is to affect with magnetism, or to make magnetic;
de-reverses; and "de-magnetise" is to undo the former processes.
- Demagogue, *dēm'a.gōg*. Demigod, *dēm'i.gōd*.
- Demagogue. A factious mob orator.
- Demigod. A man who has rank with the gods.
- "Demagogue," French *démagogue*; Greek *dēm-āgōgōs*, a popular leader (*dēmōs*, the people); Latin *demāgōgus*.
- "Demigod," French *demi*, half, and our native word "God." The word *healf* or *half* is the native word for *demi*, as *healf-clypiend*, a semi-vowel, *healf-tryndel*, a hemi-sphere.
- Demand', a request, to claim or seek with authority; demand'-ed (R. xxxvi.), demand'-ing, demand'-er, demand'-able (not *-ible*); demand'ant, the plaintiff in a law-suit.
- French *demande*, *v. demander*; Latin *demandāre* (*mādo*, to order).
- Demarcation, *de'mar.kay'.shun*. A line of separation.
- French *démarcation*; Old English *meare*, a mark, a boundary.

Demean', to behave, to debase; **demeaned'** (2 syl.), **demean'-ing**; **demeanour**, *de.mean'.or*, behaviour.

"Demean" (to deport oneself). "De-port" is Latin *dē porto*, to carry; and "demean" is French *dē mener*, to lead or carry.

"Demean" (to debase oneself) is Old English *ge-māne*, common.

Demi-, *dēm'-i-* (French prefix), half. **Demy**, *de-mī'* [paper], *q.v.* Greek *hēmi-*, Latin *sēmi-* (from Greek *hēmīsus*, Latin *sēmis*, half).

Demi-god. A deified man.

This hybrid word is partly French and partly Anglo-Saxon.

Demi-lune. A term in *Fort.* (French *demi lune*, half moon.)

Demi-semiquaver, *dēm'.i sēm'.i-qua'.ver*. Half a semi-quaver, the shortest musical note.

This is French *demi*; Latin *sēmi*; Spanish *quiebro*, a trill!!

Demi-volt (Fr.) One of the seven movements in *manège*.

Demise, *de.mize'*, death, to bequeath; **demised'** (2 syl.), **demis'-ing** (Rule xix.), **demis'-able** (Rule xxiii.)

Latin *dēmittēre*, supine *dēmissum*, to send down [to the grave], hence "death"; to send down [to heirs], hence "to bequeath."

Democracy, *plu. democracies*, *de.mōk'.rā.sy*, *de.mōk'.ra.siz*, a republic; **democratize**, *de.mōk'.ra.tize*, to make democratic; **democratized'** (4 syl.), **democratiz'-ing** (R. xix.)

Democrat, *dēm'.o.krāt*, a favourer of democracy; **democratic**, *dēm'.o.krāt'.ik*, or **democratical**, *dēm'.o.krāt'.i.kāl* (adj.); **democratically**, in a democratic manner.

Greek *dēmōkratía* (*dēmōs kratēo*, to govern by the people), *dēmokratizo*, *dēmokratikōs*.

(The last syllable is -cy, "state, office, rule"; not -sy. Similarly "aristocracy," "autocracy," and the hybrid "mobocracy.")

Demobilise, *de.mō'.bil.ize*. To "mobilise" troops is to render them liable to be moved out of their quarters to serve against an enemy. To "demobilise" them is to send them home, as not required for active service.

Demo'bilise, **demo'bilised** (4 syl.), **demo'bilis-ing** (R. xix.); **demobilisation**, *de.mō'.bil.i.zay'.shun*.

(These words came into popular use in the Franco-Prussian war, but have not yet found their way into dictionaries.)

Demolish, *de.mōl.ish*, to pull down; **demolished** (2 syl.), **demol'ish-ing**, **demol'ish-er**; **demolition**, *de'.mōl.ish'.on*.

French *démolition*, *v. démolir*; Latin *demolitio*, *v. demoliri* (*mōlior* is to heap up, *de mōlior* is the reverse of "heaping up").

Demon, *dē'.mōn*, a fiend; **demonism**, *dē'.mōn.izm*, belief in the active agency of demons; **demonology**, *dē'.mo.nōl'.ogy*, a systematic treatise on demons (Gk. *lōgōs*, discourse, &c.), **demonolatry**, *dē'.mo.nōl'.atry*, the worship of demons (Gk. *latreia*, worship), **demoniac**, *dē'.mō.ni.āk*, one possessed; **demoniacal**, *dē'.mo.nī.a.kāl* (adj.); **demoniacal-ly**; **demo-**

nize, *dě.mō.nize*, to make one like a demon; *de'monized* (3 syl.), *de'moniz-ing* (Rule xix.), *de'moniz-er*.

French *démon, démoniaque, démonographe, démonologie*; Latin *demon, dæmōniacus*; Greek *daimōn, daimōniakos, daimōnizōmai*.

Demonstrate, *de.mon'strate* (not *dēm'on.strate*), to prove; *demon'strated* (Rule xxxvi.), *demon'strāt-or* (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii); *demonstrat-ive*, *de.mon'stra.tiv*; *demon'strative-ly*, *demon'strative-ness*; *demonstrable*, *de.mon'stra.b'l*; *demon'strable-ness*, *demon'strably* (1st Latin conj.) Rule xix. *demonstration*, *dēm'on.stray''shun*.

French *démonstratif, démonstration*; Latin *demonstratio, demonstrativus, demonstrator, demonstrare* (*monstro*, "to point out").

Demoralise, *de.mor'al.ize*, to injure the morals, to disorganize; *demor'alised* (4 syl.), *demor'alis-ing* (R. xix.), *demor'alis-er*; *demoralisation*, *de.mor'al.i.zay''shun*.

French *démoralization*, v. *démoralizer*; Latin *de mores*.

Dem'ster. A judge in the Channel Isles, and in the Isle of Man. Old English *dēma*, a judge; *dēm[an]*, to judge; [-ster is not a feminine suffix, but is used in both genders].

Demulcent, *de.mū'l.sent*. Soothing. (Lat. *demulcens*, gen. *-centis*.)

Demur', to hesitate from doubt; *demurred'* (2 syl.), *demurr-ing*, *demurr'-er* (R. i.), in *Law*, an issue raised on some legal question in a suit, one who demurs; *demurr'-able*; *demurr'-age*, a fixed charge for the detention of trucks, &c., belonging to another railway company; an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for detention in port beyond time.

French *demeure*, v. *demeurer*; Latin *dēmōrāri* (*mōra*, delay).

Demure, *de.meur'*, coy; *demure'-ly*, *demure'-ness*.

French *des mœurs* (*avoir des mœurs*, to have proper morals).

Demy, plu. *demies*, *de.mī'*, *de.mīze'*. **Dem'i**. **Demise'** (2 syl.)

Demy', a size (in paper) between "royal" and "crown", a "scholarship" in Magdalen College, Oxford; *demyskip*, *de.my'ship*, the possession of a demy scholarship (*-ship*, Old Eng. affix, "tenure of," "state," "jurisdiction," &c.)

Demi, *dēm'i* (Fr. prefix), half; Lat. *sēmi*; Gk. *hēmī*.

Demise, *de.mīze'*, death.

"Demy" [paper], that is, *demi-royal* 20 in. by 15, instead of 24 by 19.
"Demy" [Oxford], is a demi or inferior fellowship.

Den- (Old Eng. postfix) a valley, a wooded place: as *Tenter-den*.

Den, a cage for wild beasts, &c. (Old Eng. *den* or *denu*, a den.)

Denationalise, *de.nash'on.āl.ize*. To deprive of nationality. The

Poles are denationalised, being incorporated into Russia, &c.; *denationalised*, *de.nash'on.al.ized*; *denat'ionalis-ing*.

Dene (1 syl.), a valley. **Dean**, a church dignitary.

"Dene," Old English *dene*. "Dean," Latin *decānus*.

Denial, *de.ní.ál*. (See Deny.)

Denizen, *dén'.i.zén*. A naturalised citizen.

Denizen is one made a citizen *ex donatiōne regis* (by royal gift or charter). A *denizen* was a trader within the walls of a town; a *foreign* was a trader without the walls (Lat. *foris*, abroad).

Low Latin *denizenus*; Old French *donaison* (Latin *donum*, a gift).

Denominate, *de.nóm'.i.nate*, to designate; **denom'ināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **denom'ināt-ing** (R. xix.); **denom'ināt-er**, one who denominates; **denom'ināt-or**, in *fractions*, the figure below the line, as $\frac{1}{2}$ (here "2" is the denominator because it "designates" into how many parts the unit is divided).

Denomination, *de.nóm'.i.nay''shun*; name, a society (chiefly applied to religious sects); **denominational**, *de.nóm'.i.nay''shun.ál*, sectarian; **denomina'tional-ly**; **denomina-tive**, *de.nom'.i.na.tív*.

French *dénominateur*, a denominator, *dénomitatif*, *dénomination*; Latin *dénomminātio*, *dénomminātivus*, *dénomminātor*, that which gives the name [to a fraction], *dénommināre* (from *nōmen*, a name).

Denote (2 syl.), to indicate; **denōt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **denōt-ing** (R. xix.), **denōt-able**; **denotation**, *de'.no.tay''shun*; **denotative**, *do.nō'.ta.tív*, having the power to denote.

(Fr. *dénotation*, v. *dénoter*; Lat. *denōtātio*, *denōtāre* (*nōta*, a mark).

Denouement (French), *da'.nou.mah'n* (not *da.nou'.e.mong*), the winding up or final catastrophe of a drama, &c.

Denounce, *de.nounse'*, to inform against; **denounced'** (2 syl.), **denounc'-ing** (R. xix.), **denounc'-er**, **denounce-ment**. (Five words drop the final e before -ment, viz., *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *argu-ment*, *lodg-ment*, *judg-ment*.)

Denunciation, *de.nun'.se.a''shun*, a public denouncement; **denunciator** (not -ter), one who denounces; **denunciatory**, *de.nūn'.she.a.try*, containing a denouncement.

French *dénoncer*, *dénonciation*; Latin *denunciātio*, *denunciāre*, to denounce (*de nuncio*, to inform against).

Dense, *dence*, thick. **Dens**, *denz*, plu. of *den*; **dense'-ly**, closely; **dense'-ness**, *den'sity*. (Rule xix.)

French *dense*, *densité*; Latin *densus*, *densitas*, v. *densare*.

Dent, a notch. **Dint**, force, power.

"There is a dent in the [teapot]," not *dint*.

"He did it by *dint* of [kindness], by the power or force of..."

Dent (verb), **dent'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dent'-ing**. The more usual forms of this verb are **indent'**, **indent'ed**, **indent'-ing**; **indentation**, *in'.den.tay''shun* (has no simple form).

Dent'-al, pertaining to the teeth; **dent'-ist**; **den'tistry**, the art and profession of a dentist; **dentition**, *dén.tish'un*, the "cutting" of teeth.

Dentate, *děn'.tate* (in *Bot.*), toothed [applied to leaves];
dentated, *děn'.tā'ted* (R. xxxvi.); dent'ate-ly.

Dentelle, *dahn'.tell*. Lace, lace-work.

Denticle, *den'.tik'l*, a small projecting point like a tooth;
denticulate, *děn.tik'u-late* (in *Bot.*), finely toothed;
dentic'ulate-ly; denticulation, *děn.tik'u-lay''shun*.

Dentifrice, *děn'.ti.frīs*. Tooth-powder.

Latin *dentes frico*, to rub the teeth.

Dentine, *den'.tine* (not *den'.teen*). The tissue which
forms the body of a tooth. (*-ine* Lat. "substance.")

Dentils, *děn'.tīlz* (in *Arch.*). Little square projections in
the bed-mouldings of cornices, &c.

French *dent*, a tooth; *dental*, *dentelle*, *denticule*, *dentifrice*, *dentiste*,
dentition; Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*, *denticulus*, *dentifricium*, *dentitio*.

Denude' (2 syl), to strip; denūd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), denūd'-ing (Rule
xix.), denūd'-er, denudation, *de.nu'.dāy''shun*, divestment.

French *dénudation*, v. *dénuder*; Latin *dēnudatio*, v. *dēnudāre*, to
make entirely naked (from *nudus*, naked).

Denunciation, *de.nun'.se.ā''shun*. (See Denounce.)

Deny', to refuse, to contradict; denies, *de.nīze'*; denied, *de.nīde'*;
denī'-er, denī'-able, denī'-al, but deny'-ing (Rule xi.)

French *dénier*, to deny; *déni*, a denial; Latin *dēnegāre*, to refuse.

Deodand, *de'.o.dand*. A fine on the master, when one of his
chattels has caused the death of a human creature.

Latin *deo dandus*, given to God. As the person thus killed died
without absolution, the money was given for "masses for the
dead." Abolished in 1846.

Deodorise, *dē.ō'.do.rīze*, to disinfect, to neutralise bad odours;
deo'dorised (4 syl.), deo'doris-ing (R. xix.); deo'doris-er,
a disinfectant; deodorisation, *dē.ō'.do.rī:zay''shun*.

Latin *de ōdeo*, i.e. *ōleo*, to stink (*de* reverses).

Deoxidate, *dē.ox'.i.date*, to deprive of oxygen; deox'idāt-ed
(Rule xxxvi.), deox'idāt-ing (Rule xix.), deoxidation,
dē.ox'.i.dāy''shun, deprivation of oxygen.

Deoxidise, *dē.ox'.i.dīze*, to deprive of oxygen; deox'idised
(4 syl.), deox'idis-ing, deox'idis-er, that which deoxidises.

Deoxygenate, *dē.ox.ij'.e.nate*, to deprive of oxygen; deox-
ig'enāt-ed, deoxig'enāt-ing, deoxig'enāt-er, that which
deprives of oxygen; deoxygenation, *dē.ox.ij'.e.nāy''shun*.
(It is usual to spell these words with *-xi-*, but as
"oxygen" is spelt with a "y," the change should never
have been made.)

French *de-oxydable*, *-oxydation*, *-oxyder*, to deoxidise, *-oxygénation*,
v. *-oxygèner*; Greek *oxus genô*, to generate sour or acid [compounds].

Depart', to leave; **depart'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depart'ing**, departure, *de.par'.tchur*, a going away, death.

Department, a specific branch of a business; **depart-mental**, *de.part.men'.tāl*, limited to a department.

French *départ*, v. *départir*, *département*, *départemental*;

Latin *de partire* or *-iri*, to separate from [others].

Depend', to rely on; **depend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **depend'-ing**, **depend'-ent** (not *dependant*), **dependent-ly**, **depend'-enco** (not *dependance*); **depend'ency**, *plu.* dependencies, *de.pën'.den'.siz*; **depend'able** (R. xxiii). **Independence**, in'-**depend'ency**, in'**depend'ent**, in'**depend'ently** (*in-*, neg.)

Dependent on [another]; **Independent of** [all others].

Pendent from [the ceiling], *i.e.*, hanging down from.

French *dépendance*, *dépendant* (wrong conj.); Lat. *dependens*, gen. *dependentis*, v. *dependere* (*de pendeo*, to hang on or from).

Depict', to paint, to describe; **depict'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **depict'ing**; **depict'er**, one who depicts. (Latin *depictus*, painted.)

Depilatory, *de.pil'.a.to.ry*, an ointment or lotion for removing hair [from the face and arms].

French *dépilatoire*; Latin *depilare*, to remove the hair (*pilus*, hair).

Depletion, *dē.plee'.shun*, exhaustion; **depletive**, *dē.plee'.tīv*.

Latin *deplere* (*pleo*, to fill, *de* reverses).

Deplore' (2 syl.), to lament; **deplored'** (2 syl.), **deplor'-ing** (R. xix.), **deploring-ly** (adv.); **deplor'-er**, one who deplores; **deplor'-able**, **deplor'ably**, **de-plor'ableness**; **deplora-bility**, *de.plōr'.a.bil''.i.ty*, deplorable state.

French *déplorable*, v. *déplorer*; Latin *deplorare* (*plōro*, to wail).

Depolarise, *de.pō'.lar.ize*, to deprive of polarity; **depo'larised** (4 syl.); **depo'laris-ing** (R. xix.); **depolarisation**, *de.pō'.lar.izay''.shun*. To polarise light is to split each undulation into two, each split undulation is "polarised light."

Polarity, *po.lar'rī.ty*, the "state of being polarised."

French *polarisation*, *polariser*, *polarité*; Latin *polaris*, polar.

Depopulate, *dē.pōp'.u.late*, to lay waste, to deprive of inhabitants; **depop'ulāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depop'ulāt-ing** (R. xix.), **depop'ulāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **depop'ulation**, *-lay''.shun*.

French *dépopulation*; Latin *depōpulatio*, *depōpulātor*, *depōpulāre* (*pōpulus*, people), to deprive of people, *de* privative.

Deport', to behave; **deport'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **deport'-ing**; **deport'-ment**, behaviour. The verb *deport* [to behave] must be followed by a reciprocal pronoun, as *oneself*, *himself*, *myself*, *herself*, *themselves*, *yourself*, *yourselves*, &c.

French *déporter*, to banish; Latin *deportare*, to carry away (*porto*, to bear or carry). We talk of a man's *bearing* [way of conducting himself], his *carriage* [figure and bearing], &c.

Depose, *de.pozé'*, to degrade from office (*s* between two vowels = *z*); **deposed'** (2 syl.), **depōs'-ing** (Rule xix); **depōs'-er**.

Deposit, *de.pōz'.it*, something intrusted to another, a pawn, to give something as a pledge, to lay by money in the bank; **depos'it-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depos'it-ing**, **depos'it-or** (R. xxxvii.); **depository**, *de.poz'.i.to.ry*, place for deposits.

(This word ought to be *depository*; Fr. *dépositaire*; Lat. *depōsitarius*.)

Deposition, *de'.po.zish'un*. Statement made on oath.

French *déposer*, *déposition*; Latin *depōsitio*, *depōsitor*, *depōsitus*, *depōnere*, supine *depōsitum* (*de pono*, to lay [something] down).

Depôt, *plu. depôts, dă.pō, dă.pōzé'* (Fr.), not *day'po*, nor *dēp'.po*, a place where stores of a specific sort are kept.

Deprave' (2 syl.), to corrupt; **depraved'** (2 syl.), **deprāv'-ing** (R. xix.), **deprāv'-er**; **depravity**, *plu. depravities, de-prāv'.i.tiz*, moral turpitude; **depravedness**, *de.prūv'd'.ness*.

Depravation, *de.pray.vay'.shun*. State of moral turpitude.

Deprivation, *dě.pry.vay'.shūn*. Divestment.

French *dépravation*, *v. depraver*; Latin *deprāvatio*, *deprāvare* (from *prāvus*, crooked; *de-pravo*, to dis-tort).

"Deprivation," is Latin *deprivatio* (from *privare*, to take away).

Deprecate, *děp'.re.kate*, to blame, to curse; **dep'recāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dep'recāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **dep'recating-ly**, **dep'recāt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **deprecatory**, *dep'.re.ka.t'ry*; **deprecative**, *dep'.re.ka.t'iv*, **dep'recative-ly**.

Deprecation, *děp'.re.kay''.shun*. A cursing; a blaming.

Depreciation, *dě.pree'.sī.ā.shun*. Detraction of value.

French *dépréciation*, *dépréciatif*; Latin *deprecari*, to pray against.

Depreciate, *dě.pree'.sī.ate*, to lessen in value; **depre'ciāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depre'ciāt-ing** (R. xix.), **depre'ciāt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **depreciation**, *dě.pree'.sī.ā''.shun*, detraction of value; **depreciative**, *dě.pree'.sī.ā.t'iv*; **depre'ciative-ly**; **depreciatory**, *dě.pree'.sī.ā.tō.ry*.

Fr. *dépréciation*, *v. déprécier*; Latin *depre'ciare* (*pretium*, the price).

Depredate, *děp'.rē.date*, to plunder; **dep'redāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dep'redāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **dep'redāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **depredatory**, *dep''.re.da't'ry* (adj.), plundering; **depredation**, *děp'.re.day''.shun*, spoliation.

French *déprédation*; Latin *de-prædatio*, *prædator*, *prædatorius* (from *præda*, prey, booty).

Depress', to lower in spirit or in value; **depressed'** (2 syl.), **depress'-ing**, **depress'-ing-ly**, **depress'-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.), **depression**, *de.presh'un*, lowness, dejection, concavity.

French *dépression*; Latin *depressio*, *depressor*, *v. deprimo*, supine *depressum* (*de premo*, to press down).

Deprive', to take away, to lose; **deprived'**, **deprīv'-ing** (R. xxxvi.), **deprīv'-er**, **deprīv'-able**, **deprivation**, *dě.pri'.vay''.shun*.

Latin *de-privāre*, to take away from; *privātio*.

Depth. Observe these four words, **Length**, **breadth**, **depth**, and **height** (not *height*, as it is often pronounced).

Deep; **-th**, Old Eng. postfix, converts adj. to abstract nouns.

Depurate, *de.pū.rate*, to free from impurities; **depu'rāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depu'rāt-ing** (R. xix.); **deputation**, *de.pū.ray''.shun*; **depurative**, *depu'.ra.tīv*.

(The accent of these words is often thrown on the first syllable, but the way given is the more correct.)

French *dépurer*, *dépuration*; Latin *depūratio* (*purus*, pure, clean).

Depute' (2 syl.), to appoint; **depūt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depūt'-ing** (R. xix.), **depūt'-er**; **deputy**, *plu. deputies*, *děp'.u.tiz*, persons deputed; **deputation**, *dep'.u.tay''.shun*.

French *députation*, v. *députer*; Latin *depūtāre*, to lop off (*pūto*, to prune). A "deputy" is one cut off from others for a given object.

Derange, *de.rainj'* (not *de.rānj*), to disorder; **deranged'** (2 syl.), **derāng'-ing** (R. xix.), **derāng'-er**, **derange ment** (only five words drop the *e* final before *ment*. Rule xviii. ¶).

French *dérangement*, v. *déranger* (*ranger* to put in rank, *de* reverses).

Dercetis, *děr'.sě.tis*. A fossil eel-like fish in the chalk formation.

Greek *Derkētis*, a Syrian goddess, like a mermaid, similar to *Dagon*.

Derelict, *der'ry.lik*t, abandoned, goods forsaken by the owner; **dereliction** [of duty], *der'ry.lik''.shun* (not *derelection*), neglect [of duty] involving guilt.

Latin *dērelīctio*, *dērelīctus* (*de relinquer*, *relictus*, to leave).

Deride' (2 syl.), to laugh at; **derid'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **derid'-ing** (R. xix.), **derid'-er**, one who derides.

Derision, *de.rizj'.un*, ridicule; **derisive**, *de.rī'.siv*; **deri'sive-ly**, **derisive-ness** (Rule xxxiii.)

French *dérider*, *dérision*; Latin *dēridēre* supine *dērisum*, to laugh at; *derisio*.

Derive' (2 syl.), to acquire, receive, draw from a source; **derivod'** (2 syl.), **derīv'-ing** (R. xix.), **derīv'-er**, **deriv'able**.

Derivation, *der'ry.way''.shun*, tracing to the root, descent.

Derivative, *de.riv'.a.tīv*, a word formed from another, not fundamental; **derivative-ly**. Rule (xvii.)

French *dérivatif*, *dérivation*, v. *dériver*; Latin *dērivātio*, *dērivātivus*, *dērivāre* (*de rivo* [to draw] from the river or source).

Dernier ressort, *derr'.ne.a res'.sor* (French). The last expedient or resource. (Not *dernier resort*, which is one word French and one English, and ought not to be tolerated. Either say *dernier ressort* or the *last resource*.)

Derogate, *der'ro.gate*, to disparage; *der'ogāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dero'gāt-ing*; *derogation*, *der'ró.gay".shun*.

Derogator, *de.rög'.a.tor*, a detractor; *derog'atory*, *derog'-atori-ly* (Rule xi.); *derog'atori-ness* (Rule xi).

French *dérégation*, *dérégatoire*, v. *déroger*; Latin *derógatio*, *derógator*, *dérégativus*, *derógatorius*, *derógatäre* (frequentative), *derógäre*. ("Rogäre" is bring in a bill or propose a law; "de-rogare" is the reverse, i.e., to repeal a law.)

Der rick. A temporary crane for removing goods from a vessel. So called from Derrick, the Tyburn hangman (17th century).

Dervish or dervise, *der'.vîs*. A Mohammedan "monk" of great austerity. (Persian, *derwesch*, poor.)

Descant, *des.kānt'*, to comment, to talk to oneself; *descant'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *descant'-ing*, *descant'-er*.

(The first syllable should be dis. The word is "dis-cant.")

Spanish *discantar*, to descant; Latin *dis cantäre*, to sing apart.

Descend, *de.send'* (not *des.send'*). The word is compounded of *de* and *scando*, to climb down); *descend-ed*, *de.send'.ed* (R. xxxvi.), *descend-ing*, *de.send'.ing*.

Descendant. One proceeding from an ancestor. (This word should be "descendent;" but, as usual, we owe our error to the French.) **Descendent** (in *Astr.*), is the opposite of *ascendant*. (Here again is a marvellous confusion. It should be "The star is in the *ascendent* or *descendent*;" but if the French error is preferred, then take the French words *ascendant* and *descendant*, and not one right and one wrong.)

Descend'-ible (not *-able*); *descendibility*, *de.send'.i.bîl".i.ty*.

Descension, *de.sen'.shun*, a falling, hence a quarrel or falling out (verbs in *-d* and *-de*, add *-sion* instead of *-tion*, R. xxxiii.); *descensional*, *de.sen'.shun.al* (adj.)

Descent, *de.sent'* (not *dis.sent*), slope, progress down; but **Dissent**, *dis.sent'*, a disagreement, to differ.

French *descendant*, verb *descendre*, *descente*; Latin *descendens*, gen. *descendentis*, *descensio*, *descendere* (de *scando*, to climb down).

"Dissent" is Latin *dissentio*, i.e., *dis sentio*, to think differently.

Describe, *de.skribe'* (not *des.kribe*). (The word is compounded of *de* and *scribo*, to write down, not *des-cribo*.)

Described, *de.skribd'*; **describ-ing**, *de.skribe.ing* (Rule xix.); **describ-er**, *de.skribe'.er*, one who describes; **describable**, *de.skribe'.a.ble* (Rule xxiii.) The negative is **indescribable**, that which cannot be described.

Description, *de.skrip'.shun* (not *dis.skrip'.shun*); **descriptive**, *de.skrip'.tîv* (not *dis.skrip'.tîv*); **descriptively**; **descriptive-ness**, *de.skrip'.tîv.ness*.

French *descriptif*, *description*; Latin *describere*, *descriptio* (de *scribo*, to write down, to limit or define).

Descry, to espy. Deery, to cry down.

Descry, *des.kry'* (not *de.skry'*, nor yet *dis.kry'*); describes, *des.krize'* (not *dis.krize*), R. xi.; descried, *des.krīde'* (not *dis.krīde*); descri-er (not *descriyer*, R. xi.). *des.cri.er*.

(The first syl. ought to be *dis-* as it is usually pronounced.)

"Descry" is a corruption of the Norman *discriver*; Latin *discerno*, supine *discrētum*, to discern.

"Deery" is the French *dé crier*, to cry down.

Desecrate, *dēs'.e.krāte*, to profane what is sacred, the opposite of consecrate; *des'ecrāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *des'ecrāt-ing* (R. xix.); *des'ecrāt-er*, one who desecrates; desecration, *dēs'.e.kray''shun*, profanation. (One of the few words in -tion which is not French.)

(This word must not be confounded with *execrate*, "to detest," "to curse.")

Latin *dēsecrāre*, *dēsecrātus* (*sacrāre*, is to hallow, *de* reverses).

Desert, *dēz'.ert*; desert, *de.zert'*; dessert, *dez.zert'*.

§ Desert, *dēz'.ert* (noun); *de.zert'* (verb). Rule 1.

Desert, *dēz'.ert*, a wilderness, a solitude; *dē.zert'*, to abandon; *desert'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *desert'-ing*, *desert'-er* (should be *desertor*); desertion, *dē.zer'.shun*.

§ Desert, *dē.zert'*. That which deserves reward or punishment.

§ Dessert (with double s). The course of fruit at dinner.

"Desert" (a wilderness, to abandon); French *désert*, verb *désarter*, *déserteur*, *désertion*; Latin *desertum*, a desert; *desertor*, *desertio*, *desertāre* (frequentative of *sēro*, to knit together, and *de-* which reverses, hence to unbind, forsake, abandon).

"Desert" (merit), Latin *dēservire*, supine *dēservitum*, contracted to *desertum*, something deserved.

"Dessert" (of fruit), French *dessert*, what is brought on after the table is cleared (*desservir*, to clear the table).

Deserve, *de.zerve'*, to merit; deserved, *de.zervd'*; *deserv-ing*, *de.zer'.ving* (Rule xix.); *deserv-er*, *de.zer'.ver* ("s" between two vowels = z).

Deservedly, *de.zervd'.ly*, more often *de.zer'.ved.ly*.

Deserving-ly (only in a good sense).

Latin *deservio*, to merit for service (*servio*, to do a service).

Deshabille, properly pronounced *days'-a-bee'-ya*, but generally called *dis'.a-beel*, undress. (French.)

Desiccate, *des'.ik.kate*, to dry up; *des'iccāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.) *des'iccāt-ing* (Rule xix.); desiccant, *des'.ik.kānt*, a medicine to dry a running sore; desiccation, *des'.ik.kay''shun*, the act of making dry, or state of being dry.

Desiccative, *de.sik'.ka.tiv* (adj.). Drying or tending to dry. ("Desiccation" is one of the few words in -tion not French.)

Latin *desiccātio*, *desiccāre* (*sicco*, to dry; *siccus*, dry).

Desiderate, *de.sîd'.e.rate*, to want; desid'erât-ed (Rule xxxvi.); desid'erâ-ting; desiderative, *de.sîd'.e.ra.tîv.* (These words are not much used.)

Desideratum, *plu. desiderata, de.sîd'.e.ray''.tum*, plu. *de.sîd'.e.ray''.tûh.* Something needed to supply a deficiency.

Desideration, *de.sîd'.e.ray''.shun.* Something required to supply a deficiency.

Latin *dēsîdērâtio, dēsîdērâtivus, dēsîdērâtus, dēsîdērâre*, to crave for.

Design, *de.zîné'*, a scheme, a plan, to intend, to plan, &c.; designed, *de.zînéd'*; design-ing, *de.zîné'îng*; design-er, *de.zîné'.er*; designed-ly, *de.zîné'.ed.ly*, intentionally; design-able, *de.zîné'.a.b'l*; design-less, *de.zîné'.less*; designless-ly; design-ment, *de.zîné'.ment*.

(In all the examples given above the "g" is silent, but is pronounced hard in the following derivatives, and "s" is no longer = z.)

Designate, *des'sîg.nate*, to point out, to name; des'îgnât-ed (Rule xxxvi.); des'îgnât-ing, des'îgnât-or. (R. xxxvii.)

Designation, *des'sîg.nay''.shun.* A name, &c. (Rule lx.)

French *désîgner, désîgnation*; Latin *dēsîgnâtio, designator, design[ô]*, to mark out (*signum*, a sign or distinguishing mark).

Desire, *de.zîré'*, to wish for ("s" between two vowels = z); desired' (2 syl.), desîr'-ing (R. xix.), desîr'-er, desîr'-able, desirably, desirable-ness.

Desirous, *de.zîré'.us*, wishful; desîr'ous-ly.

Fr. *désîr, désirable, v. désîrer, désîreux*. Lat. *dēsîdêre*, which furnishes the verb *dēsîdêre*, to crave for; *dēsîdêrium*, desire, craving for.

Desist, *de.sîst'*, to leave off (Rule lx.); desist'-ed (Rule xxxvi.); desist'-ing; desistance, *de.zîs'.tânce*, a ceasing to act.

(The first "s" in "desist" is pronounced between s and z; but in "resist" it is decidedly = z.)

French *désîster*; Latin *desîstêre, desîstens (sisto)*, to continue).

Desk, a sloping table. (Old Eng. *disc*, a table, a board, a dish.)

Desolate, *dēs'.o.late*, lonesome, in a ruinous state, to lay waste; des'olât-ed (R. xxxvi.), des'olât-ing (R. xix.); des'olât-er, one who lays waste; des'olât-ly; desolatory, *des'.o.la.t'ry*.

Desolation, *dēs'.o.lay''.shun*, a state of ruin and gloom.

French *désolateur, désolation, verb désoler*; Latin *dēsôlâtio, dēsôlâtus, dēsôlâre* (from *sôlus*, alone).

Despair (not *dispair*), hopelessness, to be without hope; despaired' (2 syl.), despair'-ing, despair'-ing-ly, despair-er.

Desperate, *dēs'.pe.rate*, reckless, without hope; desperate-ly, des'perate-ness (Rule xvii.)

Desperation, *des'.pe.ray''.shun.* Recklessness, hopelessness.

Desperado, *plu.* desperadoes (Rule xlii.), *des'.pě.ray''.doze* (not *děs'.pe.ráh.doze*), a bravo. (Spanish.)

Latin *desperātio*, *desperātus*, *despērāre* (*de spes*, without hope).

Despatch' (not *dispatch*). Haste, a special message, to send on special business. **Despatches** (*plu.*), written documents sent to or from a public servant on business of state, (R. liii.), *despatched* (2 syl.), *despatch'-ing*.

Spanish *despachar* verb, *despacho* noun; Latin *de spātor*, to travel from [one person or place to another].

Despicable, *des'.pī.kū.b'l* (not *des.pīk'.ā.b'l*). See below.

Despise' (2 syl.), not *dispize*, to contemn; *despised'* (2 syl.), *despis'-ing*, *despis'-er*; *despis'-able*, contemptible; *despicable*, *des'.pī.kā.b'l* (not *des.pīk'.ā.b'l*), worthless, vile; *despis'-ing-ly*, with disdain; *des'pically*, contemptibly; *despicable-ness*, *des''.pī.kā.b'l.ness* (not *des.pīk'.ā.b'l.ness*).

Latin *despicābilis*, *despicio* (*de spicio*, to look down on one).

Despite, *děs.pite'*. An act of malice, notwithstanding. (*It is never used as a verb, the verb is "to spite."*)

Latin *despicio*, supine *despectum* (*de specio*, to look down on one).

Despoil' (2 syl.), to plunder; *despoiled'* (2 syl.), *despoil'-ing*; *despoil'-er*, one who despoils.

Despoliation, *dě.spō'.li.ā''.shun* (not *despoliation*).

(This noun is very little used, *spoliation* is used instead.)

Latin *despōliāre*, to pillage; *spoliare*, *spoliatio*, &c.

Despond', to fail in hope; *despond'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *despond'-ing*, *despond'-ing-ly*; *despond'-er*, one who desponds; *despond'-ent* (not *-ant*), low spirited; *despond'-ent-ly*, *despond'-ence*, *despondency*, *děs.pŏn'.děn.cy*.

Latin *despondens*, gen. *despondentis*, *despondere* (*spondeo* is "to answer [one's expectation]," *de* reverses, hence *de-spondeo* is to disappoint one's hope, "to lose hope.")

Despot, *děs.pŏt*, a tyrant, an autocrat; *despotic*, *děs.pŏt'.ik*, absolute; *despot'ical*, *despot'ic-ly*, *despot'ical-ly*; *despotism*, *děs'.po.tizm*, autocracy.

French *despote*, *despotique*, *despotism*; Greek *děspŏtēs*, *děspŏtikŏs*, verb *děspōzō*, to obtain mastery.

Dessert, *děz.zert'*; *desert*, *de.zert'*; *desert*, *dez'.ert*.

Dessert, *děz.zert'*. A course of fruit after dinner.

Desert, *de.zert'*. What is deserved (good or ill).

Desert, *dez'.ert*. A solitude, a wilderness.

Desert, *de.zert'*. To abandon (*q.v.*)

"Dessert," French *dessert*, the course served after the table is cleared; *desservir*, to clear the table.

"Desert" (what is deserved), Latin *děservio*, sup. *děservitum*, to do one a service, hence "to deserve [payment]."

"Desert" (a wilderness), French *děsert*; Latin *děsertum*.

"Desert" (to abandon), the same. (*Sero* is to join, as *de* reverses *de-sero* is to disjoin, and hence "to forsake.")

Destine, *děs'.tín* (not *des.tine*), to design or purpose; **destined'** (2 syl.); **destining**, *děs'.tín-ing* (Rule xix.)

Destination, *děs'.tí.nay''.shun*. The ultimate goal.

Destiny, *plu. destinies*, *děs'.tí.nŷ, děs'.tí.níz*. Fate, doom.

French *destination*, *destinée*, v. *destiner*; Latin *destinatio*, *destināre*. (Greek *steno* to bind fast.)

Destitute, *děs'.tí.tūte*. Friendless, needy, without.

Destitution, *děs'.tí.tū''.shun*. Utter want, distress.

French *destitution*, *destitué*; Latin *destitutio*, *destitūere* (*stātuo* is to erect, as *de* reverses *de-stātuo* is to pull down. A "destitute" person is one "pulled down.")

Destroy' (not *distroy*), to demolish; **destroyed'** (2 syl.), **destroy'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **destroy'-er**, one who destroys.

Destruction, *des.trūk'.shun* (not *distruccion*), demolition; **destructive**, *des.trūk'.tív*; **destructive-ly**, **destructive-ness**; **destructible**, *des.trūk'.tí.b'l* (not *-able*), liable to...; **destructibility**, *des.trūk'.tí.bíl'.i.ty*, capable of destruction.

French *destructibilité*, *destructible*, *destructif*, *destruction*; Latin *destructio*, *destruere* (*struo* is to pile up, *de* reverses).

Desuetude, *des'swe.tude*. Disuse, discontinuance.

(It ought to be pronounced in four syllables, *des'su.e.tude*.)

Fr. *désuétude*; Lat. *dēsuetudo*. (*Sueo* is "to be in use," *de* reverses.)

Desultory, *děs'ŭl.to.ry*, unconnected; **des'ultori-ly** (R. xi.), **des'ultori-ness** (R. xi.), running from one subject to another.

Latin *desultorius*, (*desŭlio*, *de sŭlio*, to leap from one thing to another). "Desultor" was a rider who leaped from one horse to another, as a rider in a circus. An *Insulter* is one who leaps on you.

Detach, *de.tatch'*, to separate; **detached'** (2 syl.), **detach'-ing**, **detach'-ment**, ships or troops sent to the main body.

French *détachement*, v. *détacher*; Italian *de staccare*, *staccato* in music is when each note is isolated.

Detail, *de'tail* (noun), *de.tail'* (verb), Rule l.

De'tail. Minute particulars [of a narrative].

Detail', to narrate particulars, to deal out piecemeal; **detailed'** (2 syl.), **detail'-ing**, **detail'-er**.

French *détail*, v. *détailler* (*tailler*, to cut; German *theilen*, to divide).

Detain', to keep back; **detained'** (2 syl.), **detain'-ing**; **detain'-er**, one who detains, a writ to a warder to continue to keep a prisoner in prison.

Detention, *de.těn'.shun* (*-tion* not *-sion*, Rule xxxiii.)

Detēneo (Latin), makes "detentum" not *detensum*, in the sup.

French *détention*, v. *détenir*; Latin *detēneo* (*de tēneo*, to hold back. (The pseudo diphthong *-ai-* is indefensible. Probably it arises from some confused notion that *tain* is a contraction of *taken* (*ta'en*.)

Detect', to discover; **detect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detect'-ing**, **detect'-er** (should be **detect-or**); **detective**, *de.těk'.tīv*; **detection**, *de.těk'.shun*; **detect-ible**.

Latin *dēctor*, *dēctio*, *dētēgere* supine *detectum* (*tēgo* is "to cover," *de* reverses, hence *de tēgo* is "to uncover").

Deter', to hinder by fear, &c.; **deterred'** (2 syl.), **deter'-ing** (Rule i.), **deter'-er**, **deter'-ent** (adj.), **deter'-ment** (one *r*, because *-ment* does not begin with a vowel).

Latin *dēterrere* (*de terreo*, to frighten from [doing a thing]).
("Deter" ought to be spelt with double "r." It is not from the verb *dētēro*, to bruise, but from *dēterreo*, to frighten).

Detergent, *de.těr'.gent* (n. and adj.), that which cleans, cleansing; **detersive**, *de.těr'.siv*, having the power to cleanse; **deter-sion** (not *deter-tion*), *de.těr'.shun*, the act of cleansing.

French *détergent*, v. *déterger*, *détersif*; Latin *dētergens*, gen. *dēter-gentis*, *dētēgere*, sup. *-tersum* (*de tergo* to scour out [a stain]).

Deteriorate, *de.těr'.ri.o.rate* (not *de.tee'.ri.o.rate*), to degenerate; **deteriorated**, *de.těr'.ri.o.rate.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **deterio-rāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **deterioration**, *de.ter're.o.ray''.shun*.

French *détérioration*, v. *détériorer*; Latin *dētrius* (adv.) worse. Not a derivative of "*de terreo*," but of *dē tēro*, to wear away.

Determine, *de.těr'.mĭn*, to decide; **deter'mined** (3 syl.), **deter'-mĭn-ing** (Rule xix.), **deter'mĭn-er**, **deter'mĭn-able**.

Determinate, *de.těr'.mĭn.ate* (verb and adj.), to limit, limited; **deter'minated** (Rule xxxvi.), **deter'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **deter'mināt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **determinative**, *de.těr'.-mĭn.a.tĭv*; **deter'minative-ly**, specifically.

Determination, *de.ter'.mĭ.nay''.shun*. A fixed resolution. ¹

French *déterminatif*, *détermination*, v. *déterminer*; Latin *dēter-minātio*, *dētermināre* (*terminus*, a boundary).

Detersive, *de.těr'.siv*, &c. (See **Detergent**.)

Detest', to hate; **detest'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **detest'-ing**, **detest'-er**, **detest'-able** (not *-ible*, 1st Lat. conj.), **detestably**, **detest'-able-ness**; **detestation**, *de'.tes.tay''.shun*, abhorrence.

French *détestable*, *détestation*, v. *détester*; Latin *dētestābilis*, *dētestā-tio*, *dētestāri* (*de testor*, to bear witness against one).

Dethrone' (2 syl.), to drive from a throne; **dethroned'** (2 syl.), **dethrōn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dethrōn'-er**, **dethrone'-ment**.

Latin *de thronus*, [to remove] from a throne.

Detonate, *de'.to.nate*, to explode; **de'tonāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **de'tonāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **detonation**, *de'.to.nay''.shun*.
(Very often pronounced *dēt-*; but the "e" is long.)

French *détonation*, v. *détoner*; Latin *dē-tōnāre*, to thunder mightily.

Detour (Fr.), *da.toor'*. A roundabout or circuitous way.

Detract, *de.trăkt'* (not *de.trăk'*), to depreciate; **detract'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detract'-ing**, **detract'-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.), **detract'ing-ly**; **detract'-ive**, *de.trăk'.tīv*, depreciative; **detraction**, *de.trăk'.shun*, depreciation.

French *v. détracter*, *détraction*; Latin *detractor*, *detractio*, *de-trahère*, supine *de-tractum*, to draw off, hence, to lessen. There is a Low Latin verb *de tracto*, meaning "to tear limb from limb with horses."

Detriment, *dēt.rī.ment*, injury; **detrimental**, *dēt'.ri.men''.tāl*.

French *détriment*; Latin *detrimentum* (*detēro*, sup. *trilum*, to bruise.)

Detritus (should be *detritus*, but generally called *dē'.trī.tus*), *débris*; **detrition**, *de.trish'.un*, the act of wearing away. (*We perversely disregard Latin quantities*, Rule lvii.)

French *détrition*, *détritus*; Latin *de-tēro*, sup. *tritum*, to wear down.

Detrude' (2 syl.), to thrust down; **detrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **detrūd'-ing**; **detrusion**, *de.trū'.zhun* (*-sion* not *-tion*, R. xxxiii.)

("De-trude" is to thrust down; "intrude," to thrust oneself in.) Latin *de trudere*, supine *trūsum*, to thrust down or away.

Detruncate, *de.trūn'.kate*, to lop off the limbs; **detrun'cāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detrun'cāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **detruncation**, *de.trun'.kay''.shun*, mutilation.

("Detruncation" is one of the few words in "-tion" not Fr.)

Latin *detruncatio*, *detruncāre*, sup. *detruncātum*, to lop off.

Deuce, *duse*, two of cards or dice, the devil; **deuced**, *du'.sed*, devilish, very; **deuced-ly**, *du'.sed.ly*, devilishly, very.

"Deuce" (two), French *deux*; Latin *duo*, two.

"Deuce" (the devil), "quosdam demones quos 'dusios' Galli nuncupant" (St. Aug. xv. 23); Danish *duus*, the deuce.

Deutero-, *du'.tē.ro*- (Greek prefix meaning "second").

Deutero-gamy, *du'.te.rōg'.a.my*. A second marriage on the death of the first husband or wife. (Gk. *gāmos*, marriage.)

Deutero-nomy, *du'.te.rōn'.o.my*. The second giving of the law by Moses, the 5th book of the Bible. (Gk. *nomos*, the law.)

Dent - (contraction of *deutero-*, see above). In *Chem.*, it indicates two equivalents of oxygen to one of the metal named: as

Deutoxide, *du.tōx'.ide* [of copper, &c.], two equivalents of oxygen to one of copper (*deuto oxide*).

Devastate, *de'vās.tate*, to lay waste; **de'vastāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **de'vastāt-ing**, **de'vastāt-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.); **devastation**, *de'vās.tay''.shun*, a state of ruin, havoc.

(The first syl. is often pronounced *dēv-*, but the "e" is long.)

French *dévastation*, *v. dévaster*; Latin *dēvastatio*, *dēvastātor*, *dēvastāre* (*de vasto*, to lay thoroughly waste).

Develop, *de.vēl'.op*, to disclose. **Envel'op**, to inclose.

(The noun envelope [for letters] has a final "e;" "develop" has no noun. Bear in mind the two verbs.)

Developed, *de.věľ.ŏpt*; devel'op-ing, devel'op-ment (R.iii. b).

Fr. *développement*, v. *développer*; Ital. *viluppo*, a bundle or intricacy; *de reverses*, hence *de-velop* is to undo a bundle or intricacy.

Deviate, *de'.vi.ate*, to vary, to turn from the right way; de'viāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), de'viāt-ing (R. xix.) de'viāt-er; deviation, *de'.vi.a''.shun*, a difference; devious, *de'.vi.us*; de'vious-ly, de'vious-ness.

French *déviatiōn*, v. *dévier*; Latin *dēvius* (*de via*, out of the way).

Device' (2 syl.) A contrivance, a motto, a symbol. (See Devise.)

Devil, *děv'.il*, Satan; dev'il-ish, maliciously wicked, very; dev'ilish-ly, maliciously, exceedingly; dev'ilish-ness; devil-ism, *děv'.il.izm*, devilish conduct; dev'il-ment, dev'il-ry, mischief and malice fit for a devil.

Dev'il, to grill with cayenne pepper; dev'iled (2 syl.), dev'il-ing. (Old Eng. *deoul*, *deōfol* or *deōfl*, *deōflīc*.)

Devious, *de'.vi.us*. (See Deviate.)

Devise, *de.vīze'*, to scheme; device, *de.vice'*, a scheme (R. li.); devised' (2 syl.), devis'-ing, devis'-er, devis'-able (R. xxxiii.); devisee, *dě.vī.zee'*, the person to whom "real estate" is devised; divisor, *de.vī.zor'*, the person who bequeaths or leaves by will. Divisor, *di.vī.zōr*, the figure by which a sum is divided.

Fr. *devise*, a motto. Ital. *divisa*, a coat of arms; *divisare*, to devise.

Devoid' (2 syl.), empty, destitute. (Lat. *de viduus*, wholly void.)

Devolve' (2 syl.), to become the duty of, to pass over from one to another; devolved' (2 syl.), devolv'-ing (Rule xix.), devolv'-ment; devolution, *de'.vo.lu''.shun*.

("Devolve" is followed by on: "The duty devolves on me.")

French *dévolutiōn*, the falling of property to relations in default of proper heirs. Latin *devolvere*, to roll down; *devolutus*, devolved.

Devonian, *de.vō'.ni.an*. The Old Red Sandstone formation; so called from Devonshire, where it is largely developed.

Devonite, *dev'.o.nīte*. A mineral found at Barnstaple in Devonshire ("ite" in *Geo.* means a "stone" or "fossil").

Old English *Defene*, a Devonshire man; *Defena-scir*, Devonshire. Latin *Dumnonii*, British *Dynonii*, the glen people.

Devote' (2 syl.), to consecrate; devōt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), devōt'-ing (R. xix.); devotion, *de.vō'.shun*; devo'tion-ist, devo'tion-al, devo'tional-ly; devo'tional-ist, a devotee; devo'ted (3 syl.), strongly attached; devo'ted-ly, devo'ted-ness.

Devotee, *děv'.o.tee'*. One abandoned to religious exercises.

Devout, pious; devout'-ly, devout'-ness.

French *dévot*, *dévotiōn*. Latin *dēvōtio*, *dēvōtus*, *dēvōtare* whence "devote;" *dēvōvere*, supine *dēvōtum*, whence devout.

Devour', to eat up; devoured' (2 syl.), devour'-ing, devour'-ing-ly, devour'-er. *Devoirs, d'voirs* (French), respects.

("I pay my *devoirs* to you," is a *jocose civility*.)

French *dévorer*; Latin *devorāre* (*vōro*; *vōrax*, voracious).

Dew, a deposition of the moisture of the air. **Due**, owing (*q.v.*); dewed (1 syl.), dew'-ing, dew'-y (adj.), dew-less, dew-drop, dew'i-ness (with *i*, R. xi). Germ. *thau*; Dan. *dug*.

Dexter (in *Her.*) The right side of a shield or coat of arms (to a person standing *behind* it, not to one in front of it).

Dexterity, *dex.ter'ri.ty*, expertness; dexterous, *dex'.te.rus* (not *dex'.trus*); dex'terous-ly, dex'terous-ness.

It means "right-handed" (Latin *dexter*, the right hand); "left-handed is *awkward* (*awke*, the left hand), *sinister* (Latin), and *gauche* = *gōsh* (French), the left hand.

Dextrine, *dex'.trīn*. British gum made from starch.

Latin *dexter*, the right hand ("ine," in *Chem.* denotes "a simple substance"). *Dextrine* is so called, because it turns the plane in polarised light to the *right hand*.

Dey, the native title of the governor of Algiers. **Day** [time].

"Dey," Turkish *ādī*, seignior; "Day," Old English *dæg*.

Di- (contraction of the Greek prefix *dis-*, "asunder"; and sometimes of *dia-*, "through"). The ordinary meaning of *di-* in composition is "two," "twice," "double," especially when it forms a distinct syllable: as

Di-an'drian. Having two stamens.

Di-ceph'alous. Having two heads.

Di-dac'tylous. Having two fingers or toes.

Di-gyn'ian. Having two styles or pistils.

Di-hed'ral. Having two surfaces.

Di-lac'erate. To tear in two.

Di-pet'alous. Having two petals.

Di-sper'mous. Having two seeds.

Di-theist. A believer in two gods, one good and one evil.

¶ In a few cases it bears the force of *dis-*, "asunder": as

Di-gress'. To walk asunder or wide of the path.

Di-var'icate. To stretch the legs asunder.

Di-vert'. To turn the mind asunder or aside.

¶ The original idea of "asunder" or separation, gives the meaning above (*two*), and also the *negative* force of the prefix, one example of which is

Di-vest'. To uneloth.

¶ In a few examples *di-* represents the Greek preposition *dia*, "through," "throughout," "thorough": as

Di-acoustics. That part of acoustics which treats of sound *passing through different mediums.*

Di-electrics. Substances which allow electricity to pass *through them*, and not over their surface.

Di-optrics. That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in *passing through glass.*

Di-rect. Right *throughout.*

¶ In *Chemistry* **Di-** denotes a double equivalent of the *base*, and **Bi-** a double equivalent of the *gas*: as “Di-sulphate of silver,” = two equivalents of the base (silver) to one of sulphuric acid; but “Bi-sulphate of silver” would be two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base (silver). See *Dis-*.

¶ **Dis-**. The force of *dis-* is almost always privative. Before “f,” *dis-* becomes *dif-*.

Dia- (Greek preposition, meaning *through*). In composition it means “through,” “throughout,” “thorough.”

Diabetes, *dī'a-bee'teez*. A disease in which saccharine urine flows too freely.

Latin *diabētes*; Greek *dia bainō*, to go through one.

Diabolic, *dī'a.bōl'ik*; **diabolical**, *dī'a.bōl'ikāl*, devilish; **diabol'ical-ly**; **diabolism**, *dī'ab'olizm*.

French *diabolique*; Latin *diabōlicus*; Greek *diabolikos* (*diabolōs*, the devil, from *dia ballo*, to fling-out at you, i.e., to slander).

Diachylon, *dī.āk'i.lōn* (not *diachilum*). An adhesive plaster made of oil and the oxide of lead.

French *diachylon*; Greek *dia chūlos*, through i.e. by means of a juice. It was originally made of the juices of herbs.

Diaconal, *dī.āk'onal*, pertaining to the office of deacon; **diaconate**, *dī.āk'onate*, the office of deacon (*q. v.*)

French *diaconal*, *diaconat*; Latin *diacōnus*, a deacon.

Diadem, *dī'a.dem*, a royal crown; **di'ademed** (3 syl.)

French *diadème*; Latin *diadēma*; Greek *dēō*, to bind.

Dieresis, *plu.* *diarēses*, *dī.ē'rē.sis*, *dī.ē'rē.sēez*. Separation of two contiguous vowels. The mark (·) is placed over the latter vowel: as *aërial* (not *ærial*).

Latin *dierēsis*; Greek *di-airēsis* (*di-airō*, to divide.)

Diagnosis, *plu.* *diagnoses*, *dī.ag.nō'sis*, *dī.ag.nō'sēez*. The art of distinguishing one disease from another. Many use the word for “symptom,” which is an error; thus “What are the ‘diagnoses’ of the case?” is nonsense. A medical man may say “My diagnosis informs me the disease is not so and so;” and also that “The diagnostic symptoms of the case are those of [measles].”

Diagnostic, *dī.ag.nōs'ik*, distinguishing [applied to symp-

toms of diseases]; diagnostics, *di.ag.nōs'.tīks*, the science of disease-symptoms.

Diagnosticate, *di.ag.nōs'.ti.kate*, to determine a disease by its symptoms; diagnos'ticāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), diagnos'ti-cāt-ing. The verb diagnose, *di'.ag.nose*, di'agnosed (3 syl.), di'agnōs-ing, is sometimes used.

Greek *diagnōsis*, discriminating; v. *dia-gignōskō*, to distinguish.

Diagonal, *di.äg'.o.nāl*, a straight line drawn through a figure with not less than four sides. The line must run from any angle to the opposite one. Diag'onal-ly.

(The "o" is omega in Greek and long in Latin.)

French *diagonal*; Latin *diagonios*; Greek *dia gōnia*, an angle.

Diagram, *di'.a.grām*. A plan or figure shown by lines.

Diagraph, *di'.a.grāf*, an instrument used in perspective drawing; diagraphic, *di.a.grāf'ik*.

French *diagramme*; Latin *diagramma*; Greek *dia gramma*, that which is marked out by lines, v. *dia-graphō*.

Dial, *di'.āl*. An instrument for measuring time.

Dialing, *di'.al.ing*. The art of constructing dials.

Latin *diālis*, pertaining to day (*dies*, a day).

Dialect, *di'.a.lēkt*, provincial speech; dialectic, *di.a.lēk'.tīks*, provincial, subtle. Dialectics, *di.a.lēk'tīks*, the science of arguing on ideal subjects where word-fencing is more important than physical facts. Dialectician, *di.a.lēk'.-tīsh'an*, a skilled arguer; dialec'tical; dialec'tical-ly.

French *dialecte*, *dialecticien*, *dialectique*; Latin *diālectica*, *diālecticus*, *dialectos*; Greek *dia-lēktikē*, *dia-lēktikōs*, *dia-lēktōs* (*dia lēgō*).

Dialogue, *di'.a.lōg*; plu. dialogues, *di'.a.logs*, generally applied to the conversations of a drama.

(The Fr. termination -ne is useless and out of character.)

Fr. *dialogue*; Lat. *diālōgus*; Gk. *dia-lōgos*, discourse between [persons].

Diameter, *di.ām'.e.tēr*, a straight line running through the centre of a circle, and bounded each end by the circumference; diametrical, *di'.a.mēt'.ri.kāl*; diamet'rical-ly.

Latin *diamēter*, *diamētro* [opposita], directly [opposite]; Greek *diāmētrōs* (a measure through [a circle]).

Diamond, *di'.a.münd* (not *di'-mūn*).

French *diamant*; Latin *adamas*; Greek *a-damas*, unconquerable. The diamond cannot be cut or overcome by other materials.

Diana, *Di.ăn'.ăh* (not *Di.a'.nah*). A Roman goddess.

Diandria, *di.an'.drī.a* (in Botany). Having two stamens.

The "stamens" belong to male plants (Greek *anēr*, a male).

The "pistil," or seed-bearing organ, belongs to female plants.

Diandrian (*adj.*) Pertaining to plants with two stamens.

French *diandrie*; Greek *di* [dis] *andres*, two men.

(The Greek *anēr* means man as opposed to woman.)

Diapason, *dī'.a.pay''zōn* (in *Music*), an octave, the whole compass of a musical instrument; an instrument for tuning organ pipes. (In *Philosophy*) the universe, which Pythagoras conceived to be a complete musical octave beginning from Deity and ending with man. The eight notes are Deity, the planets, and man; man touches earth and Deity, and as the planets intervene, they influence his lot. (Greek *dia pāsa*, through all things.)

Diaper, *dī'.a.pēr*, a figured linen cloth; diapered, *dī'.a.perd*.
French *diapré*, diaper work; ([*linge*] d'Ypres, in Flanders).

Diaphanous, *dī'.āf'.a.nus*. Translucent but not transparent.
Greek *dia phainō*, [light] shows through.

Diaphragm, *dī'.a.frām*. The midriff.
French *diaphragme*; Greek *diaphragma*, a partition wall (*dia phrassō*, to enclose throughout).

Diarrhœa, *dī'.ar.ree''ah*, a violent flux; diarrhœtic, *dī'.ar.ree''-tik*, purgative. Diuretic, a medicine to increase the discharge of urine.

Latin *diarrhœa*; Greek *diar-roia* (from *dia rhœo*), the "r" is doubled to compensate for the aspirate which cannot be expressed in Greek, *διάρροια* (not *διάρροια*).

Diary, *plu.* diaries, *dī'.a.ry*, *dī'.a.rīz*. A journal.
Latin *diarium*, a register of daily events (*dies*, a day).

Diastase, *dī'.as.tūse* (not *di.as.tūze'*). A substance which converts starch into dextrine and grape sugar.

French *diastase* (Greek *dia histēmi*, I stand apart, or separate, as yeast from new beer).

Diastole, *dī'.ās'.tōle* (not *dī'.a.stole'*). The lengthening of a syllable naturally short, the dilatation of the heart, &c.

French *diastole*; Latin *diastōle*; Greek *diastōlē*, dilatation (*stellō*, to take in sail, hence to contract. In this example *dia* reverses, and *dia-stello* is to open or dilate the heart after contraction).

Diathermal, *dī'.a.ther''māl*, transmitting radiant heat, as glass transmits light; diathermanous, *dī'.a.ther''mā.nūs*, adj.

Greek *dia thermē*, [allowing the passage of] heat through.

Diatom, *plu.* diatoms, *dī'.ā.tōm*, *dī'.ā.tōmz* (not *dī'.āt'.om*, *di.at'.omz*, it has nothing to do with the word "atom"). A sub-order of algæ; a *diatom* is a single specimen.

Diatomaceæ, *dī'.ūt'.ōmay''-se-e*. The order which contains the above sub-order.

Greek *dia tōmōs*, a cutting through (not *di-atōmos*, a double atom). These algæ are called *dī'atoms*, because they increase by division.

Diatonic, *dī.a.tōn'.īk* (in *Music*). By tones.

The *diatonic scale* is the ordinary musical scale, the *chromatic scale* proceeds by half-tones. The "diatonic scale" does not, strictly speaking, proceed by tones

throughout, for the intervals between E and F, B and C are only half of those between C and D, F and G, A and B, but they are all called tones in ordinary speech.

Greek *diatōnikōs* (*dia tōnōs*, [proceeding] by tones).

Diatrise, *dī'.a.trībe*, a tedious disputation, an acrimonious harangue; diatribist, *dī'.a.trī'bist*, one who...

(In Gk. and Lat. the second "i" is short. French error.)

French *diatribe*; Latin *diatribe*; Greek *dia tribē*, a wearing away [of time or patience], (*dia tribō*) to wear thoroughly away.

Dibble, *dīb'.b'l*, an instrument used by gardeners for making holes in the earth; dib'bled (2 syl.), dib'bling, dib'bler.

Welsh *tip*, a point; Dutch *tip*; German *zipfel*.

Dice, *plu.* of die (*dī*), a small cube used in play; dic-ing, *dice-ing*, playing at dice.

French *dé*, corruption of "ta"; Latin *talus*, a die or solid cube.

Dicotyledon, *dī'.cōt-y.lee''.dōn*, *plu.* dicotylédons or dicotylédōna. Plants with two seed lobes for their embryo, "exögens."

Dicotyledonous, *dī'.cōt-y.lee'-do-nus* (adj.)

Gk. *dī* [dis] *kōtulédōn*, two sockets, or lobes (see *Acotyledon*).

Dictate, *dīk'.tate* (noun), *dīk'.tate'* (verb). Rule 1.

Dictate, *dīk'.tate*. A bidding, telling another what to write.

Dictate'. To order imperiously, to tell another what to write; dictāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dictāt'-ing (Rule xix.)

Dictation, *dīk'tay'.shun*. The act of dictating.

Dictāt'-or, *fem.* dictā'trix; dictātor-ship, the office of dictator (-ship, O. E. postfix, "tenure of office or state"); dictatorial, *dīk'.ta.tōr''ri.āl*, imperious; dictatorial-ly.

Diction, *dīk'shun*. Way of expressing oneself.

Dictionary, *plu.* dictionaries, *dīk'.shun.ēr.ri*, *plu.* *dīk'.shun.ēr.rīz*. A lexicon.

Dictum, *plu.* dicta, *dīk'.tum*, *dīk'.tāh*. A positive or dogmatic assertion.

Iipse dixit, *ip'se dix'īt*. Dogmatic assertion. Used in all persons as a noun (Latin).

French *dictatorial*, *diction*, *dictum*; Latin *dictātor*, *dictātrix*, *dictātorius*, *dictio*, gen. *dictiōnis*, *dictiōnarium*, v. *dictare*, supine *dictatum* (frequentative of *dicō*, to say), *dictum*.

Did, past tense of **Do**. Old Eng. present tense *ic dō*, past *ic dyde*, past part. *gedōn*. Modern Eng. *I do*, *I did*, *done*. As an auxiliary it is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before the noun or pronoun, as *did* [you] speak? In common speech it is used to add emphasis or force, as "I do very much wish it," "I did indeed love him." In poetry it is used without any special purpose beyond helping out the metre or rhyme.

Didactic, *dī.dăk'.tîk*, designed to teach; **didactical**, *dī.dăk'.tî.kăl*; **didac'tical-ly**, in a didactic manner.

Fr. *didactique*; Gk. *didaktikós*, fit for teaching (*didaskó*, to teach).

Didactylous, *dī.dăk'.tî.lūs*, having two toes; **didactyl**, *dī.dăk'.tîl*, an animal with two toes.

Greek *dī* [dis] *daktûlós*, two fingers or toes.

Didelphys, *dī.dēl'.fîs*, a generic name for such animals as have two wombs, like the opossum family; **didelphidæ**, *dī.dēl'.fî.de*, same as didelphys; **didelphoid**, *dī.dēl'.foid*, animals with an abdominal pouch less perfect than that of the true opossum. (Gk. *eidos*, resembling the didelphys.)

Greek *dī* [dis] *dēlphus*, double womb.

Die, a stamp, to expire; **dye**, tincture, to tincture (both *dī*).

Die (to expire), **dies**, *dīze*; **died** (1 syl.), **dy'-ing**; **di-er**, one likely to die soon (Rule xix.); **dead**, *dēd*, lifeless, *q.v.*; **death**, *dēth*, *q.v.* **Die of disease** (not *from* nor *with*).

Die, *plu.* **dice** (1 syl.) A cube with six faces marked with spots from one to six.

The die is cast. The last chance is ventured.

Die (a stamp), *plu.* **dies**, *dīze* (1 syl.).

Dye, tincture, (*verb*) to tincture; **dyes**, *dīze*; **dyed** (1 syl.), **dy'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dy'-er**; one who dies.

(It is a pity that the original vowels have been changed in the verb "die," thereby causing confusion between words wholly different; the anomalous spelling of die, dead, death; and the necessity of breaking Rule xix. in dyeing to distinguish it from dying.)

"Die" (to expire), Old Eng. *deað*[ian], past *dēddode*, past part. *dēddod*; *dēdd*, defunct; *dēdth*, death.

"Die" (a cube with six faces), French *dé* = day; Latin *talus*, a die, strictly, with four faces only. Our spelling of this word is foolish and indefensible.

"Dye" (tincture), Old Eng. *deæg*, *v.* *deæg*[ian], past *dēdgode*, past part. *dēdgod*.

Dialectic, *dī'.e.lēk''.tîk*. **Dialectic**, *dī'.a.lēk''.tîk*.

Dialectic is a body that admits the force of electricity to act through it. (Greek *dī* [dia] with the word *electric*).

Dialectic is the adj. of dialect, provincial.

Dialectics, *dī'.e.lēk''.tîks*. The plural of dialectic.

Dialectics, *dī'.a.lēk''.tîks*. The art of word-fencing, or arguing with words rather than with solid proofs; it has no scope in experimental philosophy, but its true province is in a *priōri* or speculative reasoning.

"Dialectic." *Electric* adj. from the Greek *ēlēctrōn*, amber, the root of our word "electricity," *q.v.*; *dī* [Greek *dia*] through.

"Dialectics" is from the verb *dialēgo*, which gives our word dialogue, and means to converse. In Platonic philosophy it means the highest kind of speculative reasoning; Aristotle uses the word to signify that reasoning which leads to probability but falls short of proof.

Diet, *dī'et*. Food, to feed by regimen. A German parliament.

Diet (verb), *dī'et-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *dī'et-ing*, *dī'et-er*; dietary, *dī'et-er-ry*, rules of diet, allowance of food; dietetic or dietetical, *dī.e.tēt'ik*, *dī.e.tēt'.i.kūl* (adj.), pertaining to diet; dietēt'ical-ly (adv.)

Dietetics, rules of diet, that branch of medical science which treats of diet. (All sciences from the Greek *-ika* [except five] terminate in English in *-ics*. The five exceptions are "logic," "magic," "music," "physic," and "rhetoric," which come to us through the French. R.lxi.)

"Diet" (food), French *diète*, *diététique*; Latin *dieta*, *diatarius*, *dialectica*, *diateticus*; Greek *diaita* (*diaitaōmai*, to live).

"Diet" (a parliament), French *diète* (from Latin *dies indicta* [representatives which meet on] appointed days).

Dif- the prefix *dis-* before the letter "f."

Differ, *dif'fēr*, to disagree. **Defer**, *de'fer*, to postpone.

Differ, *dif'fered* (2 syl.), *dif'fer-ing*, *dif'fer-ence*, *dif'fer-ent*, *dif'fer-ent-ly*; *differential*, *dif'.fēr-ēn''shūl* (adj. and noun), a quantity too small to be represented by figures, but which nevertheless constitutes a difference; adj. measuring minute differences; *differential-ly*.

(The French form "différentiel" is better. We write correctly *dif'fer-ence* and *dif'fer-ent*.)

Observe the difference in the verb "Defer'," which makes *deferred'* (2 syl.), *deferr'-ing* (Rule i.) See **Defer**.

Differ from or **with**?

One *person* differs "with" another in opinion, but

One *thing* differs "from" another in quality, &c.

Different to or **from**?

Both forms are used: "This rose is very different 'from that,'" or, "very different [unlike] 'to' that."

Difference of or **between**?

Differences "of" the *same* articles, as "differences of opinion," "differences of sovereignty," &c.; but differences "between" *different* articles, as, "There is no difference between Jew and Gentile." (Romans x. 12.)

Differentiate, *dif'.fēr-ēn''shē-ate*, to find the difference or the "differential"; *dif'feren'tiāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dif'fer-en'tiāt-ing* (R. xix.); *differentiation*, *dif'-fer-en'-she-ā''shun*, determination of difference or "differential."

French *différence*, *différent*, *différentiel*, *différentier*, to differentiate; Latin *diffrens*, genitive *diffrentis*, *diffrentia*, verb *differre*, supine *dilatum* (our "delay").

Difficult, *dif'.fī.kūl't*, not easy to be done; *difficult-ly* (adv.); *difficultly*, *plu. difficulties*, *dif'.fī.kūl'tiz* (Rule xlv.)

French *difficulté*; Latin *difficultas*, *difficulter* (adverb), *difficilis* (*dif'fācilis*, not easy).

Diffidence, *dif'.fī.dense* (Rule xxvi.), want of confidence; diffident, distrustful of oneself; diffident-ly.

Latin *diffidentia*, *diffidens*, gen. -*entis* (*dis* [*dis*] *fīdens*, not trusting).

Diffinitive, *dif'.fīn'.ī.tīv* (double *f*), or definitive (*see* Define).

In Latin there are the two forms *definitivus*, &c., from "*definio*," and *diffinitivus*, &c., from "*diffinio*."

Diffraction, *dif'.frāk'.shun* (not *dī.frak'.shun*), the turning aside of the rays of light; diffrac'ted (3 syl.)

Fr. *diffraction*; Lat. *dis* [*dis*] *frango*, sup. *fractum*, to break asunder.

Diffuse (noun), *dif'.fuce'*, (verb) *dif'.fuze'*. (Rule li.)

Diffuse, *dif'.fuce'*, not compact; diffuse-ness, *dif'.fuce'.ness*.

Diffuse, *dif'.fuze'*, to spread, to circulate, to send in all directions; diffused, *dif'.fuzd'*; diffus-ing (Rule xix.), diffus-er, diffus-ible (not -*able*); diffusibility, *dif'.fu'.zī.bīl'.ī.ty*, capability of being diffused; diffusion, *dif'.fu'.zhun*, a spreading; diffusedly, *dif'.fu'.zed.ly*, in a diffuse manner; diffusedness, *dif'.fu'.zed.ness*; diffusive, *dif'.fu'.sīv*; diffusive-ly, diffusive-ness.

French *diffus*, *diffusible*, *diffusion*; Latin *diffusus*, *diffusio*, *diffusor*, *diffundere*, supine *diffusum*, to spread far and wide.

Dig, past dug [or *digged*, 1 syl.], past part. dug; digg'-ing (R. i.), digg'-er, one who uses the spade.

Danish *dige*, to make a ditch or dike.

Digest (noun), *dī'.jēst*, (verb) *dī'.jēst'*. (Rule l.)

Digest, a compilation of civil laws methodically arranged.

Digest', to dissolve food in the stomach, to think well on a subject and arrange it in the mind; digest'-ed (R. xxxvi.), digest'-ing, digest'-er; digestion, *dī'.jēs'.tchun*; digest'-ible (not -*able*); digestibility, *dī'.jēs'.tī.bīl'.ī.ty*; diges-tive, *dī'.jēs'.tīv*.

French *digeste*, *digesteur*, *digestif*, *digestion*; Latin *digesta*, Justinian's code of laws, *digestio*, *digérere*, supine *digestum*.

Dight, to adorn (only used in poetry). Old English *dihht*[an].

Digit, *dij'.īt*, any single figure, a twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; digital, *dij'.ī.tāl*.

French *digital*; Latin *digitus*, the finger; *digitālis*.

Digitalis, *dij'.ī.tay''.līs*. The fox-glove.

"*Digitālis*," Latin, the finger-flower (from *digitus*, a finger).

"Fox-glove," Old English *foxes-glofa*.

Dignify, *dīg'.nī.fy*, to exalt in honour or rank; dignifies, *dīg'.nī.fīze*; dignified, *dīg'.nī.fīde* (R. xi.); dignify-ing.

Dignity, plu. dignities, rank, loftiness of mien. (R. xlv.)

Dignitary, plu. dignitaries, *dīg'.nī.tērrīz*, a clergyman who holds some clerical "dignity," such as prelate, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, canon, &c.

French *dignitaire*, a dignitary, *dignité*; Low Latin *dignitarius*; Latin *dignus facio*, to make worthy, to dignify.

Digress, *dī.gress'*, to deviate; digressed' (2 syl.); digress'-ing; digress'-er; digression, *dī.gresh'.un*; digression-al, *dī.gresh'.un.al*; digress-ive, *dī.gres'.siv*; digressive-ly.

French *digressif*, *digression*; Latin *digressio*, *digredior*, supine *digressum* (*dī* [*dis*] *gradior*, to walk aside; *gradus*, a step).

Digynia, *dī.gin'.i.āh* (-*gin* hard as in "begin"), plants with two pistils or styles; digynian, *dī.gin'.i.an* (*g* hard), having two pistils. Plants with *pistils* are called "female," plants with *stamens* are called "male."

Greek *di gynē*, double female (or pistil). Plants with two stamens are *diandria*: i.e., *di andres*, double males (or stamens).

Dike (1 syl.), a mound, a ditch; a large mineral vein.

Old English *dīc*.

Dilacerate, *dī.lās'.e.rate*, to tear; dilac'erāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dilac'erāt-ing (R. xix.); dilaceration, *dī.las'.e.ray''.shun*.

French *dilacération*, verb *dilacérer*; Latin *dilaceratio*, *dilacerāre*.

Dilapidate, *dī.lāp'.i.date* (not *delapidate*), to fall to ruin; dilap'idāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dilap'idāt-ing (Rule xix.); dilap'idāt-or (not -*er*, Rule xxxvii.), one who lays waste; dilap'idation, *dī.lāp'.i.day''.shun*, decay, injury. Charge for "dilapidations" charge to cover necessary repairs.

French *dilapidation*, v. *dilapider*; Latin *dilapidatio*; v. *dilapidāre* (*lapido* is to stone, or heap up stones; *di-lapido* is to remove stones, "*dī*" in this example has the force of *de* (it reverses)).

Dilate, *dī.late'* (not *delate*), to enlarge; dilāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dilāt'-ing (Rule xix.); dilāt'-er, one who dilates; dilāt'-or (applied to certain muscles of the nose); dilat-able, *dī.late'.a.b'l* (1st Latin conjugation); dilat-ability, *dī.late'.a.bil''.i.ty*; dilatation, *dī'.la.tay''.shun*.

French *dilat-ability*, *dilat-able*, *dilatation*, verb *dilater*; Latin *dilatatio*, *dilatāre* (*lātus*, broad; Greek *plātus*).

Dilatory, *dī'.at.ō.ry*, full of delay; dil'atori-ly (Rule xi.), dil'atori-ness.

French *dilatatoire*; Latin *dilatōrius* (*dif-fero*, to defer, sup. *di-lātum*).

Dilemma, *dī.lēm'.mah* (not *delemma*). A perplexity.

On the horns of a dilemma. Between two perplexities.

French *dilemme*; Latin *dilemma*, an argument that leads to two opposite conclusions: as "a Boeotian said, all Boeotians are liars." If all Boeotians are liars, the Boeotian told a lie when he said all Boeotians are liars. *Query*, Are they liars or not?

Dilettante, *plu. dilettanti* (Italian), *dī'.et.tan'.te*, an amateur of the fine arts but not a proficient, a dabbler in literature or the arts; dilettanteism, *dī'.et.tan'.te.izm*, affectation of art-loving, without any real knowledge of the subject.

Diligence, *dīl'.i.jence* (R. xxvi.), industry; dil'igent, dil'igent-ly.

French *diligent*; Latin *diligens*, gen. *diligentis*, *diligentia*, v. *diligō*, to love dearly. Diligence is working with good will.

Dill. The seed of an aromatic plant. (O. Eng. *dile*, dill or anise.)
 "Dill" is the *Anethum Graveolens*; "Anise" is the Arabic *anisun*.
 "Anethum," Greek *anethon* (and *thein*, to grow rapidly).

Dilute' (2 syl.), to reduce the strength of a liquid by adding something else; *dilūt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dilūt'-ing* (R. xix.); *dilūt'-er*, that which dilutes, one who dilutes; *diluent*, *dī.lu.ent* (not *dil'u.ent*), that which dilutes; *dil'uents*, water drinks to dilute the animal fluids; *dilution*.

French *diluer*, *dilution*; Latin *diluere*, sup. *dilūtum*, *dilūtio*.

Diluvial, *dī.lū'.vī.āl*, pertaining to the Deluge; *diluvialist*, *dī.lū'.vī.āl.ist*, one who ascribes to Noah's flood such geological phenomena as the boulder-clay, ossiferous gravels, and so on; *diluvium*, *dī.lū'.vī.um*, earth, sand, &c., deposited by the action of running water.

Diluvian, *dī.lū'.vī.ān*, pertaining to the Deluge; *antediluvian*, prior to "Noah's Flood."

French *diluvien* (an error), *diluvion*; Latin *diluvium*, v. *diluviare*.

Dim, obscure, to obscure; *dimmm'-er* (comp.), *dimmm'-est* (super.); *dimmm'-ish*, rather *dim* (-ish added to adj. is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like"); *dimmed* (1 syl.), *dimmm'-ing* (Rule i.); *dim-ly*, *dim-ness*.

Old Eng. *dim*; *dimlic*, *dimnish*; *dimme*, *dimly*; *dimnes*.

Dimension, *dī.mēn'.shun*. The measure or extent of a surface.

French *dimension*; Latin *dimensio* (*dimētor*, to measure).

Diminish, *dī.mīn'.ish*, to make smaller; *dimin'ished* (3 syl.), *dimin'ish-ing*, *dimin'ish-er*, *dimin'ishing-ly*.

Diminuendo, plu. *diminuendos* (R. xlii.), *dī.mīn'.u.en'.doze* (in *Music*), softer and softer. (Italian.)

Diminution, *dīm'.i.nū''.shun*, decrease; diminutive, *dī.mīn'.u.tiv*; *dimin'utive-ly*, *dimin'utive-ness*.

French *diminutif*, *diminution*; Latin *diminutio*, *diminutivum*, verb *diminuo* (-ish added to verbs means "to make").

Dismissory, *dīm'.is.sō.ry* (not [letters] *demisory* or *demissory*).

French *dimissoire* (*lettres dimissoriales*); Latin *dimissorius* (verb *di* [*dis*] *mitto*, supine *dimissum*, to send away).

Dimity, plu. *dimities*, *dīm'.i.ty*, *dīm'.i.tiz*, a cloth originally woven with two threads. Similarly *samite*, a corruption of *xamite*, cloth woven with six threads.

Greek *di* [*dis*] *mitos*, two threads; *hex mitos*, six threads.

Dimorphism, *dī.mor'.fizm*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms; *dimorphous*, *dī.mor'.fus*; *dimorphic*.

French *dimorphe*; Greek *di* [*dis*] *morphe*, two-fold form.

Dimple, *dīm'.p'l* (noun and verb); *dimpled*, *dīm'.p'ld*; *dimpling*, *dīm'.pling*; *dim'ply*.

Din, a confused continuous noise, to pester with repeated noise or demands; **dinned** (1 syl.), **dinn-ing** (Rule i.), **dinn-er**.
(See below **Dine**.)

Old English *dȳn*[ian], to din; *dȳne*, a din; *dinung*, a dinning, a tinkling. Latin *tinnō*, to prattle, to tinkle.

Dine (1 syl.), **dined** (1 syl.), **din-ing** (Rule xix.), **dinner** (this is a blunder in spelling, the word ought to be *dincr*, as in French), **dinner-less**, &c.

Old English *dȳnan* to dine; French *diner*, verb and noun.

Ding, to knock; **dinged** (1 syl.), **ding'-ing** (not *din-ging*).

Ding-dong. The sound of bells. (An imitative word).

Old Eng. *dencg*[an], past *deancg*, past part. *doncgen*, to knock or ding.

Dingle, *din'g'l*, a glen; **dingle-dangle**, hanging slovenly.

"Dingle," a glen amidst hills. Old Eng. *dynig*, lully (with *dln*.)

"Dingle," to hang loosely. Danish *dingle*, to dangle or bob about.

Dingy, *din'je*, soiled; **din'gi-ness**, **din'gi-ly** (Rule xi.)

Dinornis. (See **Deinornis**.)

Dinothorium. (See **Deinothorium**.)

Dint, effort, force. By dint of (industry), by the power of..

Dent. An indentation.

"Dint," Old Eng. *dȳnt*, a stroke or blow.

"Dent," Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*. To dent, "*dentium more incidere*."

Diocese, *dī'osis* (not *diocess*), the circuit over which a bishop has jurisdiction; **diocesan**, *dī'ōs'e.sūn* (not *dī.o.see'sūn*), a bishop, one who holds a diocese, *adj.* belonging to a diocese, as *diocesan inspector*.

French *diocese*, *diocésain*; Latin *diocēsānus*, *diocēsis*; Greek *dioikēsis*, administration, v. *dioikēō*, to administer.

(Mistled, as usual, by the French, our words are ill-spelt and ill-pronounced. They should be *diocese*, *diocē'san*.)

Diœcia, *dī'ē'si.ūh*, a class of plants, like the willow, having male flowers on one plant and female on another; **diœcian** or **diœcious** (*adj.*), *dī'ē'si.an*, *dī'ē'si.us*.

French *diœcie*; Greek *di* [dis] *oikos*, two houses.

Dionœa, *dī.o.nœ'ah*. Venus's fly-trap.

Venus was called *Dionœa*, and the flower is called after her from its grace and elegance.

Dioptrics, *dī.op'trĭks*, that part of optics which shows how light is refracted in passing through glass, air, water, &c. (Rule lxi.), **dioptric** (*adj.*)

French *dioptrique*, noun and *adj.*; Greek *diōptrōn*, something transparent (*dī* [dia] *optōmai*, to see through).

Diorama, *dī'o.rāh'māh*. **Panorama**, *pān'o.rāh.māh*.

A "diorama" is a series of pictures "seen through" an aperture. A panorama is one large picture stretched on a cylinder, the axis of which is the point of view.

(Both these words, borrowed from the French, are misspelt. They should be Dihorama and Panhorama.)

"Panorama," Greek *pan horāma*, a view of all [at a glance].

"Diorama," Greek *dī* [dia] *horāma*, a view through [an aperture].

Dioscorea, *dī'ōs.kōr're.āh*. The yam, &c.

So named from Dioscōridēs, the Greek botanist.

Diotis, *dī.ō'tis*. A shrub, the sea-cotton weed.

Dip, a plunge in water, the incline of a stratum, a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow, to plunge into water, to incline downwards, &c.; dipped (1 syl.) or dipt, dipping (Rule i.), dipp'-er.

Old English *dipp[an]*, past *dippede*, past part. *dipped*.

Diphtheria, *dīf'.thee'ri.āh* (not *dip.theria*), a throat disease; diphtheritic, *dīf'.the.rīt'ik*, adj.

Greek *diphthēra*, leather. The disease is characterised by the formation of a leathery membrane in the throat.

Diphthong, *dīf'.thong* (not *dip.thong*), two vowels pronounced together with a different sound to either of them separately, as *sauce*, where *-au-* has a sound different to either "a" or "u." If two vowels are pronounced together, without producing a new sound, it is an improper diphthong, as *ea* in *beat*, where "a" serves only to lengthen the "e," and *ie* in *believe*, where the sound of *e* only remains; diphthongal, *dīf'.thōn'.gal*; diphthongal-ly.

French *diphthongue*; Latin *diphthongus*; Greek *diphthoggos* (*dī* [dis] *phthōggōs*, double sound; *phthēggōmai*, to utter a sound).

Diploe, *dīp'.lō.ē*. The network of bone-tissue between the tables of the skull; the cellular substance of leaves.

French *diploe*; Latin *diplois*, a doublet; Greek *diploōs*, two-fold.

Diploma, *plu.* diplomas, *dī.plō.mah*, &c. (not *deplō'ma*). A certified writing conferring a privilege.

Diplomatic, *dī.plō.māt'ik*; diplomat'ical, diplomat'ical-ly.

Diplomacy, *dī.plōm'.a.sy*, the art and practice of statecraft; diplomatist, *dī.plōm'.a.tist*, one employed in....

Diplomatics, *dī.plōm'.a.tiks*. The art of deciphering ancient documents, and determining their age and authenticity.

French *diplomatique*, *diplome*, *diplomatie*; Latin *diplōma*; Greek *diplōma*. Every sort of ancient charter, donation, bull, &c., was called a diploma, being inscribed by the Romans on two tables of copper folded together; in early English history, a diploma is often called "a pair of letters" (*diploōs*, double; duplicate).

Dipper, dipping, dipped. (See Dip.)

Diprotodon, *plu.* diprotodons, *dī.prō'.tō.dōn*. A gigantic fossil animal allied to the kangaroo, with more than one pair of incisor teeth.

Greek *dī* [dis] *prōtos-ōdous*, duplex incisors or "first teeth."

Dipteran, *plu.* dipterans or diptera, *dīp'.tēr.an, dīp'.tēr.ănz, dīp'.tēr.ăh*, insects, like the blow-flow, with only two wings; **dipteral**, *dīp'.tēr.ăl*; **dipterous**, *dīp'.tēr.ūs* (adj.)

French *diptère*; Greek *di* [dis] *ptēron*, two wings.

Dire (1 syl.), dreadful, dismal. **Dyer**, *dy'.er*, one who dyes; **dier**, *dī'.er*, one at the point of death.

Dire, **direst**, *dī'.rest* (most dire). The comparative form [*direr*] is not in use.

Dire'ful (2 syl.), **dire'ful-ly**, **dire'ful-ness**.

Old Eng. *dar*, injury, v. *derian*, to destroy, hence Shakespeare's "dearest foe" = deadliest foe; Latin *dirus*, dire (*Diræ*, the furies).

Direct', *adj.* straight, plain, express, *verb* to command, regulate, show the way; **direct'-er** (more direct), **direct'-est** (most direct); **direct-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **direct'-ing**.

Direct-ly, immediately, openly, in a straight course; **direct'-ness**; **direction**, *dī.rĕk'.shun*; **directive**, *dī.rĕk'.tiv*.

Director, *fem.* **directress**, manager; **direct'or-ship**.

Directorate, *dī.rĕk'.to.rate*, the office or body of directors; **directory**, *dī.rĕk'.tō.ry*.

French *direct*, *direction*, *directoire*; Latin *directus*, *directio*, *director* (*rectus*, right).

Dirge, *durj* (contraction of the Latin *dirige* (3 syl.), the first word of a Latin funeral hymn), a funeral hymn.

Dirk, *durk*. A dagger. (Scotch *durk*, a dagger.)

Dirt; **dirty**, not clean, to defile; **dirtyies**, *dur'.tīz*; **dirtied**, *dur'.tĕd*; **dirty-ing** (Rule xi.), **dir'ti-ness**, **dir'ti-er** (more dirty, one who dirtyies), **dir'ti-est** (most dirty).

Old Eng. *ge-drittan*, fæces; German *dreck* (by transposition *dereck*).

Dis- (Greek and Latin prefix, meaning "asunder"). The most usual signification in English is *not* or *the reverse of*, but not unfrequently it denotes *apart*, sometimes it means *two*, and in a few examples it is simply emphatic.

Dis- and Un-; **Dis-** denotes separation of what has been united; **Un-** that union has never existed. **Dis-** ought to be joined only to Lat. or Gk. words, **un-** only to native words.

Disable, **unable**, *un.a'.b'l* (adj.) not able, *dis.a'.b'l* (verb), to render unable; **disabled**, *dis.a'.b'ld*; **dis'abling**.

Disability, *dis'.a.b'il'i.ty*, incapacity; **disabilities**, *dis'.a.-b'il'i.tīz*, legal disqualifications; **disa'ble-ment**.

Latin *dis hābilis*, not habile, not able.

Disabuse, (noun) *dis'.a.buce'*, (verb) *dis'.a.buze'*. (Rule li.)

Disabuse (verb), to undeceive; **dis'abused'** (3 syl.), **dis'a-būs'-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *désabuser*; Latin *dis ab-usus*, to rid of abuse.

Disacknowledge, *dis'ăk.nŏl''.ledge* (not *dis'ăk.knŏw''.ledge*), to disown; **disacknowledged** (4 syl.), **disacknowledg-ing**.

Unacknowledged (4 syl.), not owned, not answered.

Old English *cnawing*, knowledge, with the Latin *dis*, *ac* [ad]. *Un-* is the better prefix for this word.

Disadvantage, *dis'.ad.văn''.tage*, the reverse of advantage, to injure in interest; **disadvantageous**, *dis'.ad.văn.tay''.jūs*; **dis'advanta'geous-ly**, **dis'advanta'geous-ness**.

French *avantage*, with *dis*. Latin *ad venio*, to come to. "Advantage" meant originally "the portion of goods which came to a child from the will of his father, or from the law's award."

Dis'affect', to alienate affection; **dis'affect'-ing**;

Un'affect'-ing, having no power to move the passions.

Disaffect'-ed, estranged in affection;

Un'affect'-ed, of simple unartificial manners.

Dis'afec'ted-ly, in an ill-disposed manner;

Un'afec'ted-ly, without artifice in speech and manners.

Dis'afec'ted-ness, being ill-affected and discontented;

Un'afec'ted-ness, being without affectation.

Disaffection, *dis'.ăf.fĕk''.shun*, want of goodwill.

French *désaffection*; Latin *dis af* [ad] *fectus*, ill acted on.

Disagree, *dis'.a.gree'*, to differ; **dis'agreed'**, **dis'agree'-ing**, **dis'-agree'-ment**, **dis'agree'-able** (not *disagreeable* as many write the word), **dis'agree'ably**, **disa'gree'able-ness**.

Un'agree'able, **un'agree'ably**, **unagree'able-ness**, indicate less aversion. *Dis-agreeable* means positively distasteful; *un-agreeable* not positively pleasing.

French *désagréable*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *gratus*, not pleasing to us. (*The French spelling of "disagreeable" must be carefully avoided.*)

Disallow, *dis'.al.lŏw* (-low to rhyme with 'now), **dis'allowed'** (3 syl.), **dis'allow'-ing**, **dis'allow'-able**; **dis'allow'-ance**, refusal to allow or permit.

Dis and *Fr. allow*; Lat. *dis al* [ad] *locāre*, to refuse to place to [your share].

Disannex, *dis'.an.nex'* (not *dis'.a.nex'*), to separate; **dis'annexed'** (3 syl.), separated;

Unannexed, not joined together;

Dis'annex'-ing, severing what is annexed.

Latin *dis an* [ad] *nexus*, the reverse of tying to (*necto*, to *tye*).

Disannul, *dis'.an.nŭl'*, to abolish or annul; **dis'annulled'** (3 syl.), **dis'annul'-ing** (Rule i.), **dis'annul'-ment** (one *l*, because *-ment* does not begin with a vowel).

Un'annulled' (3 syl.) Not repealed.

(*Disannul* ought to be abolished, the prefix "dis" is quite useless, and "annul" is the better word.)

French *annuller*; Latin *dis an* [ad] *nullum*, [to bring] to nothing.

Disappear, *dis'.ap.pear'* (not *dis'.a.pear'*), to vanish, to cease to appear; *dis'appeared'* (3 syl.), *dis'appear'-ing*, *dis'appear'-ance* (ought to be *disappear-ence*, R. xxiv.)

Dis and French *apparence*; Latin *dis ap* [ad] *pārēre*, part. *parens*, to discontinue to appear to [sight].

Disappoint, *dis'.ap.point'* (not *dis'.a.point'*), to fail expectation; *dis'appoint'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), balked in expectation;

Un'appoint'-ed, not elected or appointed.

Dis'appoint'-ing, *dis'appoint'ment*.

Disappointed of a thing not obtained.

Disappointed in a thing obtained.

French *désappointer*, *désappointement* (4 syl.); Latin *dis ap* [ad] *pondus*, not to add to the main sum. "Appoint" is the "odd money" of a bill, or the balance of an account. To *dis-appoint* is to cut off the odd money or to fail in paying the balance.

Disapprove, *dis'.ap.proov* (not *dis'.a.pröve'*); *dis'approved'* (3 syl.), *dis'approv'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dis'approving'-ly*, *dis'approv'-al*; *disapprobation*, *dis'.äp.pro.bay''shun*.

French *désapprouver*, *désapprobation*; Latin *dis ap* [ad] *probāre*, to fail to prove to [one], or to satisfy one's judgment.

Disarm', to divest of weapons of offence; *disarmed'* (2 syl.), divested of arms;

Unarmed, not having any weapon of offence.

Disarm'-ing; *disarmament*, *dis'.ar''.ma.ment*.

French *désarmer*, *désarmement*; Latin *dis arma*, deprived of arms.

Disarrange, *dis'.ar.rünge'* (not *dis'.a.rünge'*), to put out of order; *dis'arranged'* (3 syl.), put out of order;

Un'arranged' (3 syl.), not yet put into order.

Disarrangement, *dis'.ar.ränj'.ment*. (Only five words drop the final *e* before *-ment*. Rule xviii.)

French *déranger*, *dérangement*; Latin *dis ar* [ad] *rego*, to dissort what is regulatd. (*-n-* is not fundamental.)

Disarray, *dis'.ar.ray*, to put out of order, to divest of raiment; *dis'arrayed'* (3 syl.), *dis'array'-ing*, *dis'array'-er* (R. xiii.)

Un'arrayed' (3 syl.) Not dressed, not put in array.

Low Latin *dis arraya*, to put out of military array.

Disassociate or **dissociate**, *dis'.as.so'.si.ate*, *dis.so'.si.ate*, to dis-unite; *dis'asso'ciāt-ed* or *disso'ciāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), separated from companions;

Un'asso'ciāt-ed, not joined to a society.

Dis'asso'ciāt-ing or *disso'ciāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *désassocier*; Lat. *dis as* [ad] *sociāre*, to cease being a companion of one.

Disaster, *dis.äs'.ter*, a mischance, an accident; **disastrous**, *dis.as'trous* (not *dis.as'.te.rus*), calamitous; **disas'trous-ly**, **disas'trous-ness**.

French *désastre*; Mid. Lat. *dis aströsus*, not fortunate (*astrum*, a star); Greek *düs astron*, ill starred (*düs* always denotes evil or the subversion of good).

Disavow, *dis'.a.vōw'*, to disclaim; *dis'avowed'* (3 syl.), *dis'avow'-ing*, *dis'avow'-al*, *dis'avow'-er*, *dis'avow'-ment* (-*vōw* to rhyme with *now*). *Un'avowed'* (3 syl.), not owned.

French *désavouer*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *vōeo*, to refuse to vow to [one].

Disband', to dismiss from military service; *disband'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disband'-ing*, *disband'-ment*.

French *débander*, *débandement* (3 syl.); Latin *dis bandum*, [to send] away from the banner.

Disbar', *debar'*, *unbar'*; -barred, -*bard*; -barr'-ing, &c. (R. i.)

Dis-bar, to deprive a barrister of his right to plead;

De-bar, to forbid;

Unbar, to draw back a bar, as to "unbar the door."

The "bar" to which barristers are called is the rail which divides the counsel from the "laity."

Un- is a native prefix, denoting *privation*, *opposition*, or *deterioration*.

Disbelieve, *dis'.be.leve'* (R. xxviii.), not to believe a statement; *disbelieved* (3 syl.), *dis'believ'-ing* (R. xix.), not believing a statement; *un'believ'-ing*, not believing in Revelation.

Disbeliev'-er, one who distrusts a statement;

Unbeliev'-er, one who does not believe in Revelation.

Disbelief, *dis'.be.leef'*, distrust in a statement;

Unbelief, scepticism, having no faith in Revelation.

Unbeliev'-able (not *disbelievable*), unworthy to be believed.

Old Eng. *un-geledfa*, un- or dis-belief; two very pretty words might be restored, viz., *ungeledfsum*, unbelieving, and *ungeledfsumnes*.

Disbowel or disembowel, *dis.bōw'.el*, *dis'.em.bōw'.el* (*bōw* to rhyme with *now*), to take out the entrails; *dis-* or *disem-*bowelled (-*bow'.eld*), -bowelling (R. iii. EL), -boweller.

Dis and French *boel*; Latin *botellus*, a gut.

Disbud', to deprive of buds; *disbudd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disbudd'-ing* (Rule i.) *Unbudd'-ed*, not budded.

Dis- and the French *bouton*, a bud.

Disburden, disburthen, unburden, unburthen, *dis-* or *un-*bur'.den, -bur'.then, to remove a load;

Disburdened or *disburthened*, *dis-* -bur'.dend, -bur'.thend, relieved of a load;

Unbur'dened or *unburthened*, without a load.

Disbur'den-ing, *disburthen-ing*, *unbur'den-ing* or *unbur'-then-ing*, removing a load.

Dis- or *un-* with Old Eng. *byrden* or *byrthen* (*byrd*, heavy, *byr[an]* or *bér[an]*, to bear). Our words should have been spelt *byrden* or *berden* to preserve the derivation more correctly.

Disburse, *dis.burce'*, to lay out money; disbursed' (2 syl.), disburs'-ing (Rule xix.), disburse'-ment (Rule xviii.), the act of paying out money; disburse'-ments, money paid out; disburs'-er, one who pays out money.

French *débourse*, *déboursements* (3 syl.), v. *débourser* (*bourse*, a purse, the [money] exchange).

Disc, *disk*, the face of the sun or moon, the face of a shield or any round flat body. **Disk** (in *Botany*), a ring or scale between the bases of the stamens and ovary.

Discous, *dis'.kūs* (adj.), broad, flat; **disciform**, *dis'.sī.form* (not *dis'.kī.form*), in the form of a flat round body; **discoid**, *dis'.koid* [pith], in *Botany* that which is divided into cavities by discs.

French *disque*; Latin *discus*, *disciformis*; Greek *diskōs*, a quoit, a round flat stone or piece of metal.

Discard, *dis.kard'*, to reject; discard'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), discard'-ing; discard'-er, one who discards.

Spanish *descartar*, to discard, or reject cards; *descarte*, the cards rejected or thrown out of one's hand.

Discern, *diz.zern'*, to see, to discriminate; discerned, *diz.zernd'*; discern'-ing, discern'-ing-ly; discern-er, *diz.zern'.er*; discern'-ment, discern'-ible (not -able), discern'ible-ness; discern'ibly, *diz.zern'.i.bly*.

Discernment and discretion are both from the same root-verb (Latin *discerno*), but now

Discernment means insight, and **discretion**, prudence.

French *discernement* (3 syl.), verb *discerner*; Latin *discernere*, supine *discrētum* (*dis cerno*, to sift and separate, hence to distinguish).

Discharge' (2 syl.), to dismiss; discharged' (2 syl.), discharg'-ing (Rule xix.); discharg'-er, one who discharges.

Discharged' (said of firearms), shot off;

Uncharged' (said of firearms), not "loaded."

French *décharger*, to unload (*charger*, to load); Low Latin *carcare*, to freight a ship. To "discharge" means to unload.

Disciple, *dis.sī'p'l* (not *de.sī'p'l*), a pupil, a follower; **disciple**-ship (-ship, Old English, "office," "state of being...").

Disciplinarian, *dis'.sī.pli.nair''ri.ən*, one strict to enforce discipline; **disciplinary**, *dis'.sī.pli.ner ry*.

Discipline, *dis'.sī.plin*, subjection to rules and masters, to train to obedience; **disciplined** (3 syl.), **disciplin**-ing (Rule xix.); **disciplin**-er, one who trains.

Disciplinable, *dis.sī.pli'na.b'l*; **discipli**'nable-ness.

French *disciple*, *disciplinable*, *disciplinaire*, *discipline*, v. *discipliner*; Latin *discipula*, *disciplinābilis*, *discipulus*, a scholar (*cāpulo* [in composition *cipulo*] is to pour liquor from one vessel into another, and a *disciple* is one into whom instruction is poured).

Disclaim, *dis.klame'*, to disavow; **disclaimed'** (2 syl.), **disclaim'-ing**, **disclaim'-er**, **disclaim'-ant**. **Unclaimed**, not claimed.

Decaim', to spout, to recite; **declaimed** (2 syl.), &c.

"Disclaim," Latin *dis clamāre*, to refuse to call for [one].

"Decaim," French *déclamer*; Latin *dēclāmāre*, to make set speeches.

Disclose, to reveal; **unclose**, to open what is closed; **dis- or un- closed'** (2 syl.), **clōs'-ing** (R. xix.), **disclōs'-er**, one who reveals or tells some secret; **disclosure**, *dis.clō'.zhur*.

Dis and Old Eng. *clusa*; Latin *claustrum*, a prison. To *dis-close* is "to discharge from confinement" or secrecy.

Discolour, *dis.kūl'.er*, to stain; **discoloured**, *dis.kūl'.erd*, injured in its colour; **uncoloured**, *un.kūl'.erd*, not coloured; **discoloration**, *dis'.kūl.er.a''shun*.

("Discolour" would be better without the "u," which is dropped in "discoloration.")

French *décoloration*, *décolorer*; Latin *dēcōlor*, *dēcōlorātiō*, v. *dēcōlorāre* (*cōloro*, to colour).

Discomfit, *dis.kūm.fīt*, to defeat. **Discomfort** (*see below*).

Discom'fit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **discom'fit-ing**, routing;

discomfiture, *dis.kūm'.fīt.chur*, defeat in battle.

French *déconfiture*; Latin *confectus*, finished (*con fāctō*, completely done), *dis-* in a bad sense.

Discomfort, *dis.kūm'.fort*, absence of comfort, to make uneasy; **discom'fort-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **discom'fort-ing**; **discom-forture**, *dis.kūm'.fōr.tchur*, want of comfort.

Discom'forted, made uneasy;

Uncom'forted, not consoled.

Uncomfortable, *un.kūm'.for.ta.ḃ'l*, not easy; **uncomfortable-ness**; **uncom'fortably**, uneasily.

French *déconfort*, v. *déconforter*; Latin *dis confortāri*, the reverse of being strong or comforted (*fortis*, strong).

Discommode. (*See Incommode*.)

Discompose, *dis'.kōm.pozé*, to unsettle; **De'composo'**, to reduce a compound body to its elements or ingredient; **dis'composed'** (3 syl.), **dis'compōs'-ing**, **dis'compōs'-er**; **discomposure**, *dis'.kōm.po''.shur*, agitation.

Un'composed' (3 syl.) Chiefly applied to literary work.

French *décomposer*, to discompose and decompose; Latin *de componēre*, to de-compose, *dis componēre*, to discompose.

Disconcert, *dis'.kōn.sert'*, to disturb, to put out of countenance; **dis'concert'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'concert'-ing**.

Un'concert'ed, not concerted.

French *déconcert*; Latin *con-certāre* is "to strive together," hence "to be in harmony," *dis-concertāre* is "to strive contrary ways," hence "to be out of harmony," "to be disturbed," &c.

Disconnect, *dis'.kõn.někt'*, to separate; **dis'connect'-ed** (4 syl.), separated; **un'connect'-ed**, having no connection; **dis'-connected-ly**, **unconnected-ly**, **disconnect'-ing**, **disconnect-er**; **disconnection**, *dis'.kõn.něk''.shun*; **disconnec-tive**, *dis'.kõn.něk'.tív*; **disconnective-ly**.

Dis- and French *connexion*, *connectif*; Latin *dis connecto*, to unbind what is bound together (*necto*, to bind).

Disconsolate, *dis.kõn'.so.late*, sorrowful; **discon'solate-ly**, **discon'solate-ness**; **disconsolation**, *dis.kõn'.so.lay''.shun*.

The rest of these words are compounded with *in-* or *un-*.

Inconsolable, *in'.kõn.so''.la.bl'*; **inconsol'able-ness**, **inconsolably**, *in'.kõn.so''.la.bly*.

Un'consoled (3 syl.), not consoled, **unconsol'-ing** (R. xix.)

French *inconsolable*, *inconsolé*; Latin *dis- consōlātus*, &c.

Discontent, *dis'.kõn.těnt'*, want of content; **dis'content'-ed**, **dis'-content'-ed-ly**, **dis'content'-ed-ness**, **dis'content'-ment**.

Mal'content', one politically discontented or inclined for sedition; **malcontent'-ed**, **malcontent'-ed-ly**, **malcontent'-ed-ness**, **malcontent'-ment**.

Non'content, *plu. non'contents*. Lords who negative a "bill." Those who approve of it are called "Contents."

French verb *mécontenter*, *mécontentement*, *mécontent*; Latin *malē contentus*, &c., *dis contentus*, &c.

Discontinue, *dis'.cõn.tĩn'.u*, to cease; **discontin'ued** (4 syl.), **discontin'u-ing** (Rule xix.), **discontin'u-ance**; **discontinuation**, *dis'.kõn.tĩn'.u.a''.shun*; **discontinuity**, *dis'.kõn.tĩnũ''.i.ty*; **discontinuous**, *dis'.kõn.tĩn''.u.us*.

French *discontinū*, *discontinuation*, verb *discontinuer*, *discontinuité*, *discontinuance*; Latin *dis continuāre*, &c.

Dis'cord, want of harmony; **discor'dance**, **discor'dant**; **discor'dancy**, *plu. discordancies*, *dis.kõr'dǎn.siz* (Rule xliv.); **discor'dant-ly**.

French *discord*, *discordance*, *discordant*; Latin *discordans*, genitive *discordantis*, *discordia* (*dis corda*, hearts asunder).

Discount, (noun) *dis'.kount*, (verb) *dis.kount'* (Rule l.)

Dis'count, abatement for ready money.

Discount', to make an abatement for ready money; **dis-count'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **discount'-ing**, **discount'-er**.

Uncount'ed, not counted.

French *décompte*, verb *décompter* = *da.kõn.tay*; Latin *dis computāri*, not to be reckoned [in the account].

Discountenance, *dis.koun'.tě.nance*, to discourage; **discoun'-tenanced** (4 syl.), **discoun'tenanc-ing** (Rule xix.); **discoun'tenanc-er**, one who discountenances.

French *faveur*, the countenance; *défiaveur*, the exact equivalent of *dis- countenance*. French *contenance* (2 syl.); Latin *continens*,

containing, *continentia*. The word "countenance" means the "contents"; hence the "outline" or "contour," and by still further licence "the superficial aspect." (*Our word is ill formed.*)

Discourage, *dis.kūr'rage*, to dissuade, to dishearten; **discour'aged** (3 syl.), **discour'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **discour'aging-ly**, **discour'ag-er**, **discour'age-ment** (Rule xviii.)

French *découragement*, verb *décourager*; Latin *dis cor ago*, to act on the heart the wrong way.

Discourse, *dis.ko'rse'*, conversation, to converse; **discoursed'** (2 syl.), **discours-ing** (Rule xix.), **discours-er**; **discour'sive**, *dis.ko'r.siv*. **Discur'sive** means "desultory."

French *discours*; Latin *discursus* (*discurro*, supine *discursum*, to run over. A *discourse* is a "running over" [some subject]. A *discussion* is a shaking about [of some subject].

Discourteous or Uncourteous, *-kor.tě'us* (not *-kur'.ichus*), impolite; **discour'teous-ness or uncourteous-ness**, **discour'teously or uncour'teously**, rudely; **discourtesy**, *plu. discourtesies*, *dis.kor'.te.siz* (never *un-*) (not *dis.kūr'.te.sy*) (Rule xlv.), want of courtesy.

French *discourtois*, *discourtoisie*. (See Court.)

Discover, *dis.kūv'er* (not *dis.kōv'er*). **Uncov'er.**

Discover, to find out what was unknown;

Uncover, to remove a covering from some object.

Dis-, or **un-** covered, *-kūv'erd*, **-cov'er-ing**, **-cov'er-cr**, **discover-able**; **discovery**, *dis.kuv'.ě.ry*.

French *découvrir*, to discover and uncover, *découvreur*. Low Latin *cofēra*; Latin *cōphīnus*, a coffer. To *cover* is "put into a coffer."

Discredit, *dis.krěd'it*, disgrace, not to credit or believe; **discred'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **discred'it-ing**, **discredit-able**, (Rule xxiii.), **discred'itably**.

Incred'-ible, not credible; **incredible-ness**, **incredibly**; **incredibility**, *in.krěd'.i.bil''.i.ty*, state of disbelief.

Incred'ulous, not believing; **incred'ulous-ness**, **incred'ulously**; **incredulity**, *in'.krě.da''.li.ty*.

French *discrédit*, v. *discréditer*, *incrédibilité*, *incrédule*, *incrédulité*; Latin *dis credere*, *incrēdibilis*, *incrēdibilitas*, *incrēditus*, *discredited*, *incrēdūlitas*, *incrēdulus*.

Discreet, prudent. **Discrete**, disjoined. Both *dis.kreeč'*.

Discreet'-ly, **discreet'-ness**; **discretion**, *dis.krěsh'un* (not *dis.kreeč'.shun*); **discretion-ary**, *dis.kresh''.ūn.ă.ry*.

French *discret*, *discrétion*, *discrétionnaire*; Latin *discretus*, *discretio*, v. *dis-cerno*, supine *discretum*, to discern [right from wrong].

Discrepancy, *plu. discrepancies*, *dis.krěp'.an.siz*. (Rule xlv.) **Disagreement** in a statement.

Latin *discrepantia* (*dis crepāre*, to creak or jar sadly)

Discrete' (2 syl.), disjoined; **discretive**, *dis.kree'tiv*; **discrete-ly**. (See **Discreet**.)

French *discret*, discreet and discretive; Latin *discretus*, severed.

Discretion, *dis.krēsh'un*; **discretion-ary**. (See **Discreet**.)

Discriminate, *dis.krīm'in.ate*, to mark the difference of objects; **discrim'ināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **discrim'ināt-ing** (R. xix.); **discrim'ināting-ly**, **discrim'ināt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **discriminatory**, *dis.krīm'in.a.tō.ry*; **discriminative**, *dis.krīm'in.a.tiv*; **discrimination**, *dis.krīm'in.a'.shun*. ("Discrimination" one of the words in *-tion*, not *Fr.*)

Latin *discrimen*, genitive *discriminis*, *discriminatio*, *discriminatus*, verb *discriminare*; Greek *dis krima*, judgment between [things].

Discrown', to depose a sovereign or deprive him of his crown; **discrowned'** (2 syl.), **discrown'-ing**.

Un'crowned' (2 syl.), not crowned.

To "crown" is to invest a person with a crown as a symbol of royalty. To "discrown" is to remove from him that symbol.

Discursive, *dis.kur'siv*, desultory; **discurs'ive-ly**, **discurs'ive-ness**; **discursory**, *dis.kur'.so.ry*, argumental.

French *discursif*; Latin *discurro*, supine *discursum* (*dis curro*, to run hither and thither).

Discus, *dis'kus*, a quoit. **Discous**, *dis'.kūs*, broad, flat.

Discuss, *dis.kūs'*. To talk argumentatively on a subject.

"Discus," Latin; Greek *diskōs*, a round flat plate of metal, &c.

"Discuss," see **Disc**. "Discuss," see next article.

Discuss, *dis.kūs'*, to ventilate a subject. (See **Discus**.)

Discussed' (2 syl.), **discuss'-ing**, **discuss'-er**.

Discussion, *dis.kūsh'un*, a debate; **discussive**, *dis.kūs'siv*; **discutient**, *dis.kū.shē.ent*, having the power to disperse morbid matter.

French *discussif*, *discussion*, verb *discuter*; Latin *discussio*, *discussor*, verb *discutio*, supine *discussum* (*dis quatio*, to shake thoroughly).

Disdain' (2 syl.), contempt, to scorn; **disdained'** (2 syl.), **disdain'-ing**, **disdain'ingly**, **disdain'er**, **disdain'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disdain'ful-ly**, **disdain'ful-ness**. (See **Deign**.)

French *dédaigner*, *dédain*; Italian *disdegno*, *disdegnare*; Latin *dis dignare*, to deem unworthy (*dignus*, worthy).

Disease, *dis.ēze'*, illness. **Disseize**, *dis.secs'*, to oust.

Disease is more applicable to man; *distemper* to brutes.

Disease' (2 syl.), *plu. diseases* (3 syl., Rule liii.)

Diseased' (2 syl.) . Afflicted with disease.

Uneasy, *un.eē.zy*, not easy, uncomfortable; **uneasi-ly**, **uneasi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *edth*, easy; *unedth*, uneasy; *unedthnes*, uneasiness; *unethelic*, uneasily. French *malaise*. Latin *dis* or *male otios[us]*.

Disembark or **debar**k, *dis'.em.bark'*, *de.bark'*, to land from a ship; **disem-** or **de-** barked, -barkt, -bark-ing; **disem-barkation** or **debar**kation, *dis.em-* or *de-bar.kay''shun*; **disem-** or **de-** barkment, *dis.em-* or *de-bark'.ment*.

“Bark” (French *barque*, Low Latin *barca*, a little ship). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *embark*, to ship or put on board (French *embarquer*). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embark*, to unship.

French *débarque*, *débarquement*, v. *débarquer*, formed on another principle. Low Latin *de barca*, [to take] out of a ship.

Disembarrass, *dis.em.bar'rās*, to free from perplexity; **disem-bar'rased** (4 syl.), **disembar'rass-ing**, **disembar'rass-ment**.

Unembarrassed, *un'.em.bar'rast*, not troubled with perplexities or pecuniary difficulties.

French *débarras*, v. *débarrasser*; Low Latin *barra*, a barrier. *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *embarrass*, to hamper with barriers. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embarrass*, to remove the barriers.

Disembellish, *dis.em.bēll'.ish*, to strip off decorations; **disem-bell'ished** (4 syl.), **disembell'ish-ing**, **disembell'ish-er**.

“Bell,” a beauty (Latin *bellus*, pretty). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, and *ish* added to verbs means “to make,” hence *embellish*, to make beautiful. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embellish*, to strip off that which makes beautiful.

Disembody, *dis'.em.bōd''y*, to free from the body; **disembodies**, *dis'.em.bōd''.iz*; **disembodied**, *dis'.em.bōd''.id* (Rule xi.), **disembodi-ment** (Rule xi.), *but* **disembod'y-ing** (with *y*).

Old English *bodig*, the body. *Em* or *en* converts nouns to verbs, hence *embody*, “to give a body, or put on a body.” *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embody*, to put off a body, to take the body away.

Disembogue, *dis'.em.bōg''*, to pour out through the mouth [as a river, into the sea]; **disembogues**, *dis'.em.bōgs''*; **disem-bogued**, *dis'.em.bōgd''*; **disembogu-ing**, *dis'.em.bōg''ing* (R. xix.); **disembogue-ment**, *dis'.em.bōg''.ment* (R. xviii.)

“Bogue” (French *bouche*, Spanish *boca*), the mouth. *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *em-bogue*, to put into the mouth (French *emboucher*, Spanish *embuchar*). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embogue*, to put out of the mouth, to disgorge (Norman-French *désemboucher*, Spanish *desembuchar*).

Disembowel, *dis'.em.bōw.el* (-bōw- to rhyme with *now*), to take out the entrails; **disembōw'elled** (4 syl.), **disembōw'ell-ing** (R. iii. *EL*); **disembōw'ell-er**, **disembow'el-ment** (one *l*). These words are also used without the prefix *dis-*: as

Embowel, *em.bōw'.el*, to take out the entrails; **embōw'elled** (3 syl.), **embōw'ell-ing** (R. iii. *EL*), **embowell-er**, **embōw'el-ment** (one *l*).

“Bowel” (French *boel*; Latin *botellus*, the gut). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *em-bowel*, to gut, i.e., take out the entrails. In this example *dis* is pleonastic.

Disenchant, *dis.en.chănt* (not *dis.en.chânt*), to free from enchantment; disenchant'-ed (R. xxxvi.), disenchant'-ing, disenchant'-er (should be -or), disenchant'-ment.

French *désenchanter*, *désenchantement*; Latin *dis incantāre*, *-incantamentum*, *-incantātor* (canto, to sing often the same tune).

Disencumber, *dis.en.kūm'.bēr*, to remove an encumbrance; disencum'bered (4 syl.), disencum'ber-er, disencum'ber-ing; disencum'brance (not *disencumberance*).

Disencumbered, having an encumbrance taken off;

Unencumbered, *un'.en.kūm'.berd*, without encumbrance.

Dis and French *encombre*, v. *encombrer*; Latin *in cumbere*, to lie or lean upon; *dis* reverses.

Disengage, *dis'.en.gage'*, to free from work or entanglement; disengaged' (3 syl.); disengag-ing, *dis'.en.gāge'-ing*; disengag-er, *dis.en.gāge'.er*; disengage-ment, disengagedness, *dis'.en.gāge'.ed.ness*, state of being at leisure.

Dis'engaged' (3 syl.), set free from an engagement;

Un'engaged' (3 syl.), without any engagement.

Disengāging, setting free something entangled;

Unengāging, not adapted to engage the heart of anyone.

French *dégager*, *dégagement*, verb *dégager*; Low Latin *vadium*, a pawn; German *wage*, a pair of scales; *wägen*, to weigh; money weighed out for service, hence wages; goods for which money is weighed out, hence a pawn. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *engage*, to pawn; therefore, "not to be free or unoccupied." *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-engaged*, taken out of pawn, free, at leisure.

Disennoble, *dis'.en.nō.b'l*, to deprive of nobility; dis'ennob'led (4 syl.), dis'ennob'ling. Un'ennob'led, not ennobled.

"Noble," a nobleman. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *ennoble*, to make noble. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-ennoble*, to deprive one of that which gives nobility.

Disenroll, *dis'.en.roll*, to erase from a roll; dis'enrolled' (3 syl.), dis'enroll'-ing, disenroll'ment, generally disenrolment. Un'enrolled' (3 syl.), not enrolled. Unroll, to open something rolled; unrolled' (2 syl.), unroll'ing (R. viii.)

"Roll," a list of names. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enroll*, to put a name on a roll. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enroll*, to take a name off a roll. ("Roll," Latin *rōtula*, a reel.)

Disentail, *dis'.en.tail'*, to free land from entail; dis'entailed' (3 syl.), dis'entail'-ing, dis'entail'-ment, dis'entail'er.

French *entailler*, to cut off, hence to limit; Law Latin *feudum tallitum*, a fee curtailed or limited [to a particular heir]. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entail*, to abolish the limitation of entailment.

Disentangle, *dis'.en.tăn'.g'l*, to unravel; dis'entāng'led (4 syl.), dis'entāng'ling, dis'entan'gler, disentangle-ment.

Unentangled, *un'.en.tăn''.g'ld*, not entangled;

Disentangled, *dis'.en.tān''.g'ld*, with the tangle removed.

"Tangle," a jumble. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entangle*, to make a jumble. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entangle*, to get rid of the jumble.

Disenthral, *dis'.en.thrawl'*, to free from thralldom (Rule viii.); *dis'enthralled'* (3 syl.), *dis'enthrall'-ing* (Rule i.), *dis'enthral'-ment* (only one *l*).

Unenthralled, *ūn'.en.thrawld'*, not in thralldom;

Disenthralled (3 syl.), set free from thralldom.

Thral, Old English, "a slave." *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enthrall*, to make one a slave. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enthrall*, to set free one who has been made a slave.

Disenthrone, *dis'.en.throne''* or dethrone, *de.throne'*, to depose a sovereign; *dis'enthroned''* (3 syl.) or *dethroned'* (2 syl.), *dis'enthrōn''-ing* or *dethrōn'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dis'enthrone''-ment* or *dethrone'-ment*.

"Throne," the seat of royalty. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enthron*, to place on the seat of sovereignty. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enthron*, to remove from the seat of royalty.

"Dethrone" is formed on another principle: *de throne*, [to remove] from the throne.

Disentitle, *dis'.en.tī'.t'l*, to deprive of title or claim; *disentitled*, *dis'.en.tī'.t'ld*; *dis'entit'ling*.

Untitled, without title; Disentitled, deprived of title.

"Title" (Old English *titul*), a denotation of rank. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entitle*, to confer a title. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entitle*, to remove the name denoting rank.

Disentomb, *dis'.en.toom'* (*b* mute), to remove from a tomb; *disentombed*, *dis'.en.toomd'*; *disentomb-ing*, *dis'.en.toom'-.ing*; *disentomb-ment*, *dis'.en.toom'.ment*.

Untombed (2 syl.), without a tomb, not committed to a grave;

Disentombed (3 syl.), taken out of one's grave.

"Tomb" (French *tombeau*, Greek *tumbos*), a grave. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entomb*, to put into a grave. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entomb*, to take out of a grave.

Disestablish, *dis'.es.tāb''.lish*, to break up; *dis'estāb'lished* (4 syl.), *dis'estāb'lish-ing*, *dis'estāb'lish-ment*.

Unestablished (4 syl.), not established;

Disestablished, deprived of that which gave establishment.

"Stable," a thing fixt (Latin *slo*, to stand or fix). *En* converts nouns into verbs, and *-ish* added to verbs means "to make," hence *es [en] stablish*, to make firm. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-establish*, to unfix what was firm.

Dis'esteem', to disregard; *dis'esteemed'* (3 syl.), *dis'esteem'-ing*; *disestimation*, *dis.ēs'.tī.may''.shun*.

Latin *dis aestimāre*; French *mésestimer* (Latin *male aestimare*).

Disfavour, *dis.fay'vör*, disapprobation, to disapprove; **disfa'voured** (3 syl.), **disfa'vour-ing**, **disfa'vour-er**.

Other negative compounds are made with *un-*: as—

Unfa'vour-able, **unfa'vourable-ness**, **unfa'vourably**.

Unfa'voured, *un.fay'vörd*, not favoured;

Disfa'voured, *spited*, discountenanced.

French *défaveur*, *défavorable*; Latin *dis fīvor*, removal of goodwill.

Disfigure, *dis.fig'er* (not *dis.fig'geur*), to deface; **disfig'ured** (3 syl.), **disfig'ur-ing** (Rule xix.), **disfig'ur-er**, **disfig'ure-ment** (only five words drop the "e" final before *-ment*, Rule xviii.); **disfiguration**, *dis.fig'.u.ray'shun*.

Unfigured, not figured, plain; **disfigured**, defaced.

French *défigurer*; Latin *dis figūrāre*, to mar the form; *figūrātio*, &c.

Disforest, *dis.for'est* or *disafforest*, *dis'.af.for'est*, to take from a forest its royal privileges; **dis- or disaf- forested** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis- or disaf- for'est-ing**.

Old French *forest*, French *forêt*. *Af* converts the noun into a verb, hence *afforest*, to convert into a forest with certain privileges. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-afforest*, to remove the privileges of the forest.

Disforest is to reduce a forest from being a forest.

Disfranchise, *dis.frän'.chize*, to take away the franchise; **disfrän'chised** (3 syl.), **disfran'chis-ing** (Rule xix.), **disfrän'chise-ment**, *dis.frän'.shiz.mënt* (Rule xviii.)

Unfranchised, not franchised;

Disfranchised, deprived of its franchise.

Dis and French *franchise*; Low Latin *franchesia*, a franchise; *dis franchisātus*, disfranchised.

Disgorge' (2 syl.), to yield up; **disgorged'** (2 syl.); **disgorg-ing**, *dis.gorge'.ing* (Rule xix.); **disgorge'-ment**.

Ungorged' (2 syl.), not sated or gorged;

Disgorged' (2 syl.), vomited out or ejected from the stomach.

French *dégorgement*, verb *dégorgier*, to discharge from the throat (gorge, the throat; Latin *gurg[ul]ia* the windpipe).

Disgrace' (2 syl.), dishonour, to be out of favour; **disgraced'** (2 syl.); **disgrac-ing**, *dis.grase'.ing* (Rule xix.); **disgrace'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disgrace'ful-ly**, **disgrace'ful-ness**.

Ungaced' (2 syl.), not embellished;

Disgraced, reduced to shame.

Ungraceful, without grace; **disgraceful**, shameful.

Ungraceful-ly, inelegantly; **disgraceful-ly**, shamefully.

Ungraceful-ness, inelegance; **disgraceful-ness**, shamefulness.

Ungracious, *un.gray'.shus*, surly; **ungracious-ly**.

(*Un-* denotes simply the absence, *dis-* denotes actual privation of something before possessed.)

French *disgrace*, verb *disgracier*, *disgracieux*, ungracious; Latin *dis gratia*, favour, grace, honour.

Disguise, *dis.gize'*, a false appearance, to have a false appearance; **disguised**, *dis.gized*; **disguised-ly**, *dis.gized'ly* or *dis.gize'.ed.ly*; **disguis-ing**, *dis.gize'-ing* (Rule xix.); **disguise-ment**, *dis.gize'.ment* (Rule viii.)

Old French *desguiser*, &c.; French *déguiser*, *déguisement*.

(Old English *wisā*, manner, guise; Welsh *gwis*, mode, *gwisg*, dress.)

Disgust', aversion, to excite aversion; **disgust'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disgust'-ing**, **disgust'ing-ly**, **disgust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disgust'ful-ly**, **disgust'ful-ness**.

Italian *disgustare*, *disgusto*; Latin *dis gustāre* (*gustus*, taste).

Dish, *plu.* dishes, *dish.ĕz* (Rule liii.), *noun and verb*; **dished** (1 syl.), **dish'-ing**. To **dish up** [dinner], to put food on the dishes ready for [dinner].

Old English *disc*, a plate or dish; Latin *discus*; Greek *diskos*.

Dishabille. (See *Deshabille*.)

Dishearten, *dis.hart'.en*, to dispirit; **disheart'ened** (3 syl.); **dishearten-ing**, *dis.hart'.ning*.

Dis and Old English *heorte*, the heart.

Dishevel, *dī.shĕv'.el*, more correctly *dechev'el*, to let the hair loose; **dishevelled**, more correctly *dechev'eled* (3 syl.), **dishevell-ing**, more correctly *dechevel-ing*.

(The spelling of "dishevel" is disgraceful.)

French *cheveu*, the hair; *chevelure*, the hair dressed; *dé chevel*, to "derange the dress of the hair" (Latin *capillus*); but *dishevel* must be either *de-shevel* or *dis-hevel*, both nonsense.

Dishonest, *dis.ōn'.est*, not honest; **dishonest-ly**, *dis.ōn'.est.ly*; **dishonesty**, *dis.ōn'.est.ty*.

(Only three simple words begin with *h-mute*: (1) *heir* = *air*, (2) *honest* = *on'.est* and *honour* = *on'.er*, (3) *hour* = *our* (Rule xlviii.); all taken from the French.)

Old French *honneste*, French *honnête*, *deshonnête*; Latin *honestus*, *inhonestus*. (We have avoided the French double *n*, but have followed the French in dropping the *h*.)

Dishonour, *dīz.ōn'.er*, disgrace, to disgrace; **dishonoured**, *dīz.ōn'.erd*; **dishonouring**, *dīz.ōn'.er.ing*; **dishonour-er**, *dīz.ōn'.er.er*; **dishonourable**, *dīz.ōn'.er.a.b'l*; **dishonourableness**, *dīz.ōn'.er.a.b'l.ness*; **dishonourably**, *dīz.ōn'.er.a.bly*.

Unhonoured, *un.ōn'.erd*, not honoured, disregarded;

Dishonoured, positively disgraced or discredited.

French *deshonneur*!! but *deshonorable* (one *n*), verb *deshonorer*; Latin *honor*, *dchonestus*, verb *dchonestāre*, to discredit.

Disincline, *dis'in.kline''*, not willing; **dis'inclined''** (3 syl.), **dis'inclīn'-ing** (Rule xix.); **disinclination**, *dis'in.klī.nay''shun*, dislike, unwillingness.

Latin *dis inclināre*, *dis inclinātio* (*clīno*, Greek *klínō*, to bend),

Disincorporate, *dis'in.kor''.po.rate*, to deprive of corporate rights; *dis'inco'r''porāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dis'inco'r''porāt-ing* (Rule xix.); disincorporation, *dis'in.kor.po.ray''.shun*.

Un'inco'r''porated, not corporated;

Dis'inco'r''porated, deprived of corporate rights.

French *désincorporer*, *désincorporation*; Latin *dis incorporatio*, *-incorporāre* (*corpus*, a body [corporate]).

Dis'infect'', to deodorise, to purify; *dis'infect''-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dis'infect''-ing*; *dis'infect''-er*, a person or substance that disinfects; *dis'infect''-ant*, a substance which disinfects; disinfection, *dis'in.fēk''.shun*.

Un'infect''ed, not contaminated;

Dis'infect''ed, cured of its contamination.

Uninfectious, *un'in.fēk''.shus*, not communicating [disease];

Disinfectious, *dis'in.fēk''.shus*, neutralising infection.

French *désinfecter*, *désinfection*; Latin *dis infectus*, *-infector* (*inficio*).

Disingenuous, *dis'in.jēn''.u.us* (not *dis'in.jee''.ni.us*), not frank; *dis'ingen''uous-ly*, *dis'ingen''uous-ness*; disingenuity, *dis'in.je.nu''.i.ty*, want of candour.

Latin *dis ingenuitas*, *-ingēnus*, verb *ingenor*, to be of good extraction or well-born. *Dis* reverses. "Disingenuous" is "ill-bred."

Disinherit, *dis'in.her''rit*, to deprive of hereditary rights; *dis'inher'it-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dis'inher'it-ing*, *dis'inher'it-er* (ought to be *-or*); disinheriton, *dis'in.her''ri.sōn*, the act of disinheriting; *dis'inher'itance*.

(The French and Latin primitive in this example is *ex*.)

French *exhérédation*, disinheriton; verb *exhéredér*; Latin *exhæredāre*, to disinherit; *exhæredātor*, *exhæredātio*, disinheriton.

Disintegrate, *dis.in'.tē.grāte*, to pulverise; *disin'tegrāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *disin'tegrāt-ing* (Rule xix.); disintegration, *dis.in'.te.gray''.shun*; disintegrable, *dis.in'.te.gra.b'l*; *disin'tegrable-ness*.

Latin *dis integrāre*, *-integrātio* (*intēger*, entire and whole).

Dis'inter'', to exhume; *dis'interred''* (3 syl.), *dis'inter''-ing* (Rule i.), *dis'inter''-er*, *dis'inter''-ment*.

Uninterred, not buried; Disinterred, exhumed.

"Disinter" should have double "r" (Latin *terr[a]*).

"Ter," for *terra*, the earth. *In* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *inter*, to put into the earth. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis inter*, to take out of the earth.

Italian *interrare*, to bury; French *déterrer*, to exhume.

Disinterested, *dis'in.ter.est''.ed*, without selfish motive; *dis'interes'ted-ly*, *dis'interest'ed-ness*.

Un'interest'ed, not concerned [in the matter].

- Un'interest'-ing, dull, unable to excite the mind.
 Un'interest'-ing-ly, in a dull lifeless manner.
 French *désintéressé*, disinterested and uninterested; Latin *interest*, it concerns [me]; *dis interest*, it does not concern [me]; hence "unselfish," and also "unexciting."
- Disjoin', to sever; disjoined' (2 syl.), disjoin'ing.
 Disjoined' (2 syl.), severed. Unjoined', not united.
 French *déjoindre* and *disjoindre*; Latin *disjungo*, supine *disjunctum*.
- Disjoint', to put out of joint; disjoint-ing, disjoint'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), disjoint'-ed-ly, disjoint'-ed-ness.
 Disjointed, put out of joint. Unjointed, not jointed
 Disjunct'; disjunction, *dis.jŭnk'.shun*, disunion, severance; disjunctive, *dis.jŭnk'.tiv*; disjunc'tive-ly.
 "Disjoin" and "disjoint" are from the same root-verb. A "joint" is a contrivance to join together two parts.
 French *disjoint*, *disjonctif*, *disjonction*, *disjonctive* (in Grammar). Latin *disjunctus*, *disjunctio*, *disjunctivus*.
- Disk (in *Bot.*) In a daisy the disk is the yellow eye, and the white petals are called the "rays."
 Disc. The face of the sun or moon.
 Both French *disque*; Latin *discus*; Greek *diskos*, a round plate.
- Dislike' (2 syl.), aversion, to feel aversion to: disliked' (2 syl.), dislik'-ing (Rule xix.)
 Unlike', not like, dissimilar; unlike'-ly, not probable; unlike'li-ness, improbability; unlike'-ness, want of resemblance; unlike'li-hood (-hood Old Eng. suf., "state").
 Dis- or un- and Old English *gelte*, like; *lice*d, likened.
- Dislocate, *dis'.lŏ.kāte*, to put out of joint; dis'locāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dis'locāt-ing; dislocation, *dis'.lo.kay''shun*.
 Dis'locāted, put out of joint;
 Un'locāted, not having a fixt place assigned.
 Unlocated Land (*American*), land not yet appropriated.
 Fr. *dislocation*, v. *disloquer*; Lat. *dis locāre*, to put out of place.
- Dislodge' (2 syl.), to remove from its place; dislodged' (2 syl.), dislodg'-ing (R. xix.), dislodg'-er; dislodg'-ment (one of the five words which drop the *e* before -ment, R. xviii., ¶).
 Fr. *déloger*, *délogement*; Lat. *dis locāre*, to displace (*locus*, a place).
- Disloyal, *dis.loy'.al*, or unloy'al, not loyal.
 Disloy'al denotes an active demonstration of disloyalty;
 Unloy'al denotes simply the fact of not being loyal.
 Disloy'al-ly; disloyal-ty, *dis.loy'.al.ty*.
 French *déloyal* (*loi*, a law); Latin *lēgālis* (*lex*, a law).
 Loyal means "obedient to law;" *disloyal*, disobedient to law.

Dismantle, *dis.man'tl*, to strip [a house, &c., of its furniture];
dismantled, *dis.man'tld*; dismantling, *dis.man'tling*.

Disman'tled, deprived of mantle or furniture;

Unman'tled, without a mantle.

French *démanteler* (military term); Latin *dis mantle*, a mantle.

Dismast', to break down or carry away the masts of a ship;
dismast'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dismast'-ing.

Old Fr. *démaster*; Fr. *démâter*; Ital. *masto*; Germ. *mast*.

Dismay, *diz.may'*, terror, to be in terror; dismayed' (2 syl.);
dismay'-ing (R. xiii.) Un'dismayed (3 syl.), not dismayed.

Spanish *desmayar*, to be in dismay; *desmayo*, dismay.

Dismem'ber, to mutilate; dismem'bered (3 syl.), dismem'ber-ing,
dismem'ber-ment, mutilation, severance of limbs.

French *démembrer*, *démembrement*; Latin *dis membrum*, a limb.

Dismiss', to send away; dismissed' (2 syl.), dismiss'-ing, dis-
miss'-al; **dismission**, *dis.mish'.ân*; dismissive, *dis.miss'.iv*;
dim'issory, granting leave to depart.

Latin *dimissio*, *dimissorius*, v. *dimittère*, supine *dimissum* (*di[dis]mitto*, to send away).

Dismount', to alight from a horse, to take articles from their
"mountings"; dismount'-ed (R. xxxvi.), dismount'-ing.

Unmoun'ted, not mounted; dismounted, deprived of...

French *démonter*; Latin *dis mons*, gen. *montis*, from the mountain.

Disobey, *dis'.o.bay'*, to act in opposition to orders given; dis-
obeyed' (3 syl.), disobey-ing (Rule xiii.);

Unobeyed, not having done what is ordered.

Disobedience, *dis'.o.bee''.dî.ence* (not -ance). Non-observ-
ance of a command.

Disobedient, *dis'.o.bee''.dî.ent*; dis'obe'dient-ly.

French *désobéissance* and *désobéissant* (wrong conj.), *désobéir*; Latin
dis obediens, gen. *obedientis*, *obedientia*, v. *obedire*.

Disoblige, *dis'.o.blige'*, to offend by incivility; dis'obliged' (3 syl.),
dis'oblig'-ing (R. xix.), dis'obli'ging-ly.

Disobli'ged, slighted by incivility; **Unobli'ged**, not obliged.

Disobli'ging, discourteous; **Unobliging**, not obliging.

French *désobliger*; Latin *dis obligare* (*ob ligo*, to tie or bind to one).

Disorder, *diz.or'.der*, want of order, to put out of order; dis-
or'dered (3 syl.), disor'der-ing, disor'der-ly, disor'derli-
ness, untidiness. Unor'dered, not asked for or ordered.

French *désordre*; Latin *dis ordo*, order, v. *ordinare*.

Disorganise, *dis.or'.gân.ize*, to derange what is organised;
disor'ganised (4 syl.), disor'ganis-ing (Rule xix.); disor-
ganisation, *dis.or'.gân.î.zay''.shun*; dis'organis-er (R. xxxi.)

Unor'ganised (4 syl.), not methodised;

Disor'ganised (4 syl.), thrown out of methodical arrangement.

Or'ganised (3 syl.), having organic structure;

Inor'ganised (4 syl.), not having organic structure.

French *désorganiser*; *désorganisation*, *désorganisateur*; Latin *organum*; Greek *orgānon*, an organ adapted to some work or function, hence "organised" also means *methodised*, and "disorganised" thrown out of methodical arrangement.

Disown, *diz.own'*, to ignore; disowned' (2 syl.), disown'-ing.

Unowned' (2 syl.), having no recognized owner;

Disowned' (2 syl.), disclaimed.

Unowed, *un.owd*, not owed, not due.

Old English *egan*, to own; *undgan*, to disown.

Disparage, *dis.par'rage*, to depreciate; dispar'aged (3 syl.), dispar'ag-ing (Rule xix.), dispar'aging-ly, dispar'ag-er, dispar'age-ment (Rule xviii.)

Latin *disparāre* (*dis par*, unequal); French *parage*, lineage; [*dis*] *parage*, of unequal lineage. To "disparage" meant originally "to consider another of meaner rank," hence "of meaner value," and hence "to depreciate."

Disparity, *plu. disparities*, *dis.pär'ri.tiz* (not *disparaty*).

Latin *disparitas*, adj. *disparilis* (*par*, gen. *paris*, equal).

Dispassionate, *dis.päh'.ün.ate*, without emotion, impartial; dispassionate-ly.

Unpassionate, not of a passionate temper.

Latin *dis passio*, without passion.

Dispatch'. (See Despatch.)

Dispel', to disperse; dispelled' (2 syl.), dispell'-ing.

(It would be better if the double l had been preserved.)

Latin *dispellō* (*dis pello*, to drive away).

Dispense' (2 syl.) not *dispence*, to administer, to do without; dispensed', dispens'-ing (Rule xix.), dispens'-er.

("Dispense" is one of the six words ending in -ence, between two and three hundred end in -ence, Rule xxvi.)

Undispensed, *un'.dis.pens'*, not dispensed.

Dispense to, administer to;

Dispense with, to part with or do without.

Dispensable, *dis.pën'.sa.b'l*, that may be dispensed with;

In'dispens'able, that cannot be dispensed with;

Indispensably, absolutely, positively.

Dispens'ary, *plu. dispensaries*, *dis.pën'.sa.riz* (Rule xlv.), a place where medicine is dispensed;

Dispensatory, *dis.pën''.sa.tō.ry*, a dictionary of medical prescriptions, &c.; adj. having the power to grant dispensation.

Dispensation, *dis.pën.say''.shun*, exemption, a system of

rules (as the *Mosaic dispensation*), God's mode of dealing with his creatures;

Dispensative, *dis.pěn.sa.tív*; **dispen'sative-ly**.

Fr. *dispenser*, *dispensaire*, *dispensation*; Lat. *dispensāre*, *dispensatio*.

Dispermous, *dis.pěr'.mūs* (in *Botany*), having two seeds.

Greek *dissós sperma*, twofold seed.

Disperse' (2 syl.), to scatter; **dispersed'** (2 syl.), **dispers'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispers'er**, **dispers'able** (Rule xxiii.); **dispersion**, *dis.per'.shun*; **dispersive**, *dis.per'.sív*.

Undispersed, *un'.dis.perst'*, not dispersed.

French *disperser*, *dispersion*; Latin *dispergĕre*, supine *dispersum*, *dispersio*, *dispersus* (*spargo*, to scatter).

Dispirit, *dis.spir' rít*, to dishearten; **dispir'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dispir'it-ing**, **dispir'ited-ly**. **Un'dispir'ited**, not...

Dispirited, disheartened. **Unspirited**, tame, without spirit.

Latin *dis spirítus* (*spiro*, to breathe).

Displace' (2 syl.), to remove from its place; **displaced'** (2 syl.), **displác'-ing** (Rule xix.), **displace'-ment** (Rule xviii., ¶), **displace'-able** (-*ce* and -*ge* retain the *e* final before the postfix -*able*, Rule xx.) **Un'displaced'**, not displaced.

French *déplacer*, *déplacement*; Latin *plātea* (Greek *plātus*, wide).

Displant', to remove a plant; **displant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **displant'-ing**; **displantation**, *dis'.plān.tay''.shun*.

Displant'ed, removed from where it was planted;

Unplant'ed, not planted, of spontaneous growth.

French *déplanter*, *déplantation*; Latin *dis plantāre*, *dis plantatio*.

Display', show, to exhibit; **displayed'** (2 syl.), **display'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **display'-er**. **Un'displayed'**, not displayed.

French *déployer*; Latin *dis plicāre*, to unfold.

Displease, *dis.pleez'*, to offend; **displeased'** (2 syl.), **displeas'-ing** (Rule xix.), **displeas'-er**.

Displeasure, *dis.plezh'.ur*; **displeas'ure-able**.

Unpleasant, *un.plěz'.ant*, not pleasant; **unpleas'ant-ly**, **unpleas'ant-ness**.

Displeas'-ing, offensive; **Unpleas'-ing**, not pleasing.

French *déplaisant*, *déplaisir*; Latin *displicentia*, *displicĕre* (*dis placĕo*, to displease).

Dispose, *dis.pōze'*, to arrange, to feel willing; **disposed'**, arranged, inclined; **dispōs-ing'** (Rule xix.), **dispōs'-er**, **dispōs'-al**, **dispōs'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **dispōs'able-ness**.

Undisposed, not disposed.

Disposition, *dis'.pō.z'ish'.un*. Arrangement, temper.

Indisposed, *in.dis.pōzd*, unwell, not inclined; **indisposition**; **indispōs'-able**, not saleable.

Undisposedness, *un'-dis.pō''zēd.ness*, unwillingness.

Disposed of. Parted with, sold. (*See Depose.*)

Undisposed of. Not parted with, not sold.

French *disposer*, disposition; Latin *dispositio*, *dispositus*, *dispōnere* (*dis pono*, to set aside, to distribute).

Dispossess, *dis'.pōs.zēs'* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'*), to deprive of; dispossessed, *dis'.pos.zest'* (not *dis'.pō.zest'*); dispossess-ing, *dis'.pos.zēs'.ing* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'.ing*); dispossession, *dis'.pos.zēs'h''.un* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'h''.un*); dis'possess'-or.

Dis'possessed' (3 syl.), turned out of possession;

Un'possessed' (3 syl.), not having in possession.

Fr. *dépossession*; Latin *dis possessio*, *possessor*, *possideo*, sup. *posses-sum*, (*pos [potis] sedeo*, the right of settling down. *Dis* reverses).

Dispraise, *dis.prāze'*, censure, to censure; dispraised' (2 syl.), disprais-ing (Rule xix.), disprais'ing-ly, disprais'-er.

Dispraised, *dis.prāzd'*, censured;

Unpraised, *un.prāzd'*, not praised.

Dis and German *preisen*, to praise; *preiser*; French *priser*, to value; Latin *pretium*, price or value. *To praise* is "to value."

Disproof' (noun), confutation; disprovo' (verb), to confute (R. li.)

Disprove, *dis.proov'* (not *dis.prōve*), to confute; disproved, *dis.proovd'*; disprov-ing, *dis.proov'.ing* (not *dis.prō'.ving*, Rule xix.); disprov-able, *dis.proo'.vā.b'l*;

Indisprovable, not to be disproved.

Disprov-al, *dis.proo'.val*, refutation;

Disapproval, *dis'.ap.proo''.val*, displeasure.

Disapprobation, *dis'.ap.pro.bay''.shun*, displeasure.

Unproved, *un.proovd'* (not *un-prōvd*), not proved;

Disproved, *dis.proovd'* (not *dis-prōvd*), confuted;

Disapproved, *dis'.ap.proovd'*, not pleased with.

Dis and Old English *prof[ian]*, to prove; past *profode*, past part. *profod*; Latin *prōbare* (*prōbus*, honest, upright).

Disproportion, *dis'.pro.por''.shun*, want of proportion; disproportion-able, disproportionable-ness, disproportion-ably, disproportion-al, disproportional-ly, disproportion-ate, disproportion-ate-ly, disproportion-ate-ness.

French *disproportion*, *disproportionel*; Latin *dis prōportio*, *proportionātus* (*portio*, a portion).

Dispute' (2 syl.), a contention, to contend; dispūt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dispūt'-ing (Rule xix.), dispūt'ing-ly, dispūt'-er; disputable, *dis'.pu.ta.b'l* (not *dis.pūte..a.b'l*); dis'putable-ness, dis'putably, dis'putant.

Disputation, *dis'.pu.tay''.shun*. Controversy.

Disputatious, *dis'.pu.tay''.shus*. Contentious.

Disputative, *dis''pu.ta.tiv*; dis'putative-ly.

Undispu'ted, not disputed; undisputed-ly.

Indisputable (not *un-*), *in.dis''pu.ta.ble*, certain;

Indis'putable-ness, indis'putably, certainly.

French *disputable*, *disputant* ("Disputation" is not a French word); Latin *disputabilis*, *disputatio*, *disputator*, *v. disputare* (*pūto*, to prune or dress vines, to think; *dis pūto*, to think differently. "To think" is to prune or dress the thoughts).

Disqualify, *dis.kwōl'i.fy*, to render unfit; disqualifies, *dis.kwōl'i.fize*; disqualified, *dis.kwōl'i.fide*; disqualifi-er, *dis.kwōl'i.fi.er* (R. xi.); disqualification, *dis.kwōl'i.fi.kay''shun*, but disquali'fy-ing (Rule xi.)

Disqualified. Having something which destroys fitness;

Unqualified. Not having what is required.

Dis and French *qualification*, *v. qualifier* (Latin *qualitas facio*, to make of the quality or nature required).

Disquiet, *dis.kwi'.et* (not *dis.kwoi'.et*), uneasiness, to disturb; disqui'et-ed (Rule xxxvi.), disqui'et-ing, disqui'et-er, disqui'et-ly, disqui'et-ness; disquietude, *dis.qui'.e.tude*.

Unquiet, *un.kwi'.et*, restless; unquiet-ly, unquiet-ness.

Inquietude, *in.kwi'.e.tude*. Anxiety.

French *inquietude*; Latin *inquiētudo*, *inquiētus*, *v. inquietāre*. Our word is formed from (Latin) *dis quies*, the reverse of rest.

Disquisition, *dis'.kwi.z'ish'un*, discussion; disquisition-al.

French *disquisition*; Latin *disquisitio*, *v. disquiro* (*dis quero*).

Disregard, *dis'.re.gard'*, slight, to neglect; disregard-ed (Rule xxxvi.), disregard-ing, disregard'ing-ly, disregard'-er, disregard'-ful (Rule viii.), disregard'ful-ly.

Un'regard'ed, neglected; Dis'regarded, slighted.

Dis and French *regarder*; Low Latin *regardium*, "gard" = *ward* (one under a guardian, one guarded or looked after). To "regard" is to look after one as a guardian, *dis-regard* is to neglect so doing.

Disrelish, *dis.rel'.ish*, a dislike of the taste, to dislike the taste; disrel'ished (3 syl.), disrel'ish-ing.

Dis'rel'ished (3 syl.), aversion to the taste;

Un'rel'ished (3 syl.), having no fondness for the taste.

Greek *dis* [re] *leich[o]*, *leicho*, to lick; *re leicho*, to lick again; *dis re leicho*, to lick over and over again. It is a badly compounded word.

Disrespect, *dis'.re.spect'*, want of respect, to show want of respect; disrespect-ed (R. xxxvi.), disrespect-ing, disrespect'-ful (R. viii.), disrespect'ful-ly, disrespect'ful-ness.

Dis'respect'ed, dishonoured. Un'respect'ed, not respected.

Irrespective, *ir.re.spek''.tiv*, without regard to; ir'respect'-ive-ly, independently of other considerations.

Dis and French *respect*, verb *respector*; Latin *respicio*, supine *respectrum* (*re specio*, to look back upon). *Dis* reverses.

Disrobe' (2 syl.), to undress; **disrobed'**, **disrōb'-ing** (Rule xix.), **disrōb-er**. **Unrobe'**, **unrōb'-ing** (same meaning).

Disrobed' (2 syl.), divested of robing;

Unrobed (2 syl.), without robes, or dress.

Dis and French *robe*, a state dress; Low Latin *roba*, a robe.

Disrupt', to burst asunder; **disrupt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disrupt'-ing**; **disruption**, *dis.rŭp'.shun*, fracture.

Latin *disrumpo*, supine *disruptum* (*dis rumpo*, to break asunder).

Dissatisfy, *dis.săt'.ĭs.fy*, to leave discontent; **dissatisfies**, *dis.săt'.ĭs.fĭze* (Rule xi.)

Dissatisfied, *dis.săt'.ĭs.fĭde*, discontented;

Unsatisfied, *un'.săt'.ĭs.fĭde*, not contented.

Dissat'isfy-ing, leaving discontent behind;

Unsat'isfy-ing, not contenting.

Dissatisfactory, *dis.săt'.ĭs.făk''.tŏ.ry*, giving dissatisfaction;

Un'satisfactory, not giving satisfaction.

Dissatisfac'tori-ly, in a way to cause dissatisfaction;

Unsatisfac'tori-ly, in a way not to satisfy.

Dissatisfac'tori-ness, a state of being dissatisfied;

Unsatisfac'tori-ness, failure to produce satisfaction.

Dissatisfaction, *dis.săt'.ĭs.făk''.shun*, discontent.

Unsatisfiable, *un'.săt'.ĭs.fĭ''.ă.ble*, not satisfiable.

Latin *dis sâtisfactio*, *sâtisfăcere* (*sâtis făcio*, to do enough).

Dissect, *dis.sect'* (not *de.sect'*), to anatomise; **dissect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dissect'-ing**, **dissect'-or** (not *-er*), **dissect'-ible** (ought to be *-able*); **dissection**, *dis.sĕk'.shun*.

Fr. *dissection*; Lat. *dissectio*, *dissĕcäre* (*dis sĕco*, to cut to pieces).

Disseize, *dis.seez'*, to dispossess. **Disease**, *diz.eze'*, malady.

Disseized, *dis.seezd'*; **disseiz'-ing** (Rule xix.), dispossessing wrongfully; **disseiz'in**, the act of disseizing;

Disseiz'-or, one who takes possession unlawfully;

Disseizee, *dis.sec.zee'*, the person disseized.

(These words are also spelt with "-s" instead of "-z," but as *seize* is always spelt with "z," there is no reason why its compounds should adopt a different spelling.)

Low Latin *disseisina*, *disseisio*; to disseize; *disseisitor*.

Dissemble, *dis.zĕm'.b'l*, to conceal by equivocation; **dissembled**, *dis.zĕm'.b'ld*; **dissem'bling** (Rule xix.); **dissem'bler**, one who conceals by equivocation.

- Dissimulation**, *dis.sĭm'.u.lay''shun*, the act of dissembling.
Dis and French *sembler*. The French corresponding words are *dissimuler*, *dissimulation*; Latin *dissimulāre*, *dissimulatio* (*simŭlo*, to feign; *dis* in a bad sense, *similis*, like).
(It would have been better if we had adopted the word "dissimulate" instead of the bad French form "dissemble.")
- Disseminate**, *dis.sĕm'.i.nate*, to scatter as seed, to diffuse;
dissem'ināt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *dissem'ināt-ing* (Rule xix.),
dissem'ināt-or (Rule xxxvii.); *dissemination*, *dis.sĕm'.i.nay''shun*; *dissem'inative*, *dis.sem'.i.na.tiv*.
 French *disséminer*, *dissémination*; Latin *dissēminatio*, *dissēmīnator*, *dissēmīnāre* (*sēmen*, seed).
- Dissent**, *dis.sĕnt'*, disagreement, to disagree. **Descent**, *dĕ.sĕnt'*, generation, a going down.
Dissent' (*noun*), *dissent'-er*.
Dissent' (*verb*), *dissent'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dissent'-ing*.
Dissentient, *dis.sĕn'.shĕ.ent*; *dissension*, *dis.sĕn'.shun* (not *-tion*, Rule xxxiii., -r). **Assent'**, *q.v.*, agreement.
 French *dissension*; Latin *dissentiens*, gen. -*entis*, *dissensio*, verb *dissentire*, supine *dissensum* (*dis sentio*, to think differently).
- Dissertation**, *dis'sĕr.tay''shun* (not *des'er.tay''shun*), a disquisition; *disserta'tion-al*, *dissertator*, *dis'ser.ta.tor*.
 French *dissertation*, *dissertateur*; Latin *dissertatio*, verb *dissertare* frequentative of *disĕro*, supine *dissertum* (*dis sero*, to scatter seed).
- Dissever**, *dis.sĕv'.er*, same as "sever"; *dissever'ed* (3 syl.), *dissever-ing*, *dissever'er*, *dissever'-ance*; *disseveration*, *dis.sĕv'.e.ray''shun*. (Not French).
Dissevered, *dis.sĕv'.erd*, separated, severed;
Unsevered, *un.sĕv'.erd*, not separated or severed.
Dis intensive and Fr. *sevrer*, to wean, to estrange. Lat. *sĕpārāre*.
- Dissident**, *dis'si.dĕnt* (not *dis.si.dant*), one who dissents, (*adj.*) dissenting; *dis'sidents*, *dis'sidence*, *dis'sident-ly*.
 French *dissidence*, *dissident*; Latin *dissidentia*, *dissidens*, genitive *dissidentis*, verb *dissidĕre* (*dis sĕdeo*, to sit apart).
- Dissimilar**, *dis.sĭm'.i.lar*, unlike; *dissim'ilar-ly*; *dissimilarity*, *dis'sim.i.lār''ri.ty*; *dis'simil'itude*.
 French *dissimilaire*, *dissimilitude*; Latin *dissimīletudo* (*dis similis*).
- Dissimulation**, *dis.sĭm'.u.lay''shun*. (See *Dissemble*.)
- Dissipate**, *dis'sĭ.pate*, to disperse, to squander; *dis'sipāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), dispersed, squandered, *adj.* dissolute; *dis'sipāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *dissipation*, *dis'si.pay''shun*.
 French *dissiper*, *dissipation*; Latin *dissipatio*, *dissipāre* (*dis sĭpo*, to scatter abroad; Greek *siphōn*, a siphon).
- Dissociate**, *dis.so'si.ate*, to disunite; *disso'ciāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *disso'ciāt-ing* (R. xix.); *dissociation*, *dis.so'si.a''shun*.

Dissociable, *dis.sō'.shă.b'l*, ill-assorted;

Unsociable, *un.sō'.shă.b'l*, not sociable.

Unsociably, *un.sō'.shă.bly*, with reserve, unfriendly.

Dissociability, *dis.sō'.shă.bıl''.i.ty*, unfitness for society;

Unsociabil'ity, sullenness, living an unsociable life.

Unsocial, *un.sō'.shăl*; **unsociableness**, want of sociability.

French *insociabilité*, *insociable*; Latin *dissociābilis*, *dissociātio*, *dis-sociāre* (*dis* *socio*, *socius*, a companion).

Dissolute, *dis'.so.lute*, dissipated; **dis'solute-ly**, **dis'solute-ness**; **dissolution**, *dis'.so.lu''.shun*.

Dissoluble, *dis'.so.lu.b'l*. (See **Dissolve**.)

French *dissolu*, *dissolution*; Latin *dissōlūtus*, *dissōlūtio*, *v. dissolvēre*, supine *dissōlutum*. (See next article.)

Dissolve, *dis.zōlv'*, to melt; **dissolv'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Dissolved, *dis.zōlvd'*, melted. **Un'solved**, not solved.

Dissolv'er, that which melts something.

Dissolvent, *dis.zōlv'.vent*, that which has the property of melting something;

Insolvent, a debtor unable to pay his debts, not solvent; **insol'vency**, the state of being insolvent.

Dissolvable, *dis.zōlv'.va.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), or

Dissoluble, *dis'.so.lu.b'l*, capable of being melted;

Insolvable, *in.sōlv'.va.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), or

Insoluble, *in.sol'.u.b'l*, incapable of being melted;

Unsolvable, *un.sōlv'.va.b'l*, incapable of being solved;

Unsoluble, same as insoluble.

Dissolubility, *dis'.sōlu.bıl''.i.ty*, having a solvable nature;

In'dissolubil'ity, having a nature which resists solution.

Dissol'vability-ness, negative **Insol'vability-ness**.

French *dissoluble*, *dissolvant* (wrong conj.), *insolubilité*, *insoluble*, *insolvable*; Latin *dissolvēre* (*dis* *solvo*, to loose thoroughly; Greek *sin luo*, to loose altogether).

(The wrong conj. -able has been borrowed as usual from the French, but has been avoided in dissolvent.)

Dissonance, *dis'.so.nanse*, discord; **dis'sonant**, discordant.

Fr. *dissonance*, *dissonant*; Lat. *dissōnans*, gen. -*sonantis* (*dis* *sōnāre*).

Dissuade, neg. of persuade, *dis.swadē'*, *per.swadē'*; **dissuad'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dissuad'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dissuad'-er**; **dissuasion**, *dis.sway'.shun*, neg. of persua'sion (R. xxxiii.); **dissuas-ive**, *dis.swa'.siv*; **dissua'sive-ly**.

French *dissuader*, *dissuasion*; Latin *dissuāsiō*, *dissuāsor*, *v. dissuādēre* (*dis* *suādeo*, Greek Ionic *hadēō*, to delight).

Dissyllable, *dis.sil'.lä.b'l*, a word of two syllables (double l); dissyllabic, *dis'.sil'.läb''.ik* (adj.); dissyllabification, *dis'-sil.lab'-i-fi.kay''-shun*, making into two syllables. (Lat. words containing a "y" are borrowed from the Gk.)

Fr. *dissyllabe*, *dissyllabique*; Lat. *dissyllabum*; Gk. *dissōs sillabē*.

Distaff, *plu. distaffs* (not *distaves*). A staff used in hand-spinning. (An exception to Rule xxxviii.)

Old Eng. *distaf* (thistel [stæf], a thistle resembling a bunch of tow).

Distance, *dis'.tanse*, remoteness, to leave behind in a race; distanced (2 syl.), distanc-ing (Rule xix.); dis'tant, remote; dis'tant-ly, remotely.

French *distance*, *distant*; Latin *distantia*, *distans*, gen. *distantis* (*di*[dis]sto, to stand apart).

Distaste' (2 syl.), dislike (followed by *for*: as "Many have a great distaste for cheese," not *of*).

Distaste'-ful (Rule viii.), distasteful-ly, distasteful-ness.

Distem'per, disease, to disorder; a preparation of colour with water (not oil) for walls, &c., to use this preparation.

Distempered, *dis.tēm'.perd*; distem'per-ing.

"Distemper" is used most frequently for disease in dogs, and other dumb animals. (See *Disease*.)

It was once thought that the body contains four "humours" that the just balancing of these fluids constitute health, and that disease is a disturbance of the balance (Latin *dis temperare*). The adjustment of the fluids gave rise to the expressions *good* and *ill* "temper." "Good temper" being the effect of a good or just mixture of the fluids, and "bad temper" the effect of a bad or unjust mixture. If *bile* prevailed the temper was "fiery," if *air* prevailed the temper was "sanguine," if *earth* it was "melancholy," if *water* it was "phlegmatic."

The **COUNTENANCE** is the facial index "containing" (Latin *contenens*) the outward manifestation of the "temper" or mixture of the four fluids: it is *yellow* if "bile" [fire] prevails, *red* if "blood" [air] prevails, *grey* if "melancholy" [earth] prevails, and *dead white* if "phlegm" [water] prevails. (See *Complexion*.)

"Distemper" (paint), Italian *distemper[amento]*, v. *distemperare*, to dissolve, *tempera* or *tempra*, water colour; Latin *temperare*, to mix, *dis temperare*, to dissolve.

Distend', to stretch; distend'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), distend'-ing, distention or distension, *dis.tēn'.shun*; disten'sible.

French *distendre*, *distension*; Latin *distendere*, supine *distentum* or *distensum*, *distentio*, *distentus* or *distensus* (*tendo*, to stretch).

Distich, *dis'.tik* (not *dis.titch'*), two lines of poetry making complete sense. (*Ch* = "k" shows it to be from the Gk.)

Latin *distichon*; Greek *di-stichōs*, two lines, an elegiac couplet.

Distil', to let fall in drops; distilled' (2 syl.), distill'-ing (R. i.); distill'-er, one who distils; distill'-able (not *-ible*, 1st Latin conj.); distillation, *dis'.til.lay''shun*; distill'-ery,

the place where distilling is carried on; *distillatory*; *dis.til'.la.to.ry* (adj.), pertaining to distillation.

("Distil" would be better with double "l.")

French *distiller*, *distillable*, *distillation*, *distillatoire*, *distillerie*; Latin *distillatio*, *distill[are]*, *stilla*, a drop; Greek *stazo*, to drop.

Distinct', separate, hence clear, &c.; *distinct'-ly*, *distinct'-ness*; *distinction*, *dis.tink'.shun*; *distinct-ive*, *dis.tink'.tiv*; *distinctive-ly*, *distinctive-ness*. Verb *distinguish*, *q.v.*

Indistinct, not distinct. *Distinct* followed by *from*.

French *distinct*, *distinction*, *distinctif*; Latin *distinctus*, *distinctio*.

Distinguish, *dis.ting'gwish*, to note difference by certain marks (followed by *between*); *distinguished*, *dis.ting'gwishd*; *distin'guish-ing*, *distin'guishing-ly*, *distin'guish-able* (R. xxiii.), *distin'guishable-ness*, *distin'guishably*, *distin'guish-ment*, *distin'guish-er*. (See *Distinct*.)

Undistin'guished, *un- or in- -distin'guishable*.

French *distinguer*; Latin *distinguere*, supine *distinctum*, to notify by a mark (Greek *stigma*, a mark, *v. stizo*, to prick or mark).

Distort', to pervert; *distort'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *distort'-ing*, *distort'-er*; *distortion* (not *-sion*), *dis.tor'.shun* (Rule xxxiii.)

Undistorted. Not distorted.

French *distorsion* (wrong); Latin *distortio*, *v. distortuere*, supine *distortum*, not *distorsum* (*dis torqueo*, to twist away).

Distract', to harass; *distract'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *distract'-ed-ly*, *distracted-ness*, *dis'tract'-ing*, *distract'-er*, *distract'-ing-ly*; *distraction*, *dis.träk'.shun*; *distractive*, *dis.träk'.tiv*.

Undistracted, *un'.dis.träk'.ted*. Not distracted.

("Distracted" is sometimes used in poetry as past part.)

Lat. *distractio*, *disträho*, sup. *distractum* (*dis träho*, to draw two ways).

Distrain' (2 syl.), to seize chattels for debt; *distrained* (2 syl.), *distrain'-ing*; *distrain't* (noun); *distrain'-or*; *distrain'-able*, subject to *distrain't*. (Rule xxiii.)

Distress', same as *distrain't*, the act of seizing for debt.

Latin *distringere*, to strain hard (*stringo*, to grasp).

Distress', affliction, destitution (see *Distrain*); *distress'-ing* (part. and adj.); *distressed*, *dis.trěst*, afflicted; *distress'-ful* (Rule viii.), *distressful-ly*.

French *détresse*; Welsh *trais*, rapine; *treisiant*, oppression.

Distribute, *dis.trīb'.üte*, to dole out; *distrib'üt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *distrib'üt-ing* (Rule xix.), *distrib'üt-er* (ought to be *-or*); *distribution*, *dis'.trīb'.ü'.shun*; *distrib'üt-able* (Rule xxiii.); *distribut-ive*, *dis.trīb'.u.tiv*; *distrib'utive-ly*.

Undistributed, *un'.dis.trīb'.u.těd*, not distributed.

Indistributive, *in'.dis.trīb'.u.tiv*, not to be distributed.

French *distribuer*, *distributeur*, *distribution*, *distributif*; Latin *distributio*, *distributor*, *distribuere* (*dis tribuo*, to give in parts),

Distrust', want of confidence, to doubt or suspect; **distrust'-ed**, **distrust'-ing**, **distrust'-ing-ly**, **distrust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **distrust'-ful-ly**, **distrust'-ful-ness**.

Distrust'-ed, suspected; **Untrust'-ed**, not trusted.

Untrust'y, not trusty; **untrust'-ti-ness**, unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust; **untrust'worthy**.

Old English *untréowfast*, unfaithful; *untréows(ian)*, to deceive.

Disturb', to discompose; **disturbed'** (2 syl.), **disturb'-ing**, **disturb'-er**, **disturb'-ance**.

Perturb', to disquiet (a stronger term than **disturb**); **perturbed'**, **perturb'-ing**; **perturbation**, *per'.tur.bay''-shun*, agitation from disquietude.

Perturbations of the planets, deviations from their usual course from some external influence.

Undisturbed (3 syl.), not disturbed; **undisturb'-ed-ly** (5 syl.)

French *perturbation*; Latin *disturbatio*, a disordering; *perturbatio*, great trouble or disturbance; *disturbare*, to throw into disorder; *perturbare*, to trouble, to turn topsy turvy (*turbo*, to disturb).

Disunite, *dis-u.ni'té'*, to disjoin; **disunit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disunit'-ing**; **disunit'-er**, one who severs what was united.

Disunion, *dis.u'.ni.on*, want of union; **disunity**, *dis.u'.ni.ty*.

Disunit'ed, separated after having been united;

Ununit'ed, not united.

French *désunion*, *désunir*; Latin *dis unire* (*unus*, one).

Disuse, (noun) *dis.uce'*, (verb) *dis.uze'* (Rule li., c).

Disuse (noun), neglect of use; **disusage**, *dis.u'.sage*; **disuse** (verb), disused, *dis.ūzd'*; **disūs-ing** (Rule xix.)

Unused, *un.ūst*, unaccustomed; **unused**, *un.ūzd*, not used;

Disused, *dis.ūzd*, the use discontinued.

Unuseful, *un.use'.ful*; **unu'sual**, **unusual-ly**.

Latin *dis usus*, v. *utor*, supine *usus*, to use; Greek *eiōthós*, usual.

Ditch, *phu. ditch'-es* (R. liii.), a trench; **ditch'-er**, one who makes a ditch; **ditch'-ing**, making a ditch.

Old English *dīc*, a dike or ditch, v. *dīc(ian)*, *dīcung*, ditching.

Dithyramb, *dīrk'.i.rām*, a song in honour of Bacchus; **dithyrambic**, *dīrk'.i.rām''.bīk* (adj.)

Latin *dithyrambus*, *dithyrambicus*; Greek *dithurambos*.

Dittany, *dīl'.ta.ny*, a corruption of *dic'tamny*, garden ginger; the leaves smell like lemon-thyme. Also called **dittander**.

Lat. *dictamnus*; Gk. *dictamnōn* or *dictamōn* (from *Dictē*, in Crete).

Ditto, also written **do.**, but always pronounced *dī'to*, same as above, same as aforesaid. (Italian *detto*, said, spoken.)
(Used in bills and books of account to save repetition.)

Ditty, *plu.* ditties, *dīt'.tīz* (Rule xlv.), a short poem intended to be sung. The word is almost limited to "love-songs."

Welsh *ditio*, to utter; *ditiad*, an utterance.

"Composition" is from the Latin *compōno*, "to set in order," and the Anglo-Saxon *dihl-an* is "to set in order," whence *dihltig*.

Diuresis, *dī.u.rē'sis*, excessive flow of urine; *diā'resis*, *q.v.*, the mark (") over the latter of two distinct vowels.

Diuretic, *dī.u.rēt'.īk*, provocative of the flow of urine.

Fr. *diurétique*; Lat. *diūreticus*; (Gk. *dia ourēo*, whence "urine").

Diurnal, *dī.ur'nal*, daily, pertaining to a day; *diur'nal-ly*.

French *diurne*, journal; Latin *diurnus* (*diu*, *dies*, a day).

Divan, *dī.vān'*, a coffee and smoking room fitted up with sofas.

French *divan*, a sofa-bedstead: Persian *diwan*, the imperial council or chamber where the council is held.

Dive (1 syl.), to plunge under water; *dived* (1 syl.), *dīv'-ing* (Rule xix.); *dīv-er*, one who dives; *diving-bell*.

Old English *duf* [*ian*], past *dysfe*, past part. *dysfed*, part pres. *dysfing*.

Diverge (2 syl.), to spread from the central point, to recede from each other (the opposite of *Converge*); *diverged* (2 syl.), *diverg'-ing* (R. xix.), *diverg'-ence* (not *-ance*), *diverg'-ent*; *diver'gency*, *plu.* *divergencies*, *dī.ver'jēn.sīz* (R. lxiv.); *diverg'-ent-ly* or *diverg'-ing-ly*, in a diverging manner.

French *diverger*, *divergence*, *divergent*; Latin *divergium*, the parting of a river into two streams; Latin *vergens*, gen. *vergentis* (*divergo*, to bend different ways).

Divers, *dī.verz*, *plu.* of *diver* (see *Dive*); (adj.) *sundry*.

Diverse, *dī.versé'*, not alike, not identical.

"History supplies *divers* examples" (*sundry*), not *diverse*.

"Squares and diamonds are *diverse* forms," different.

"There are *divers* nations on the earth, but each one *diverse* from the others."

Divers-ly, *dī.verz.ly*, in many different ways;

Diverse-ly, not in the same way.

Diversity, *plu.* *diversities*, *dī.ver'si.tīz*, differences.

Diversify, *dī.ver'si.fy*, to vary; *diversifies*, *dī.ver'si.fize*; *diversified*, *dī.ver'si.fide*; *diver'sify-ing* (Rule xi.), *diver'sifi-er*; *diversification*, *dī.ver'si.fi.kay'shun*.

French *divers*, *plu.* *diverses* [*personnes*, &c.]. ("Diversification" is not French), *diversifier*, *diversité*; Latin *diverse*, in different parts, *diversitas*, *divertère*, sup. *diversum* (*dī verito*, to turn different ways.)

Divert, *dī.vert'*, to turn aside, to amuse; *divert'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *divert'-ing*, *diver'ting-ly*, *dīvert'-er*; *diversion*, *dī.ver'-shun* (Rule xxxiii.), amusement.

Divertisement, *dī.ver'tīz.mēnt*, (not *dē.vair.tīz.mong*).

Fr. *divertir*, *diversion*, *divertissement*; Lat. *divertère* (see above).

Divest, *dī.vest'*, to strip, to dispossess; **divest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **divest'-ing**; **divestiture**, *dī.vēs'.tī.tchūr*, the act of surrendering one's chattels (the opposite of **Investiture**); **divesture**, *dī.vēs'.tchūr*, the act of stripping or depriving.

Old French *dēvestir*; French *dévetir*; Italian *divestire*, to undress; Latin *dī* [dis] *vestio*, to deprive of clothing (*vestis*, raiment).

Divide, *dī.vīdē'*, to part; **divid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **divid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **divi'ding-ly**; **divid'-er**, one who divides; **dividers**, *dī.vī'.derz*, compasses; **divid'-able** (Rule xxiii.)

Divisible, *dī.vīz'.i.b'l*, what can be divided; **divis'ible-ness**, **divis'ibly**; **divisibility**, *dī.vīz'.i.b'il''.i.ty*;

Division, *dī.vīzh'.ūn*; **division-al**, **divisional-ly**.

Divis-or, *dī.vī'.zor*, the number which divides another;

Dividend, *dīv'.i.dēnd*, the number to be divided by the divisor, the share to each creditor of a bankrupt's effects, the interest paid on public "stock."

French *divisible*, v. *diviser*, *dividende*, *division*, *diviseur*; Latin *dividendus*, *divisio*, *divisor*, *dividere*, sup. *divisum* (*dī* and Etruscan *idūre*, to sever into two parts).

Divine, *dī.vīnē'*, a man set apart for the sacred ministry; (*adj.*), **sacred**; (*verb*), to guess, to predict.

(The French spell the verb with "de," but fall back to "di" in the noun "divination.")

Divine (*adj.*), **divin'-er** (*comp.*), **divin'-est** (*super.*); **divine'ly** (*adv.*), **divine'-ness**; **divinity**, *dī.vīn'.i.ty*, theology; **divinity**, *plu. divinities*, *dī.vīn'.i.tīz*, deity.

("Divine" and "supine" are the only *adj.* in "-ine" which can be compared with the suffixes -er and -est.)

Divine (*verb*), **divined'** (2 syl.), **divin'-ing**, **divin'ing-ly**, **divin'-er**; **divination**, *dīv'.i.nay''.shūn*, prediction.

French *divin*, *divinité*, *deviner*, to predict; *devineur*, fem. *devineresse*, *divination* // prediction; Latin *divinitas*, *divinus*, *divine*, (from *divus*, Greek *diōs*, god), *divinatio*, *divinus*, a *diviner*; *divināre*, to predict (predictions being supposed to come, *de divo*, from deity).

Divisible, *dī.vīz'.i.b'l*; **divis'ibly** (see **Divide**).

Divorce, *dī.vorçē'* (not *devorce*), dissolution of marriage, to annul a marriage; **divorced'** (2 syl.), **divorc'-ing** (R. xix.), **divorce'-ment**, **divorce'-able** (-ce and -ge retain the e before -able, Rule xviii.), **divorce'-less**.

Divorc'-er, one who divorces; **divorcee'**, the person divorced.

Divorce Court, *plu. divorce courts*; **Court of Divorce**; *plu. courts of divorce* (Rule liii.)

French *divorce*; Latin *divortium*, v. *divortēre* (*diverto*, to turn away).

Divulge, *dī.vūlj'*, to make public, to disclose; **divulged'** (2 syl.), **divulg'-ing** (R. xix.), **divulg'-er**, **divulg'-ence** (ought to be *divulge-ance*). It is the 1st Latin conj.)

French *divulguer*, *divulgation* is a word we might adopt; Latin *divulgatio*, *divulgāre* (*vulgus*, the common people).

Divulsion, *dī.vūl'.shūn*, laceration; **divul'sive**, *dī.vūl'.siv*.
 ("Divulston," one of the few words in -sion not French.)

Latin *divulsio*, *divello* supine *divulsum*, (*di vello*, to pluck asunder).

Diz'zy, giddy; **diz'zi-ly** (Rule xi.), **diz'zi-ness**.

Old English *dýsig*, *dýsignes* dizziness, *dýsiglice* dizzily.

Djerriid, *jēr'.ríd*, a Turkish javelin. (Arabic.)

Do, *doo*, to perform an act; *past* **did**; *past part.* **done**, *dūn*; **do-ing**;
pres. tense I **do**, thou **dost**, *dust* [or *doest*, *doo-est*], he
 does, *duz*, plu. **do**, *doo*, all persons; *past tense* I **did**,
 thou **didst**, all other persons **did**.

Doer, *doo-er*, one who performs or achieves [something].

As an auxiliary, the verb *do* is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before its noun, as *do you wish to ride this morning?*

§ As a representative verb "Do" acts the part of a pronoun, and stands for any antecedent question asked with the auxiliary, as "*does Cæsar come forth to-day?*" "Yes, he does" [understand *come forth to-day*].

§ Occasionally it is used for the sake of emphasis, as *I do very much wish to go*.

§ In poetry it is used with the present and past tenses merely to help the metre or the rhyme.

Doings, *doo'ingz*, behaviour. **Pretty doings**, very censurable conduct.

Done, *dun*, achieved, finished. **Done with** [it], finished with it, want it no longer.

Done up, quite exhausted.

To do for [him], to manage, (threateningly) try to ruin.

To do away, to erase.

To do with [it], to employ or use [it].

To do up, to pack up, to tie together.

How do you do? How are you in health, how do you thrive? A corruption of *How do you du?* [*dug*[an], to thrive]. (Equal to the Latin *valeo*.) The full question is, *How is it that you do thrive [in health]?*

Old English *ic dó*, *thú dést*, he *déth*, plu. *dóth*; *past* *ic dyde* *thú dydest*, he *dyde*, plu. *dydon*; *past part.* *gedón*; Infinitive *dón*, *Dug*[an], to thrive, makes *past* *dóhte*, later form *dowed*, Scotch *dow*.

Do., pronounce *ditto*, of which it is a contraction. Used in bills and account books to save repetition. It means the "same as the foregoing." (*See Ditto*.)

Do (to rhyme with *no*), the note C in *Music*.

Docile, *dō'sīle* or *dōs'īle*, tractable; **docility**, *dō.sīl'.i.ty*.

French *docile*, *docilité*; Latin *docilis*, *docilitas*.

Dock, a place for ships, a place where persons under trial stand in a law-court, a plant, to curtail; **docked**, *dokt*, curtail; **docking**. **Dock'-age** (2 syl.), charge for the use of a dock.

Old English *docce* (for ships); French *dock*; German *docke*.

"**Dock**" (a plant), Latin *daucus*; Greek *daükös*. This word ought to be spelt *dauc* or *dauk* (not *dock*).

"**Dock**" (to curtail), Welsh *tociaw*, to clip; *toci*, something clipped; German *docken*.

Docket, *dök'ēt*, a ticket, a label; **dock'-et-ed**, **dock'-et-ing**. To "docket" goods is to mark the contents on a label or set them down in a book, to summarise.

Welsh *tocyn*, a ticket; *tocyniad*, a ticketing; *tocynu*, to ticket.

Doctor, *dök'tör* (not *docter*, Rule xxxvii.), *fem.* doctor-ess or doc'tress; doc'torate, possessing the degree of doctor; doctor-ship (-*ship* Old Eng. suffix "tenure" of office or degree); doc'tor, to give medicine in illness, to adulterate, to falsify; doc'tored (2 syl.), doc'tor-ing.

Doctor of Divinity, *plu.* doctors of divinity (Rule liii.)

Latin *doctor*, *doctus*, one instructed (*doceo*, supine *doctum*).

Doctrine, *dök'trín*, a tenet, what is taught; **doctrin-al**, *dök'trínäl* (not *dök.trí.näl*), pertaining to doctrine, containing doctrine; **doctrinal-ly**.

French *doctrine*, *doctrinal*; Latin *doctrína*, theory, learning.

Document, *dök'ku.měnt*, a record; **doc'ument'-al**; **documentary**, *dök'ku.men'ta.ry*, certified in writing.

French *document*; Latin *dócūmen*, *dócūmentum* (*doceo*, see above).

Dodder, a parasitic weed. (German *dotter*.)

Dodge (1 syl.), a quibble, an artifice, to track, to evade, to quibble; **dodged'** (1 syl.), **dodg'-ing**, **dodg'-er**, one who dodges.

Old Eng. *deóg-ol*, *sly*, *deóg* [*elian*], to act slyly, *deóg* [*tian*], to hide.

Doe, *dō* (to rhyme with *no*), the female of a buck, also a gender-word, as *doe* rabbit, (*male*) buck rabbit, *doe* hare, (*male*) buck hare. (Old English *dā*. See *Buck*.)

Doff (Rule v.), to take off; **doffed** (1 syl.), **doff'-ing**.

A contraction of *do-off*; similarly "don"=*do-on*, "dup"=*do-up*.

Dog, either male or female; *bitch*, only a female dog; **dogg'-ish**, *churlish*, like a dog (-*ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is diminutive), **doggish-ly**, **doggish-ness**; **dogged**, *dog'.ged*, sullenly, self-willed.

Dog, to track; **dogged** (1 syl.), **dogg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Dog-cart, a one-horse cart with a box behind for dogs.

Dog-fly, a fly very troublesome to dogs.

Dog-louse, a louse which infests dogs.

Dog-star, the Latin *cānicūla* (dim. of *cānis*, a dog).

Dog teeth, the eye-teeth of man, resembling dogs' teeth.

Dog-weary, tired as a dog after a chase.

Dog's-bane, a plant supposed to be fatal to dogs.

Dog's tail, a grass, the spikes of which resemble a dog's tail.

Dog's ear, the corner of a leaf bent down, like the ear of a spaniel, &c.; dog's eared, *dogz e'ard*.

¶ Dog-, meaning "worthless," "barbarous," "pretended."

Doggerel, *dog'.ge.rel*, pretended poetry in rhyme.

Dog-Latin, barbarous or pretended Latin.

Dog-sleep, pretended sleep.

Dog-cabbage, dog-violet, dog-wheat.

§ Dog-hole, a vile hole only fit for a dog.

Dog-trick, a vile trick, only fit to serve a dog.

¶ Dog-grass, grass eaten by dogs to excite vomiting.

Dog-rose, a rose supposed to be a cure for the bite of mad dogs (*Pliny* viii. 63, xxv. 6).

Dog-brier, same as dog-rose.

¶ Dog-cheap, a perversion of the Old English *gód-ceáp*, (French *bon marché*), good bargain.

Dog-watch, corruption of *dodge-watch*, the two short watches which dodge the routine of the watches on board ship; that is, prevent the recurrence of the same watch at the same time.

§ Gone to the dogs, gone to the bad. The Romans called the worst throw at dice *canis* (dog), hence the word came to signify "ill-luck," "ruin," &c.

Danish *dogge*, French *dogue* (a bull-dog); Spanish *dogo*, a terrier; French *doguin*, a puppy or whelp.

Doge, *dōje*, captain-general and chief magistrate of the ancient republics of Gen'oa and Venice.

Italian *doge*; Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, leader (*duco*, to lead).

Dogma, *plu.* dogmas, *dog'màh*, *dog'màhz*, a tenet, an arbitrary dictum on some matter of faith or philosophy.

Dog'matic (*noun*), a dogmatic philosopher.

Dogmatics (Rule lxi.), *dog.măt'.îks*, dogmatical theology.

Dogmat'ic or dogmatical (*adj.*), *dog.măt'.î.kăl*, dictatorial; dogmat'ical-ly, dogmat'ical-ness.

Dogmatize, *dog'.ma.tize* (not *dogmatise*, R. xxxii.), to assert dogmatically; dog'matized' (3 syl.), dogmatiz'-ing (R. xix.), dogmatiz'-ing-ly, dogmatiz'-er; dog'matist, one who speaks upon matters of faith or philosophy dogmatically; dogmatism, *dog'.ma.tizm*.

Greek *dōgma*, *dōgmatizo*, *dōgmatikōs*, *dōgmatistēs*; Latin *dogma*, *dogmātizo*, *dogmāticus*, *dogmātistēs*; French *dogmatiser*, whence, as usual, our error of spelling with *s*.

- Doily**, *doil'y*, a small napkin used at dessert.
 Dutch *dwaile*, a towel; in Norfolk a house-cloth is called a *dwi'el*, and the cloth *dwi'el.ing*.
- Doings**, *doo'ingz*, conduct, behaviour. (*See Do.*)
- Doit** (1 syl.), the eighth of a penny. (*French d'huit.*)
- Dolce**, *dole'.tchě* (in *Music*), sweetly and softly. (*Italian.*)
- Dolce** far niente (*Italian*), *dole'.tche far' ne.en'te*, agreeable idleness [sweet doing-nothing].
- Dole** (1 syl.), a share, to distribute in shares, to give grudgingly; doled (1 syl.), *dol'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dol'-er*.
 Old English *dæl* or *dāl*, a share, a portion.
- Doleful**, *dole'.ful* (Rule viii.), dismal; *dole'ful-ly*, *dole'ful-ness*; *dolesome*, *dole'.sum*, dismal, querulous (-some O. E. suffix, "full of"), *dole'some-ness* (-ness denotes abstract nouns).
 French *douleur*, *doulereux*, *deuille*; Latin *doleo*, to grieve.
- Dolerite**, *dol'.e.rite* (not *dolorite*), a variety of greenstone.
 Greek *dōlērōs*, deceitful. So called from the difficulty of distinguishing between felspar and augite (its compounds).
- Doll**, a child's plaything. Contraction of *idol*.
 Latin *idōlum*, an image; Greek *eidōlon* (*eidōs*, form or figure).
- Dollar**, *dol'.lar*, an American coin = 4s. 2d. (marked thus \$, meaning *scūtum*). The line drawn through the "S" denotes that a contraction has been made. For a similar reason *lb* (a pound weight *librum*), has a line through it.
 German *thaler* = *tāh.ler*; Danish *daler*. (So called from *thal*, a valley; the counts of Schlick extracted from Joachim's *thal* or valley, the silver which they coined into ounce pieces. This money became standard, and was called valley-money or *thalers*.)
- Dollman**, *dolmen*.
Dolman, *plu. dolmans*, *dol'mānz*, a long Turkish robe, the summer jacket of the native Algerian troops.
Dolmen, *plu. dolmens*, *dol'mēnz*, a cromlech.
 "Dolman," Hungarian *dolmang*; Turkish *dolaman*.
 "Dolmen," Celtic *dol men*, table stone. It consists of a stone superposed on two stone standards; French *dolmen*.
- Dolomite**, *dol'.o.mite* (not *dolemite*), a magnesian limestone. So called from M. Dolomieu, the French geologist.
- Dolorous**, *dol'.o.rūs* (not *dō.lo.rus*), doleful; *dol'orous-ly*, *dol'orous-ness*; *dolour*, *dō.lōr* (not *dōler*).
 French *douloureux*; Latin *dolor*, v. *dōlere*, sup. *dōlitum*, to grieve.
- Dolphin**, *fem. dolphinet*, *dol'fīn*, *dol'fī.nēt*, a sea mammal.
Delphine, *dēl.fīn* (adj.), applied to certain French classics edited for the Dauphin or eldest son of Louis XIV.
 (*Our word is a jumble of bad French and Latin.*)
 French *dauphin*; Latin *delphin* or *delphinus*; Greek *delphīn*.

Dolt, a blockhead; **dolt'-ish**, stupid (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is *dim.*); **dolt'ish-ly**.

Old English *dol*, foolish; *doldrunc*, immersed in stupidity.

-dom (Old English suffix meaning "possession," "right," "dominion"), *kingdom*, the dominion of a king; *freedom*, the power or right of a free man; *wisdom*, the possession or property of a wise person.

Domain' (2 syl.) or *demesne*, *dě.mean'*, estate in lands. "Domain" is also used for dominion, empire, in which sense *demesne* is never employed.

French *domaine*; Old French *demaine*; Latin *dominium*, lordship (*dominus*, lord and master).

Demesne is *de meisan* [*maison*], a house, and was applied to the manor-house and its lands, kept by the lord for his own use.

Dome (1 syl., rhymes with *home*). **Doom** (rhymes with *room*), *dōme*, a *cu'pōla*; *dōmed* (rhymes with *foamed*, 1 syl.), fitted with a dome. **Doomed** (1 syl.), fated, destined.

French *dōma*; Latin *dōma*, a solarium or roof terrace, where persons went to sun themselves, a gallery on the house-top.

Domesday, *dooms'.day*, the day of judgment.

Old English *dōmdæg*, judgment day.

Domesday-book, *dooms'.day book*. Two volumes containing a record of the estates and chattels of all the British dominions over which William the Conqueror reigned (1086). Kept in the Record Office, London.

Old English *dōmboc* ("liber judiciālis"), to which appeal was made in the Saxon times to settle disputed claims of property. Stow derives the word from *domus-dei*—"book," the book kept in the "domus dei" of Winchester cathedral; but "dome-books" were well known before the time of the Conquest.

Domestic, *do.mēs'.tik*, a house-servant, (*adj.*) pertaining to a private house, tame; **domestically**, *do.mēs'.ti.kāl.ly*.

Domesticate, *do.mēs'.ti.kate*, to tame, to habituate to home-life; **domes'ticāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **domes'ticāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **domestication**, *do-mēs'.ti.kay".shūn*.

French *domestique*, *domestiquer* ("domestication" is not French); Latin *domesticus* (*domus*, a house and home).

Domicile, *dōm'.i.eile* (in *law*), the place where a person has resided at least forty days.

Domiciliary, *dōm'.i.sil'.i.ary*. A "domiciliary visit" is one paid by authority in search of some person or thing.

Domiciled, *dōm'.i.siled*, located as resident.

French *domiciliaire*, *v. domicilier*; Latin *domicilium*.

Dominant, *dōm'.i.nant*, ruling, as the "dominant spirit," the "dominant party," the "dominant power"; (in *Music*) the "dominant" is the fifth from the key note: thus, in the key of C, the dominant is G.

Predom'inant, prevailing or most observable, as the "pre-dominant colour," the colour which is most observable; the "predominant passion," the master passion.

Dominate, *dŏm'.i.nate*, to rule. **Predominate**, to prevail or be most observable; **dom'ināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dom'ināt-ing**; **domination**, *dŏm'.i.nay''shŭn*.

Domineer, *dŏm'.i.neer*, to tyrannise over; **dom'ineered'** (3 syl.), **dom'ineer'-ing**.

Dominical letter, or "Sunday letter," the letter used in the "Prayer Book Calendar," &c., to denote Sunday ([*dies*] *Dom̃ni*, Lord's day).

French *dominant*, *domination*, v. *dominer*, *dominical*; Latin *dŏmīnans*, gen. *dŏmīnantis*, *dŏmīnatio*, *dŏmīnāri*, *dŏmīnicālis*.

Domino, plu. *dominos*, *dŏm'.i.noze* (Rule xlii.), a dress used at masquerades. (French *domino*, plu. *dominos*.)

Dominos (not *dominoes*), a game. (French *jeu de dominos*.)

Dŏn, a Spanish title of rank. In Portugal *dom*.

Don, fem. *donna*. A "don," a man of rank; in *university patois* the heads of colleges, fellows, and noblemen, are called "dons."

"Don," Latin *dom[inus]*; "donna," Latin *domina*.

Dŏn, to put on. **Done**, *dun*, past part. of *do*, finished; **don** (to rhyme with *on*), **donned** (1 syl.), **donn'-ing** (Rule i.)

Contraction of *do-on*; similarly "doff" is *do-off*; "dup" *do-up*, &c.

Donation, *dŏ.nay''shun*, a gift; **donative**, *dŏn'.a.tiv*, a vested donation; a benefice given to a clergyman without the form of presentation, institution, or induction.

Donor, fem. *donatrix*, *dŏ'.nor*, *dŏn'.a.trix*, the person who gives; **donee**, *dŏ.nee'*, the person to whom a gift is made.

French *donation*, *donatif*; Latin *dŏnatio*, *dŏnativum*, *dŏnātor*, *dŏnātrix*, *donāre*, to give (*dŏnum*, a gift).

Done, *dŭn*, finished, agreed. (See *Do*.)

Donjon, *dŏn'.jŏn*, the keep or strong tower of an ancient castle, below which were the prison vaults. **Dungeon**, *dŭn'.jon*, a dark underground prison.

French *donjon*; Latin *dominium*, contracted to *dom'jum*, the apartment of the *dominus* or master. Ducange gives the Celtic *dŭn*, a fortified place, whence *dun-ion*. Old French *dognon*, *donjon*.

Donkey, plu. *donkeys* (Rule xlv.), *dŏn'.ky*, *dŏn'.kiz*, corruption of *dunkey* (-ey diminutive), the little *dun* [animal]. Similarly *jock-ey*, little Jack; *monk-ey*, &c.

Donna, *dŏn'.nah*, fem. of *don* (q.v.) **Donor**, *dŏ'.nor*, one who makes a gift. (See *Donation*.) **Prima donna**, *prē'.mah dŏn'.nah*, the best lady performer in any specific public line, as the "prima donna" of the opera.

Doom (1 syl., rhymes with *room*), judgment. **Dōme** (1 syl., rhymes with *home*), a cu'pōla.

Doom, to judge, to destine; **doomed** (1 syl.), **doom'-ing**.

Doomsday, *doomz'.day*, the last or judgment-day.

Old English *dóm*, trial, judgment; *dómdæg*, judgment-day.

Door, *dō'r* (not *dōr*) (rhymes with *floor*, *core*, *gore*, not with *poor*=*poo'r*, nor with *for*). See below.

Old English *dōr*, a door, a gate; German *thür*; Greek *thura*.

-dor (Spanish suffix = Latin *-tor*), an agent.

Door or dorr, *dōr* (rhymes with *or*, *nor*), an insect.

Old English *dora*, a drone-bee, a dor-beetle. (See **Door**.)

Doree, or **John Dory**, *dōr'.y*, a fish.

Either the French *jaune dorée* (yellow gilt), from its golden lustre, or the Gascon *jan dorée* (the golden cock), or *sea-chicken*. According to one tradition it was the fish with the *stater* caught by St. Peter; by another tradition that fish was a haddock.

Dormant, *dōr'.mānt*, latent, suspended: a "**dormant peerage**" is one in abeyance; **dormancy**, *dōr'.mān.cy*.

Dormer-window, *dōr'.mer wīn'.dow*, an attic window placed in the roof, and lighting a bed-room.

Dormitory, *plu. dormitories*, *dōr'.mī.tōr'īz* (Rule xlv.), a cubicle, the sleeping compartment.

("Dormant" should be *dormient* or *dormitant*.)

Latin *dormiens*, gen. *dormientis* and *dormitans*, gen. *dormitantis*, *dormitorium*, v. *dormio*, frequentative *dormito*, to sleep.

Dormouse, *plu. dormice*, *dōr'.mouse*, *dōr'.mice*.

French *dormeuse*, the sluggard [animal]. It resembles a mouse, whence the corruption, and is torpid in winter.

Dorsal, *dōr'.sāl*, pertaining to the back, as the *dorsal fin* of a fish; *dorsiferous*, *dōr'.sīf'.erus* (*Botany*), applied to ferns which bear fructification on the *backs* of the fronds.

French *dorsal*; Latin *dorsuālis*, *dorsum*, the back.

Dose, doze, does, does, doss.

Dose, *dōce*, *plu. doses* (2 syl., Rule xxxiv.), a quota of medicine, to give in doses, to give to satiety; **dosed** (rhymes with *boast*, *coast*), drenched, physicked; **dos-ing**, *dōce'.ing* (Rule xix.), **dōs-er**, *dōce'-er*.

Doze (rhymes with *those*, *rose*), to slumber; **dōzed** (1 syl.); **doz-ing**, *dōze'.ing* (Rule xix.); **doz-er**, *dōze'-er*.

Does, *dōze*, *plu. of doe*, the female of the fallow deer.

Does, *dūz*, the third per. sing. of **Do**, *q.v.*

Doss, *dōs*, a hassock stuffed with straw [to kneel on].

"Dose," Fr. *dose*; Gk. *dōsis*, a thing given; Lat. *dōsis*, a dose.

"Doze," Dan. *dose*; Old Eng. *dwces*, dull; Welsh *dwys*, heavy, dull.

"Does," Old Eng. *dd*, a doe. "Does," a post-Norm. form of *doth*.

"Doss," Archaic *dossel*, a bundle of straw; *dosser*, a straw basket.

Dost, *düst*, second per. sing. of *do*. A corrupt form of *dèst*.
Dust, dry and finely pulverised earthy matters.

Dõt, a point [as a "full stop," the mark above the letter *i*, &c.], to make a dot; *dott'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dott'-ing* (Rule i.)

Dõt (in familiar language), a dowry, a dotation.

"Dot" (a point), same as *tot*, a little thing; Dan. *tot*, a small bunch.

"Dot" (a dowry), Latin *dos*, gen. *dot[is]*, a dowry.

Dotage, *dõt'age*, second childishness. (See *Dôte*.)

Dotation, *dõt'tay''shun*, money funded for some charity.

French *dotation*; Latin *dôtiô*, an endowment

Dote (1 syl.), to love fondly (followed by *on* or *upon*), to show the childishness of old age; *dõt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dõt'-ing*, *dõt'-er*; *dõt'-age*, the childishness of old age; *dõt'-ard*, one in second childishness (-*ard*, Old Eng. suffix, "one of the species or kind," *dotard*, "one of the doting kind").

French *radoter*, to dote or talk childishly; *radotage*, *radoteur*, one in his dotage. Welsh *dotian* and *dotio*, to puzzle, to confuse.

Doth, *dũth*, third per. sing. of *do*, now *does*, *dũz*, except in poetry. Old form *ic dô*, *thũ dêst*, he *dêth*, plu. *dôth* all persons. (The substitution of -s for -th is post-Norman.)

Double, *dũb'v'l*, twofold, to fold, to increase twofold; doubled, *dub'v'ld*; doubling, *dũb'ling*; doubly, *dũb'ly*; doubler, *dũb'ler*; doub'le-ness.

French *double*, *doubleur*; Latin *duplum* (*duo plico*, to fold in two).

Doublet, *dũb'lêt*, a man's garment of former times.

(This is one of our perverted French words. In French, a "doublet" is *pourpont*, and the word doublet means "a false stone," Rule lxii.)

French *doublure* (*l'étoffe dont une autre est doublé*).

Doublon, *dũb bloom'*, a French form of the Spanish word *doblon*, a "double pistole."

(It would be more consistent to keep the Spanish form for Spanish words, and not to disguise them by French spelling.)

Doubt, *dout*, uncertainty of mind, to be uncertain in mind; doubted, *dout'ed* (Rule xxxvi.); doubt-ing, *dout'ing*; doubt'ing-ly; doubt-er, *dout'er*; doubt-ful, *dout'ful* (Rule viii.); doubt'ful-ly, doubt'ful-ness; doubt-less, *dout'less*; doubt'less-ly.

"I doubt not but [*that*] you are right," is the Latin form *non dũbĩto quin...* but "I have no doubt you are right" is also good English. The two ideas are not identical: the former phrase means "I have no doubt [notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary] that nevertheless

you are right." The latter simply expresses the opinion of the speaker without regard to opposing statements.

A Latinised French word. French *douter*; Latin *dūbĭto*. We have borrowed the diphthong from the French, and inserted the Latin *b*, which is ignored in sound.

Douceur, a bribe for "place."

(We use this word in a sense almost unknown in France.

In French *douceur* means "sweetness," and gratification is used for "gratuity." Few Frenchmen, unacquainted with English, would understand such a sentence as: *Faites cela, et il y aura quelque douceur pour vous.*)

Douche bath, *doosh bath*, a shower bath.

French *douche*; Latin *dūcere*, to conduct or direct. (The shower is "directed" to any part of the body, to relieve local suffering.)

Dough, *dōw* (to rhyme with *grow*, *low*), bread, &c., before it is cooked; *dough'-y*, sticky, "stodgy."

Old English *dæg* or *dāh*. We have strangely combined both forms, without preserving the sound of either.

Douse (1 syl. to rhyme with *house*, *mouse*). In sailors' language, to "extinguish instantly" [a light], to "lower suddenly" [a sail]; doused (1 syl., to rhyme with *soused* = *sōwst*); dous-ing, *dōwse'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Greek *duō* (n. *dusis*), to sink, to set [as the sun, &c.]

Dove, *dūv*, a pigeon; *dove-cot*, *dūv.cōt*, a pigeon house.

Dove-tail, *dūv.tale* (in *Joinery*), to unite by a "notch" shaped like a "dove's tail"; *dove-tailed*, *dūv taild*; *dove tail-ing* (French *en queue d'aronde*).

Old English *duwa* = *duva*; German *taube*.

Dowager, *dōw.a.ger* (*dow* to rhyme with *now*, not with *grow*), the widow of a person of rank; if the mother of the present peer, she is termed the *duchess dowager of...*, the *countess dowager of...*; but if not the mother, she is termed "*Louisa*" *duchess of...*, or *countess of...*; both are referred to in common speech as the *dowager duchess*, the *dowager countess*, &c.

Queen-dowager, widow of a king, but not a reigning queen.

French *douairière* (*douairjère*) "*veuve qui jouit du douaire*," i.e., a jointure or dowry. "*Douair*," is a corruption of the Low Latin *dotarium* (*dou'arium*). Latin *dos*, gen. *dotis*, a dowry.

Dowdy, *dōw.dy* (*dow-* to rhyme with *now*), slovenly in dress; *dow'di-er* (*comp.*), *dow'di-est* (*super.*), *dow'di-ly*, *dow'di-ness*; *dowdy-ish* (*-ish* added to *adj.* is *dim.*, added to nouns it means "like"), *dowdy-ness*.

Scotch *dawdie*, a dirty sloven (*daw* and the *dim.*, a little sluggard).

Dower, *dōw'er* (*dow-* to rhyme with *now*, not with *grow*), property settled on a widow for life, the fortune brought by

a wife; *dowry*, *dōw.ry* (same as *dower*); *dowered*, *dōw'erd*, having a dowry; *dow'er-less*.

Dowager, *dōw'a.ger*. (See above, *Dowager*.)

French *douaire*, corruption of Low Latin *dolarium* (*don'arium*).

Dowlas, *dōw'.las* (*dow-* to rhyme with *now*), a coarse linen cloth, used for towels, &c.

So called from *Dourlais*, in France, where it is manufactured.

Down, fine soft feathers, any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air; (*adv.*) tending towards the ground, on the ground, towards the mouth of a river, into the country [from London]. Persons in the provinces go up to London; *downward* (*adj.*), tending to a lower position, as *downward motion*; *downwards* (*adv.*)

"Downward," used as an adverb is grammatically incorrect. It should be either *adownward* or *downwards*, "a-" being an adverbial prefix, and "s" an adverbial postfix. In the words [now] "adays," [sleep] "anights," we have the double adverbials, so that one of the signs may be omitted without affecting the adverbial form; accordingly we have in Old English *dæges* "daily," *nightes* "nightly," and Shakespeare uses *anight* for "anights."

Downfall (not *downfal*), *downhill* (not *downhil*) (Rule viii.); *downfallen*, *dōwn.fall'n*.

Down-train, the train from the provinces to London, or from some minor station to the chief terminus. *Up-train*, the train from London to the provinces, or from the chief terminus to some inferior station.

"Down" (feathers), German *daune*; Danish *dun*.

"Down" (*adv.* and *prep.*), Old English *adūn*, down, *adūnweard*, downwards. It is the prefix *a-* which converts *dūn* into an adverb, and this significant letter has been unwisely dropped.

Downs, *dōwnz* (to rhyme with *towns*, *clowns*), large open hilly sheep pastures contiguous to the sea.

The Downs, a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal in Kent.

Old Eng. *dūn*, a hill; French *dunes*. It would have saved obscurity if we had made the following distinctions:—

Daun (feathers, called down), or "dave," French *duret*.

Adown (adverb), and *down*, preposition.

Dunes (the hilly sheep-walks and sand-hills).

Doxology, *plu.* *doxologies*, *dox.ōl'ō.gīz* (Rule xlv.)

French *doxologie*; Greek *dōxōlōgia* (*doxa logos*, glory words).

Doze, *dose*, *does*, *does*, *doss*.

Dōze (1 syl.), a nap, to take a nap; *dōzed* (1 syl.), *dōz'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dōz-er*; *dōz'-y*, *do'zi-ness* (Rule xi.)

Dose, *dōce* (1 syl.), a quota of medicine, to give medicine, to give anything so largely as to produce disgust; *doses*, *dō'.cēs* (R. xxxiv.); *dōsed* (1 syl.), *dos-ing*, *dōce'.ing* (Rule xxxvi.); *dos-er*, *dōce-er*. (See *Dose*.)

Does, *dōze*, plu. of doe, the female of the fallow deer.

Does, *dūz*, third per. sing. pres. of **Do** (*q.v.*)

Doss, *dōs*, a straw hassock to kneel on.

"Doze," Dan. *dose*; Old Eng. *dwæz*, dull; Welsh *dwys*, heavy, dull.

"Dose," French *dose*; Greek *dōsis*, a thing given; Latin *dōsis*, a dose.

"Does" (female deer), Old Eng. *dūt*, a doe. "Does," *dūz* (see **Do**).

"Doss," Archaic *dossel*, a bundle of straw, *dosser*, a straw basket.

Dozen, *dūz'n*, twelve [articles].

A baker's dozen, thirteen, *i.e.*, twelve and a "vantage loaf."

French *douzaine*; German *dutzend*, contraction of the Latin *duo decem* (*duo 'cem*), *duo* + *decem*, two + ten.

Drāb, a slattern, a brownish colour, a brownish cloth; **drab**, **drabb'-ish** (Rule i.), (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is diminutive); **drabb'ish-ly**.

Old English *drabbe*, a slattern, dregs, lees of wine.

Drachm, *drām*, the eighth part of an apothecary's ounce. A fluid drachm is a tea-spoonful. Contraction, *dr.* or *drm.*

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupoise (*dr.*)

(*The distinction in spelling should be preserved, although the apothecaries' weight is sometimes written dram.*)

"Drachm," French *drachme*; Latin *drachma*, the eighth (or rather seventh) of an ounce, $84 = 1$ lb of 12 ozs.; Hebrew *drachmon*.

"Dram" is the Italian *dramma*.

Draft, draught (both *drāft*, to rhyme with *craft*, *laughed*).

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan drawn in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men from one company to another.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off, liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, force necessary to draw, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with little flat round "men" of two colours.

Draughtsman, *drāfts-mān*, one of the little flat round pieces used for "men" in the game of draughts;

Draftsman, one who makes a draft or draws a plan.

(*These are the distinctions usually observed, but there is no rigid rule, and the two words differ only in spelling.*)

Old English *drag[an]*, to draw; past *drōg* or *drōh*, past part. *dragen*. The word draught is an absurd amalgamation of *drōg* and *drōh*, disguised by the diphthong *au*. The final *t*, is a "weak" affix added to a "strong" verb.

Drag, to pull along, to trail; a cart, a harrow, a skid, an obstacle; **dragged** (1 syl.), **dragg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Old English *drag[an]*, past *drōg* or *drōh*, past part. *dragen*.

Draggle, *drāg'.g'l*, to trail through the mire; **draggled**, *drāg'.g'ld*; **draggling**, *drag'.g'ling*; **draggles-tail**, a slattern who suffers her gown to trail through the mire; **draggles-**

tailed, one dressed in a gown which has been trailed through the mire; also dagggle-tail and dagggle-tailed.

"Dragggle" is dim. of *drag*, and "dagggle" of *dag*, to dangle, but the idea is not identical. *Dragggle-tail* is one who drags the skirt of her gown through the mire; but *dagggle-tail* is one who has her gown in jags or "dags" from being trailed through the mire.

Dragoman, *plu.* dragomans (not *dragomen*; it is not a compound of "man"), an Eastern interpreter or guide.

French and Spanish *dragoman*; Italian *dragomanno*; Chaldee *turgaman* (*turgmn*), whence "targum" an exposition of the Old Test.

Dragon, *drăg'on*, a fabulous monster.

French *dragon*; Latin *drăco*, gen. *drăcōn[is]*; Greek *drakōn* (from *derkō*), to look at one [with fiery eyes]. In Welsh *dragon* is a commander, and *pen-dragon* a chief commander. Many encounters "with dragons" in ancient story were fights with Welsh dragons.

Dragon, *dră'goon'*, a horse soldier, to persecute with violence; *dragooné'd* (2 syl.), *dragoon'-ing*.

Dragonnade, a persecution under the "tender mercies" of dragons. "The dragonnades" were a series of religious persecutions by Louis XIV., "to root out heresy."

(*The double n in "dragonnade" is at variance with R. iii.*)

French *dragon*, *dragonnade*. Originally a company of soldiers who fought on foot or horse, with arquebuses called *dragons*, because the head of a dragon was wrought on the muzzle. (The suffix *-ade* means "the act of," "to act with." Latin *ago, actum*, whence "cannon-ade," to act with cannon, "dragon[n]ade," &c.)

Drain (1 syl.), a sink or sewer, to draw off liquids, to empty, to leave dry; *drained* (1 syl.), *drain'-ing*, *drain'-er*, *drain'-age*, arrangement for draining off water; *drain'-able*.

Old English *drenigean*, to drain.

Drake, *fem.* duck. In common speech, ducks and drakes are all called "ducks," and as food both are termed "ducks."

"Duck" means the fowl that ducks or dives, the dipping-fowl.

"Drake" is a contraction of *duck-rica* (*d'ric'*). So in German *ente* is duck, and *ente-rich* a drake.

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce Avoirdupoise. **Drachm**, *dram*, the eighth part of an apothecary's ounce.

"Dram," Italian *dramma*. "Drachm," French *drachme*; Latin *drachma*; Hebrew *drachmon*.

Drama, *dray'măh* (is more usual than *drăh-măh*, and accords better with the derivatives), a theatrical piece for representation; dramatic or dramatical, *dray.măt'ik*, *dray.măt'.i.kăl*; dramati'cal-ly; dramatise, *drăm'.a.tize*, to adapt to the stage (Rule xxxi.); dram'atised (3 syl.), dram'atis-ing (Rule xix.); dramatist, *drăm'.a.tist*.

Dramatis Personæ, *drăm'.a.tis per.sō'ne* (not *per'.so.ne*), characters introduced in a drama or play.

French *drame*, *dramatique*, *dramatiser*; Latin *drama*, *dramaticus*; Greek *drăma*, *drămatikōs* (*drao*, to do or act).

Drank. (*See Drink.*)

Drape (1 syl.), to cover with folds; **draped** (1 syl.), **drāp'-ing**; **drāp'-er**, one who deals in cloth; **drapery**, *dra'.pĕ.ry*.

French *drap*, cloth, *draper*, a draper, *draperie*; Low Latin *draparius*; Spanish *ropa*, cloth; *roperia*, old clothes; *ropage*, drapery.

Drastic, *drās'.tik*, violently purgative; **drastics**, *drās'.tiks*, powerful purgative medicines.

French *drastique*; Greek *drastērios*, vigorous (*drab*, to accomplish).

Draught, *drāft* (to rhyme with *craft*, *laughed*). **Draft**.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off, liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with draughtsmen.

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men from one company to another; **draft'-ed**, **draft'-ing**.

Draftsman, one who draws drafts or plans;

Draughtsman, *drafts-man*, one of the "men" or pieces used in the game of draughts.

"Draught is the amalgamated forms of *dróg* and *dróh* with *t* interpolated. Old English *drag[an]*, to draw; past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *drægen*. "Draft" is a phonetic spelling of "draught."

Draw, *past draw*, *past part.* **drawn**, to pull, to raise [water from a well], to suck, to delineate, to take out [money from a bank], to write out [a cheque]; **draw'-ing**, pulling, raising [water], &c.; (*noun*), a picture "drawn" with pencils, &c. **A drawing room**, the chief reception room to which ladies "withdraw."

Drawer, *draw'r*, a tray which "draws" out of a frame.

Chest of drawers, a set of drawers including the frame.

Drawers (no sing.), *draw'rz*, linen or cotton trousers "drawn on" the legs, and worn as an under garment.

Drawer, one who "draws" with a pencil, one who "draws" a bill of exchange, &c. **Drawee**, *draw'.ee*, the person on whom a bill of exchange is "drawn."

To draw back, to retreat, to move for the sake of avoiding.

To draw in, to contract, to pull in.

To draw near, to approach.

To draw off, to decant, to draw away, to retreat.

To draw on, to put on [gloves, stockings, &c.], to bring on, to write a cheque or bill of exchange on a person named.

To draw out, to extract, to prolong, to array soldiers.

To draw together, to collect.

To draw up, to raise, to array, to compose.

Drawn [battle or game], one in which neither side wins.

Old English *drag[an]*, to draw or drag; past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *drægen*; Latin *traho*. "Drag" and "Draw" are different forms of the same verb.

Dray, a brewer's cart; **dray'man**, **dray'horse**.

Old Eng. *dræge*, a drag (v. *dræg[an]*); Lat. *trahea*, a **dray**, (v. *traho*).

Dread, *drēd*, terror, to fear greatly; **dread'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dread'ing**, **dread'er**, **dread'ful** (R. viii.), **dread'ful-ly**, **dread'ful-ness**, **dread-less**, **dread'less-ly**, **dread'less-ness**.

Old English *drēd*, v. *drēd[an]*, past *drēd*, past part. *drēden*.

Dream, *drēme* (1 syl.), noun and verb; **dreamt**, *drēmt* (not *dreampt*), or **dreamed** (1 syl.), **dream'ing**, **dream'ing-ly**, **dream'er**, **dream'y**, **dream'i-ly** (R. xi.), **dream'i-ness**, **dream'-less**, **dream'less-ly**, **dream'less-ness**, **dream'-land**.

German *traum*, v. *träumen* (*träumerei* would give us a new and useful word, "dreamery," the "stuff dreams are made of"). The Anglo-Saxon *drēam* means "joy," *drēamleas* "joy'less."

Drear, *drēre* (1 syl.), gloomy; **dreary**, *dree'ry*, dismal; **dreari-ly**, *dree'ri-ly* (Rule viii.); **dreariness**, *dree'ri-ness*. "Drear" means properly that gloom and dismal feeling which comes over us at the sight of blood.

Old English *drēor*, blood, gore, *drēorig*, bloody, gory; *drēorignes*, dreariness; *drēorlice*, drearily, &c.

Dredge (1 syl.), to sprinkle [flour on meat], to deepen a river, **dredged** (1 syl.), **dredg'ing** (Rule xix.), **dredg'er**, a box for dredging [flour on meat]. **Drudge**, a menial.

"Dredge" (to sprinkle flour), Old English *dreg[an]* or *drig[an]*, to dry.

The flour sops up the moisture; Greek *trugo*, to dry.

"Dredge" (to deepen a river), Old English *dræge*, a drag, v. *drag[an]*, to drag; Fr. *draguer*, *draguage*. (The second -d is interpolated.)

Dregs (no sing.), sediment, refuse; **dregg'y** (Rule i.), muddy; **dreggi'-ness**, *drēg'i-ness*; **dregg'-ish**, foul with lees.

Old English *drægen*, drawn (the part drawn off); Danish *drog*, rubbish; Greek *trux*, gen. *trūgos*, lees of wine.

Drench, to wet thoroughly; **drenched** (1 syl.), **drench'ing**, **drench'ing-ly**, **drench'er**.

Old English *drenc[an]*, to drench, past *drenete*, past part. *gedrenced*.

Dress, *plu. dress'-es* (Rule xxxiv.), raiment, to put on clothes, to trim; *past. dressed* (1 syl.), *past part. drest* or *dressed* (1 syl.), **dress'-ing**, **dress'er**, one who dresses another, a bench on which food is "drest" for meals; **dress'y**, showy in dress; **dress'i-ly** (R. xi.), **dress'i-ness**; **dress'ings**, architectural ornamentation in relief, manures.

This is an example of a French word which has acquired with us quite a strange meaning. To clothe oneself in French is *s'habiller*, and *dresser* means to trim trees, dress food, iron linen, garnish a table, &c., but not to "put on clothes (see Rule lxiii.); Latin *dirigo*, supine *directum*, to set in order, to make straight (*rego*). We have the familiar expressions "I must go and make myself straight," "I must put myself in order" (i.e. *dresser*).

Dribble, *drīb'b'l*, to ooze in drops; **dribbled**, *drīb'b'ld*; **dribbler**, *drīb'b'ler*; **dribblet**, *drīb'b'let*, a small quantity.

To pay in dribblets, to pay piece-meal in small sums.

French *drippe*, *drip*, with dim. Old English *drip[an]*, to drip, to distil in drops. Danish *draabe*, a drop.

Dried, *dride* (1 syl.); drier, *drī'er*. (See Dry.)

Drift, [snow, sand, &c.] driven in heaps by the wind, covert meaning, to drive in heaps, to float down running water; drift'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), drift'-ing.

Old English *drif[an]*, to drive; past *dráf*, past part. *drifen*.

Drill (Rule v.), an instrument for boring holes, an instrument for sowing seed, military exercises; to pierce with a drill, to sow with a drill, to drill soldiers, &c.; drilled (1 syl.), drill-ing, drill'-er; drill-sergeant, *drill sar'jént*.

Old English *thirl[ian]*, to perforate; past *thirlode*, past part. *thirlod*, *thirl*, a hole; German *drillen*, to bore holes, to train soldiers.

Drink, past drank, past part. drunk (but drank is often used), drunken (adj.), drink'-er, drink'-able, drink'able-ness;

Draught, *draft*, a drink, is from another word. (See Draught.)

To drink to, to salute someone in drinking, to wish well to someone by drinking to them.

Old English *drinc[an]*, past *drunc*, past part *druncen*.

Drip, to fall in drops, that which falls in drops; dripped (1 syl.), dripp'-ing (Rule i.), falling in drops, the fat which "drips" from meat in roasting; dripping-pan, the pan which receives the drip of meat in roasting.

Old English *drip[an]*, past *dripede*, past part. *driped*.

Drive, past drove [older form *drave*], past part. driven.

A drive (1 syl.), carriage exercise; to drive [horses], to guide horses, to urge on; driv'-er, one who drives [horses].

Drove (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their way to market, &c.; drōv'-er, one who conducts a drove.

Driv-ing (Rule xix.), guiding horses, urging on, tunnelling from the shaft into the mine.

To drive a bargain, to make hard terms.

To drive a trade, to carry on a trade with energy.

Old English *drif[an]*, past *dráf*, past part. *drifen*.

Drivel, *drīv'el*, to slaver, to talk listlessly and sillily; driv'elled (2 syl.), driv'ell-ing (Rule iii. -EL); driv'ell-er, a dotard, one who drivels.

This is from the verb *drip* with -el dim.

Drizzle, *drīz'z'l*, fine rain, to rain in fine drops; drizzled, *drīz'z'ld*; drizzling, *drīz'ling*; drizzly, *drīz'ly*.

German *rieseln*, to drizzle, *rieselregen*, a drizzling rain.

Droll, *drōle* (not *dröl*, R. v.), a wag, funny; drollery, *drōle'ëry* (not *dröl'e.ry*); drollish, *drōle-ish*, somewhat droll (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like," added to verbs it means to "make").

French *drôle*; German *drollig*, droll.

Dromedary, *drŭm.e.dŭ.ry*, the Arabian camel (with one hunch); the Bactrian camel has two hunches.

French *domadaire* (French *-ma-*, English and Latin *-me-*); Latin *drŏmedarius*; Greek *dromas* [*kamelos*], the running camel.

Drone, *fem.* bee (both 1 syl.), the male of the honey-bee, an idler, to emit a humming noise; *droned* (1 syl.), *drŏn'-ing*, *drŏn'-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), *drŏn'-ish-ly*, *drŏn'-ish-ness*.

Old English *drŏn* or *drén*, a drone.

Droop, to hang down, to flag, to languish; *drooped* (1 syl.), *droop'-ing*, *droop'-ing-ly*.

Old English *drop[etan]*, to drop.

Drop, a liquid globule, the platform of a gallows, to fall in drops, to lower, to let fall; *dropped* (1 syl.), *dropp'-ing* (R. i.); *droppings* (*noun*), the excrements of birds, &c.; *drop'-let*, a little drop; *drops*, liquid medicine, mother's milk.

Old English *dropa*, a drop, *v.* *dropetan* or *drop[ian]*.

Dropsy, *drŏp'.sy*, a disease; *dropsi-cal*, *drŏp'.si.kāl* (Rule xi.); *dropsied*, *drŏp'.sĕd*, diseased with dropsy.

A contraction of *hydropsy*, but the loss of the first syllable has spoilt the significance of the word.

French *hydropsie*; Latin *hydrops*; Greek *hudrops* (*hudŏr ōps*, water manifestation).

Drosky, *plu.* droskies, *drŏs'.ky*, *drŏs.kĭz* (Rule xlv.)

Russian *drozhki*, a four-wheeled open carriage.

Dross (R. v.), refuse; *dross'-y*, *dross'i-ness* (R. xi.) (Old Eng. *dros.*)

Drought. Neither the spelling nor the pronunciation of this word is settled. The most common pronunciation is *drŏwt* (to rhyme with *out*), but many call it *draut* (to rhyme with *thought*, *taught*).

Drought'-y, *drought'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Another spelling of the word is—

Drouth, *drouth'y*, *drouth'i-ness*.

Sometimes we hear the words—

Dryth, *dryth'y*, *dryth'i-ness* (*y* long).

Old English *drugath* or *drugoth* (changed to *druo'th*, *drou'th*).

"Drought" is a double metathesis of "drugoth" (first into *droughth* and then into *drought*).

In regard to the pronunciation: every other word in the language spelt in a similar way is pronounced *-ort*, and uniformity is desirable. We have *bought*, [*drought*], *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, and *wrought*.

"Dryth": *-th* added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns, as *long-th*, *bread-th*, *dey-th*, *dry-th*.

Drove (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their road to market; *past tense* of *drive*; *drŏv'-er*, one who drives cattle to market. (*See Drive.*)

Drown, *drōwn* (to rhyme with *down*, noun), to kill by submersion in water; **drowned** (1 syl.), **drown'-ing**.

Norman *drukne*, to drown; German [*er*] *tranken*.

Drowsy, sleepy; **drow'si-er** (more sleepy), **drow'si-est** (most sleepy), **drow'si-ness** (Rule xi.), **drow'si-ly**, **drow'si-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **drowsing**, *drōwse'ing*. (Dutch *drosen*, to doze.)

Drub, to beat; **drubbed** (1 syl.), **drubb'-ing** (Rule i.), **drubb'-er**. Old English *tribu[an]*, to beat; Greek *tribo*, to thresh.

Drudge (1 syl.), a menial, to toil; **drudged** (1 syl.), **drudg'-ing** (R. xix.), **drudg'-ing-ly**; **drudgery**, *drūj'.ery*, ignoble toil. Old English *dreog[an]*, to toil; past *dreag* or *dreah*, past part. *drōgen*. (The *d* is interpolated for phonetic use.)

Drug, a substance used for medicine, an article slow of sale, to dose, to put poison into food or drink; **drugged** (1 syl.), **drugg'-ing** (Rule i.); **drugg'-ist**, one who deals in drugs.

French *drogue*, *droguiste* (*droguerie*, druggery, is a word we might adopt); Old English *drig*, dry. "Drugs" were once "dry herbs."

Drugget, a coarse woollen cloth. (This word ought to have only one *g*, it is not a "little drug," as the spelling indicates, but the French *droguet*.)

Druid, *fem.* **druidess**, *drū'īd*, *drū'īd.ess*, a Keltic priest; **druid-ism**, the rites and faith of the Druids; **druidic** or **druidical**, *drū'īd'ik*, *drū'īd'ik.kāl*.

Welsh *derwydd* (*derw*, an oak; *derwen*, oaken; *udd*, a chief; Keltic *wydd*, a priest; Anglo Saxon *wita*, a prophet or wise man).

Drum, a musical instrument, the tympanum of the ear, a package [of figs in a wooden cylindrical box], a crowded reception, to beat a drum, &c.; **drummed** (1 syl.), **drumm'-ing** (Rule i.), **drumm'-er**, **drum'-ma'jor**, **kettle-drum**.

German *trom[mel]*, a drum; Norse *drum*, a booming sound.

Drunk, intoxicated; **drunken**, given to intoxication; **drunk'en-ness**; **drunk'-ard**, one of the drunken kind (*-ard* Old Eng. suffix, "one of a species," "of the kind." (See **Drink**.)

Old English *drinc[an]*, past *dranc*, past part. *druncen*.

Drūpe (1 syl.), a pulpy stone-fruit; **drupel**, *drū'pel*, a pulpy fruit with seeds like the raspberry and blackberry; **drupaceous**, *drū.pay'shus*, producing drupes, like drupes.

French *drupe*; Latin *drūpæ*; Greek *druppa*, overripe olives.

Dry, **dri-er** (*comp.*), **dri-est** (*super.*) (Rule xi.), **dries**, *drīze* (1 syl.), **dried** (1 syl.).

Dry'-er, one who dries; **dri-er**, more dry; **dry'-ing**.

Dry-ly or **dri-ly**, **dry-ness** or **dri-ness**.

("Dry," "shy," and "sly," are uncertain in their spelling, but it would be well to reduce them to the general rule (Rule xi.)

Dryad, *dry'äd*, a wood-nymph.

French *dryade*; Latin *dryādes*; Greek *druādēs* (*drus*, an oak.)

Dual, *dū'äl*, a plu. consisting of only two. **Duel**, a fight between two.

Du'al-ist, one who believes in dualism;

Du'el-ist, one who fights a duel.

Dual-ism, *dū'älizm*, the system which presupposes the nature of man to be twofold, the system which presupposes that there are two reigning principles in nature.

Dualistic, *dū'älis''tĭk*, adj. of dualism, as the *dualistic system* of Anaxag'oras and Plato, who taught that there are two principles in nature, one active and the other passive; **duality**, *dū'äl'i.ty*, the state of being two, &c.

French *duel*; Latin *duālis* (*dua* for *duo*, two); Greek *duas*, duality.

Dub, to confer knighthood, to give [one] a title; **dubbed'** (1 syl.), **dubb'-ing** (R. i.) (Old Eng. *dubb[an]*, to dub, to strike.)

Dubious, *dū'bĭ.us*, doubtful; **du'bious-ness**, **du'bious-ly**; **dubiety**, *dū'bĭ'ĕ.ty*, doubt; **dubitable**, *dū'bĭ.tā.b'l*; **dubitably**, *dū'bĭ.tā.bly*.

Latin *dubiētas*, *dubiosus*, *dūbĭtābĭlis*, *dubius* (*dūbĭum*, doubt).

Ducal, *dū'kāl*, adj. of duke. (French *ducal*. See **Duke**.)

Ducat, *dūk'ät* (not *dū'.kät*), a coin once common in Italy.

The first appeared in Venice, and bore this inscription "*Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste* **DUCATUS**." ["May this duchy [ducat-us] which thou rulest, O Christ, be devoted to thee."] The word "ducat" gave name to the coin.

Duchess (not *dutchess*), *duch'-ess*, fem. of duke; **duchess's** (*poss. sing.*), **duchesses** (*plu.*), **duchesses'** (*poss. plu.*)

French *duc*, fem. *duchesse* (Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, a leader).

Duck, the female of drake; **duck'-ling**, a young duck or drake. (*-ling*, Old Eng. suffix, "offspring of," or simply diminutive). When sex is not an object of the speaker both are termed *ducks*, when killed for table both are called *ducks*.

To duck, to dip, to pop down for the sake of avoiding something; **ducked** (1 syl.), **duck'-ing**.

Ducking-stool, a stool once employed for the punishment of scolding and brawling women, also called **cucking-stool** (*chuck*, to throw), the stool "chucked" into the water.

Duck-legged, *dūk.lĕgd*, having short waddling legs.

To make ducks and drakes, to throw stones &c., on the surface of water so that they rebound repeatedly.

To make ducks and drakes of your money, to spend it as idly as if you threw it into water for amusement.

German *ducken*, to duck, to dip the head. A "duck" is the fowl that "ducks" or dips its head [in water]. "Drake" is a contraction of *duck-rake* or *rica* (*d'rake* or *d'ric*), the duck master. So in German *ente*, a duck; *ente-rich*, a drake.

Duct, a tube for conveying [water]; aque-duct (not *aquaduck*), a duct for water. (Latin *aquæ ductus*, a duct for water.)

Latin *ductus*, a duct (v. *duco*, supine *ductum*, to lead or convey).

Ductile, *dŭk'.tĭl* (not *dŭk'.tile*), easy to draw out into lengths, like wire; ductility, *dŭk'.tĭl'.i.ty*.

French *ductile*, *ductilité*; Latin *ductilis*.

Dudgeon, *dŭd'.jŏn*, a sword or dagger, inward displeasure.

To take [a thing] in dudgeon, to look on it as an offence.

"Dudgeon" (a dagger), German *degen*, a sword, a rapier.

"Dudgeon" (displeasure), Welsh *dygen*, grudge, malice.

Duo, duty, owed. Dew, moisture of the air condensed. **Do**, *doo, q.v.*

Du-ly (*du-ly*, *tru-ly*, and *whol-ly* drop the final *e* before the suffix *-ly*, Rule xviii.)

Dues, *dŭze*, custom-house taxes, &c. Dews, *plu.* of dew.

French *dû*, past part. of *devoir*; Latin *debere*, perf. *debui*.

Duel, *dŭ'.el*, a fight between two. **Dual**, *dŭ'.al*, a numb. in Gram.

Du'-el-ist, one who fights a duel;

Du'-al-ist, one who believes there are two principles in nature, one who believes man to possess a twofold nature.

Du'-ell-er, **du'-ell-ing**. (Rule iii., -EL.)

French *duel*; Latin *duellum* (*du[o]* [*b*]ellum).

Duenna, *dŭ.en'.nah*, an elderly woman whose duty in Spain is to look after some young lady under her charge (Span.)

Duet, *dŭ'.et*, a song for two voices. **Duetto**, *plu.* duettos (Ital.)

Dug, the udder of a cow, &c.; the past tense of **dig** (*q.v.*)

Duke (1 syl.), fem. duch'ess; duke-dom (-dom = "dominion"); duch'-y; ducal, *dŭ'.kål*; du'cal-ly.

French *duc*, fem. *duchesse*; Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, a leader.

Dulcamara, *dŭl'-ka.mair''ràh* (not *dul.kām'.a.rah*), the plant called "bitter-sweet," or "woody nightshade."

Latin *dulcis amarus*, sweet bitter. The stalks and root taste at first bitter, but after being chewed a little time they taste sweet.

Dulcet, *dŭl'.set*, sweet [applied to sound].

Dulcify (-ci- not -si-); dulcifies, *dŭl'.si.fize*; dulcified, *dŭl'.si.fide*; dŭl'cify-ing.

Dulcimer, *dŭl'.si.mer*, an ancient musical instrument.

French *dulcifier*; Latin *dulciferus*, *dulcis*. (The two words "dulciloquent" and "dulcify" might be introduced.)

Dulia, *dŭ.lĭ'.ah* (not *dŭ'.lĭ.ah*, as it is generally called), the reverence paid to saints.

Latria, *la.trĭ'.ah*, adoration paid to God.

Latin *dŭlia*; Greek *douleia* or *doulĭē*, the reverence paid by a slave (*doulos*) to his master.

Latin *latrĭa*; Greek *latreia*, the service of a free workman (*latris*, a hired servant).

Dull, stupid, obscure; *dull-er* (*comp.*), *dull-est* (*super.*); *dull'-ard* (*-ard*, Old Eng. suffix meaning "species," "kind"), one of the dull kind; *dull-ness*, *dul-ly* (Rule v., b).

Dull, to make dull; *dulled* (1 syl.), *dull-ing*.

Old English *dol*, foolish, *dollice*, dully; Welsh *dwl*, stupid.

Duly, *dū'-ly*, fitly (*see Due*). **Dully**, *dūl'-ly*, stupidly (*see Dull*).

Dumb, *dŭm* (b silent), mute, wanting the power of speech;

Dumb-animals, all quadrupeds are so termed in contradistinction to *man*, who is a "speaking animal."

Dumb-ly, *dŭm'-ly*; **dumb'-ness**, *dŭm'-ness*.

Dumb-show, signs and gestures without words.

Dumb-waiter, a piece of furniture.

Dumfoun'der (without b), to strike dumb with amazement; *dumfoun'dered* (3 syl.), *dumfoun'der-ing*.

Dummy, *plu. dummies*, *dŭm'-mīz*, one who is dumb, an empty bottle. In three-handed whist, the hand exposed is called "*dummy*," and in French *mort*.

(Either the "b" should be struck out of "dumb," or it should be retained throughout. It is rather remarkable that "dumbness" has no "b" in the Anglo Saxon *dummys*.)

Old English *dumb*, *dummys*, dumbness; German *dumm*.

Dumps, a fit of the sullen; **dump-ish**, rather stupid and sullen; **dum'pish-ly**, **dum'pish-ness**.

Norse *dump*, dull; German *dumm*, stupid, sottish; *dumpf*, dull.

Dumpy, *dŭm'-py*, squat, short.

Humpty-dumpty, any person or thing small and thick-set.

Dumpling, *dŭm'-pling*, dough leavened with yeast and boiled. *Heavy* or *Suffolk dumplings* have no yeast. There are several varieties.

Norse *dump*, low, squat. (?) *thumb*, the short squat finger, called "dumpy." Anglo Saxon *thūma*; German *daumen*.

Dun, a brown colour, one who importunes a creditor for payment, to *din*, to importune for payment; **dunn-ish** (Rule i.), rather brown (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like").

Dun (v.), **dunned** (1 syl.), **dunn'-ing** (Rule i.)

Dune (1 syl.), a sand hill near the sea-coast.

Old English *dun*, a black-brown colour; *dunung*, a noise; *dŭn[ian]*, to make a noise; *dūn*, a hill.

Dunce (1 syl.), a dolt; one backward in book-learning.

Dunsters, disciples of Duns Scotus, the schoolman, who clamoured against "the new learning" which was fatal to the quiddities of Dunsery. The new school called those who opposed them *dunsters*, corrupted to *dunces*; German *duns*, a dunce.

Dunderhead, *dŭn'.der.hĕd*, muddle-headed; **dunderhead'-ed**.

Norse *tung*, *tunt*, heavy, slow, lumpish, which enters into composition with *hand*, *head*, *heart*, *speech*, *hearing*, &c., &c.

Dune (1 syl.), a sand-hill near the sea-coast. (Old Eng. *dŭn*.)

Dung (*noun* and *verb*), **dunged** (1 syl.), **dung'-ing**, **dung'-y**, **dunghill** (double *l*, Rule viii.) (Old Eng. *dung*.)

Dungeon, *dŭn'.jŭn*, a dark dismal prison, underground; **donjon**, the strong keep of an ancient castle.

The prison of the ancient castles was under the *donjon* (q.v.)

Dunned (1 syl.), **dunning**, &c. (*See Dun*.)

Duodecimal, *du'.o.dĕs''.i.māl* (adj.), computing by twelves; **duodecimals**, cross multiplication, each lower denomination being the twelfth of the one next higher, just as a penny is the twelfth of a shilling; **duodecimal-ly**.

Duodecimo, *plu. duodecimos* (not *duodecimoes*, Rule xlii.), *du'.o.dĕs''.i.mōze*, the size of a book in which each sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

French *duodecimal*; Italian *duodecimo*; Latin *dŭdĕcĭmŭs* (*duo* + *decem*, two + ten).

Duodenum, *du'.o.dĕe''.num* (not *du.od'.enum*, an intestine about twelve fingers long, in the human body; **duodenal**, *du'.o.dĕe''.nal* (adj.); **duodenitis**, *du'.o.dĕ.ni''.tis*, inflammation of the duodenum (*-itis*, Gk. suf., inflammation).

Dup, [the door] to open, past **dŭpt** or **dupped** (1 syl.), **dupping**.

"Then up he rose . . . dupped the chamber door,

[And] let in the maid . . ."—*Ham.* iv. v.

"Dup" is Ang. Sax. *do-yp*, "do-open," or *do-up*, lift up [the latch].

Dupe (1 syl.), one deceived, to cheat; **duped** (1 syl.), **dŭp'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dŭp'-er**, **dŭp'-ery**.

French *dupe*, v. *duper*; Latin *duplex*, wily ("Cursus *duplĭcis* per mare Ulyssē," *Hor. Od.*, 1. 6, 7, "of the wily or duping Ulysses").

Duplicate, *dŭ'.plĭ.kate*, a copy, a pawnbroker's ticket, to fold or double; **dŭ'plicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dŭ'plicāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **duplication**, *dŭ'.plĭ.kay''.shun*; **duplĭcature**, *du'.plĭ.ka.tchur*; **duplicity**, *dŭ'.plĭs'.i.ty*.

French *duplicate*, *duplication*, *duplicatĕ*; Latin *duplĭcātĭo*, *duplĭcāre*, supine *duplĭcātum*, *duplĭcātus*.

Durable, *dŭ'.ra.b'l*, lasting; **dŭ'able-ness**, **dŭ'ably**, **durabil'ity**.

Fr. *durāble*, *durabilitĕ*; Lat. *dŭrābilis*, *dŭrābilĭtas* (*durus*, hard).

Dura-mater, *dŭ'.ra may'.ter* (not *māt.er*), the outer membrane of the brain. The inner membrane is the *pia-mater*.

Latin *dura-mater*. Called "hard" (*dura*), because it is more tough than the other two membranes of the brain. Called *mater* or "mother" from the supposition that all the other membranes of the body were "born" out of it, or were simply elongations of it.

Duramen, *du.ray'.men*, heart-wood. (Latin *durāmen*.)

Durance, *dū.rānse*, imprisonment. **Endurance**, tolerance.

Duration, *dū.ray'.shun*, continuance. (Not French.)

Duress, *dū.ress*, constraint, restraint of liberty.

Latin *durāre*, to accustom to hardship; Old French *duresse*; Latin *dūrities*, *dūrātio* (*durus*, hard).

Durst, *past tense of dare*, to be bold to do. (See **Dare**.)

Dusk, dim light, partially dark; **dusk'-ish**, rather dusk (*-ish* added to adj. means *rather*, added to nouns *like*); **dusk'ish-ly**, **dusk'-y**, **dusk'i-ly** (Rule xi.), **dusk'i-ness**.

Old English *dwæscan*, to extinguish; past *dwæscede*, p.p. *dwæsced*.

Dust (*noun and verb*). **Dost**, *dūst*, second per. sing. of **Do** (*q.v.*)

Dust'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **dust-ing**, **dust'-er**, **dust'-y**, **dust'i-ness**.

To bite the dust, to fall dead in battle.

To kick up a dust, to make a disturbance.

To throw dust in one's eyes, to bamboozle. The allusion is to the Mahometan practice of casting dust into the air for the sake of "confounding" the enemies of the faith.

"When the English king pursued the Iman who had stolen his daughter for Allah, Allah threw dust in his eyes to check his pursuit." *A Gori Legend*.

"Dust," Old Eng. *dūst*, *dustig*, *dusty*. "Dost," Old Eng. *dēst*.

Dutch (*adj.*), pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands, the language of the Hollanders.

The Dutch, the people of Holland or the Netherlands.

A Dutchman, *plu. Dutchmen*. "Dutchmen" is the definite *plu.*, as two, three, &c., Dutchmen, but "The Dutch" the indefinite *plu.* (R. xlv. ¶). **Dutch-clocks**, German clocks.

German *Deutsche*. "Dutch clocks," corruption of *Deutsch clock*.

Duty, *plu. duties*, *dū.tīz*; **du'ti-ful** (Rule xi.), **du'tiful-ly**, **du'tiful-ness** (R. viii.); **du'ti-able**, subject to excise duty.

Duteous, *dū.teus*; **du'teous-ly**, **du'teous-ness**.

("Duty" and "beauty" have this change of vowel, for which there is no sufficient reason.)

French *dû*, past part. of *devoir*; Latin *debeo*.

Duumvir, *plu. duumvirs or duumviri*, *dū.ūm'.verz or dū.ūm'.vī.rī*. In ancient Rome, the supreme magistracy vested in two men; **duumvirate**, *dū.ūm'.vī.rate*, the form of government or office of a duumvir; **duum'viral**.

Latin *duumvir*, *plu. duumviri*, *duumvirālis*, *duumvirātus*.

Dwarf, *plu. dwarfs* (not *dwarves*, Rule xxxix.), **dwarf'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), **dwarf'ish-ly**, **dwarf'ish-ness**; **dwarf'-ing**, keeping small; **dwarfed** (not *dwarft-ed*), hindered from growing.

Old English *dwæorh* or *dwæorg*, a dwarf.

Dwell (Rule v.), *past dwelt, past part. dwelt*, to live, to abide; *dwel'-ing*, living, abiding, a house, a residence; *dwel'-er*.

To **dwell on** [a subject], to continue talking on it.

Norse *dwole*, to dwell, to tarry; *dvaler*, a dweller, a loiterer. The Anglo Saxon *dwel[ian]* means "to deceive" (*dwo! an error*).

Dwindle, *dwîn.d'l*, to diminish; *dwin'dled* (2 syl.), *dwin'dling*.

Old Eng. *dwin[an]*, to pine away, to dwindle; *past dwîn, p.p. dwinen*.

Dwt., pronounced *penny-weight*. It is D (*penny, denārium*), and *wt* (contraction of *weight*). Similarly **Owt.**, *hundred-weight* is C (*hundred, centum*), and *wt* for "weight."

Dye, to tincture. **Die**, to lose life. (Both *di*.)

Dyes, dyed, dye-ing (violation of R. xix.), **dy'-er** (from **Dye**).

Dies, died, dy-ing (Rule xix.), **di-er** (from **Die**).

Dyes, tinctures, third per. sing. of **Dye**.

Dies, plu. of die, a stamp, third per. sing. of **Die**.

Dice, plu. of die, a cube for playing "dice."

"**Dye**," Old Eng. *dedg*, v. *dedg[ian]*, *past dedgode, past part. dedgod*.

"**Die**," Old Eng. *dedd[ian]*, *past deddode, past part. deddid*.

"**Die**" (a cube), Fr. *dé*, plu. *dés*.

Dyke (1 syl.), a geological term. **Dike**, a trench, a mound.

A "dyke" is the material which fills up a fissure in a rock.

Old English *dîc*, a dyke; French *dyke* (in mines).

Dynamics, *dî.nām'iks*, that science which treats of force acting on moving bodies. (All sciences terminating in the Greek *-ika*, except five, are plural, Rule lxi.) **Dynamic or dynam'ical** (*adj.*), **dynam'ical-ly**.

Dynom'eter or dynamometer, *dî.na.mōm".e.ter*, a (mechanical) instrument to measure the relative strength-in-draught of man and other animals;

Dynameter, an (optical) instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes; **dynamet'ical**.

Dynamite, *dî.na.mite*, an explosive agent, consisting of porous silica saturated in nitro-glycerine.

Fr. *dynamique, dynamomètre*; Lat. *dynamis*; Gk. *dunamis*, power.

Dynasty, plu. dynasties, *dîn'.ūs.tîz*, a race of monarchs from one common head; **dynastic**, *dî.nūs'.tîk* (*adj.*)

French *dynastie, dynastique*; Latin *dynastia*; Greek *dunasteia*.

Dys- (Greek *dus-*, a prefix always denoting *evil*, opposed to *eu-*, which always denotes what is *good*).

Dysentery, *dis'.en.ter ry*, severe diarrhœa; **dysenter'ic**.

Fr. *dyssenterie, dyssentérique* (double s, a blunder); Lat. *dysenteria, dysentericus*; (Gk. *dus entēra*, bad [state of] the bowels).

Dyspepsia or dyspepsy, *dis.pēp'.sî.ah, dis.pēp'.sy*, indigestion; **dyspep'tic**, one who suffers from dyspepsia.

French *dyspepsie*; Greek *dus pepsis*, bad digestion (*pepto*, to cook).

- Dysphagia**, *dis.fäg'.i.ah*, a difficulty of swallowing.
 Greek *dus phagein*, difficulty in swallowing.
- Dyspnoea**, *děsp.nēe'.ah*, a difficulty of breathing.
 French *dyspnée*; Latin *dyspnoea*, asthma; Greek *dus pnoia*, difficulty of breathing.
- Dysuria**, *di.sū'.ri.ah*, difficulty of passing urine; dysuric.
 Fr. *dysuric*; Lat. *dysūria*, *dysūricus*; Gk. *dus ouria* difficulty of urine.

E-, Ef-, Ex-, in composition, means *out of*.

E- or Ex- means *out of*, hence
 "Privation" or "pre-eminence";
 'Tis **EX-** before a vowel, *e*,
 The aspirates, *p, q, s, t*;
 'Tis **EF-** before an *f*; but **E-**
 With liquids, *c, d, g, j, v*.

-ea, -æa, -ia (in *Bot.*), denote a genus or division.

Every word (except *eager* and *eagle*) beginning with *ea-* is Anglo-Saxon.

Each, *ēch*, every individual of a number treated separately.

Each other: as "Be to *each other* kind and true," that is,
 Each [one] be to [every] other one kind and true. "Each"
 is nominative case, and "other" objective, governed by
 to. "It is our duty to assist each other," that is, It is
 our duty *each* [one] to assist [every] *other* [one]. (In
 Latin, *alter alterum adjuvāre*.)

Eager, *ē.gur*, desirous; eager-ly, eager-ness.

Welsh *egyr*; French *aigre*; sharp, sour; Latin *acer*, sharp, brisk.

Eagle, *ē'.g'l*, a bird of prey; eaglet, *ē'.glet*, a young eagle.

French *aigle*; Latin *āquila* (*āquillus*, a dun colour).

Ear, *e'er*, ere, hear, year, earing, ear-ring, hearing.

Ear, *ē'r*, organ of hearing, appreciation of musical sounds,
 spike of corn, to form into seed corn; eared, *ē'rd*;
 earing, *ē'r'-ing*, forming into ears of corn, time of plough-
 ing (as opposed to *harvest*).

"There shall be neither earing nor harvest" (*Gen.* xlv. 6).

Ear-ring, a ring for the ear. Hearing, perception of sound.

E'er, *ē'er*, a contraction of ever.

Ere, *air*, before in time, sooner than; erst, at first.

Hear, *hē'r*, to perceive by the ear.

Year, *yē'r*, a period of twelve months.

"Ear" (organ of hearing), Old English *ēdre*.

"Ear" (of corn), Old English *edr* or *æchir*.

"Earing" (time of ploughing), Old Eng. *eriung*, ploughing, v. *erian*.

"Ear-ring" (ring for the ear), Old English *edr-ring*.

"E'er" (ever), Old English *æfer* or *æfre*.

"Ere" (before in time), O. Eng. *ear* or *ær*, (comp.) *ērra*, (super.) *ērest*.

"Hear," Old English *hȳr(an)* or *hēr(an)*, to hear.

"Year," Old English *gear*; German *jahr*.

Earl, *fem.* countess, *url*, *coun'tess*.

Earl'dom, the title and rank of earl (*-dom*, rank, estate, &c.)

Old English *eorl*. The title was first used by the Jutes of Kent. The Norman-French *count* is no English title, although we retain the words *county* and *countess*. French *comté*, *comtesse*.

Early, *ur'ly*; earli-er (*comp.*), earli-est (*super.*), soon, before the time; earli-ness, *ur'lin'ess* (Rule xi.)

Old Eng. *ær*, before, in time; *ardlic* (*adj.*), early; *ardlice* (*adv.*)

Earn, *urn*, to win by service. Urn, a vase.

Earned, *urnd*; earn-ing, *ur'ning*; earn-ings (noun) *ur'ningz*, wages, money earned.

Old English *earn[ian]* or *earn[ian]*, to earn; *earnung* or *earnung*, earnings, wages. "Urn," Latin *urna*, a pitcher.

Earnest, *ur'n'est*, a pledge, a deposit to confirm a bargain, hansom, ardent, serious, eager; earnest-ly, *ur'n'est.ly*; earnest-ness, *ur'n'est.ness*; in earnest.

("Earnest" [*money*], ought to be *ernes* or *eræst*.)

"Earnest" (*noun*), Welsh *ernes*, a pledge.

"Earnest" (*adj.*), Old Eng. *earnest*, *earneste* (*adv.*); Germ. *ernst*.

Earth, *urth* (*noun* and *verb*); earthed (1 syl.), earth-ing; earth-ly, *urth'ly*; earth'li-ness (Rule xi.), earth-y, *urth'y*; earth'i-ness (Rule xi.), earth-en, made of earth; earthenware, *urth'en.ware*, crockery.

Which is correct:

"Day and night are produced by the earth's revolving on its axis," or

"Day and night are produced by the earth revolving on its axis"?

(In the former case, "*revolving*" is a verbal noun, not a participle, the sentence is *Day and Night are produced by "the revolving of the earth"....* Here "*revolving*" = *revolution*, and would have been better with the old spelling *revolvung*. Similarly we have the phrases, "by the preaching [i.e. *preachment*] of repentance," or "by John's preaching repentance," where "*preaching*" is a verbal noun. The second example is not incorrect, but it is less idiomatic, and more German than English. [The] *earth-revolving-on-its-axis* being all one word. The former is decidedly to be preferred.)

Earwig, *ēr.wig*, an insect. (Old Eng. *ear wigga*, ear [shaped] insect. The hind wings being in shape like the human ear.)

Earwigg-ing (Rule i.), whispering slander to gain favour.

Ease, *ēze*, comfort, freedom from pain; easy, *ēzy*; easi-ly, easi-ness (R. xi.); eased, *ēzd*; eas'-ing, *ēzing* (R. xix.); ease'-ment (only five words drop *-e* before *-ment*, R. xviii.)

Easy, *ēzy*; (*comp.*) easi-er, *ē.zi.er*; (*super.*) easi-est.

Old English *edth* and *edthlic*, easy, (*comp.*) *edthere*, (*super.*) *edthost*, (*adv.*) *edthe* and *edthelice*; French *aïse*.

Easel, *ēz'l*, a frame with a shoulder, used by artists.

Old English *esel*, a shoulder; less likely *esol*, German *esel*, an ass.

East, *ēst*; east-ern; easterly, *ēst'ēr.ly*.

Easter-ling, a native of the East.

East'-ing, the distance a ship makes good in an eastward direction. The eastward (noun), the east direction.

Eastward (*adj.*), eastwards (*adv.*)

(*The use of eastward as an adverb is objectionable. It is the final -s which is the adverbial badge.*)

Old Eng. *east* (noun and *adj.*), *easten-wind*, the east wind, *eastern* and *eastinne*, in the east, *eastian*, from the east, *east-weard*, eastward.

Easter, *ēs'tēr* (noun and *adj.*), the season commemorative of "The Resurrection" of Christ; easter-tide, easter-week.

Old English *Easter*, *easter-dæg*, easter day: *easter-tid*, easter-tide; *easter-wuce*, easter week; *easter-mōndth*, April.

(April was the time of the annual Scandinavian festival in honour of the moon called "Easter," "Ostar," "Eastre," etc.)

Easy, easier, easiest. (*See Ease.*)

Eat, *past ate* (not *eat*, nor *ete*), *past part. eaten*; eat, *ēte* (1 syl.); eat'-ing, eat'-er, eat'-able.

Eat'.able, fit to eat. Eatables, things to eat or for food.

Edible, *ē'dī.b'l*, possible to be eaten.

("Eatable" means suitable for food; "Edible," possible to be eaten, but not ordinarily used as food.)

To eat one's words, to retract them. The idea is from *Proverbs* xxvi. 11.

Old English *etan*, to eat; pres. tense *ic ete*, past *ēt*, past part *eten*.

"Edible," Latin *edilis* (*ēdo*, to eat).

Eaves (no *sing.*), *ēvz*, the part of the roof which overhangs the walls. Eavesdropp'-er, a sneak who listens surreptitiously to what is said in private; eavesdropp'-ing.

Old English *efese*, eaves; v. *efes[ian]*, to make eaves; *efes dropa*.

Ebb (noun and verb), (14 monosyllables not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, double the final letter: viz., *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz* and *whizz*); ebbed (1 syl.), ebb-ing. The reflux of the tide. The contrary of flow or flood, as ebb-tide, flood-tide, ebb and flow.

Old English *ebba* or *ebbe*, v. *ebb[ian]*, past *ebbode*, past part, *ebbod*.

Ebony, *ēb'ō.ny*, a tree, the wood of the tree.

Ebonise, *ēb'ō.nize*, to make black like ebony; eb'onised (3 syl.), eb'onis-ing (Rule xix.), eb'on (*adj.*)

(The "o" of these words is a blunder. It should be "c.")

French *ébène*, v. *ébéner*, *ébénier*, the tree; Latin *ebēnus*, the tree; *ebēnum*, the wood; Greek *ebénós*, *ebéninos* (*adj.*)

Ebriety. (*See Inebriety.*)

Ebullition, *e'būl.lish'.un*, the operation or state of boiling.

French *ébullition*; Latin *ebullitio*, v. *ebullio*, to boil.

Ec- (the Greek suffix *ek*, before "c," and in one example *eccentric*, it represents the Latin *ex*.)

Ecarte, *a.kàr'.tay* (French), a game at cards.

Ecce Homo, *ĕk'.se ho'.mo* (not *ĕk'.ke*), a picture of Christ crowned with thorns, when Pilate said to the people, "Ecce Homo" (Behold the man).

Eccentric, *ĕk.sĕn'.trĭk*, strange in manner, deviating from what is customary; **eccentric**, *ĕk.sĕn'.tri.kăl*; **eccentrically**; **eccentricity**, *ĕk'.sĕn'.trĭs".i.ty*.

(This is the only Latin word in which "ex" is changed to *ec*, but there are above thirty examples of "ex" before *e*. It would therefore be better to abolish this solecism, altho' sanctioned by the authority of the Lat. "*eccentricus*.")

French *excentrique*, *excentricité*; Latin *ex centrum* (out of the centre).

Ecclesiastes, *ĕk.klē'.sĭ.ăs".i.tĕe*, one of the books of the Old Testament, also called *The Preacher*, from the introductory sentence, "The words of the Preacher," i. l.

Ecclesiasticus, *ĕk.klē'.sĭ.ăs".ti.kŭs*, a book of the Apocrypha.

Ecclesiastic, *ĕk.klē'.sĭ.ăs".tĭk*, a person in "holy orders"; **ecclesiastical**, *ĕk.klē'.sĭ.ăs".ti.kăl* (adj.); **ecclesiastical-ly**.

French *ecclésiastique*; Latin *ecclēsiastes*, a preacher; *ecclēsiasticus*; Greek *ekklesiastēs*, *ekklesiastikōs* (*ekklesia*, the church).

Echinus, *e.kĭ'.nŭs* (not *ech'i.nus*), the sea-urchin, &c., a mollusc

Echinate, *ĕk'.i.nate*, set with bristles. **Echinite**, *ĕk'.i.nite*, a fossil of the chalk formation. (*-ate* = "full of;" *-ite* (in *Geo.*) means "fossil," "stone," Greek *lithos*).

Echinordea, *ĕk'.a.nor".de.ah*, the family of radiā'ta which contains sea-urchins, &c.

Echinoderm, *plu. echinoderms* or *echinodermata*, *e.kĭ'.no.derm*, *e.kĭ'.no der".ma.tah*, a class of radiā'ta resembling star-fish and sea-urchins.

Latin *echĭnus*, a sea-urchin; Greek *ēchĭnōs*.

Echo, *plu. echoes*, *ĕk'.o*, *ĕk'.oze* ("o" slightly aspirated), Rule xlii. To echo, *ec'hoes*, *ec'hoed* (2 syl.), *ec'ho-ing* (Rule xix.); **echometer**, *ĕk.ōm'.e.tĕr*, an instrument for measuring the distances and intervals of echoes; **echometry**.

French *écho*; Latin *ēcho*; Greek *ēchō* (*ēché*, a sound).

Eclaircissement, *a.klair'.sese.mah'n* (Fr.) not *eclairishment*, the clearing up of a plot or any other romantic adventure.

Eclat, *a'.klàh'* (French), applause, renown.

Eclectic, *ĕk.lĕk'.tĭk*, one who adopts the best parts of different systems; **eclectic** or **eclectical**, *ĕk.lĕk'.tĭ.kăl* (adj.); **eclectical-ly**; **eclecticism**, *ĕk.lĕk'.ti.sĭzm*.

French *éclectique*, *éclatisme*; Latin *eclecta*, things selected; Greek *ekléktōs* (*ek légo*, to pick out).

Eclipse, *ĕ.klĭps'* (n. and v.); eclipsed' (2 syl.), eclips'ing (R. xix.)

Ecliptic, *ĕ.klĭp'.ĭk*, the apparent annual path of the sun through the heavens. So called because the moon to be eclipsed must be near this hypothetical path.

French *éclipse*, v. *éclipser*, *écliptique*; Latin *eclipsis*, *eclipticus*; Greek *ēkleipsis* (*ek leipo*, to leave out).

Eclogue, plu. **eclogues**, *ĕk'.lŏg*, *ĕk'.lŏgz*, a pastoral poem.

(The French termination of this word is foolish, seeing we have discarded this very un-English ending in a host of other words, and "log" is all-sufficient.)

French *éclogue*; Latin *ecloga*; Greek *ēklōgē* (*ek lego*, to pick out).

Economy, plu. **economies**, *e.kŏn'.o.mĭz*, careful expenditure of money. Political economy, the way of ruling a people so as to increase their wealth. Vegetable or Animal Economy, the usual operations of nature in the growth, preservation, and propagation of vegetables or animals.

Econom'ics, the science of household management.

Econom'ic or **economical**, *e'.ko.nŏm''i.kal*; **economical-ly**.

Economise, *e.kŏn'.o.mĭze*, to manage household matters with frugality; **econ'omised** (4 syl.), **econ'omis-ing** (Rule xix.), **econ'omis-er** (Rule xxxi.), **economist**, *e.kŏn'.o.mĭst*.

French *économique*, *économiste*, v. *économiser*, *économie*; Latin *oecōnōmia*, *oecōnōmicus*; Greek *oikonomēō*, to manage a household; *oikōnōmia*, management of a house; *oikōnōmīkōs*, *ta oikōnōmika*, economies; *oikōnōmōs*, economist. (There is no such Greek word as *oikonomizo*.) "Economy" is that frugal and careful expenditure of money which is shown in a well-managed household.

Ecstasy, plu. **ecstasies** (not *ex-* and not *-ey*, *-cies*). It is the Greek *ek* and *stasis* (a standing out [of oneself]). So apostasy is the Greek *apo stasis* (a standing off from [the faith]). Ecstasy, a trance, rapture, a fit.

(It is not the Latin "ex-," but the Greek "ek-," which is always written *ec-*. The last syl. is not *-kis* [*-cis*], but *-sis*.)

Ecstatic, *ĕk.stăt'.ĭk*; **ecstatical**, *ĕk.stăt'.i.kăl*; **ecstat'ical-ly**, rapturously, in an ecstatic manner.

The French forms of these words should be carefully avoided; they are *extasié*, *extatique*, part Latin and part Greek.

Latin *ecstasis*; Greek *ekstasis*, *ekstatikōs*.

Ecumenic or **ecumenical** [Council], *e.ku.mĕn'.ĭk*, *e.ku.mĕn'.i.kăl*, a general [council of the Roman Catholics].

Fr. *ecuménique*; Gk. *oikoumēnikōs* (*oikoumēnē*, the habitable world).

Eczema, *ĕk'.zĕ.mah*, a skin eruption, without fever.

Greek *ēk zēma*, a boiling out (*zēō*, to seethe).

-ed, the suffix of the past tense and past part. of verbs of the weak conj. Old English *-od*, *-ed*, Latin *-et[um]* or *-āt[um]*. In *adj.* it denotes the "subject of some action," as *renown-ed* the subject of "renown."

§ When added to a word ending in *-d* or *-t* it forms a distinct syl., as *aid'-ed* (2 syl.), *pound'-ed* (2 syl.), *fit'-ed* (2 syl.)

§ When followed by *-ly* or *-ness*, it generally forms a distinct syl., as *confused* (2 syl.), *confusedly* (*con.fu.zed.ly*, 4 syl.), *blessed* (1 syl.), *bless.ed.ness* (3 syl.)

Edacious, *e.day'shūs*, voracious; *eda'cious-ly*, *eda'cious-ness*; *edacity*, *e.dās'.i.ty*, voracity.

Latin *edāctas*, *edax*, gen. *edācis* (gluttonous).

Eddish, *ēd'ish*, aftermath, the grass which serves for pasture after the main crop has been removed.

Old English *edisc*, the aftermath, *-isc* converts verbs and adjectives into nouns. *Ed* is a corruption of *et[an]*, to eat, hence *ed-isc* or *et-isc*, food or [grass] fit for pasturage.

Eddy, *plu. eddies*, *ēd'.dīz*, a whirl of wind or water, to form a whirl, &c.; *ed'dies* (third person singular, present tense); *eddied*, *ēd'.dēd*; *ed'dy-ing*.

Old English *ethu* or *ythu*, a wave or flood (*cihan* or *ythian*, to flow).

Edentate, *plu. edentata*, *e.dēn'.tate*, *e.dēn.tay'.tah*, animals like the sloth, armadillo, and anteater, which have no incisive teeth; *eden'tāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), without front teeth.

French *édenté*; Latin *edentatio*, extraction of teeth, *edentatus*, *e[ex]dentes*, without teeth.

Edge (1 syl.), *noun* and *verb*. **Hedge** (1 syl.), *noun* and *verb*.

Edg'-ing (R. xix.), making edges, edge-trimming, outside row;

Hedg'-ing (Rule xix.), making or trimming a hedge.

Edged (1 syl.), having an edge, sharp;

Hedged (1 syl.), inclosed with a hedge.

Edge-less, without an edge. **Hedge-less**, without a hedge.

To **edge in**, to insinuate something into, to get in;

To **hedge in**, to surround with a hedge.

Edgewise (2 syl.), not *edgeways*.

Old English *wis[an]*, direction, manner.

To **edge on**, a corruption of *egg-on*.

Old English *egg[ian]*, to incite, to urge on.

Old English *ecg*, an edge; *ecged*, edged, sharpened; Welsh *hogi*, to sharpen; *hogiad*, a sharpening; *hogal*, a whetstone.

"Hedge," Old English *hege*, a fence; *hege-rowe*, a hedge-row.
(The *d* is interpolated in both cases.)

Edible, *e'.dī.b'l*, capable of being made food; **Eatable**, fit or suitable for food. **Edibles**, *e'.dī.b'lz*, things which may serve for food; **Eatables**, foods.

"Edible," Latin *edēre*, to eat; *edilis* or *edulis*, *edulium*, food.

"Eatable," Old English *et[an]*, to eat, and *-able*.

Edict, a decree, a proclamation. (Latin *edictum*, *e-dico*.)

Edify, *ĕd' i. fy*, to instruct; edifies, *ĕd' i. fize*; edified, *ĕd' i. fide*; ed'ifi-er (R. xi.); edification, *ĕd' i. fi. kay'' shun*; ed'ify-ing.

Edifice, *plu. edifices* (Rule xxxiv.), *ĕd' i. f'is*, *ed' i. f'is. ĭz*, buildings. Applied to large public buildings.

French *édification*, *édifice*, v. *édifier*; Latin *œdificatio*, *œdificium*, *œdificāre* (*œdes facio*, to make a building).

Edile, *ĕ' dīle*, an officer of ancient Rome; edile-ship, office of edile. (-*ship*, Old English suffix = "office of.")

Latin *œdilis*. This officer had charge of the streets and public buildings, supervised the sewers, weights and measures, plays and processions; regulated the price of food, &c. (*œdes*, sing., temple).

Edit, *ĕd' ĭt*, to revise a book for republication; ed'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ed'it-ing.

Ed'itor, (not -er), *fem. ed'itress or ed'itor*; one who revises a book for republication, one who controls the literary part of a periodical or serial; ed'itor-ship, office of editor. (-*ship*, Old English suffix meaning "office of.")

Edition, *e. dīsh' on*, a reprint of a book. An edition consists of no definite number of copies. In novels about 500, in school books about 2,000, in popular reprints about 10,000, in newspapers about 20,000, while in books of doubtful sale 100 copies, would be fair average numbers. In large reprints it is usual to state the number of copies an edition covers, as "31st edition, 157th thousand."

French *éditeur*, *édition*; Latin *editio*, *editor*, v. *ēdo*, supine *editum*, to publish. (Note—*ēdo*, to eat, has *e* short.)

Educate, *ĕd' u. kate*, to teach; ed'ucāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), ed'ucāt-ing (Rule xix.), ed'ucāt-or (not *er*, Rule xxxvii.); education, *ed' u. kay'' shun*; ed'uca'tion-al; ed'uca'tional-ly.

French *éducation*; Latin *educatio*, *educator*, *educāre*, supine *educatum*, to teach (*educāre*, to pilot forth).

It is curious to trace the ideas represented by words used to signify education. For example:

To edify (Lat. *œdes facio*), to "make a temple" of the body.

To instruct (Lat. *instruo*), to "cram" or "pile up" in the mind.

To educate (Latin *e-ducāre*, *ducātor*), to "pilot forth" the mind, or guide it safely through the dangers which beset it.

To train (Lat. *traho*), to "draw" or "drag" out the powers.

To teach (Anglo-Saxon *tæcan*), technical education, "to show" or teach by "showing" how things are to be done.

To learn (Ang.-Sax. *læran*, *lār*), to obtain "lore" or wisdom.

To inform (Latin *informo*), to "form in" the mind.

Tuition (Lat. *tueor*), to put the mind in a state of "defence."

School (Greek) "spare time."

Educe, *e.dūse'*, to extract, to bring to light; **educed'** (2 syl.), **educ'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *educēre* (not the same verb as "educate," *educāre*) (*e-dūco*, to lead forth, to draw out).

-ee (Fr. suffix), denoting the object of some action: as *legatee*, the object of a legacy; *payee*, one to whom money is paid.

Eel, *heel*, *heal*, *ell*, *hell*.

Eel, *ēle* (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English *ēl*, an eel.)

Heel, *hēle* (1 syl.), part of the foot. (Old English *hēl*.)

Heal, *hēle* (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English *hēl[an]*.)

Ell = *l*, a measure of length. (Old English *eln*.)

Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English *hell*.)

Every word (except *eager*, *eagle*, and *hearse*) beginning with *ea-*, *ce-*, *hea-*, and *hec-* is Anglo-Saxon.

E'en, *ēne* (1 syl.), contraction of the adv. *even*.

-eer (Fr. suffix *-ier*, *-ieur*, termination of nouns), denotes one employed for or on a work, as *engineer*.

E'er, *ere*, *air*, *are*, *ear*, *hear*, *here*, *hair*, *hare*, *heir*, *year*.

E'er, *air*, contraction of *ever*. (Old English *efre* or *æfer*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*, before.)

Air, *air*, atmosphere. (Latin *aer*, the atmosphere.)

Are, *ār* (to rhyme with *far*). (Norse plu. of Ang-Sax. *beó*.)

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing. (Old English *eare* and *ear*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend with the "ear." (Old Eng. *hȳr[an]*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Hair (1 syl., to rhyme with *air*), of the head. (Old Eng. *hær*.)

Hare, *hair*, an animal. (Old English *hara*.)

Heir, *air*, the next male successor. (Latin *hæres*.)

Year, *yēr*, a period of twelve months. (Old English *gear*.)

-ef (Latin prefix for *ex-*) before the letter *-f*.

Every word beginning with *eff-* (except *effendi*) is from the Latin.

Efface, *ef.fase'* (not *e.fase'*), to strike out, to rub out; **effaced'** (2 syl.), **effac'-ing** (R. xix.), **effac'-er**, **efface'-able** (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the final *-e* before *-able*), **efface'-ment** (only five words drop the final *-e* before *-ment*).

French *effacer*, *effaçable*; Latin *ex facies*, [rubbed] from the surface.

Effect (noun and verb), *ef.fect'* (not *e.fect'*), the result, the outcome of a cause, influence, to accomplish.

Affect, to assume, to move the affections;

Effects, chattels; in effect, really, in reality.

Effected, *ef.fēk'.ted*, accomplished;

Affected, *af.fēk'.ted*, moved in the heart, artificial.

- Effect'-ing, accomplishing; Affect'-ing, pathetic.
 Effect'-er, better effect-or; effect'-ible (not *-able*).
 Effective, *ef.fèk'.tiv*; effective-ly, effective-ness.
 Effectual, *ef.fèk'.tu.al*; effectual-ly.
 Effectuate, *ef.fèk'.tu.ate*, to accomplish, to bring to pass;
 effectuat'-ed (Rule xxxv.), effectuat'-ing (Rule xix.)
 Efficacious, *èf'.fi.kay''.shus*, producing the effect expected;
 effica'cious-ly, effica'cious-ness.
 Efficacy, *plu. efficacies*, *èf'.fi.ka.sy*, *èf'.fi.ka.siz* (R. xlv.)
 Efficient, *èf'.fish.ent*; efficient-ly, efficient-ness.
 Efficiency, *èf'.fish'ense*; efficiency, *èf'.fish'en.sy*.
 French *effet*, *efficace*, *effectuer*, *efficacité*, *efficient*; Latin *effectio*,
effector, *effectum*, *efficacitas*, *efficax*, gen. *efficacis*, v. *efficio* (*ef* [*ex*]
facio, to make out of).
 Effeminate, *èf'.fém'.i.nate* (adj. and verb), womanish, feeble, to
 make womanish; effem'inat'-ed (R. xxxvi.), effem'inat'-ing
 (R. xix.), effem'inat'-or, effem'inate-ly, effem'inate-ness;
 effeminacy, *plu. effeminacies*, *èf'.fém'.i.na.siz*.
 French *effemine*; v. *effeminer*; Latin *effeminatus*,
effeminatio (*femina*, a woman).
 Effendi (Master), a Turkish title which follows a proper name,
 about equal to our Esq., as "Ali Effendi."
 Effervesce, *èf'.fèr.vès'*, to froth up; effervesced' (3 syl.),
 effervesc'-ing (R. xix.); effervescence, *èf'.fèr.vès'.sense*;
 effervescent, *èf'.fèr.vès'.sènt*; effervesc'-ible.
 French *effervescence*, *effervescent*; Latin *effervescens*, gen. *effervescentis*,
effervescentia, *effervesco* (incept. of *efferveo*, to grow hot).
 Effete, *èf'.fèet'*, worn out, sterile. (Lat. *effētus*; *fætus*, offspring.)
 Efficacious, *èf'.fi.kay.shus*; efficacy, &c. (See Effect.)
 Effigy, *plu. effigies*, *èf'.fi.je*, *èf'.fi.jiz*, one's representation.
 To burn (or hang) in effigy, to burn (or hang) the image.
 French *effigie*; Latin *effigia*, v. *effigiare* (*figo*, to fashion).
 Efflorescent, *èf'.flo.rès'.sent*, flowering; efflorescence, *èf'.flo-
 rès'.sense*. (-sc- denotes inceptive action.)
 Effluvia, *plu.* (the sing. *effluvium* is not much used), *èflu'.vi.äh*,
 exhalation, the disagreeable smells which rise from ill-
 drainage and putrefying matters.
 Effluent, *ef'.flu.ent*; effluence, *ef'.flu.ence*.
 French *effluence*, *effluent*, *effluve*; Latin *effluvium*, *effluentia* (*ef* [*ex*]
fluens, flowing out from).
 Effort, *ef'.fort*, endeavour, exertion; ef'fort-less.
 French *effort*; Latin *ef* [*ex*] *fortis*, the strong [thing] put forth.
 Effrontery, *ef''.frön.tèrry* (not *e.fron'.te.ry*), impudence.
 French *effronterie*; Latin *ef* [*ex*] *fronte*, out-countenancing.

Effulgence, *ef.fūl'jence*, lustre, splendour; **effulgency**, *plu.-cies*, *ef.fūl'jěn.siz*; **effulgent**, *ef.fūl'jěnt*; **effulgent-ly**.

Latin *effulgens*, gen. *effulgentis* (*ef* [ex] *fulgeo*, to shine out).

Effusion, *ef.fū'.zhun*, a spilling [of blood]; **effusive**, *ef.fū'.ziv*; **effusive-ly**; **effuse**, *ef.fuze'*; **effused** (2 syl.), **effūs-ing**.

French *effusion*; Latin *effusio*, *effundo*, sup. *effusum*, to pour out.

Eft or **efet**, *ef'.ět*, a newt or small lizard.

Old English *efete*. In Sussex, &c., called *efet* by the peasantry.

Eftsoons (only used in poetry), soon, soon after.

Old English *eft-sōna*, soon after.

Egg, one of the 14 monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with the final consonant doubled (Rule vii.)

To **egg** (followed by *on*), to incite; **egged**, *egd*; **egg-ing**.

"Egg" (noun), Old English *æg*: *æges hwite*, the white of an egg.

"Egg" (verb), Latin *egg[ian]*, to incite.

Eglantine, *eg'.lān.tine*, the sweet briar.

Fr. *églantier*, the tree; *églantine*, the flower; Lat. *rosa eglanteria*.

Egotist, *eg'.o.tist*, one who talks about himself; **egoist**, *eg'.o.ist*, one who believes nothing to be certain except that he himself exists.

Egotism, *eg'.o.tizm*, the habit of self-praise; **egoism**, *eg'.o.-izm*, the faith of an egoist.

Egotistic or **egotistical**, *eg'.o.tis'.tik*; *eg'.o.tis''.ti.kāl*, self-conceited; **egotistical-ly**; **eg'otise**, **eg'otised**, **eg'otis-ing**.

French *égoïsme*, *égoïste*; Latin *ego*, I (-*ist* Greek suffix "one who," -*ism* Greek suffix "system.")

Egregious, *e.grē'.jē.us*, supereminent (in a bad sense).

Egre'gious-ly, **egre'gious-ness**.

Latin *egrēgius* (*e grēge* [*lectus*], picked out of the flock).

Egress, *e'.gress*, act or right of departing. **Ingress**, the act or right of entering; **egression**, *e.grēs'k'.un*; **ingression**.

Latin *egressus*, *egressio*, v. *egrēdior* (*e* [ex] *gradior*, to walk out).

Egret, *e'.grēt*, a small white heron. (French *aigrette*.)

So called from the "aigrette" or plume in the head.

Egyptian, *e.jīp'.shun*, adj. of Egypt, Egyptian language;

Egyptology, *ē.jīp.tōl''.o.jy*, study of the archaeology of Egypt; **Egyptologist**, *e'.jīp.tōl''.o.gist*.

French *egyptienne*; Latin *Ægyptius*, *Ægyptus*; Greek *Aiguptós*.

Eh = *a*? interrogative of doubt. Is it not so?

Ah = *r*! exclamation of pain, surprise, &c.

Hey? What is it you say?

Ha, *hāh*! take care. **Ha!** **ha!** laughter.

Heigh-ho, *hay.ho* or *hī.hō*! expresses weariness.

He! or **he!** **he!** expresses scorn.

Eider [down], *i'.der* (not *ē'.der*), down of the eider duck.

German *eider*; French *eider*, *édredon*, eider-down.

Eight, *ate*, a number. Ait, *ate*, a river-island. Ate (1 syl.), *past tense of eat*. Hate, to dislike.

Eighteen, *ate'.teen*; eighteenth, *ate'.teenth*; eighteen-mo, *plu. eighteen-mos* (R. xlii.), *ate'.teen'.moze*. -mo is the last syl. of *decim* (ten) added to the English *teen'* (ten).

Either, *ē'.thēr*. Ether, *ē'.rhēr* (a volatile liquid).

Either, *ē'.thēr*, one of two, correlative of *or*.

Neither, *nē'.thēr*, not either, correlative of *nor*.

Each, *ēch*, both one and the other of two articles.

§ It is wrong to use *either* when the choice lies between more than two things.

§ Either you or I am wrong; Either you or I are wrong (?). Either you or I *are* wrong is the better grammar, that is, either you or I [*we*] are wrong [*one of us*]; but custom has sanctioned the rule, that the verb is to agree with the noun or pronoun nearest it: "Either you [*are wrong*] or I am wrong." Similarly, "Either you [...] or he *is* wrong;" "Either he [...] or you *are* wrong." In French, the same construction is observed with *or*, &c., as with *and*. "Either," Old Eng. *ægther*. "Neither," Old Eng. *nathor* or *náther*.

Ejaculate, *e.jäk'.u.late*, to call out; ejac'ulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ejac'ulāt-ing, ejac'ulāt-or; ejaculation, *e.jäk'.u.lay''shun*, vociferation; ejaculatory, *e.jäk'.u.la.t'ry*.

French *éjaculer*, *éjaculation*, *éjaculatoire*, *éjaculateur*.

Latin *ejaculatio*, *ejaculāre* (*e jactūlo*, to hurl out).

Eject', to cast out; eject'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), eject'-ing, eject'-or (Rule xxxvii.); ejection, *e.jëk'.shun*; eject-ment (in *Law*), a writ to recover possession of land.

Latin *ejectio*, *ejector*, *eicio*, supine *ejectum* (*e jacio*, to throw out).

Eke (1 syl.), to add; (*noun*), a piece added to a hive to hoist it and increase its capacity, (*adverb*) likewise; ekes, *ëkz*; eked (1 syl.), ek-ing (Rule xix.), *ë'.king*.

Old English *ede*, likewise; *edca*, an addition; *edc[an]*, to eke.

*el, -eel, (Latin *el[is]*, belonging to, capable of: *cru-el*, belonging to the *cru[de]*, raw or fierce; *hôt-el*, belonging to the *hôte* or *host*; *genteel*, belonging to the gentry [*gens*].

-el (Latin *ell[us]* diminutive), lib-el, a little book (*liber*, a book).

Elaborate, *e.lüb'.o.rate* (adj. and verb), highly finished, complicated, to bestow much labour on; elab'orāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), elab'orāt-ing (R. xix.) elab'orāt-or, elab'orate-ness (R. xvii.), elab'orate-ly; elaboration, *e.lüb'.o.ray''shun*.

Fr. *élaborer*, *élaboration*; Lat. *eläbörätio*, *eläbörätor*, *eläböräre* (labor).

Elain or **Elaine**, *e.lay'ân* (3 syl., not *e.lane'* nor *e.lay'ine*), the liquid principle of oils and fats. Also written **Olein** and **Oleine**, *ol'.e.ân*. The fatty principle is **Stearine**, *stê'.a.rîn*.

"**Elain**," Greek *elaion*, olive-oil (*elaia*, the olive-tree).

"**Olein**," Latin *oleum*, oil with the termination *-ine*, which denotes a simple substance, as *chlorine*.

"**Stearine**," Greek *stêar*, suet, hard fat.

Elapse, *e.läps*, to intervene, to pass away; elapsed, *elapst'*; elaps'-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin *elapsio*, *eläbor*, supine *elapsum* (*e* [ex] *labor*, to slip away).

Elastic, *e.läs'.tik*, resilient; elastical, *e.las'.ti.käl*; elastical-ly; elasticity, *e.läs'.tis''si.ty*, resiliency.

French *elastique*, *élasticité*; Greek *elastón*, to draw out.

Elate, *e.late'*, to puff up; elät'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elät'-ed-ly, elät'-ing (Rule xix.); elation (not *elasion*), *e.lay'shun* (not a French word), joy and pride of success.

Latin *elätio* (*e* [ex] *fero*, suf. *e* [ex] *lätum*, to carry out [of oneself]).

Elbow, *ël'.bô*, the joint of the arm between the shoulder and wrist, a turn like the arm bent, to push or jostle;

Elbowed, *ël'.bode*; el'bow-ing; el'bow-room, ample room.

At your elbow, close at hand.

Out at elbows, shabby, reduced in circumstances.

Old Eng. *elnboga*, the elbow (*eln boga*, bow of the arm; Lat. *ulna*).

Elder, *ël'.dêr*, a tree, a ruler of the Presbyterian church, a senior.

Eld, old. **Eld**, an old person (*noun*); **old**, aged (*adj.*)

El'der, prior in years; **Older**, more aged.

El'dest, first born; **Oldest**, most aged.

Elder and *eldest* have no relation to number of years, the *eldest* born may or may not have lived more years than the youngest. Thus "my youngest son is now twenty, his *eldest* brother, or my *eldest* son, died in infancy." Similarly: "his *elder* brother died in infancy," the number of days or years that the child lived is beside the question. *Elder* and *eldest* refer to priority of years; *older* and *oldest* to duration.

"**Elder**" [tree], corruption of *Ellar*. Old Eng. *ellarn*, the elder-tree.

"**Elder**" (senior). Old English *eald*, old; *cald* (an elder), *yltra* (comp.), *yldeste* (super.)

El Dorado, *el do.ràh'.dô* or *el do.ray'.dô*, a country of fabulous wealth. The country which Orellana, lieutenant of Pizarro pretended to have discovered in South America.

Spanish *el dorado*, the golden [country].

Elecampane, *ël'.e.käm'.pain*, the plant *hêlén'ium*. So called, says Pliny 21, 33, because it is feigned to have sprung from Helen's tears. The French call it *œil de cheval*.

Latin *inûla* (for *hêlén'ium*) *campâna*, Helen's bell-flower.

Elect, *e.lĕkt'*, to choose. The elect, those who are chosen.

Elect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **elect'-ing**, **elect'-or**, *fem.* **elect'ress**, one who has a right of electing, one elected to rule in a German electorate; **elec'tor-al**.

Election, *e.lĕk'.shun*; **electioneer**, *e.lĕk'.shun-er'*, to use exertion to promote the election of an M.P., &c.

Elec'tioneer'-ing; **elec'tioneer'-er**, one who electioneers.

Elective, *e.lĕk'.tiv*; **elec'tive-ly**; **electorate**, *e.lĕk'.to.rate*.

Elite, *a.leet'*, the flower of society. (See **Eligible**.)

French *élection*, *électif*, *électoral*, *électorat*, *électeur*, *électress*, *élite*.

Latin *electio*, *elector*, *eligo* (*e-lego*, to pick out).

Electricity, *plu.* **electricities**, *e'.lĕk.tris''i.tiz*; **elec'tric** or **elec'trical** (*adj.*), **elec'trical-ly**; **electrician**, *e'.lĕk.trish'.an*, one skilled in the science of electricity;

Electrify, *e.lĕk'.tri.fy*; **electrifies**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fize*; **electrified**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fide*; **elec'trify-ing** (Rule xi.); **electrifiable**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fi''.a.b'l*; **electrification**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fi.kay''shun*;

Electrise, *e.lĕk'.trize*; **elec'trised** (3 syl.), **elec'tris-ing** (R. xix.), **elec'tris-er**; **electrisation**, *e.lĕk'.tri.zay''shun*; **elec'tris-able** (these are French forms, Rule xxxi.)

Electrine, *e.lĕk.trĕn*, pertaining to amber.

Latin *electrum*, amber; *-ine* (*-inus*), pertaining to.

Electrode, *e.lĕk'.trode*, the direction of the electric stream.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *hōdos*, the road or way [of the electric stream].

Electrolysis, *e'.lĕk.trōl''.i.sis*, decomposition effected by electricity. (Greek *ēlektrōn* and *lusis*, dissolution.)

Electrolyte, *e.lĕk'.tro.lite*, a substance which can be decomposed by electricity; **elec'trolyt'ic**.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *luomai*, to be loosened or decomposed.

Electrophorus, *e.lĕk'.trōf''.ō.rus* (not *e.lĕk'.tro.fō''.rus*), an instrument for collecting or condensing electricity.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *phōreo*, to convey or carry [electricity].

Electroscope, *e.lĕk'.trō.skope*, an instrument for taking the existence, character, and force of electricity; **electroscopic** or **electroscopical**, *e.lĕk'.tro.skōp''.i.kāl* (*adj.*)

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *skōpōo*, to survey, to examine [electricity].

Electrotype, *e.lĕk'.trō.tipe*, a deposited metallic impression obtained by electro-galvanism.

Greek *ēlektrōn* *tūpos*, a type or image [obtained by electricity].

Electrum, better **electron**, *e.lĕk'.trōn*, a natural alloy.

Electro-, **-chemistry**, **-biology**, **-dynam'ics**, **-mag'netism**, **-metal'lurgy**, **-plā'ting**.

Electrometer, *e.lĕk.trōm'.e.tĕr*, an instrument for measuring the tension or quantity of electric fluid; **electromet'rical**.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *mētrōn*, a metre or measure [of electricity].

French *électrique*, *électricité*, *électrisable*, *électrisation*, *électriser*, *électromètre*, *électrophore*, *électroscope*; Latin *electrum*; Greek *ēlektrōn*, amber. Thales (B.C. 600) noticed the electrical property of rubbed amber in attracting small substances.

Electuary, *plu.* electuaries, *e.lĕk'.tu.a.rĭz*, an opiate confection.

Latin *electuarius*; Greek *ek leicho*, to lick up.

Eleemosynary, *e'.e.e.mōs''.i.nĕr ry* (seven syllables, not six).

Latin *eleēmosynarius*, *eleēmosynaria*, an almoner; Greek *ēlēmosunē*, pity (*ēleō*, to have pity).

Elegance, *ĕl'.e.gance*; **el'egant**, **el'egant-ly**; **elegancies** (no sing.), *ĕl'.e.gān.sĭz*, embellishments.

Fr. *élégance*, *élegant*; Lat. *elĕgans*, *elĕgantia* (*e-lego*, to pick out).

Elegy, *plu.* elegies, *ĕl'.e.gĭz*, a funeral or mournful song; **elegiac**, *ĕl.ejĭ.āk* (not *el.ĕ.jĭ.āk*); **el'egist**, one who writes elegies.

Elegise, *ĕl'.e.jize* (Rule xxxii.), **el'egised**, **el'egis-ing**.

Fr. *élegie*, *élegiaque*; Lat. *elĕgia*, *elĕgiacus* (Gk. *elĕgeia*, *elĕgeiōs*).

Element, *ĕl'.e.ment*, an uncompounded or simple body; **el'emental**, pertaining to first principles; **elemen'tary**, rudimentary.

The elements (of Aristotle), fire, air, earth, and water; (of alchemists) salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Out of one's element, out of one's sphere.

French *élément*, *élémentaire*; Latin *elementum*, *elementarius*.

Elemi, *ĕl'.ĕ.my* (not *e.leē'my*), a resinous substance brought from Ethiopia; **elemine**, *ĕl'.e.mĭn*, the crystallised resin of elemi sometimes used in lacquer.

French *élémi*; Italian, Spanish, &c., *elemi*.

Elephant, (*male*) bull elephant, (*fem.*) cow elephant.

Elephantine, *ĕl'.e.fūn'tĭn*, very large, pertaining to elephants; **elephantoid**, *ĕl'.e.fān'toid* or **elephantoidal**, *ĕl'.e.fūn'toid'.āl*, having the form of an elephant.

Elephantiasis, *ĕl'.e.fūn.tĭ'.a.sĭs*, a disease affecting the legs and feet which swell and look rough like an elephant's.

French *éléphant*, *éléphantiasis*, *éléphantin*; Latin *elephantiacus*, *elephantiasis*, *elephantus*; Greek *elēphas*.

Elevate, *ĕl'.e.vate*, to raise up; **el'evāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **el'evāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **el'evāt-or**, **el'evātory**; **elevation**, *ĕl'.e.vay''shun*, height, exaltation.

French *élever*, *élévation*, *élevateur*, *élévatoire*; Latin *elevatio*, *elevare* (*e-levō*, to raise from a lower state).

Eleven, *e.lĕv'.en* (a numeral); **eleventh**, *e.lĕv'.enth* (an ordinal), **eleventh-ly** (*adv.*).

Old English *endleof*, eleven; *endlyfta* or *endlefta*, the eleventh.

Elf, *plu.* elves (not *elfs*). Nouns in *-lf* make the plural by changing *-f* into *-ves*, as "elf" *elves*, "self" *selves*, "shelf" *shelves*, "calf" *calves*, "half" *halves*, "wolf" *wolves* (Rule xxxviii.)

Elfin, *el'fin*; **el'fish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **el'fish-ly**, **el'fish-ness**, **elf-lock**.

Old English *elf*, *plu.* *elfas*, *elfen*; French *elf* and *elfe*, *plu.* *elfes*.

Elgin marbles, *el.gin* (*-gin* as in "begin"), Greek sculptures in the British Museum collected by Lord Elgin.

Elicit, *e.lis'it*, to draw out; **elicit-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elicit-ing**; **elicitation**, *e.lis'.i.tay''shun* (not French).

Latin *elicitatio*, *elicio*, supine *elictum* (*e* [ex] *lacio*, to lure out).

Elide, *e.lide'*, to "strike out" a vowel or syllable; **elid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elid'-ing** (Rule xix.); **elision**, *e.lizh'.un*.

Fr. *élider*, *élision*; Lat. *elasio*, *elidens*, *elidō*, sup. *elisum* (*e* [ex] *lādo*).

Eligible, *el'.i.ji.b'l*, suitable, qualified; **el'igibly**; **eligible-ness**, *el'.i.ji.b'l.ness*; **eligibility**, *el'.i.ji.bil''.i.ty*, suitability.

French *éligible*; Latin *eligo* (*e* [ex] *lēgo*, to pick out).

Eliminate, *e.lim'.inate*, to cast out, to get rid of; **elim'ināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elim'ināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **elimination**, *e.lim'.i.nay''shun*, rejection, a getting rid of.

French *élimination*, *éliminer*; Latin *elimīnatio*, *elimīnāre* (*e* [ex] *līmen*, [to turn] out of doors).

Elision, *e.lizh'.un*. (See **Elide**.)

Elite, *a.leet'*, the "pick" of society, the best men of the army.

French *élite*; Latin *electus* (*e* [ex] *lēgo*, to pick out).

Elixir, *e.lix'.ir*, a compound tincture; **elix'ate**, to extract by boiling; **elix'at-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elix'at-ing** (Rule xix.); **elixation**, *e'.lix.ā''shun*, decoction into tincture.

Fr. *élixir* ("elixation" is not Fr.); Latin *elixir*, *elixāre*, to seethe.

Elizabethan, *e.liz'.a.beeth''.an*, the style in vogue in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (Chiefly applied to *architecture*.)

Elk, a moose-deer. (Old English *elch*.)

El, **L**, **hell**, **eel**, **heel**, **heal**.

El, a measure of length; **L**, one of the four liquids.

Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English *hell*.)

Eel, *ēle* (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English *ēl*.)

Heel, part of the foot. (Old English *hēl*.)

Heal, *hēle* (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English *hēl[an]*.)

Ellipse, *plu.* ellipses, *el.lips'*, *el.lip'.sez* (not *e.lips'*, an oval figure).

Ellipsis, *plu.* ellipses, *el.lip'.sis*, &c. (not *e.lip'.sis*, &c.)

Ellip'tic or **ellip'tical**, pertaining to an ellipse;

Ecliptic, *ek.lip'.tik*, the apparent annual path of the sun.

Ellip'tical-ly (not *e.lip'.ti.käl.ly*).

Ellipsoid, *e.lip'.soid*, a solid figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. (Gk. *elleipsis eidos*, ellipse-like.)

Ellipsoidal, *e'.lips oi''däl*, adj. of ellipsoid.

Ellipsograph, *e.lip'.so.gräf*, an instrument for describing a semi-ellipse. (Gk. *elleipsis grapho*, to describe.)

French *ellipse*, *ellipsoïde*, *elliptique*, *ellipticité*; Latin *ellipsis*; Greek *elleipsis*, a defect (*el leipo*, to leave behind).

Elm (1 syl., not *e'l'm*), a tree. (Old English *elm*; Latin *ulmus*.)

Elocution, *ē'l.o.kū''shun*, oratory; elocution-ist, a teacher of elocution; elocutionary, *ē'l.o.kū''shun.a.ry*;

Eloquent, *ē'l.o.quent*; eloquent-ly; eloquence, oratory.

French *élocution*, *éloquence*, *éloquent*; Latin *elocutio*, *elöquium*, *elöquentia*, *elöquens*, gen. *elöquentis*, v. *elöquor*, to speak out.

Elongate, *e.lön'.gate*, to extend; elon'gät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elon'gät-ing; elongation, *e'.lön.gay''shun*.

Fr. *elongation* (term in *Astron.*), the angle at the earth made by a line drawn to the sun and some other planet; Lat. *elongäre* (*longus*).

Elope, *ē.lope'*, to run away with a man with the view of marrying him, without the consent of parents or guardians; eloped' (2 syl.), elöp'-ing (R. xix.); elopement. *ē.lope'mënt*.

German *entlaufen*, to run away; *entlaufung*, elopement.

Eloquent, eloquent-ly; eloquence. (See Elocution.)

Else (1 syl.), besides, otherwise, other person or thing; elsewhere. Old English *elles*, else; *elles-hwær*, elsewhere.

Elucidate, *e.lū'.si.date*, to make clear, to explain; elu'cidät-ed, elu'cidät-ing, elu'cidät-or, elu'cidätory; elucidation, *e.lū'.si.day''shun*; elucidative, *e.lū'.si.day.tiv*.

French *élucider*, *élucidation*; Latin *elucidatio*, *elucidäre* (*lux*, light).

Elude, *e.lude'*, to evade, to escape; elüd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elüd'-ing (Rule xix.), elüd'-er, elüd'-ible;

Delude', to deceive, delüd'-ed, delüd'-ing, delüd'-er.

Elusion, *e.lū'.shun*, evasion. Delu'sion, deception.

Elusive, *e.lū'.siv*, evasive; elu'sive-ly. Delu'sive, deceptive.

Elusory, *e.lū'.sö.ry*, unreal; elu'sori-ness, unreality.

Delusory, *de.lū'.sö.ry*, tending to deceive; delu'sori-ness.

French *éluder*; Latin *elüsio*, *elüdere*, sup. *elüsüm* (*ludo*, to play).

Elvan, *e'l.van* (in *mines*), a dyke of porphyritic rock crossing or interfering with the metal.

Elves, *elvz*, plu. of elf. (See Elf.)

Elysian, *e.liz'.i.an* (not *e.lizh'.an* nor *e.lizh'.e.an*).

Elysium, *e.liz'.i.äm* (not *e.lizh'.e.äm*), the abode of bliss.

(The "y" shows the word to be of Greek origin.)

Lat. *Elysium*, *elysius* (adj.); Gk. *elusion* (*luo*, to loose [from the body]).

Em- (Latin *in-*, French and Greek *en-*), a prefix before *-b-*, *-p-*, or *-m-*, and meaning *in, into, on*.

Em- (Old Eng. prefix), means "to make," "to collect into". (Much confusion arises from the slipshod use of *em-* and *im-*, but they are widely different in meaning. "*Em-*" (our native prefix) means *to make, to collect into*; but "*Im-*" is either the preposition *in* softened before *b, p,* and *m,* or else a negative joined to an adjective.)

'em, a contraction of *them*.

(Look under *im-* for words not inserted under *em-*.)

Emacerate or macerate, *e.mas'se.rate* (q.v.)

Emaciate, *e.măsh'ĕ.ate*, to become thin, to lose flesh; **emaciated**, *e.măsh'ĕ.ă.tĕd* (Rule xxxvi.); **emaciāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **emaciation**, *e.măsh'ĕ.ă"shun*, leanness.

French *émacié, émaciation*; Latin *emaciāre* (*e macer*, to make lean).

Emanate, *em'a.nate* (not *eminate*), to issue from; **em'anā-ted** (Rule xxxvi.), **em'anāt-ing**; **emanation**, *em'a.nay"shun*.

Fr. *émaner, émanation*; Lat. *emānatio* (*e mănāre*, to flow out).

Emancipate, *e.măn'.si.pate*, to set at liberty; **eman'cipāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **eman'cipāt-ing** (R. xix.), **eman'cipāt-or**; **emancipation**, *e.măn'.si.pay"shun*; **emancipa'tionist**.

Emancipist, *e.măn'.si.pist*, an Australian convict who has regained his liberty and become a free man.

French *émanciper, émancipation*; Latin *emāncipatio, emancipāre*. *Mancipium* is *manu-capio*, taken in the hand as a rightful possession; *e-mancipium*, is "delivered out of" the hand. In Rome, a father freed his son thus: He first sold him to a stranger, whereupon he lost all rights over him, and the stranger had him as a "slave-chattel." The stranger then manumitted him as he would any ordinary slave. Hence to *emancipate* is "to give up possession," but *manumit* is to "set free" (*manu mittere*).

Emasculate, *e.măs'.ku.late*, to unman; **emas'culāt-ed**, **emas'culāt-ing**, **emas'culāt-or**; **emasculat-ion**, *e.măs'.ku.lay"shun*.

French *émasculer, émasculat-ion*; Latin *emascülator, emasculāre* (*e mas*, [to remove] from the male kind).

Embalm, *em.barm'*, to fill a dead body with spices, &c.; **embalmed**, *em.barmed'*; **embalming**, *em.barm'ing*; **embalmer**, *em.barm'er*; **embalm'-ment**.

Fr. *embaumer, embaumeur, embaumement*; Latin *im* [in] *balſamum*, [to put] balsams or balms in [a body].

Embank', to inclose or protect with a bank; **embanked'** (2 syl.), **embank'-ing**, **embank'-ment**.

Old English *banc*, a bank, and prefix *em-*, "to make" [a bank].

Embargo, *plu. embargoes* (Rule xlii.), *em.bar'goze*, an order to prohibit a ship's leaving port or trading for a stated time,

to put this restraint on a ship; *embar'goed* (3 syl.), *embar'go-ing*. (*See Quarantine.*)

(Followed by *on*; "There is an embargo *on*..." "to put an embargo *on*..." French *mettre embargo sur*...)

Spanish *embargo*, v. *embargar*; French *embargo*.

Embark', to go or put on board ship; *embarked'* (2 syl.), *embark'-ing*; *embarkation*, *em'.bar.kay''.shun*.

(*There is no reason why the "k" should be changed to c in "embarkation."*)

French *embarquer*, *embarquement* ("embarkation" is not French).

Embarrass, *em.bar'rās* (double *r* and double *s*), to perplex; *embar'assed* (3 syl.), *embar'rass-ment*.

French *embarras*, *embarrasser* (*barre*, a bar).

Embassy, *plu. embassies*, *em'.bās.siz*, the charge of an ambassador, an ambassador and his suite, an express message sent officially to a foreign nation; *em'bassage* (3 syl.)

(*It is very inconsistent to spell "ambassador" with "a" and "embassy" with "e."* *See Amend*, *Emendation*.)

Fr. *ambassade*, *ambassador*; Med. Lat. *ambascia*; Keltic *ambact*, a minister; in Italian both are spelt with *a*, but in Spanish with *e*.

Embattle, *em.bāt'.t'l*, to put in battle array; *embattled*, *em.-bāt'.t'ld*; *embattling*, *em.bāt'.tling*;

Embat'tle-ment, an indented parapet; *embat'tlement-ed* or *embat'tled*, furnished with battlements.

Fr. *embatailler*; Welsh *batel* with *em-*, "to collect into" [battle array].

Embay', to enclose in a bay; *embayed'* (2 syl.), *embay'-ing*.

Old English *byge*, a bay; French *baie*, with *em-*, "to make."

Embed', to lay in a bed of sand, earth, &c.; *embedd-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *embedd'-ing* (Rule i.), *embed'-ment*.

Old English *bed* or *bæd*, with *em-*, "to collect into," [a bed].

Embellish, *em.bell'ish*, to beautify; *embell'ished* (3 syl.), *embell'ish-ing*, *embell'ish-ment*, *embell'ish-er*.

French *embellir*, *embellisseur*, *embellissement*; Latin *bellus*, "pretty," with *em-*, "to make" [pretty].

Ember days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of Ember weeks.

Ember Weeks, corruption of German *quatember*, a contraction of *quat' uor tem'pōra* (*quat'-tempor'*), four times [a year], Quadragesima Sunday, Whit Sunday, Holyrood Day in September, and St. Lucia's Day in December.

Embers (no *ing.*), *em'.berz*, cinders or ashes still hot.

Old English *ēmyrie*, hot ashes.

Embezzle, *em.bēz'.z'l*, to pilfer; *embezzled*, *em.bēz'.z'ld*; *embezz'ling*; *embezz'le-ment*, *embezz'ler*.

Norman *embeasiler* or *beseler*, to filch.

Embitter, *em.bi't.ter*, to make bitter or sad; *embittered*, *em.-bi't.terd*; *embitter-ing*. (Not *imbitter*, see *Em-*.)

Old English *biter*, bitter, with *em-*, "to make" [bitter].

Emblazon, *em.blay'zon* (not *em.blāz'on*), to make heraldic designs, to deck in gorgeous colours, to laud, to reveal; *embla'zoned* (3 syl.), *embla'zon-ing*, *embla'zon-er*, *embla'zon-ment*, *embla'zon-ry*.

French *blasonner*, *blason* (German *blasen*, to proclaim by herald, who announced the coat armour of each knight, hence called *blasenry*).

Emblem, *ēm.blēm*, a type; emblematic or emblematical, *ēm.blē.māt'ik*, *ēm.blē.māt'ikāl*; emblematic'al-ly.

Emblemise, *em'ble.mize*, to represent emblematically; *em'blemised* (3 syl.), *em'blemis-ing* (Rule xix.)

French *emblème*, *emblématique*; Latin *emblemata*; Greek *emblēma*. (There is no such Greek word as *emblemizo*, Rule xxxii.)

Embody, *em.bōd'y*, to incorporate; *embod'y-ing*; *embodied*, *em.bōd'id* (Rule xi.); *embod'i-ment*.

Old English *bodig*, a "body," with *em-* "to collect into" [a body].

Embolden, *em.bōwl'den*, to make bold; *emboldened*, *em.bōwl'dend*; *embol'den-ing*, *embol'den-er*.

Old English *bōld*, with *em-* "to make" [bold].

Embonpoint (French), *an.bō'n.pwōin'*, in good plight.

Emborder, *em.bor'der*, to adorn with a border (not *emboarder*); *embor'dered* (3 syl.), *embor'der-ing*.

("Border" should be *hordure*. It is not an agent.)

Old English *bord*, a border; French *bordure*, with *em-*, "to make."

Embosom, *em.booz'am* (not *em.būz'am* nor *em.bōze'ann*), to surround with trees; *embos'omed* (3 syl.), *embos'om-ing*. More correctly *imbos'om*, *imbos'omed*, *imbos'oming*.

Old English *bōsm*, the bosom, with *im-* for *in*, [to hold] in the bosom. To "embosom" means to "collect into the bosom," or "to make a bosom." A church is *imbosomed* in trees, but children *embosom* flowers; i.e., collect them into their bosom.

Emboss, to ornament with stamped patterns in relief; *embossed'* (2 syl.), *emboss'-ing*, *emboss'er*, *emboss'-ment*. (Not *im-*.)

French *bosse*, a "knob" or "protuberance," with *em-*, "to make."

Embouchure, *em'boo.shure'* (in French *an'boo'shūr*). (As the word is quite naturalised, it is mere affectation as well as wrong to call it *arm-* or *ang'-boo-shoor'*.) The mouth of a river, the opening of a chimney, &c.

Embow (not *imbow*) ("bow" to rhyme with *grow*), to make into a bow; *embowed'* (2 syl.), *embow'-ing*.

Old English *beðh*, anything made into a ring, hence a "bow," with *em-*, "to make" [a bow or bay].

Embowel, *em.bōw'əl* ("bow" to rhyme with *now*), to take out the bowels; *embow'eled* (3 syl.), *embow'el-ing*, *embow'el-er*, *embow'el-ment*, *evisceration*.

An ill-formed word, from Latin *e* [to take] "out," and the French *boel*, a bowel. *Débovel* (*de* privative) would be better, for *embowel* can only mean "to put bowels in," and not to "take them out."

Embower, *em.bōw'er* ("bow" to rhyme with *now*), to shelter with a bower; **embow'ered** (3 syl.), **embow'er-ing**.

Old English *būr*, "a bower," with *em-*, "to make" [a bower].

Embrace' (2 syl.), to hug, to clasp in the arms; **embraced'** (2 syl.), **embrāc'-ing** (R. xix.), **embrāc'-er**, **embrace'-ment**.

French *embrasser*, *embrassement* (*bras*, the arm, Latin *brāchtum*).

Embracery, *em.brace'.ery*, an attempt to bias a trial by bribery: Law Lat. *embraccator*; Law Fr. *embrasour*, one guilty of subornation.

Embrasure, *em.bray'.zhur*, an opening in a wall designed for men to shoot through at persons outside.

French *embrasure*, v. *embraser*, to fire from.

Embrocation, *em'.bro.kay''.shun*, a fomentation, a lotion.

Fr. *embrocation*; Gk. *em brēcho*, to foment (*brēcho*, to wet the surface).

Embroider, *em.broy'.der*, to ornament with needlework; **embroidered**, *em.broy'.derd*; **embroy'der-ing**, **embroy'der-er**, **embroi'dery**, ornamental needlework.

French *broder*, *broderie*; Welsh *brodio*, to embroider; *brodiog*, embroidered; *brodiad*, embroidery. *Em-* "to make" [*broderie*].

Embroil (2 syl.), to involve in a quarrel; **embroiled'** (2 syl.), **embroil'-ing**, **embroil'-er**, **embroil'-ment**, disturbance.

Fr. *embrouiller*, *embrouillement* (*brouiller*, to throw into confusion).

Embrown', to make brown; **embrowned'**, **embrown'-ing**.

Old English *brūn*, "brown," with *em-* "to make" [brown].

Embrue, *em.bru'* (not *imbrue*), to stain with blood; **embru'-ing** (Rule xix.); **embrued**, *em.brude'*. (See *Em-*.)

Greek *brōtos*, "gore," with *em-* "to make" [gory].

Embryo, *plu. embryos*, *em'.bri.oze* (Rule xlii.), the rudiments of organic bodies, a crude form, (*adj.*) rudimentary; **embryonic**, *em'.bri.ōn''.ik*, relating to embryos; **embryology**, *em'.bri.ōl''.o.gy*, the science which treats of embryos; **embriologist**, *em'.bri.ōl''.o.gist*, one skilled in embriology.

Greek *embrūon lōgōs*, a discourse about embryos.

Embryotomy, *em'.bri.ōt''.o.my*, a Cæsarian operation.

Greek *embrūon tōmē*, a cutting out of an embryo or fœtus.

Em'bryo-sac, the cellular bag which contains an embryo.

(The "y" shows that these words are from the Greek, but emphon would be more correct than "embryo," which is a phonetic spelling of the French word.)

French, Spanish, Latin *embryon*; Italian *embryone*; Greek *embrūōn*.

Emendation, *e'.mēn.day''.shūn*, correction of faults; **emendator**, *e'.mēn.da'tor*; **emen'datory**.

Amend', to correct faults; **amend'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **amend'-ing**, **amend'-ment**, **amend'-able**, **amen'datory**.

This double form of prefix is to be regretted, the "e" form is Latin, the "a" form French. A *menda* means "without fault" or "faultless;" *e menda* means "purged of faults."

Latin *emendāre*, to purge of faults; French *amender*, *amendement*, *amendable*. The Latin prefix is to be preferred.

Emerald, *ém' e.rûld* (not *ém' e.rûl*), a precious stone (green);

Emerald Isle, Ireland, noted for its verdure.

Gk. *smaragdôs*; Lat. *smaragdus*; Ital. *smeraldo*; Span. *esmeraldo*.

Emerge, *e.merjé'*, to rise up to the surface, to issue from;

Immerge or **immerse** (2 syl.), to plunge under water.

Emerge, *emerged'* (2 syl.), **emerg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **emerg'ent**, **emerg'ent-ly**; **emerg'-ence**.

Emergency, *plu. emergencies*, *e.mer'.gen.siz* (Rule xlv.), a special case unexpectedly "merging out of" the usual routine, a pressing necessity (not *immergency*).

Emersion, *e.mer'.shun*, a rising out of water, &c.;

Immersion, a plunging into or under water.

("Emerge" is followed by *from*. "Immerge," "Immerse," by *in*.)

French *émergent*; Latin *emergens*, gen. *-gentis*, *emergeo*, supine *emersum* (*e.mergo*, [to rise] out from a plunge under water).

Emeritus, *e.mer'ry.tus* (not *em.e.rí.tus*), one pensioned off after long services. Generally applied to college professors.

Latin *emértum*, a pension for service; *emértus*, (adj.)

Emerods (*plu.*), *ém' e.rôdz* (ought to be *hêmorrhoids*), bloody piles.

Gk. *haimorrhoides* (*haimorrhoid*, bloody flux, *haima rhêô*, to flow blood). (In compound words ending with *rheo*, the "h" is dropped. Thus

Liddell and Scott very properly give the word *αἱμορροία*, and not the vicious form *αἱμορροῖα*, *hêmorrhodís*.)

Emersion, *é.mer'.shun*. (See *Emerge*.)

Emery, *ém' e.ry*, a hard mineral substance used for polishing metal wares. **Emery paper**, **Emery cloth**.

French *émeri*; Latin *smiris*; Greek *smuris* or *smiris*.

The rocks of Emery, cap. of Naxos (Cyclades), abound in this mineral.

Emetic, *e.mét'.ík*, a provocative of vomiting; **emet'ically**.

French *émétique*; Latin *eméticus*; Greek *émêo*, to vomit.

Emeute (French), *á.mute'*, a riot, an uprising. (Latin *emotus*.)

Emigrate, *ém'i.grate* (same as *mí'grate*), to leave one's native place to settle in another; **em'igrât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **em'igrât-ing** (Rule xix); **em'igrant**, one who emigrates; **emigration**, *ém'i.gray'.shun*; **em'igrater**.

French *émigrer*, *émigration*, *émigrant*; Latin *emigrans*, gen. *emigrantis*, *emigratio*, *emigrare* (*e.migro*, to migrate from.)

Eminent, *ém'i.nent*, famous. **Im'minent**, threatening.

Em'inance, celebrity. **Im'minence**, an impending danger.

Eminency, *plu. eminencies*, *ém'i.nén.siz* (Rule xlv.)

Em'inent-ly, conspicuously. **Im'minent-ly**, menacingly.

Your Eminence, the title of address given to cardinals.

French *éminent*, *éminence*; Latin *eminens*, gen. *eminentis*, *eminentia* (*e.mineo*, to hang out conspicuously).

French *imminent*, *imminence*; Latin *imminens*, gen. *imminentis*, *imminentia* (*in.mineo*, to hang over menacingly).

Emir, *ē.meer'*, a Turkish title. The descendants of Mahomet are called emirs. (Arabic *amir*, a commander.)

Emissary, *plu.* emissaries, *em'is.sa.riz* (R. xlv.), a secret agent.

Emission, *e.mish'un.* (See **Emit**.)

Emit, *e.mīt'*, to discharge, to throw out. **Em'met**, an ant.

Emitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **emitt'-ing** (Rule i.); **emission**, *e.mish'un*; **em'issary** (*q.v.*)

French *émettre*, *émission*, *émissaire*; Latin *emissarius*, *emissio*, *emitto*, supine *emissus* (c *mitto*, to send forth).

Emmot, *em'mēt'*, an ant. **Emit**, *e.mīt'*, to discharge.

Old English *æmete* or *æmette*, *æmete-hyll*, an ant-hill.

Emolliate, *ē.mōl.li.ate*, to soften; **emol'liat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **emol'liat-ing** (Rule xix.); **emollient**, *ē.mōl.li.ent*; **emolition**, *ē.mōl.ish'un*, the act of softening.

French *émollient*; Latin *emolliens*, gen. *emollientis*, *emollitio*, *emolire* (*mollis*, to make soft, with *e* intensive).

Emolument, *e.mōl.u.ment* (only one *l*), profit, stipend; **emolument-al**, *e.mōl.u.mēn'tāl.*

French *émolument*; Latin *emolumentum*, profit arising from grist (*emolāre*, to grind thoroughly; *mōla*, a mill).

Emotion, *e.mō'shun.*, excitement; **emo'tion-al**, sensational.

Fr. *émotion*; Lat. *emōtio*, *emoveo*, sup. *emōtum* (*mōveo*, to move).

Empale, *em.pale'* (not *em-pail*), to put to death by driving a stake through the body; **empaled'** (2 syl.), **empāl'-ing** (Rule xix.), **empāl'-er**, **empale'-ment** (Rule xviii. b).

French *empaler* *empalement*; Latin *palum*, a stake. Being French, *em-* is better than the Latin prefix *im-*. (See **Em-**.)

Empannel. Should be **impannel** (*q.v.*) It means [to put] in the roll or parchment. (See **Em-**.)

Latin *pannus*, cloth of any sort; Greek *pēnos*, with *im-*, "in."

Emperor, *fem.* empress, *em'.pē.ror*, *em'.press* (not *emperess*).

French *empereur*, *impératrice*; Latin *impētor*, *impētrix*, v. *im-pērāre*, to command (*im* [*in*] *paro*, to provide for [getting a thing done], hence "to give orders," "to command."

Emphasis, *plu.* emphases, *em'.fā.sīs*, *em'.fā.sees*, stress of voice on a word or syllable;

Emphasise, *em'.fā.size*; **em'phasised** (3 syl.), **em'phasis-ing** (Rule xix.), **em'phasis-er** (Rule xxxiii.)

Emphatic, *em.fāt'ik*; **emphatical**, *em.fāt'i.kāl*; **emphat'-ical-ly**. (The *ph-* points to a Greek source.)

Greek *emphāsīs*, *emphātēkōs*; Latin *emphāsīs*, *emphāticus*.

There is no Greek verb corresponding to *emphasise* (Rule xxxl.)

Empire' (2 syl.), *em'peror*, *fem.* empress, but imperial, imperial-ly; **impe'rious**, **impe'rious-ly**, **impe'rious-ness**.

Latin *impērium*, *impētor*, *fem.* *impētrix*; French *empire*, *empereur*, *impératrice*, *impérial*.

Empiric, *em'.pī.rīk* (ought to be *em.pī'.rīk*), a quack; **empirical**, *em.pī'rī.kāl*, tentative, unscientific; **empirical-ly**; **empiricism**, *em.pī'rī.sizm*.

French *empirique*, *empirisme*; Latin *empīrice*, *empīricus*; Greek *empeirikós*, *empeiria*, experience (*em[en]peiraó*, to try on [some one]).

Emplead, *em.pleed'*, to indict, to charge with a crime.

Fr. *plaid*, Lat. *placitum*, a "plea," with *em-*, "to make" [a plea].

Employ, to keep at work, to use; **employed** (2 syl.), **employ-ing** (Rule xiii.), **employ-ment**; **employ'-er**, one who employs another; **employee**, *em.ploy'.ee*, or **employé** (French), *an.plo'i.yā*, one employed by another.

French *employer*, *emploi*; Latin *im* [in] *plico*, to fold in.

This word ought to be spelt with *im-*, but we have taken it with its faulty spelling from the French.

Emporium, *plu. emporia*, or **emporiums**, a place of trade.

Lat. *emporium*, an *entrepôt* (Gk. *empōria*, traffic, *empōrōs*, a merchant).

Empower, *em.pow'.er* ("pow-" to rhyme with *now*), to authorise; **empowered** (3 syl.), **empower-ing**.

French *pouvoir*, "power," with *em-*, "to give to one" [power].

Empress fem. of emperor, *em'.press*, *em'.pe.ror*; **emp'ire** (2 syl.), but **imperial**, *im.pē'.ri.al*; **impe'rial-ly**; **imperious**, *im.pē'.ri.us*; **impe'rious-ly**, **impe'rious-ness**.

French *empire*, *empereur*, *impératrice*, *impérial*.

Empty, *plu. empties*, *em'.ty*, *em'.tīz*, void, to exhaust of contents; **emptied**, *em'.ted*; **emp'ti-ness** (R. xi.), **emp'ty-ing**.

Old English *æmti* or *emtig*, v. *æmt[ian]* or *æmtig[ian]*.

Empyema, *em'.pī.ē'.mah*, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

Fr. *empyème*; Lat. *empyēma*; Gk. *empuēma* (*em[en]puon*, pus).

Empyrean, *em.pī-ree'.an* (not *em.pī'rī.an*), the highest heaven, supposed by Ptolemy to be pure elemental fire.

Empyreal, *em.pī're.al* (ought to be *em'.pī-ree'.āl*):

Lat. *empyreus*; Gk. *empūriōs* [ourānōs], i.e. *em[en]pur*, made of fire.

Empyreuma, *em'.pī.roo'.mah*, the smell which rises from organic substances burnt in close vessels; **empyreumatic**, *em'.pī.ru.māt'.īk*; **empyreumat'ical**.

Fr. *empyreume*, *empyreumatique*; Gk. *empūreuo*, to set on fire (*pūr*, fire).

Emu or **emeu**, *ē'mū*, the ostrich of Australia.

Emulate, *em'.u.late*, to vie with; **em'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **em'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **em'ulāt-or**; **emulation**, *em'.u.lay''.shun*; **emulative**, *em'.u.la.tīv*; **emulative-ly**.

Emulous, *em'.u.lūs*; **em'ulous-ly**, **em'ulous-ness**.

French *émulation*; Latin *emūlātio*, *emūlātor*, *emūlis*, v. *emūlāri*.

Emulsion, *e.mūl'.shun*, a lubricating milky liquid; **emulsive**, *e.mūl'.siv*; **emulgent**, *e.mūl'.jēnt*, the artery and vein

which supply blood to the kidneys, where the ancients thought it was *milked* or strained.

Fr. *émulgent*, *émulsion*, *émulsif*: Lat. *emulgere* (*mulgeo*, to milk).

En- (a French form of the Anglo-Saxon *em-*), signifying "to make," "to collect;" it stands before any letter except *b*, *p*, and *m*. (See **Em-**.)

En- (a Greek and French form corresponding to the Latin *in-*), sometimes it is intensive, and sometimes means *in* or *into*. It should never be attached to Latin words, except they come through the French.

-en (affixed to nouns). Latin *-en[us]*, *-an[us]*, "one of," "one belonging to": *citiz-en*.

-en (affixed to verbs), denotes causation, "to make:" as *fatt-en*, *sweet-en*, *length-en*, *short-en*.

-en (affixed to adj.), means "made of": *gold-en*, *lead-en*. It is also the affix of the past part. of "strong" verbs, as "rise," *risen*; "break," *broken*.

Enable, *en.a'.b'ld*, to make able; **enabled**, *en.a'.b'ld*; **enabling**.

Latin *håbilitis*, "able," with *en-* "to make" [able].

Enact, *en.act'* (not *e.nact'*) to decree, to pass into law; **enact'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **enact'-ing**, **enact'-or** (R. xxxvii.); **enactive**, *en.ac'.tiv*; **enact'-ment**, a measure made into law.

Lat. *acta*, "legal acts or decrees," with *en-* "to make" [an act or law.]

Enamel, *en.ám'.ël*, a hard glossy surface resembling crystal, to coat with enamel; **enam'elled** (3 syl.), **enam'ell-ed** (Rule i.), **enam'ell-er**.

French *émail*, a composition made of calcined glass, &c., with *en-*.

Enamour, *en.ám'.er*, to charm; **enam'oured** (3 syl.), **enam'our-ing**.

French *amour*, "love," with *en-*, "to make" or create [love].

Enarthrosis, *en'.ar.rhrō''.sīs*, the insertion of one bone into another, so-as to make a ball and-socket joint.

Fr. *énarthrose*; Gk. *arthrōn*, "a socket-joint," with *en-* "to make."

Encage (2 syl.), to coop in a cage; **encaged'** (2 syl.) **encåg'-ing** (R. xix.) Better **incage**, to shut up in a cage. (Fr. *cage*.)

Encamp', to pitch tents, to dwell in tents; **encamped**, *en.camp't'*; **encamp'-ing**, **encamp'-ment**.

Latin *campus*, "a tent," "a camp," with *en-*, "to make" [a camp].

Encase' (2 syl.), to put into a case, to enclose; **encased'** (2 syl.), **encās-ing**. **Incise-ment**, a putting into a case or cases.

French *encaisser* (*en caisse*). Not *incase*, as it is a French word.

Encaustic, *en.kaus'tik*, a method of painting with wax burnt in with hot iron (*adj.*), as **encaustic** tiles.

French *encaustique*; Latin *encausticus*, *encaustice*; Greek *egkaustikē* (*eg* [en] *kaiō*, to burn into).

Encave' (2 syl.), to hide in a cave; **encaved'** (2 syl.), **encāv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **encave'-ment.** (Better *incave*, being Latin.)

Latin *cāvea*, a cave, with the Latin prefix *in-* not the French *en-*.

-ence or **-ency** (Latin *-entia*) added to abstract verbal nouns: as *excell-ence*, *excell-ency*.

-ence forms the termination of between 200 and 300 words, but there are not above half-a-dozen ending in *-ense*: as *condense*, *immense*, *dispense*, *expense*, *prepen-*se**, and *recom-*se** (Rule xxvi.)

Enceinte (French) *ah'n.saint'* (*-nt* nasal, but not *ang.sangt*).

Encephalon, *en.sěf'.a.lŏn*, the brain, the contents of the cranium.

Encephala (*plu.*), *en.sěf'.a.lah*, limpets and other molluscs with a distinct head; **encephalous**, *en.sěf'.a.lŭs* (*adj.*)

Encephalic, *en'.se.făl''.ĭk* (not *en.sěf'.a.lĭk*), belonging to the brain.

Encephalgia, *en'.se.făl''.ji.ah*, chronic pain of the head.

Encephalitis, *en'.sef'.a.lĭ''.tis*, inflammation of the brain (*-itis*, Greek termination, denotes inflammation).

Encephaloid, *en.sěf'.a.loĭd*, resembling the materials of the brain. (Greek *egkephālŏs eidŏs*, brain-like.)

French *encéphale*; Greek *egkēphālŏs* (*eg* [en] *kēphālē*, in the cranium).

Enchain', to bind with chains; **enchained'** (2 syl.), **enchain'-ing**, **enchain'-ment.** (Not *in-*, being French.)

French *enchaîner* (*chaîne*, Latin *cătēna*, v. *cătēnāre*, to chain).

Enchant', to charm, to fascinate, to bewitch; **enchant'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **enchant'-ing**; **enchant'ing-ly**, delightfully; **enchant'-er**, *fem.* **enchant'ress**; **enchant'-ment.** (Not *in-*, being from the French.)

French *enchanter*, *enchanteur*, *fem.* *enchanteresse*, *enchantment*; Latin *incantāre*, *incantātor*, *incantamentum*.

Enchase' (2 syl.), to set in a frame, to adorn with embossed work; **enchased'** (2 syl.), **enchās'-ing.** (Not *in-*, being Fr.)

French *enchâsser* (*chassis*, a frame; Latin *capsa*, a box, v. *capio*).

Enchiridion or **enchiridium**, *plu.* **enchiridia**, *en'.kĭ.rĭd''.i.ŏn* (or *-um*), *en'.kĭ.rĭd''.i.ah*, a manual.

French *enchiridion*; Greek *enchĭrĭdĭon*; Latin *enchĭrĭdĭum* (*en* *cheir* [what can be held] in the hand).

Enchorial, *en.kŏ'.rĭ.āl*, applied to the ordinary writing of the ancient Egyptians. The sacred writing was in hieroglyphics, *hĭ'-e-ro.glĭf''.ĭks*.

Greek *egchŏrŏs*, domestic (*chŏros*, a district, a place).

Encircle, *en.ser'.k'l*, to surround; **encircled**, *en.ser'.k'lĭd*; **encircling**, *en.ser'.kling*.

Old Eng. *cīrcol* or *cīrcul*; Fr. *cercle*, with *en-* to make [a circle].

Enclitic, *en.klī'tīk*, a word joined to another so closely as to seem a part thereof: as "prithee," where the pronoun *thee* is thrown on the verb *pray*; "willy nilly," where the pronoun *ye* is joined to the verbs *will* and *nil* = will not. Other examples are *isn't*, *sha'n't*, *wo'n't*, *mus'n't*.

French *enclitique*; Latin *encliticus*; Greek *egklitikos* (*eg* [en] *klino*, to lean on another).

Enclose, *en.klōze'*; **enclosed'** (2 syl.), **enclos'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Enclosure, *en.klō'.zhūr*, envelopment, as the "enclosure" of letters in envelopes saves much trouble; that which is enclosed, as *your letter with its "enclosure" came to hand this morning*; that which encloses, as *an envelope is the "enclosure" of a letter*.

French *clos*. (Latin *claudo*, to shut up; Old English *clusa*, close).

Encomium, *plu. encomiums* (very rarely *encomia*), *en.kō'.mi.ūmz* (*en.kō'.mi.āh*), high praise; **enco'miast**; **encomiastic**, *en.kō'.mi.ās'.tīk*; **encomias'tical**, **encomias'tical-ly**.

Latin *encomiastes*, *encomiasticus*, *encomium*, *plu. encomia*; Greek *egkōmion*, *plu. egkōmia*, *egkōmōs* (*kōmōs*, a revel) in honour of [Bacchus], *en kōmōs*, a hymn to the victor in a [Bacchic] revel, hence a eulogy or panegyric.

Encom'pass, *en.kūm'.pās* (not *incom'pass*), to surround; **encom-passed**, *en.kūm'.past*; **encompass-ing**, *en.kūm'.pās.ing*.

French *en compasser*, to compass-in [on all sides].

Encore, *ong.kō're'* (not *en.kore'*), a call for a repetition, to demand a repetition; **encored**, *ong.kord'*; **encor'-ing** (Rule xix.)

This is one of the French words quite perverted in our language. What we call "encore," is *bis* in French, and *encore* in French means yet, still (adv. a continuation), as *il n'est pas encore venu*, he is not yet come; *j'attends encore*, I am still waiting; *je ne l'attends pas encore*, I do not expect him yet.

Encounter, *en.koun'ter*, a chance meeting, a combat, to meet unexpectedly, to meet in a hostile manner; **encountered**, *en.koun'terd*; **encoun'ter-ing**.

French *encontre* (*en contre*, in contrary [directions], in opposition).

Encourage, *en.kūr'rage*, to embolden; **encour'aged** (3 syl.); **encour'ag-ing** (R. xix.), **encour'age-ment** (only five words drop the *e* before *ment*, viz. *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *lodg-ment*, *judg-ment*, and *argu-ment*, Rule xviii., ¶).

French *encourager*, *encouragement*. (See **Courage**.)

Encrinite, *en'.kri.nīte*, the stone-lily, and other similar fossils; **encrinitic**, *en'.kri.nīt'.īk*, (adj.) or **en'crinit'al**.

Crinoidean, *plu. crinoideans*, **crinoidea**, *kri.noi'.dē.an*, *kri.noi'.dē.anz*, *kri.noi'.dē.ah*, fossils having a lily-shaped disc supported on a jointed stem; they are—

Encrinites, *en'.kri.nītes*, when the stem is cylindrical; and **Pentacrinites**, *pen'-ta.kri.nītes*, when it is pentagonal.

Greek *krinon*, *plu. krinēa*, "a lily," with *-ite* for *lithos* a stone, and the prefix *en-* "to make into" [a lily stone]. *-oid* is *eidos*, like.

Encroach (2 syl.), to intrude upon another's rights (followed by *on* or *upon*); **encroached** (2 syl.), **encroach'-ing**, **encroach'-ing-ly**, **encroach'-er**, **encroach'-ment**.

French *accrocher*, to hook on [something] (*croc*, a hook). The French prefix is preferable, and *-crouch* is a very vicious form of "crook."
Low Latin *encroachmentum*.

Encrust (should be **incruster**, Latin *incrustāre*, French *incruster*).

Encumber, *en.kūm'.ber*, to burden, to clog; **encum'bered** (3 syl.), **encum'ber-ing**, **encum'bering-ly**, **encum'ber-er**.

Encumbrance, *en.kūm'.branse* (not *encumber-ance*).

Encumbrancer, *en.kūm'.bran.ser*.

French *encombrer*; Latin *incumbēre*, to lie upon.

Encyclical, *en.sik'.li.kūl*, sent round, as the Pope's encyclical letter, the letter "sent round" to all his bishops.

French *encyclique*; Latin *encyclius* (The *-y-* shows it to be Greek).
Greek *epikukliōs*, circular (*eg* [en] *kukloō*, to move in a circle).

Encyclopedia, **encyclopædia**, **cyclopædia**, **cyclopedia**, *en.sy'.klo.pee''-di-ah*, *sy'.klo.pee''-di-ah*, an alphabetical summary of every branch of knowledge; **ency'clope'dian** (*adj.*) or **ency'clope'dical**; **encyclope'dist**, one who compiles an encyclopedia, one who aids in such a compilation; **encyclopedism**, *en.si'.klo.pee''-dizm*.

The better form is without the prefix *en-*; the word is then Greek *kuklōs paidēia*, a round of instruction. "Encyclopedia" means "encyclical instruction," or instruction sent round like a circular (*eg* [en] *kuklios*, revolving, going in succession, periodical). The idea is "a book or number of books containing the whole range or round of knowledge," and not an "encyclical dictionary of instruction." It is not *sent round* like a circular at all.

Encyst (not *incyst*. It is Greek not Latin), to enclose in a cyst; **encyst'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **encyst'-ing**, enclosed in a cyst, consisting of cysts.

Insist, **insist'-ed**, **insist'-ing**, to urge with authority.

"Encyst," Greek *en kustis*, a bag or pouch (the *-y-* shows it is Greek).
"Insist," Latin *in sisto*, to make a set stand on [what you say].

-end (an Anglo-Saxon termination of masculine nouns), denotes "an agent." Surviving examples very rare.

-end, Old English *ende*, Latin *end[us]*, termination of active participles, as *rever-end*, Latin *rever-endus*, to be revered.

End, the finish, to finish; **end'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **end'-ing**; **end'-less**, without end; **end'less-ly**, **end'less-ness**; **end'wise** (not *endways*, German *weise*, Old English *wis*, direction).

The **be-all** and **end-all**, the only state of being and its entire termination.

Old English *ende*, v. *end[ian]*, past *endede*, past part. *ended*, *endleas*, endless; *endleaslice*, endlessly; *endleasnes*, endlessness; *endmōst*, endmost; *endung*, an ending; *endwise*, endwise.

Endamage, *en.dām'.age*, to injure; **endam'aged** (3 syl.), **endam'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **endam'age-ment** (Rule xviii., ¶).

Old English *dem*; Latin *damnum*, "hurt," with *en-*, "to make or confer" [injury]; French *endommage*.

Endanger, *en.dain'.jēr*, to expose to danger; **endan'gered** (3 syl.), **endan'ger-ing**, **endan'ger-ment**.

French *danger*, with *en-*, "to make or put into" [danger].

Endear, *en.dēre'*, to make dear; **endeared'** (2 syl.), **endear'-ing**, **endear'ing-ly**; **endeared-ness**, *en.dear'.ed.ness* (R. xxxvi.); **endear'-ment** (*-ment*, the "cause of," "the state of"), that which produces fondness, the state of being dear.

Old English *dēor*, "dear, beloved," with *en-*, "to make" [dear].

Endeavour, *en.dēv'.or*, an effort, to use effort, to attempt; **endeavoured**, *en.dev'.ord*; **endeav'our-ing**.

Fr. *devoir*, "duty," with *en-*, "to make;" i.e., *faire devoir*, to attempt.

Endemic, *en.dēm'.ik* [disease], a local [disease].

French *endémique*; Greek *endēmōs*, in the place, at home, v. *endémō*, to live in a place. In Greek the *-de-* is long.

Endermic, [medicine] to be applied to the skin.

Greek *en derma* [to be used] on the skin.

Endive, *en'.div*, a vegetable. (Fr. *endive*, Lat. *intybus* or *intybum*.)

Endorse' (2 syl.), to write on the back of a document; **endorsed** (2 syl.), **endors-ing** (Rule xix.), **endors'-er**, the person who writes his name on the back of a bill, and makes himself liable for its payment; **endorsee**, the person to whom the bill is assigned or delivered; **endorse'-ment**.

French *endos*, *endosser*, *endossement*, *endosseur* (*dos*, Lat. *dorsum* or *dorsum*, the back, [to write] on the back).

Endogens, *en'.do.jenz*, plants like palms, grasses, and rushes, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers; **endogenous**, *en.dōj'.e.nūs* (adj.)

Greek *endon genō*, to produce within.

Endogenite, *en.dōj'.e.nīte*, a fossil palm, rush, &c.

Greek *endon genō*, with *-ite*; that is, *lithos*, a stone or fossil.

Endophlœum, *en'.dō.flee''um*, the inner bark.

Greek *endōn phloīds*, the inside bark.

Endophyllous, *en.dōf'.il.lūs*, evolved within a leaf or sheath.

Greek *endōn phullōn*, within the leaf. (Should be *en.dō.fyl.lus*.)

Endopleura, *en'.do.plū''rah*, the inner covering of seed.

Greek *endōn pleura*, the inner side [of the seed sheath].

Endorhizal, *en'.do.rī''.zāl*, applied to those rootlets which burst through the coverings of the seed before they elongate downwards. (Better without *h*, being a comp. word.)

Greek *endōn rhiza*, root within [the seed]. (See *Emerods*, note.)

Endosmose, *en'.dōs.mose*, the transmission of gases, &c., to the interior of porous substances.

Exosmose, *ex'.dōs.mose*, the transmission of gases, &c., to the exterior of porous substances.

Gk. *endōn ōsmōs*, impulsion inwards; *ex ōsmos*, impulsion outwards.

Endosperm, *en'.dō.sperm*, albumen of seeds.

Greek *endōn sperma*, within the sperm or embryo-sac.

Endosporous, *en'.dō.spō''rus*, applied to those fungi which have their spores (1 syl.), contained in a case.

Greek *endōn spōra*, spores [contained] in [a case].

Endostome, *en'.dō.stom*, the passage through the inner integument of an ovule (2 syl.) (*stōma*, a mouth).

-endous (Latin termination *-endus*), "calculated to produce": as *trem-endous*, "calculated to produce trembling or tremour."

Endow, *en.dow'* (*-dōw* to rhyme with *now*), to settle a permanent fund on [an institution], to furnish; *endōw'* (2 syl.), *endōw'-ing*; *endōw'-ment*, a fund settled on [an institution], talents; *endōw'-er*, one who endows. (See **Endue**.)

Norm. *endoûer*; Fr. *douer*; Lat. *dos*, "a dowry," with *en-* "to make."

Endue, *en.du'*, to invest; *endued'* (2 syl.), *endū-ing*, R. xix. (Gk. form). **Indue**, *indued'*, *indū-ing*, R. xix. (Lat. form.)

Greek *enduo*; Latin *induo*, to put on [clothes].

Endure (2 syl.), to bear, to suffer; *endured'* (2 syl.), *endūr-ing*, *endūr-ing-ly*, *endur'-er*, *endūr'-able* (1st Latin conj.), *endūrable-ness*, *endūr'ably*, *endūr'ance*; but

Indurate, *in'.dū.rate*, to harden; *in'durāt-ed*, *in'durāt-ing*; *induration*, *in'.du.ray''shun*.

Fr. *endurer*; Lat. *induratio*, *indurēre* to grow hardened (*durus*, hard).

Eneid, better **Æneid**, *e.nē'id* (not *Ē.nē'id*), Virgil's epic poem about Æneas (*E.nēe'as*).

-id (a patronymic), "pertaining to," "concerning" [Æneas].

Enema, *e.nēe'mah* (not *en'Ē.mah*), a clyster, an instrument used for medical injections.

This word, being the Greek *en hiēmi*, "to send into," ought to be *enhēma*, according to our English custom of forming such words.

Enemy, *plu. enēmies*, *en.e.mīz*, a foe; *en'mity*, *plu. enmities*.

Inimical, *in.im'.i.kāl*, hostile; *inim'ical-ly*.

French *ennemi* (wrong); Latin *inimicus*, *inimicitia*, *inimice*. Our word *enemy* is bad, and the French word worse. As *emy* means "a friend" (Latin *amicus*), "en-emy" should mean "to make a friend," the Latin *in-* (negative) *amicus* (not a friend) is consistent.

Energy, *plu. energies*, *en'.er.gīz* (Rule xlv.), vigorous effort; *energetic*, *en'.er.jēt''ik*; *energetical*, *en'.er.jet''i.kāl*.

Energise, *en'.er.gīze*, to infuse vigour into; *en'ergised*, *en'ergis-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *énergie*, *énergique*; Lat. *energia*; Gk. *ergon*, work. (See R. xxxi.)

Enervate, *en'erv.vate* (not *e.ner'.vate*), to enfeeble; *en'ervāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *en'ervāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *enervation*, *en'ervay".shun*; *en'ervator* (Rule xxxvii.)

French *énervé*, *enervation*; Latin *enervatio*, *enervātor*, *enervāre* (*enervus*, to deprive of nerve).

Enfeeble, *en.fee'.b'l*, to weaken; *enfeebled*, *en.fee'.b'ld*; *enfeebling*, *enfeeble-ment*, *en.fee'.b'l.ment*.

French *affaiblir*, *affaiblissement*; *faible*, older form *foible*, "feeble," with *en-* "to make" [feeble].

Enfeoff, *en.fēf'* (by lawyers), *en.feef'* (by others), to invest with a fee or fief; *enfeoffed'* (2 syl.), *enfeoff-ing*, *enfeoff-ment*, the deed which conveys a fee or fief.

French *fief*; Low Latin *feodum*, a fee or fief, *feoffamentum*, a feoffment, *feoffātor*, a feoffer, *feoffātus*, a feoffee. Our word is *feodum*, "a fee or fief," with *en-* "to convey" [a fee].

Enfilade, *en'.fi.lāde'*, to rake with shot or shell lengthwise; *enfilād-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *enfilād-ing* (Rule xix.)

French *enfilade*, v. *enfiler*; Latin *filum*, "a thread or line," with *en-* "to make" [a line with shot and shell].

Enforce' (2 syl.), to constrain; *enforced'* (2 syl.), *enforc-ing* (Rule xix.), *enforc'-er*, *enforce'-ment*, *enforce'-able*.

French *forcer*, *force*, with *en-* "to make or impart" [force].

Enfranchise, *en.frān'.chīz*, to invest with civil and political rights, to liberate; *enfran'chised* (3 syl.), *enfran'chis-ing* (Rule xix.), *enfran'chis-er*, *enfran'chise-ment* (R. xviii.)

French *affranchir*, *affranchissement*; Low Latin *franchesia*, *franchisātus* (*francus* "free," with *en-* "to make" [free]).

Engage, *en.gāje'*, to occupy; *engāged'* (2 syl.), occupied, bespoke in a dance, promised in marriage; *engag-ing*, *en.gāje.ing* (Rule xix.); *engāging-ly*, *engage'-ment* (Rule xviii.); *engaged-ness*, *en.gāje'.ed.ness* (Rule xxxvi.)

French *engager*, *engagement*; Old English *wæd*, "a pledge," with *en-* "to make" [a pledge]; Latin *vādmōnium*.

Engarrison, *en.gar'ri.son* (a corruption of *engarnison*), to put into garrison, to furnish with garrison; *engar'risoned* (4 syl.), *engar'risen-ing* (double r).

French and German *garrison*, a "garrison," with *en-*, "to make," "to supply with" [a garrison]; Low Lat. *garnisio*; Dutch *waartson*; Anglo-Saxon *wær*, an enclosure, v. *wārian*, to ward or guard.

Engender, *en.jēn'.der*, to form, to produce: as *Meteors are engendered in the atmosphere*; *angry words engender strife*. *Engendered*, *en.jēn'.derd*; *engen'der-ing*, *engen'der-er*.

Fr. *engendrer*; Lat. *genēre*, supine, *gēnitum*, to beget; Gk. *gēno*, *eg[en]gīnomai* or *eg[en]ginomai*, to be produced in [something].

Engine, *en'.jī.neer'*, a machine composed of several parts; *engineer*, *en'.jī.neer'*, a maker of engines, one whose vocation is the construction of roads, forts, docks. &c. **Military engineer**, one employed on military works; **Civil engineer**,

- one employed on works not of a military character; en'-gineer'ing, the business of an engineer.
- Engine-man, en'-jin.man, one who works an engine;
- Jinny, contraction of *engine*, with -y, diminutive, a little engine; as a *spinning jinny*.
- French *ingénieur*, *génie*, *engin*; Latin *ingénium*, a contrivance.
- Engird', *past* engird'-ed, *past part.* engirt [or engirded], to gird.
- Old Eng. *gyrd[an]*, *past.* *gyrde*, p. p. *gyrde*d, with *en-* for *emb-*, about.
- English, In'.glish, pertaining to England (*England*), the language.
- The English, the people of England.
- An Englishman, *plu.* Englishmen. "Englishmen" is the definite *plu.*, as 2, 3, 4, &c., Englishmen, but The English is the indefinite *plu.* (Rule xlv., ¶).
- An English-woman, *plu.* English-women.
- Anglecise, an'.gle.size, to make English, to convert to the form and character of English words, &c.; anglecised, an'.gle.sizd; an'glecis-ing (Rule xix.);
- Anglicism, an'.gle.cizm, an English idiom.
- Anglice, an'.gli.se (adv.), in English.
- Anglican, an'.gli.kăn (adj.), English: as the *Anglican Church*.
- Old English *Englisc*, *Englisc-man*, *Engla-land*, *Angol*, one who lived in Anglen. It is a pity that the initial A- has been substituted for E- in these latter words, as it dogmatizes on a doubtful question.
- Engorge' (2 syl.), to swallow greedily; engorged' (2 syl.), engorg'-ing (Rule xix.), engorge'-ment (Rule xviii.)
- French *gorger*, to gorge; Latin *gurgēs*, a glutton, *gurgulio*, the windpipe. *En gorge* means [to put] into the gorge or throat.
- Engraft', better engraft, to insert a part of one tree into another; engraft'-ed, better engrafted' (2 syl.), engraft'-ing, better engraft'-ing, engraft'-ment, better engraft'-ment, engraft-er better engraft-er.
- French *en greffer*, *greffeur*, *greffe* (Greek *graphô*, to scratch). Applied originally to budding. "Greffe," being French, the prefix *en-* is better than the Latin prefix *in-*.
- Engrain' (2 syl.), to dye deeply, to dye in grain; engrained' (2 syl.), engrain'-ing, engrain'-er.
- French *en grèner*, to grain leather, *grener*, to grain; Latin *granum*, the coccus or scarlet dye, hence the phrase: *A knave in grain*, a knave though dressed in scarlet.
- Engrave, *past.* engraved, *past part.* engraved or engraven;
- Engrave' (2 syl.), to cut characters or drawings on metal, stone, or wood; engraved' (2 syl.), engrāv'-ing (R. xix.), engrāv'en, engrāv'er. An engraving, a design engraved.
- Chalcography, kăl.kög'.ra.fy, engraving on copper.
- Greek *chalkos graphô*, to write on brass or copper.

Glyptography, *glip'.tög.ra.fy*, engraving on precious stones.

Greek *gluptós graphō*, to write on a precious stone.

Lithography, *li.rhög'.ra.fy*, engraving on stone. (Gk. *lithōs*.)

Xylography, *xy.lög'.ra.fy*, engraving on wood. (Gk. *xulōn*.)

Zincography, *zin.kog'.ra.fy*, engraving on zinc.

Aquatinta, *a'.kwa.tin'-tah*, engraving to resemble Indian ink drawings. (*Aquafortis* is used instead of gravers.)

Mezzotinto, *plu. mezzotintoes*, *med'-zo.tin'.toze*, middle or half-tint engravings. (Italian *mezzo tinto*.)

Old English *graf*[an]; Greek *graphein*; French *graver*, *graveur*.

Engross, *en.gröse'* (not *en.grös'*), to monopolise, to copy documents in lawyers' writing; engrossed, *en.gröst*; engross'-ing, engross'-er, engrose'-ment.

French *grosse*, *grossir*, *grossoyer* (*engrosser* has quite another meaning). Our word is *gross* "large," with *en*- "to make" [a copy in large writing], "to make or occupy" [a large or undue share.]

Engulf (being French, *en*- is better than *in*-, which is Latin) to swallow up; engulfed', engulf'-ing, engulf'-ment.

French *engouffrer*, to swallow up; Latin *gurgēs*, a whirlpool. Our word is a total mistake. To "*engouf*" has nothing to do with *gulf*, a bay (Greek *kōlpōs*, a bosom), but is a French perversion of the Latin *gurgēs*, a whirlpool, from *gūla*, a gullet. Greek *guliōs* or *gaulos*, a long-necked wallet.

Enhance' (2 syl.), to increase [the value or price]; enhanced' (2 syl.), enhanc'-ing, enhanc'-er, enhance'-ment (R.xviii.)

Norman *enhauncer* (*hauncer*, to raise; French, *hausser*. Similarly, *hunsière* is the old form of *haussière*, a hawser.)

Enharmonic, *en'.har.mön''ik* (in *Music*), applied to notes which change their names only: thus $C\sharp = D\flat$, $G\sharp = A\flat$. On keyed instruments, these notes are identical, but theoretically $C\sharp : D\flat :: \frac{1}{1}\frac{2}{3} : \frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}$. (See *Diatonic*.)

Greek *enharmonikōs* [*mōdōs*], the enharmonic mode, which proceeded by quarter tones. The three "modes" of Grecian music proceeded (1) by whole tones, (2) by half tones, and (3) by quarter tones.

Enhydrous, *en.hy'.drus*, containing water;

Anhydrous, *an.hy'.drus*, without water.

Greek *enudros*, with water (*ἐνὺδρος* not *ἐνὐδρος*); *anudros*, without water (*ἀνὺδρος* not *ἀνὐδρος*); *hudor*, water has an aspirate, but it is lost in the compound, and could not be expressed.

Enigma, *e.nīg'.mah*, a riddle; enigmatic, *e.nīg.māt''ik*; enigmatical, *e.nīg.māt''i.kāl*; enigmāt'ical-ly, enig'mätist.

Enigmatise, *e.nīg'.mä.tize*, to reduce to an enigmatical form; enig'matised (4 syl.), enig'matis-er, enig'matis-ing.

Enig'ma, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in remote or obscure resemblances.

Conun'drum, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in a pun.

Charade, a word dissected, so that each syllable forms a word. If of two syllables, the first syllable is called *my first*, the next *my second*, and the entire word *my whole*.

Log'ograph, a word which, deprived of different letters, makes other words: as *glass*, *lass*, *ass*, *gas*, *sal*, *gals*, &c.

Re'bus, a puzzle expressed in hieroglyphics.

Riddle, a general term, including any puzzling question of a trivial nature, the solution of which is to be guessed.

Puzzle, a sensible object, the intricacy of which is to be discovered, or the parts of which are to be pieced together.

"**Enigma**," French *énigme*, *énigmatique*; Latin *ænigma*; Greek *ainigma*, *ainigmatistês*, &c. (*ainôs*, a fable).

"**Conundrum**," Old English *cunnan drcdm*, clever-fun.

"**Charade**," so named from the inventor.

"**Logograph**," Greek *lôgôs grîphôs*, a word puzzle.

"**Rebus**." These were political squibs by the basochiens of Paris, *de rebus quæ geruntur* (on the current events of the day).

"**Riddle**," Old English *rædels*, from *rædan*, to interpret.

"**Puzzle**," Welsh *posiad*, a questioning, v. *posiaw*.

Enjoin' (2 syl.), to command, to bid; **enjoined'** (2 syl.), **enjoin'-ing**, **enjoin'-er**, **enjoin'-ment**, *but* **injunction**.

French *enjoindre*, *injonction*; Latin *injungo*, to command, *injunctio*. (It would be better to retain the same prefix throughout, and write *injoin* for *enjoin*. French is our great source of error.)

Enjoy', to take pleasure in; **enjoyed'** (2 syl.), **enjoy'-ing** (R. xiii.), **enjoy'-ing-ly**, **enjoy'-ment**, **enjoy'able** (Rule xxiii.)

Fr. *jouir*; Lat. *gaudeo* (Ennius uses *gau*), with *en-*, "to make" [joy].

Enkindle, *en.kîn'.d'l*, to set on fire; **enkindled**, *en.kîn'.d'ld*; **enkin'dling**.

Welsh *cynne*, "ignition," with *en-*, "to make" [an ignition].

Enlarge' (2 syl.), to increase in size; **enlarged'** (2 syl.), **enlarg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **enlarge'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

Latin *largus*, "large," with *en-*, "to make" [large].

Enlighten, *en.lite'.en*, to throw light on; **enlight'ened** (3 syl.), **enlight'en-ing**, **enlight'en-er**, **enlight'en-ment**.

Old English *lihtung*, "lighting," with *en-*, "to make" [a lighting]. (The *-g-* is interpolated, and the term *en-* stands for *-un'* [ung].)

Enlist', to enroll; **enlist'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **enlist'-ing**, **enlist'-ment**, **voluntary enrollment**.

Old Eng. *list*; Fr. *liste*, "a roll," with *en-*, "to make up" [a list].

Enliven, *en.lî.vën*, to cheer; **enlî'vened** (3 syl.), **enlî'ven-ing**.

Old English *lif*, "life," with *en-*, "to make, to give" [life]. The term *-en* is for *-un'* [-ung] added to verbal nouns.

Enmity, *plu. enmitîes*, *en'.mî.tîz* (Rule xi.), **hostility**; **enemy**, *plu. enemies*, *en'.e.mîz* (Rule xi.), a foe;

Inimical, *în.îm'.i.kâl*, **hostile**; **inim'ical-ly**.

(It is to be regretted that the Latin prefix *in-* has not

been preserved throughout. The French have a similar inconsistency, though not in the same derivatives.)

French *inimitié*, *ennemie* (11); Latin *inimicitia*, *inimicus* (in *amicus*, not a friend).

Ennoble, *en.nō.b'l*, to make noble; **ennobled**, *en.nō.b'ld*; **ennobling**, **ennoble-ment**.

French *ennoblir* or *anoblir*, *anoblissement*; Latin *nobilis*, "noble," with *en-*, "to make" [noble].

Ennui, *ah'n.wē* (not *ang'-wē* nor *ong'.wē*), weariness.

French *ennui*; Italian *notare*, to weary.

Enormous, *e.nor'.mūs*, very great; **enor'mous-ly**.

Enormity, *plu. enormities*, *e.nor'.mī.tīz*, an atrocious crime.

French *énormité*, *énorme*; Latin *enormitas*, *enormis* ([*ex*] *norma*, out of rule.)

Enough, sufficient in quantity. **Enow**, sufficient in number.

Sugar *enough*, cups *enow*; tea *enough*, spoons *enow*.

(This distinction, very general 40 years ago, is now almost obsolete.)

The adverb and adj. differed in the Anglo-Saxon period, *genog* (adv.), *genoh* (adj.) "Enough" very absurdly combines both forms.

En passant, *ah'n pahs'.sah'n* (Fr.) in passing, cursorily.

Enquire (2 syl.), to ask; **enquired** (2 syl.), **enquir'-ing** (R. xix.),

enquir'-er, **enquiry**, *plu. enquiries*, *en.kwī'.rīz*; **better**

Inquire (2 syl.), **inquired** (2 syl.), **inquir'-ing**, **inquir'-ing-ly**, **inquiry**, *plu. inquiries*, *in.kwī'.rīz* (Rule xlv.)

Inquisition, *in.kwī.zīsh'.un*; **inquisitive**, *in.kwīz'.ī.tīv*; **inquisitive-ly**, **inquisitive-ness**, **inquis'itor**, **inquis'itory**.

(It is far better to spell all these words with the Latin prefix *in-*, although we have in French the word *enquérir*.

Lat. *inquērere*, supine *inquisitum*, to inquire; *inquisitio*, *inquisitor*.

Enrage (2 syl.), to exasperate; **enraged** (2 syl.), **enrāg'-ing**.

Fr. *enrager*; Lat. *rābiāre*, *rābies*, with *en-*, "to make" [in a rage].

Enrapt, thrown into an ecstasy.

Enrapture, *en.rāp'.tchūr*, to delight greatly; **enrap'tured**, **enrap'tur-ing** (Rule xix.)

Enravish, *en.rāv'.ish*, to throw into an ecstasy; **enrav'ished** (3 syl.), **enrav'ish-ing**, **enrav'ish-ment** (generally used without the prefix *en-*).

Latin *raptus*, *raptūra*, *rāpio*, supine *raptum*, to ravish.

"Ravish" is from the French *ravir*, *ravissant*, *ravissement*.

Enrich, to make rich; **enriched**, **enrich'-ing**, **enrich'-er**, **enrich'-ment**, accession of wealth.

French *enrichir*, *enrichissement* (*richesse*, *riches*).

Enrobe (2 syl.), to array, to invest; **enrobed**, **enrob'-ing** (R. xix.)

French *en robe*, to put in robes; Low Latin *roba*.

Enroll (not *enrol*, Rule x.), to put on a roll or list; **enrolled** (2 syl.), **enroll'-ing**, **enroll'-ment**.

French *enrôler*, *rôle*; Latin *rōtūla*, with *en-*, "to make" up [a roll].

Ensanguine, *en.săn'.gwin*, to make bloody; **ensan'guined** (3 syl.), **ensăn'guin-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *sanguineus*, "bloody," with *en-* "to make" [bloody].

Ensconce, *en.skönse* (no word in the language ends in *-onse*, and only six words in *-ense*, Rule xxvi.), to hide, or cover behind a sconce or screen; **ensconced**, *en.skönst*; **ensconc'-ing** (Rule xix.)

German *schanze*, "a fortification," with *en-*, "to make" [a sconce].

-ense, the termination of only six words in the language, four of which are compounds of "pense": *condense* and *immense*; *dispense*, *expense*, *pre pense*, and *recompense*. There are nearly 300 words ending in *-ence*, most of which would have been better in *-ense*.

Enshrine' (2 syl.), to put into a shrine; **enshrined'** (2 syl.), **enshrin'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Old English *scrin*, with *en-* "to make" (the subject of a shrine).

Enshroud' (2 syl.), to put into a shroud; **enshroud'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **enshroud'-ing**.

Old English *scrūd*, "a shroud," with *en-*, "to make" [a shroud].

Ensign, *en'.sine*, the flag of a regiment, an infantry officer who carries the ensign; **ensigncy**, *en'.sine.sy (-cy)*, "office".

French *enseigne*; Latin *signum* [militäre], "an ensign," with *en-* "to make or carry" [the ensign].

-ensis (Latin *ensis*, an office), as *aman'uensis*, *a manu*, one at hand; **-ensis**, one who holds the office of an "a manu."

Enslave' (2 syl.), to make a slave; **enslaved'** (2 syl.), **enslāv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **enslāv'-er**, **enslave'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

German *slave*; Low Latin *sclavus*, with *en-*, "to make" [a slave.]

Ensnare' (2 syl.), **ensnared'** (2 syl.), **ensnār'-ing** (Rule xix.)

O. E. *sneāre* "a snare," with *en-*, "to make" [one the prey of a snare]. Not being Latin, the prefix *en-* is preferable to *in-*.

Ensue, *en.su'*, to follow; **ensued'** (2 syl.), **ensu'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Fr. *ensuire*; Lat. *insēqui*, to follow as a consequence (*in sequor*). Meaning "to arise out of," it is followed by *from* (French *de*). Meaning "to come next," it is followed by *on*.

Ensure, **Insure**, **Assure**, *en.shure'*, *in.shure'*, *as.shure'*.

En-, in-, or as-sured' (2 syl.), **en-, in-, as-suring**, **-shure'-ing**.

Ensurance, **insurance**, **assurance**, **-shure'.ance**.

En-, in-, as-surer, **-shure'-er**.

Of these three forms *insure* is by far the worst.

"Ensure," Fr. *sur* (Lat. *secūrus*), "sure," with *en-*, "to make" [sure].

"Assure," French *assurer*; Low Latin *assurancia*, v. *assurāre* (as [ad] *secūrāre*, to secure to one).

Strictly speaking the policy "holder" *ensures*, the policy "giver" *assures*; the former "makes his property sure" by taking out a policy, the latter "secures to him" certain sums of money on fixed terms. Similarly from the standpoint of a policy holder the office is an "ensurance," i. e. an office which makes him secure against

loss, but from the standpoint of the *actuary* it is an "assurance," i.e. an office which "secures to its clients" certain sums of money in proportion to annual payments.

"Insure" is bad Latin, bad French, and bad English.

-ent, -ant (Latin participial endings), an agent: as *student*, *informant*. -ant denotes a word of the 1st Latin conj., -ent a word of some other conj., but the rule is very loosely followed, especially when we have gone to the French for our Latin. (See Rule xxv.)

Entablature, *en.tăb'.la.tchur* (not *entablement*. It is not *tablet*, a little table, but Latin *tabŭla*, contracted to *tab'la*), the whole top part of a pillar, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Latin *tăbŭlătum*, a scaffold, stage, or storey; *en-*, "to make," hence *entablature*, that which makes a stage, storey, or complete part.

Entail' (2 syl.), lands, &c., fixed on certain descendants, to fix lands, &c., on certain descendants [as the eldest son]; entailed' (2 syl.), entail'-ing, entail'-ment, followed by *on* or *upon*, but in French by *à*.

French *tailler*; Low Latin *talliatum* [*feudum*], a fee-tall, *tallium*, "a fee-tail," with *en-*, "to make" [a fee-tail].

Entangle, *en.tăn'.g'l*, to ravel; entangled, *en.tăn'.g'ld*; entan'gling, entan'gler, entan'gle-ment.

Norse *tang*, tangle, sea-wrack, called *tang* in Germ., *en-*, "to make" [a tangle like sea-wrack].

Enter, *en'tēr*, to come in. Inter, *in'tēr*, to bury.

En'ter, en'tered (2 syl.), en'ter-ing, en'trance (2 syl.), en'try.

Inter', interred' (2 syl.), interr'-ing, inter'-ment.

"Enter," is used both transitively and intransitively: Thus we say *He entered the house*, or *entered into the house*; but when used to signify "engage in," to be "an ingredient of," it is always followed by *into*: as *I entered into partnership with*; *lead enters into the composition of pewter*; and when it means to "begin," it is followed by *on*: as *I enter on my tenth year ...*

French *entrer*, *entrée*; Latin *intrāre*, *intrans*.

"Inter" would be better with double *r*; Lat. *in-terra* (in the earth).

Enteritis, *en'tēr'itis*, inflammation of the intestines.

Gk. *entēra*, the bowels; *-itis*, denoting "inflammation" [of the bowels].

Enterprise, *en'ter.prize*, an adventure, an undertaking; en'ter-pris-ing (adj.), adventurous, bold; en'terprising-ly.

French *entreprise*; Latin *inter prēhendo* supine *prēhensum*, to take in hand with others (*entre* is reciprocal in composition).

En'tertain', to treat with hospitality, to amuse; en'tertained' (3 syl.), en'tertain'-ing, en'tertain'-ing-ly, en'tertain'or; en'tertain'-ment, a feast, an amusement.

French *entretenir*, *entretien*, maintenance, to hold things together.

(Our use of this word is widely apart from that in France. No Frenchman would consider "*entretenir*" = *donner l'hospitalité*, or *divertir*. The French idea of "keep" conveyed by this word is not complimentary, except when applied to things.)

Enthral, *en.thrawl'*, to make captive; **enthralled'** (2 syl.), **enthral'-ing** (Rule iv.), **enthral'-er**, **enthral'-ment**.

Old English *thrall*, "a servant," with *en-*, "to make" [a thrall].
 "Inthral" is nonsense. The double *l* should be restored.

Enthroned, to invest with sovereignty, to install; **enthroned'** (2 syl.), **enthron'-ing**, **enthronement**; **enthronization** (R. xxxii.), *en'thrō.ni.zay''shun*, installation of a bishop.

Lat. *thrōnus*; Greek *thrōnōs* (*thrānos*, a bench, *v. throā*, to sit down),
Enthronizo, to seat on a throne. . Our word is from the Greek.

Enthusiasm, *en.rhū'.si.azm*, zeal, fanaticism;

Enthusiast, *en.rhū'.si.ast*, one ardently devoted to some object; **enthusiastic**, *en.rhū'.si.ās''.tik*; **enthusiastical**, *en.rhū'.si.as''.ti.kāl*; **enthusias'tical-ly**.

Latin *enthusiasmus*, *enthusiasta*; Greek *enthousiasmōs*, *enthousiastēs*, *enthousiastikōs*; French *enthousiasme*, *enthousiaste*, *enthousiasme* (*en theos -asmos*, the state of being in a god, i.e. inspired.)

Enthymeme, *en'.rhī.mem*, a syllogism with one of the prem'isses suppressed: As, [dependent creatures should be humble]
We are dependent creatures, and therefore should be humble. The major prop. in brackets being suppressed.

French *enthymème*: Lat. *enthymēma*; Greek *enthymēma* (*en thumos* [one premiss] in the mind [only]).

Entice' (2 syl.), to allure; **enticed'** (2 syl.); **entic-ing**, *en.tice'.ing*; **entic'ing-ly**; **entic-er**, *en.tice'.er*; **entic'-ment** (R. xviii.)

This is a French word which has received with us quite a new meaning. In French it means to *incite*, not to "allure or seduce." The word is *attiser*, to stir a fire, or rather to "touch the burning logs to make them burn better" (*tison*, a burning log). Spanish *atizar*, to stir a fire; *tizon*, smouldering wood; *tizonero*, a poker. Italian *tizzone*, a firebrand. Our idea seems to be derived from the custom of enticing birds, &c., by lighted brands, i.e. [to attract] to the firebrand, *at* [to] or *en* [into] *tison*, [the burning brand].

Entire' (2 syl.), complete, unadulterated; **entire'-ly**, **entire'-ness**; **entire'-ty**, integrity, entire state.

French *entier*: *intèger*, entire (*in tago* or *tango*, not touched).

Entitle, *en.tī'.t'l*, to qualify, to give a title or a right to [someone]; **entitled**, *en.tī'.t'ld*; **entitling**, *en.tī'.tling*.

Old English *titul*, "a title," with *en-*, "to make or give" [a title];
 French *intituler*; (Latin *titulus*, a title).

Entity, *plu.* entities, *en'.tī'.tīz* (R. xlv.), existence, a real being.

Non-entity, *plu.* nonentities, what has no real being, a person of no influence (a no-one).

French *entité*: Latin *ens*, gen. *entis*, an entity or real being.

Ento- (Greek prefix), within.

Entozoon, *plu.* entozoa, *en'-to.zō''-ōn*, *en'-to.zō''-ah* (not *en'.to.zoon''*), an animal which lives *within* the body of other animals, especially in the intestines; **entozoic**, *en'-to.zō''-ik*, adj. (not *en'.to.zoik*).

Greek *entōs zōon*, an animal within [the body of other animals].

Entomology, *en'.to.mōl'.o.gy*, treats of the history and habits of insects; **entomologist**, *en'.to.mōl'.o.jist*; **entomological**, *en'-to-mo.laj'-i.kāl*; **entomological-ly**.

Greek *entōmon lōgōs*, a discourse about insects; French *entomologie*.

Entomoid, *en'.to.moid*, like an insect. (Gk. *entōmōn eidos*.)

Entomolite, *en.tōm'.o.lite*, a fossil insect.

Greek *entōmōn lithos*, an insect [of] stone, i.e. fossilised.

Entomorphāgous, *en'.to.mor''.fā.gūs*, insect-eating.

Greek *entōmon phāgo*, to devour insects.

Entomostracan, *plu. entōmostracans*, *en'.to.mōs''.trā.kān*, one of the entomostraca, pertaining to the...; *en'.to.mōs''.trā.kanz*; **entomostraca**, *en'.to.mōs''.trā.kah*, a sub-class of crustaceans.

It will be observed that these words beginning with *ento-* are not connected with the Greek prefix *ento-*, within, but with *entōmon*, an insect, which is *en-temnein*, to cut into [parts], as "insect" is in *sectum* (Latin), cut into [parts].

Entozoon, *en'.to.zō'-ōn*; **entozoa**, *en'-to.zō'-ah*. (See above, *Ento-*.)

Entrails (*plu.*), *en'.trālz*, the intestines. (Sing. rarely used.)

French *entrailles*; Low Latin *enteralia*; Greek *entēra*, intestines.

Entram'mel, to obstruct, to entangle; **entram'melled** (3 syl.), **entram'mell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **entrammell-er**. (These words should not have double l.)

Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net, with *en-*, "to make" [the captive of a drag net].

Entrance, *en'.trānce* (noun), *en.trānce'* (verb).

En'trance, place of entry, admission.

Entrance' better **entranse'**, to ravish with delight; **entrānced'** better **entransed'** (2 syl.), **entrānc-ing** better **entrans-ing**, **entrānce'-ment** better **entranse'-ment**.

"Entrance," French *entrer*; Latin *intrans*, *intrāre*, to enter.

"Entranse." If this is from the French *transe*, the meaning has been quite perverted. *Transe* means "a panic," not an ecstasy; but probably it is the Latin *transeo*, *transitus*, another form of "transport," which is *transporto*. (*Trans-itus*, past or gone over; *trans-portus*, carried over.) The allusion is to the notion that the spirit in a "transe" is carried or passes out of the body. (See 2 Cor. xii., 2-4.)

Entrap', to catch in a trap; **entrapped'** (2 syl.); **entrapp'-ing** (Rule iii.), **entrapp'-er**.

Old English *treppe* or *trappe*, "a snare," with *en-*, "to make" [the captive of a snare].

Entreat, *en.tree'*, to solicit; **entreat'-ed** (3 syl., Rule xxxvi.), **entreat'-ing**, **entreat'-ing-ly**, **entreat'-er**.

Entreat'y, *plu. entreaties*, *en.tree'.tīz* (Rule xlv.)

French *en traître*; Latin *in tracto*, to struggle for something.

Entree, *ah'n'tray'* (French), the 'right of entry, a "subsidiary" dish of meat handed round to the guests.

Entremets, *ah'n'tr.may* (French), dainty side-dishes.

In French an *entrée* is a relish served at the *beginning* of dinner to "whet the appetite;" and an *entremets* a relish served after the main joints have been removed (*entre mets*, a dish between [dinner and dessert]). Our use of these words is very slipshod.

Entrepot (French) *ah'n'tr.pō*, a warehouse, a storehouse.

This is *entre dépôt*, a half-way *dépôt*, *lieu où l'on met en dépôt des marchandises que l'on veut porter plus loin*.

Entresol, *ah'n'tr.sole* (French), a room between the ground-floor and the *premier étage* [*prēm'.ě.ā ā.tarj'*].

Sol, the ground-plot or floor; *entre sol*, between the ground-floor and the first floor or best apartment.

Entrench' (not *intrench*), to make a trench round [something]; entrenched' (2 syl.), entrench'-ing, entrench'-ment.

Intren'chant, not to be cut or wounded.

This last word shows that *intrench* should mean "not cut," and therefore never should have been used for the word *entrench* which is *tranchée* (French) "a trench," with *en-*, "to make" [a trench].

Entropium, *en.trōp'.i.um*, a turning inwards of the eyelashes.

Greek *en trōpē*, a turning inwards.

Entrust, to confide to another; entrust'-ed, entrust'-ing.

Old English *treoth*, "a pledge," with *en-*, "to make" [a pledge]. To "entrust," is to confide something to another "as a pledge."

Entry, *plu.entries, en'.triz* (Rule xlv.), a place by which persons enter, the right of entrance, registration in a book, taking possession of real property, a writ of possession.

Single Entry, a system of book-keeping in which the items are posted only once, generally under the buyer's name.

Double Entry, a system of book-keeping in which every item is posted twice, once on the Dr. side and once on the Cr. side, under reverse conditions.

French *entrée* (by double entry, *en partie double*; by single entry, *en partie simple*). (See **Enter** and **Entrance**.)

Eatwine, *en.twinc'*, to wreath; entwined' (2 syl.), entwīn'-ing (Rule xix.), entwīn'-er, entwine'-ment (better with *in-*.)

Old Eng. *twīn[an]*, to twine; *in-twīne*, to twine together.

Enumerate, *e.nū'.me.rate*, to reckon up one by one; enū'me-rāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), enū'merāt-ing, enū'merāt-or (R. xxxvii.); enumeration, *e.nū'.me.ray''.shun*; enumerative, *-tīv*.

French *énumérer*, *énumération*, *énumératif*; Latin *enūmērātio*, *enūmērātor*, *enūmērāre*, supine *enūmērātum*, to reckon up.

Enunciate, *e.nūn'.sī.ate*, to make known; enun'ciāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), enun'ciāt-ing; enunciation, *e.nūn'.sī.a''.shun*; enun'ciat-ive, *e.nūn'.sī.a.tīv*; enun'ciator, enun'ciatory.

Latin *enunciatio*, a proposition; *enunciativus*, *enunciator*, *enunciare* (*enuncio*, to announce aloud, to disclose.)

Ennure, *ĕn.ūre'* (better than *inure*), to habituate; *ennured'* (2 syl.), *enūr'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Norm. Fr. *ure*, "practice," with *en-*, "to make or effect" [by practice].

Envelope (noun), *en'.ve.lope*. **Envelop** (verb), *en.vel'.ōp* (R. li.)

Envel'op, *envel'oped* (3 syl.), *envel'op-ing*, *envel'op-ment*, to cover with a wrapper; to cover entirely. (One *l*, one *p*.)

En'velope, a wrapper for letters, &c.

French *envelopper* (with double *p*), *enveloppe*, *enveloppement*; Italian *viluppo*, a bundle or packet; *inviluppare*, to wrap up.

Enven'om, to impregnate with venom; *enven'omed* (3 syl.), *enven'om-ing*.

Fr. *envenimer* (!); Lat. *venenum*, with *en-*, "to infuse" [poison].

Envi'able, *en'.vi.a.b'l*; *envious*, *en'.vi.us*. (See *Envy*.)

Environ, *en.vī'.ron*, to encompass. **Environs**, *en'.vi.rōnz*, suburbs; *envi'roned* (3 syl.), *envi'ron-ing*, *envi'ron-ment*.

French *environner*, *environs* (plu.), *virer*, to turn round.

En'voy, plu. *envoys*, *en'.voiz* (Rule xlv.), a state messenger; *en'voy-ship*, the office of envoy (*-ship*, Old Eng. *office*).

En'vy, vexation at another's good, to feel vexed at another's good, to grudge; *envies*, *en'.vīz* (3rd pers. sing.); *envied*, *en'.vīd*; *en'vi-er*, *en'vi-able*, *en'viable-ness*, *en'viably*; *envious*, *en'.vī.us*; *en'vious-ly*, *en'vious-ness*, *envy-ing*.

French *envie*, *envier*, *envieux*; Latin *invidia*, *invidiosus*, v. *invidēo* (to see into one). "Envy" means a looking too closely into another.

Enwrap, *en.rap'*, to cover (and tie up with string or cord); *enwrapped*, *en.rapt'*; *enwrapp-ing*, *en.rap'.ing* (Rule i.)

Old English *rdp*, "a cord," with *en-*, "to fasten" [with a cord]. The force of *en-* is to convert the noun into a verb.

Eocene [period], *e'.o.seen* (in *Geol.*), the earliest of the four tertiary periods, which consist of the following divisions:

Plistocene, *plī'.sto.seen*, nearest the earth's surface.

Greek *pleistós kainós*, the most recent.

Pliocene, *plī'.o.seen*, more recent than the group below.

Greek *pleiōn kainós*, more recent than the "miocene."

Miocene, *mī'.o.seen*, less recent than the two groups above.

Greek *meiōn kainós*, less recent than the "pliocene."

Eocene, *ē'.o.seen*, the dawn of modern [times].

Greek *ēōs kainós*, recent dawn; i.e., the dawn of modern times.

Eolian, *ē.ō'.lī.ăn* (ought to be *e.ōl'.ī.an*), pertaining to *Æolus* (*E'.ō.lus*), god of the winds; *Æolic*, *e.ōl'.īk* (not *e.ō'.līk*), pertaining to *Æolia* (*E.ōl'.ī.ah*), in Greece.

Eolipile, *e.ōl'.ī.pīle*, an hydraulic instrument.

Latin *Eoli pila*, the ball of *Æolus*. Its object is to exhibit the convertibility of water into steam.

-eon (Fr. termination of nouns), an instrument; as *truncheon*.

E'on (in *Platonic philosophy*), an attribute. The Platonists taught that Deity is an assemblage of *eons* (attributes); the Gnostics taught that *eons* are corporeal "out-comes" of deity, fellow-workers in creation. (Greek *aión*.)

Ep-, for *epi-* (Greek prefix before a vowel), on, upon, during.

Epact, *e'.pakt*, the excess of the solar over the lunar year. The annual excess is nearly eleven days.

Greek *epaktós*, adventitious (*epi agó*, to bring upon or add).

Epaulet, *ep'.áw.lét*, a badge worn on the shoulder; **ep'aulett-ed** (Rule iii., -t), furnished with epaulets.

French *épaulette* (*épaule*, Latin *scápula*, the shoulders).

Epergne, *e'.pern'*, an ornamental dish for the centre of a dinner table, generally elevated and furnished with branches.

This is an example of a French word used by us in a sense quite foreign to its French meaning. What we call an "epergne," the French call a *surtout*; what we call a "surtout" they call a *par-dessus*. The word should be spelt *epargne*.

French *épargne*, parsimony, a treasury. Our epergne is a little "treasury" of sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers. *Caisse d'épargne*, a savings bank where very small deposits are taken. (Germ. *sparen*.)

Eph- (Greek prefix *epi-*), before an aspirate.

Ephemera (*plu.*), *effēm'.e.rah*, a fever, insect, &c., lasting only a single day; **ephemeral**, *effēm'.e.räl*, evanescent.

Ephemeris, *plu.* *ephemerides*, *effēm'.e.ris*, *ef'.e.mer'ry.dees*, an almanac of the daily positions of a heavenly body: as the *ephemeris of the sun*, &c.; **ephemerist**, *effēm'.e.rist*, one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an ephemeris. (-*phe*- long in the Greek.)

Greek *éphēmēria*, *éphēmeris*, *plu.* *éphēmeridēs*; Latin *ephēmēris*, *ephēmēron*, *plu.* *ephēmēra*; French *éphémère*, *éphémérides*.

Ephesian, *Effē'.zhī.an*, pertaining to Ephesus (*Eff'fe.sus*).

Ephod, *ēf'.ōd*, a garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

Epi- (Greek prefix), on, upon, during, consequent on.

Ep- before a vowel: as *epact* (*ep agó*).

Eph- before an aspirate: as *ephēmera* (*eph hēmera*).

Epi- before a consonant: as *epiderm* (*epi derma*).

Epic [poem], a narrative in heroic verse: as Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (Greek), Virgil's *Ænēid* (Latin), Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* and Dante's *Divina Comēdia* (Italian), Camöen's *Lusiad* (Portuguese), and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Latin *epicus*; Greek *epikós*; French *épique* (Greek *ēpós*, a word).

Epicarp, *ep'.i.karp*, the outer skin of fruits;

Sarcocarp, *sar'.ko.karp*, the fleshy or edible part of fruits;

Endocarp, the stone or kernel of fruits.

Greek *epi karpos*, upon the fruit; *sarkō karpos*, fleshy fruit; *endo karpos*, inside the fruit.

Epicene, *ep' i. seen* (in *Gram.*), common to both sexes.

Latin *epicœnus*, of both genders; Greek *epi koinôs*, in common.

Epicure, *ep' i. kure*, a man addicted to the pleasures of the table; epicurean, *ep' i. ku. rec'. an* (not *ep' i. kû'. re. an*), a /j.

Epicurism, *ep' i. kû'. rizm*, the habits of an epicure;

Epicureanism, *ep' i. ku. rec'. an. izm*, the tenets of Epicûrus.

Epicurize (R. xxxii.), *ep' i. ku. rize*, to live like an epicure;
ep' icurized (4 syl.), **ep' icuriz-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *Epicurus*; Greek *Epikouros*, a Greek philosopher who taught that "happiness is the end and aim of life," but "happiness" has been perverted into the pleasures of the table.

Epicycle, *ep. i. sî'. k' l*, a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle.

Epicycloid, *ep' i. sîk'. loid*, a curve described by the movement of the circumference of one circle on the circumference of another; **epicycloid-al**, *ep' i. sî. kloid'. -âl* (adj.)

Greek *epi kuklôs*, upon [another] circle; "epicycloid" is *epicycle eidôs*, resembling an epicycle.

Epidemic. Endemic. Contagious.

Epidemic, *ep' i. dêm'. ik*, a temporary disease attacking many persons at the same time (Gk. *epi dêmos*, upon the people): **epidemic-al**, *ep' i. dêm'. i. kâl*; **epidem'ical-ly**.

Epidemology, *ep' i. de. mōl'. -ō. jy*, a medical treatise on the subject of epidemics; **epidemological**, *ep' i. dêm'. o. loj'. -i. kâl*.

¶ **Epidemic disease**, a disease of a temporary character not limited to one locality.

Endemic disease, a temporary disease limited to a locality.

Contagious disease, a disease communicated by contact.

An epidemic is diffused by disease spores (1 syl.) in the air.

Greek *ēpidēmōs*, popular, general, diffused throughout the nation.

An endemic is due to bad drainage, or other local conditions.

Greek *endēmos*, at home, local, limited to one spot.

A contagion is communicated, like the plague, by contact.

Latin *contāgio* (con *tago*, i.e. *tango*, to touch together).

Epidermic. Endermic, *ep' i. der'. mîk*, *en' der'. mîk*.

Epidermic (adj.), pertaining to the outer skin or cuticle.

Endermic (adj.), something put on the skin to be absorbed by it. (Greek *en derma*, [put] on the skin.)

Epidermal, *ep' i. der'. mâl*, same as epidermic.

Epiderm or epidermis, *ep' i. derm* or *ep' i. der'. mîs*, the scarf, the cuticle (*kû'. ti. k' l*) or outer skin of the body.

Gk. *epi derma*, [the skin] upon the skin; Fr. *épidermique*, *épiderme*.

Epigastric, pertaining to the upper part of the abdo'men.

Epigastrium, *ep'i.gās''.tri.um*, popularly called "the pit of the stomach." (No connection with the word *gas*.)

Gk. *epi gastēr*, upon or above the paunch; Fr. *épigastre*, *épigastrique*.

Epigee, *ep'i.je*, same as *Perigee* (*q.v.*)

Epigenesis, *ep'i.jěn''.e.sis*. **Evolution**, *e'.vo.lū''.shun*.

Evolution is that theory of generation which considers the germ to pre-exist in the parent, or "Whose seed is in itself" (*Gen. i. 11, 12*), and this germ being "evolved" becomes an offspring.

Epigenesis, the theory which considers that the germ does *not* pre-exist, that "the seed is not in the parent stock," but is produced. Thus, in a flower, according to this theory, the "embryo" does not pre-exist in the parent flower, but is generated as well as evolved by the fecundating organs of the plants.

Gk. *epi gēnēsts*, [the germ] born after [the parent stock had existence].

Epiglottis, *ep'i.glōt''.tis*, the valve which covers the orifice of the windpipe when food or drink is swallowed; **epiglottic**. (*The "o-" is long in the Greek glōttis.*)

Greek *epi glōttis*, on [the root of] the tongue; French *épiglote*.

Epigone, *e.pig'.ō.ne* (in *Bot.*), the cellular layer which, in mosses, covers the young seed-case. **Epigoni**, *e.pig'.ō.ni*, the seven sons of seven Grecian chiefs, who conducted, without success, the first mythical war against Thebes.

"Epigone," Greek *epi gōnē*, upon the seed [case].

"Epigoni," Greek *epi-gōnoi*, offspring.

Epigram, *ep'i.grām*, a single idea in verse so contrived as to surprise the reader with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought; **epigrammatic**, *ep'i.grām.māt''.ic* (double *m*), of the nature of an epigram; **epigrammatical** (double *m*), *ep'i.grām.māt''.i.kāl*; **epigrammat'ical-ly**.

Epigrammatist, *ep'i.grām''.ma.tist*, a writer of epigrams.

Gk. *epigramma* (*epi grapho*, [an inscription] written upon [something]).

"In-scription" (Latin *in scribo*) and "epi-gram" (Greek *epi grapho*) both mean "written-on" [something].

Epigraph, *ep'i.grāf*, an inscription on a building, a citation heading a chapter, a motto on the title-page of a book.

Greek *epi graphō*, written upon [the building, chapter, &c.]

Epilepsy, *ep'i.lēp.sy*, the "falling-sickness"; **epileptic**, *ep'i.lēp''.tik*, affected with epilepsy; **epilep'tical** (*-le-* long in Gk.)

Greek *epilēpsia*, *epilēptikōs* (*epi lambdānō*, to sieze on [one]).

Epilogue, *ep'i.lōg*, an address in prose or verse made to the audience at the close of a drama.

Prologue, *pro'.lög*, an address in prose or verse preceding a poem or drama.

The vile ending of these words shows we have taken them from the French. The *-ue* is quite un-English and worse than useless.

French *épilogue* and *prologue*; Greek *epilōgēs* and *prōlōgēs*; Latin *epilōgus* and *prōlōgus*.

Epiphany, *e.pīf'.ā.ny*, a church festival held on the 6th January, to commemorate the visit of the "wise men from the East" to the child Jesus.

Greek *epiphānia*, the manifestation [of Christ to the Gentiles]; *epi phainō*, to show oneself, to present oneself to others.

Epiphyte, *ep'.i.fite*, a parasitic plant; epiphytic, *ep'.i.fīt'.īk* (adj.) A parasitic animal is an epizoon, *ep'.i.zō'.on*.

Greek *epi phytōn*, [a plant growing] on a plant.

Episcopacy, *e.pīs'.kō.pā.sy*, church government by bishops, the order of bishops in a country; episcopal, *e.pīs'.kō.pāl*, pertaining to bishops; episcopally, episcopalian, *e.pīs'.-ko.pay".li.an*, a member of the episcopal church of England; episcopalianism, *e.pīs'.ko.pay".li.an.izm*, the system of church government by bishops; episcopate, *e.pīs'.ko.pate*, the office, order, or rank of bishop.

Gk. *ēpiskōpōs*. "Episkopos," Gk. *epi skōpō*; "Inspector," Lat. *in spīcō*; and "Overseer," Eng. *over see*, are about equal in meaning.

Episode, *ep'.i.sode*, a digressive narrative interwoven into the main narrative of an epic poem, &c.; episodic, *ep'.i.sōd".īk*, of the nature of an episode; episodical, *ep'.i.sōd".ī.kāl*; episodically. (Has no connection with *ode*.)

Greek *epeiśōdōn*, an adventitious part of a narrative poem (*epi eis-ōdōs*). The entrances of the chorus in the ancient Greek dramas were called *eisodoi* (the roads in), the *ep-eisode* is the part between these *eisodoi*, hence called *epi-eisodoi*, or intervening matter.

Epistle, *e.pīs".l*, a letter; epistolary, *e.pīs'.tō.lāry* (adj.); epistolographer, *e.pīs'.tō.lōg".ra.fer*; epistolography.

Greek *epistolē*; Latin *epistōla*, *epistolāris*; French *épistolographe*.

Epitaph, *ep'.i.tāf*, a monumental inscription; epitaph'-ist.

Gk. *epitaphiōn*; Lat. *epitāphium* (*epi taphōs*, [written] on a tomb).

Epithalamium, *ep'.i.rha.lām".i.um*, a bridal song.

Greek *epithālāmium* (*epi thālāmīōn*, [a song] on the bridal subject).

Epithet, *ep'.i.rhēt*, an elucidative word; epithet'-ic.

Greek *epithētōs* (*epi tithēmi*, [a word] added to [another]).

Epitome, *e.pīt'.o.me*, an abridgment, a summary.

Epitomise, *e.pīt'.o.mīze*; epitomised (4 syl.), epitomīs-ing (Rule xix.), epitomīs-er, epitomist.

Greek *ēpitōmē* (*epi tēmō*, to cut into, to gash); Latin *epitōma*.

Epizoon, *ep'.i.zō'.on* (not *ep'.i.zoon'*), a parasitic animal; epizootic, *ep'.i.zo.ōt".īk*. A parasitic plant is an epiphyte, *ep'.i.fite*.

Entozoon, *en'.to.zō'on*, an animal which lives inside another.

Greek *epi zōōn*, [an animal living] upon [another] animal.

(Every word beginning with *epi-* is from the Greek.)

Epoch. Era. Age; *e'.pōk, e'.rah*, age (1 syl.)

An *epoch* is not continuous, but is simply that point of time marked by some important event, from which future years are counted.

An *era* is continuous. It starts from some epoch, and continues till a new epoch introduces a new era.

An *age* is a period of time distinguished by some characteristic, but not ushered in by any epoch or striking event:

Thus the *birth of Christ* was the *epoch* from which the Christian *era* began.

The present period is the "age of coal." We have had the *golden age, silver age, iron age, and age of bronze.*

Greek *epōchē* (*epēpilechō*, to hold back, to stop, to pause, because the preceding era "stops" at the new epoch, from which a new era begins); Latin *epōcha*; French *époque*.

Epode, *ep'.ōde*, the third and last part of an ode; epodic, *ep.od'.īk*.

Greek *epōdē* (*epi adō*, i.e. *acidō*, to sing an addition song).

Eponym, *ep'.o.nīm*, a race or tribe name from some founder.

Anonym, *an'-o.nīm*, one without a name.

Pseudonym, *su'-do.nīm*, a false or assumed name.

Synonym, *sin'.o.nīm*, a word of the same meaning as another.

(We have followed the Latin forms in these words, but it would be hard to say why *ōnīma* was preferred to the more regular *ōnōma*.)

"Eponym" is no Latin word, but is formed on the Latin type.

Greek *ep[epi]ōnīma* for *ōnōma*, from [a man's] name.

"Anonym," Lat. *anōnymus*; Gk. *an* [anēu] *ōnīma*, without a name.

"Pseudonym," Lat. *pseudōnymus*; Gk. *pseudēs* *ōnīma*, false name.

"Synonym," Greek *sun* *ōnīma* [another name] with your own name.

Epsilon, *ep.sī.lōn* (not *ep'.sī.lōn*), the Greek short *e* (ε).

Greek *psīlōs*, naked, bare; v. *psīlēō*, to rub quite bare.

Epsom Salt (not *Epsom salts*), sulphate of magnesia, originally obtained by evaporation from certain springs in Epsom (Surrey). The manufactured article is called *Epsomite*.

(-ite, in chemistry, denotes a salt formed from an acid with a salifiable base. *Epsomite* has *magnesia* for its base.)

Equable, *ēk'.wā.b'l*, even, uniform; equable-ness, equably (*adv.*); equability, *ek.wā.bīl''ī.ty*.

Equal (*noun and verb*), *e'.kwūl*; equalled (2 syl., Rule iii., -AL), equal-ly (*adv.*), equal-ness.

Equal-ise, *e.kwūl.īze* (Rule xxxi.); equal-ised (3 syl.), equalis-ing; equalisation, *e'.kwūl.ī.zay'shun*.

Equality, *plu. equalities*, *e.kwōl'ī.tiz* (Rule xlv.)

("Equalled" and "equalling" ought to have only one "l.")

Latin *æqualis*, *æquālitās*, *æquābilis*, *æquābilitās*, *v. æquāre*.

Equanimity, *e'.kwā.nīm''.i.ty*, steadiness of temper.

Latin *æquānimitās* (*æquus animus*, evenness of mind).

Equation, *e.kwā'.shun*, an algebraic process for discovering an unknown quantity. Take this very simple example: If 10 lbs. of sugar cost 5s., what is that per pound?

Let x represent a pound of sugar. Then by the terms given $10x = 5s.$, or 60d. That is the equation, and x the unknown quantity whose value is to be discovered. Divide both sides by 10, and we get $10 \div 10x = 60d. \div 10$, or $x = 6d.$ —Ans.

Equate, *e.kwāte'*, to reduce to an equation; **equat'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **equat'-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *équation*; Latin *æquatio* (*æquus*, equal).

Equator, *e.kwā'.tor*, the great circle which hypothetically divides the globe into two hemispheres, one N. and the other S.; **equatorial**, *e'.kwā.tōr''.ri.āl*; **equato'rial-ly**.

French *équateur*, *équatorial*; Latin *æquātor* (*æquus*, equal).

Equerry, an officer in a prince's household, who has charge of the horses. (Double *r* a blunder.)

(This is a disgraceful word, being in the first place a perversion of the French *écurie*, a stable; and next a blunder for *ecuyer*, the gentleman master of the royal stables.) Latin *equus*, a horse.

Equestrian, *e.kwēs'.trī.an*, a horseman.

Lat. *equestris*, pertaining to a horse; Fr. *équestre*. Our word is ill-chosen, because *equestria* (Lat.) means the benches in the theatre appropriated to the knights, and *equestrian* should be its adj.

Equi-, *e'.kwi-* (Latin *æqui-*), equal.

(Every word, except equip and its derivatives, beginning with equi-, is from the Latin, or has been formed of Latin elements.)

Equiangular, *e'.kwi.ăn''.gu.lar*, having equal angles.

Latin *æqui-angulāris* (*æquus angulus*); French *équiangle*.

Equidistant, *e'.kwi.dīs''.tant*, at equal distances.

Latin *æqui-distans* (*ex æquo distans*); French *équidistant*.

Equilateral, *e'.kwi.lăt''.e.ral*, having equal sides.

Lat. *æqui-lătērālis* (*æquus lātus*, gen. *lătēris*); French *équilatéral*.

Equilibrium, *e'.kwi.lib''.ri.um*, equal balance.

Latin *æqui-librium* (*æquus libra*, a balance); French *équilibre*.

Equimultiple, *e'.kwi.mūl''.ti.p'l*, an equal multiple, a number multiplied by the same multiplier as another.

This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of *æqui-* and *-multiple* (French). Latin *multiplīco*, to multiply.

Equine, *ēk'.wīne*, pertaining to the horse. **Equidæ**, *ēk'.wī.dee*, the horse tribe. (Latin *equinus*; *æquus*, a horse.)

Equinox, *e'kwĩ.nox*, the time when a solar day has the sun twelve hours above the horizon, and twelve hours below (March 21st and September 23rd).

Equinoctial, *e'kwĩ.nõk''shāl*, occurring at the time of the equinoxes, pertaining to the equinoxes; **equinoctial-ly**.

Latin *æqui-noctium*, *æqui-noctiālis*; French *équinoxe*, *équinoxial*.

Equip, *e.kwĩp'*, to fit out with all that is required; **equipped'** (2 syl.), **equipp'-ing** (Rule iv. "Qu" = kw, is treated as a consonant); **equip'-ment**; **equipage**, *ẽk'wĩ.page*.

Fr. *équiper*, *équipage*, *équipement* (*esquif*, a boat or skiff). It originally meant a ship furnished with its complement of boats. *Roquefort*.

Equipoise, *e'kwĩ.poize'*, equilibrium, equality of weight.

This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of *equi-* and *pondus*. French *poids* (weights). "*Avourdupoise*" shows the same word, *poise* for *poids*.

Equiponderant, *e'kwĩ.põn''de.rant*, being of the same weight; **equiponderance**, *e'kwĩ.põn''de.rance*, equipoise.

French *équipondérante*, *équipondérance*; Latin *æqui pondēris*, *pondérare*, to weigh [equally].

Equisetaceæ, *ẽk'wĩ.se.tay''-se-e*, the horse-tail and other plants of the same order; **equisetum**, *ẽk'wĩ.sec''tum*, a single specimen of the order; **plu. equise'ta or equise'tums**.

Equisetite, *ẽk'wĩ.sec''tite*, a fossil equisetum.

Latin *equisetum* and *equisetis* (*equi sēta*, horse's bristle). In *Bot.*, *-aceæ* denotes an order of plants. In *Geol.*, *-ite* denotes a fossil.

Equitable, *ẽk'wĩ.tũ.b'l*, just, fair; **equitable-ness**, **equitably**.

Equity, *ẽk'wĩ.ty*, justice even if not in conformity with the rigid letter of law; **Court of equity**, **plu. Courts of equity**, courts in which justice is administered according to previous judgments, with discretionary power in the judge.

Latin *æquitas* (*æquis*, equal); French *équitable*, *équité*.

Equivalent, *e.kwĩv'.a.lent*, equal in value, compensation; **equiv'alent-ly**, **equiv'alence**, **equiv'alency**, **plu. -lencies**.

Lat. *æquivalentia*, *æquivalentis*, gen. *æquivalentis*; Fr. *équivalent*.

Equivocal, *e.kwĩv'.o.kāl*, doubtful, bearing two meanings; **equiv'ocal-ness**, **equiv'ocal-ly**.

Equivocate, *e.kwĩv'.õ.kate*, to quibble; **equiv'ocāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **equiv'ocāt-ing** (R. xix.), **equiv'ocāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **equivocatory**, *e.kwĩv'.õ.kã.t'ry*; **equivoque**, *ẽk'wĩ.voke*, a quibble; **equivocation**, *e.kwĩv'.o.kay''shun*.

Latin *equivocus*, *equivocatio*, *equivocātor* (*æque vōco*, to call two things equally [by one name]); French *equivoque*.

-er (termination of verbal nouns) means an agent, a doer: as **ruler**; (added to nouns) and meaning an agent, it is sometimes **-ster**: as **malt-ster**; (added to names of places) it

means an inhabitant of that place: as *London-er*; (after *t-* and *s-*) the termination of verbal nouns from the Latin is generally *-or*: as *act-or*, *spons-or*.

-er, the comparative affix (Ang.-Sax. *ær*, before, superior): as *great-er*. (*The superlative affix is -est.*)

This comparative is used with almost all monosyllables capable of comparison: as *full*, *full-er*.

With most dissyllabic adjectives accented on the final syl.: as *genteel'*, *genteel'-er*.

With adjectives of two syllables in which the last syllable is elided: as *able*, *abl-er*.

With many adjectives of two syllables ending in *-y*.

¶ If an adjective comes under Rule i., the final consonant is doubled: as *red*, *redd-er*.

If it comes under Rule xi., the *-y* is changed to *-i*: as *happy*, *happi-er*.

If it comes under Rule xix., the final *-e* is dropped: as *polite*, *polit-er*.

Era, epoch, age; *e'rah*, *e'.pök*, age (1 syl.)

Era, a succession of years dating from some important event.

Epoch, an important event from which an *era* begins.

Age, a period of time characterised by some leading feature.

The birth of Christ was an *epoch*, from which the Christian *era* begins.

The *iron age* is a period of history characterised by incessant wars.

Latin *æra*, *épôcha*; French *ère*, *époque*, age (Latin *ætās*).

Eradicate, *e.răd'.i.kate*, to root out; *erad'icāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *erad'icāt-ing*, *erad'icāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *eradicable*, *e.răd'.i.kă.b'l*; *erad'icable-ness*, *erad'icably*; *eradication*, *e.rad'.i.kay''.shun*; *eradicative*, *e.răd'.i.kă.tiv*.

Latin *eradicāre*, supine *eradicātum* (*e radix*, [pulled up] from the roots); French *éradication*.

Erase, *e.race'*, to scratch out; *erased'* (2 syl.), *erās'-ing* (R. xix.); *erās'-er*; *erasure*, *e.ray'.zhur*; *erasable*, *e.ray'.sa.b'l* (Rule xxiii.); *erase'-ment*, *effacement*.

Latin *erādere*, supine *erānus*; French *raser*, to shave.

Ere, *air*; *e'er*, *air*; *ear*, *ēr*; *air*; *are*, *r*; *heir*, *air*; *here*, *he'r*; *hear*, *he'r*; *hair*; *hare* (1 syl.)

Ere, *air*, before in time, sooner. (Old English *ær*.)

E'er, contraction of *ever*. (Old English *æfer*.)

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing. (Old English *ear*.)

Air, atmosphere. (Latin *aer*.)

Are = *r* (Norse plural of the Anglo-Saxon *beo*).

Heir, *air*, the next male successor. (Latin *haeres*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend with the "ear." (Old Eng. *hȳr*[an].)

Hair of the head. (Old English *hēr*.)

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped so called. (Old English *hara*.)

Erect, *e.rekt'*, upright, to raise, to build, to set up; erect'-ed (R. xxxvi.), erect'-ing, erect'-ness, erect'-ly, erect'-able (R. xxiii.); erectile, *e.rekt'.il*, that which may be erected.

Erect'-er, one who erects; erect'-or, a muscle which erects.

Erection, *e.rēk'.shun*, an upraising, a building, &c.

French *erection*, *erecteur* (muscle); Latin *erectio*, *erector*, *erectus*, *v. erigere*, supine *erectum* (*e rego*, to guide forth).

-erel (diminutive): as cock, *cockerel*, a little chanticleer.

Eremit, *er're.mite*, a hermit. (The *-re-* is long in Greek.)

Gk. *erēmitēs* (*erēmia*, a desert). "Hermit" is a perversion of *eremite*.

Erin, *er'rin*, Ireland. (Keltic *Eri* or *Iar* and *innis*, Western island.)

Erisa, *er'i.sah*, a flower.

Greek *ereiko*, to break. Supposed to break the stone in the bladder

Ermine, *er'mīn*, one of the weasel kind, a fur; ermined (2 syl.)

French *hermine*, i.e. *d'Arménie*, the animal from Armenia.

Erode, *e.rodē*, to gnaw away; erōd'-ed, erōd'-ing; erōd'-ent.

Erosive, *e.rō'.siv*; erosion, *e.rō'.zhun*.

French *érosion*; Latin *erōdens*, gen. *erōdentis*, *v. erōdere*, *erōsio* (*e rōdo*, to gnaw off or out).

Erotic, *e.rōt'.ik*, pertaining to love: as *erotic poetry*, love songs.

French *erotique*; Greek *erōtikos* (poetry of *ērōs*, love, o long).

Erpetology better herpetology, *her'.pe.tōl'.ō.gy*; that part of natural science which treats of reptiles; erpetologist better herpetologist, *her'.pe.tōl'.ō.gist*.

(The erroneous spelling, as usual, is from the French.)

French *erpétologie*; Greek *herpētōn*, a reptile (*herpō*, to creep), with *logos*, a discourse on [reptiles]; -ist, Greek -istēs, one who.

Err, to wander, to be in error. (One of the 14 monosyllables [not in *f*, *l*, or *s*] which double the final letter: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz* and *whizz*, R. vii.)

Err, erred (1 syl.), err'-ing, err'-ing-ly, err'-er, one who errs;

Error, *ēr.ror*, a mistake; erroneous, *ēr.rō'.nē.us*; erro'-neous-ly, erro'-neous-ness; err'-or-ist.

Errand, *ēr.rand*, a message; errand-boy, a boy messenger.

Errant, *ēr.rant*, wandering; errantry, *ēr.ran.trȳ*.

Erratic, *ēr.răt'ik*, having no fixed orbit; **erratical**, *ēr.răt'.i.kăl* (not *e.răt'.i.kăl*); **erratical-ly**.

Erratic, *plu. errat'ics* or **erratic blocks** (in *Geol.*), boulders.

Erratum, *plu. errata*, *ēr.ray'.tah*, a printer's error.

Fr. error, errant, errante, errantry, erratum, and errata; Lat. errans, gen. errantis, errantia, erratum, and errata, errare, to wander.

Erse (1 syl.) same as **Gaelic** (*gay'.lik*), native Irish and Highland Scotch. (*Erse*, a contraction of *Erinish, Irish.*)

Erst, first (super. of *ere*, Ang.-Sax. *ēr, erra* (comp.), *ērest* (sup.))

Erudite, *ēr.ru.dite*, learned; **erudite-ly**; **erudition**, *-dish'un*.

French érudit, érudition; Latin eruditio, erūdire, sup. eruditum (e [ex] rudis doctus, [to convert] from ignorance to learning).

Erginuous, *e.ru'.jī.nūs*, resembling the rust of brass or copper.

French érugineux; Latin ærugo, rust of brass, æruginosus.

Eruption, *e.rüp'.shun*, an outburst of a volcano, flood, &c., a breaking out of spots or pustules on the skin; **eruptive**.

Irruption, a bursting in: as the sudden invasion of a country; **irruptive**, *ir.rüp'.tīv*; **irruptive-ly**.

French éruption, éruptif, irruption, irruptive; Latin eruptio, v. erumpo, supine eruptum (e rumpto, to burst out from); irruptio, irrumpo, supine irruptum (ir [in] rumpo, to burst in).

-ery, -ary (Latin *-eria, -aria*, termination of nouns), denotes a place for: as *buttery*, a place for butter; *library*.

Eryngo, *ēr.ŋi'.go* (not *erynga*), the sea-holly and similar plants.

Gk. ἐρίγγιον (éruggos, the beard of goats), referring to the thistly head.

Erysipelas, *ēr'.i.sip''.ē.lūs*, a fiery redness of the skin; **erysipelatous**, *ēr'.i.sī.pel''.ū.tūs*, adj. (-y- shows it is Greek.)

Greek ἐρύσις πίλας, drawing near. "Parce que cette maladie s'étend ordinairement de proche en proche."—Bouillet. Latin erysipēlas, St. Anthony's fire; French érisipele (wrong), érisipélateux.

Erythema, *ēr'.ī.rhē''.mah*, a superficial redness of the skin; **erythematous**, *ēr'.ī.rhē''.ma.tus*, adjective of the above.

Erythrine, *ēr'.ī.rhine*, a mineral of a red colour.

Erythrite, *ēr'.ī.rhrite*, a flesh-coloured variety of feldspar.

(The -y- shows that these words have a Greek origin.)

Greek ἐρυθéma, a blush (ἐρυθρός, red).

-es, the plural termination of nouns ending in *-s, -sh, -ch* (soft), and *-x*: as "gas," *gases*; "glass," *glasses*; "fish," *fishes*; "church," *churches*; "fox," *foxes*. When *ch = k* only *-s* is added: as "monarch," *monarchs* (not *monarches*).

¶ In the 3rd per. sing., pres. tense, indic. mood, the same rule holds: as to "bias," he *biases*; to "guess," he *guesses*; to "clash," *clashes*; to "enrich," *enriches*; to "box," *boxes*.

-as was the plural masc. of one of the two "strong" Ang.-Sax. declensions. It was changed to *-es* after the Conquest, in conformity with the French plural, and ultimately supplanted other forms.

Es-, the prefix *en-* or *ex-* before *-p*, *-s*, and sometimes *-c*, *-t*.

Escalade, *ěs'.kǎ.ladě''*, an attack on a town, &c., by scaling ladders, to scale by ladders; *es'calād''-ed*, *es'calād''-ing*.

French *escalade*; Latin *scala*, with *es-* [*en*], to attack with ladders.

Escape, *ěs'.kapé'*, avoidance, to evade; *escaped'* (2 syl.), *escāp'-ing* (Rule xix.), *escāp'-er*.

Escape'-ment, a contrivance in clocks and watches by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibratory one;

Escapade, *es'.ka.pard'* (not *es'.ka.paid'*), the "fling" of a horse, a freak involving impropriety and mischief.

French *escapade*, *échapper*, *échappement*; Latin *e[ex]* privative or negative, and *cipio* to take, to fail to take.

Escarp, *ěs'.karp'* (in *Fort.*), the steep slope, to form a slope; *escarped'* (2 syl.), *escarp'-ing*, *escarp'-ment*, ground cut away nearly perpendicularly to prevent an enemy from climbing up it into the fort above.

The noun is generally called the *scarp*, and is opposed to *counterscarp*. The *scarp* of a rampart slopes down to the ditch or fosse, and the *counterscarp* is the exterior slope of the ditch. Thus in *V*, the long line is the "scarp," the short one the "counterscarp," and the space between the "ditch."

Fr. *escarper*, *escarpement*; Ital. *scarpa*, a slope; (Lat. *scalpo*, to cut).

-esce (Lat. *-esc[o]*, added to verbs) is inceptive: as *effervesce*.

-escence (Latin *-escentia*), *-sc-* is inceptive, and *-escence* added to nouns indicates an inceptive state: as *convalescence*, a state of health gradually improving more and more.

Escheat, *es.chēte'*, real property which lapses to the overlord through failure of heirs or by forfeiture, to revert to the overlord or to the crown; *escheat'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *escheat'-ing*, *escheat'-or* (Rule xxxvii.), *escheat'or-ship* (*-ship*, Old Eng. "office of"), *escheat'-able*; *escheat'-age*.

French *échoir*; Low Latin *eschata*, *escator*, *escatria*, *escheatorship*.

Eschew, *ěs'.tchu'*, to avoid; *eschewed'* (2 syl.), *eschew'-ing*.

German *scheuen*, to shun, with *e*, "from"; Norman *eschever*, to avoid.

Escort, (noun) *es'.kort*, (verb) *ěs'.kort'* (Rule l.), an attendant, a cortége; to conduct someone as an attendant, to attend on a person as a guard of honour; *escort'-ed*, *escort'-ing*.

French *escorte*, *escorter*; Latin *scortca*, a traveller's bag or cloak.

Escritoire. *es'.krě.twor*, a writing-case or desk.

French *écriture* (*écritures*; Latin *scriptūra*), *scripturarius*, *v. scribo*.

Esculent, *ěs'.kǔ.lěnt*, fit for food. (Fr. *esculent*; Lat. *esculendus*.)

Escutcheon, *ēs.kūt'.shūn*, the shield of coat-armour, the ornamental shield of a key-hole; **escutcheoned**, *ēs.kūt'.shūnd*.

Fr. *écusson*, *écussonné*; Lat. *scutum*, a shield; Gk. *skutos*, a hide.

-ese (French *-is*, *-ois*, *-ais*; Latin *-ensis*), means "belonging to," "a native of": as *Chinese*.

Esophagus, *e.sōf'.ă.gūs*, the gullet; **esophagotomy**, *e.sōf'-ă.got'-ō-mŷ*, the operation of cutting the gullet.

French *asophage*. This wretched compound is made up of the future tense of *phéro* [*oisé*, I shall carry], and *phāgōs*, a glutton. The meaning is "I convey food" [to the stomach], but *phāgō*, "I eat," has no noun like *phāgōs*, meaning "food."

"Esophagotomy" is *asophagos temnō*, to cut the esophagus.

Esoteric, *ēs'.o.tēr'rik*, private. **Exoteric**, *ex'.o.tēr'rik*, public; **esoterical**, *ēs'.o.tēr'ri.kāl*; **esoterical-ly**.

Esoterics, *ēs'.o.tēr'riks*, mysterious or hidden doctrines;

Exoterics, *ex'.o.tēr'riks*, those parts of mysteries which may be taught to the general public.

French *ésotérique*; Greek *esōterikōs* (*esōtērōs*, inner).

Pythagōras stood behind a curtain when he lectured. Those disciples who were admitted within the veil were termed *esoteric*, and the rest *exoteric*. Aristotle called those who were admitted to his abstruse morning lectures his *esoteric* disciples, and those who came to his popular evening discourses his *exoteric* auditors.

Espalier, *ēs.pāl.yer*, a fruit tree trained to stakes.

Fr. *espalier*; Lat. *palus*, "a stake," with *es*-[en-], trained to a stake.

Especial, *ēs.pēsh'āl*, chief, particular; **especial-ly**.

French *spécial*; Latin *spēciālis*. (The initial *e*- is to soften the *s*.)

Espionage, *ēs.pē'.o.narj*; **espied**, **espies**, &c. (*See Espy*.)

Esplanade, *ēs.plā.nūde'* (in *Fort.*), an open space outside the glacis, a promenade between the sea and the houses facing it, or between the ramparts and the town.

Fr. *esplanade*; Lat. *planum*, with *es*-[en-], "to make" [a level plane].

Espouse, *es.pōwz'* (*-pouse*, to rhyme with *cows*), to betroth, to adopt an opinion or cause; **espoused'** (2 syl.), **espous'-ing** (Rule xix.), **espous'-er**, **espous'-al**;

Espousals (no *sing.*), *ēs.pōw'.zālz*, marriage, betrothal.

French *épousailles*, *épouser*; Latin *sponsālia* (*sponsa*, a bride).

Espirit de corps, *ēs'.prē dē.kōr'*, the spirit of clanship.

This is Eng.-Fr.; the French phrase is *esprit de parti*, party spirit.

Espy, *ēs.py'*, to discern; **espies**, *ēs.pīze'*; **espied**, *ēs.pīde'*; **espī'-er** (Rule xi.), **espī'-al**, but **espy'-ing**.

Espionage, *ēs.pē'.o.nāje* or *ēs.pē'.o.narje*, a prying into the acts and words of others, the employment of a spy.

Fr. *épier*, *espionnage*; Ital. *spiare*, to spy; Lat. *spēcio*, to view.

-esque (French termination of adj.; Latin *-iscus*), "like," "after the manner of": as *picturesque*, picture-like,

Esquimaux, *plu.* Esquimaux, or Eskemo, *plu.* Eskemos, *Es' kĕ.mō*, *Es' kĕ.mōze*, natives of the northern seaboard.

Esquire; *ĕs.kwĭr'*, a young gentleman attendant of a knight, to carry his shield, &c. (*escu*, Latin *scutum*, a shield); now appended to the address of the untitled younger sons of the nobility, to untitled officers of the royal court and household, to counsellors of law [not *serjeants*], to untitled justices of the peace, sheriffs, gentlemen holding a commission in the army or navy below captain, graduates of the universities not in holy orders, &c. By courtesy, appended to the address of lawyers, surgeons, professors, merchants, bankers, gentlemen living on their means, and to almost everyone above the lower middle class.

-ess, the female of a male animal: as *lion-ess*.

1. All the twenty-two nouns which add -ess to the male without change or contraction are French, and -ess = -esse (Fr.)
2. Ten of the words which contract the masculine noun by omitting the last vowel before adding -ess are French, and -ess represents -ice. The exceptions are "chantr-ess" for *chanteuse*, with *enchantress*[e], *negress*[e], *ogress*[e].
3. Three are Anglo-Saxon: *huntress*, *mistress*, and *songstress*.
4. Six have a common basis, to which -er or -or is added for the male, and -ess for the female: *adulter-er*, *adulter-ess*; *cater-er*, *cater-ess*; *emper-or*, *empr-ess*; *govern-or*, *govern-ess*; *murder-er*, *murder-ess*; *sorcĕr-er*, *sorcĕr-ess*.
5. The following are irregular: *duke*, *duchess*; *lad*, *lass*; *marquis*, *marchioness*; *master*, *mistress* and *miss*.

French -esse, -ice, and -euse; Italian -essa; Spanish -esa and -isa; Anglo-Saxon -isse; Latin -ix and -issa, &c.; Greek -issa.

Essay, (noun) *ĕs'sy*, (verb) *ĕs.say'* (Rule 1); *Assay'*.

Es'say, *plu.* *es'says* (Rule xlv.), a short prose composition on some practical or moral subject; *es'say-ist*.

Essay' (verb), to try; *assayed'* (2 syl.), *essay'-er*, *essay'-ing*.

Assay', to prove metals; *assayed'*, *assay'-er*, *assay'-ing*.

French *essayer*, n. *essai* (both meanings); Latin *exigo*, to try, to prove; (*ex ago*, to drive out [what is dross, &c.])

Essence, *ĕs'sence* (Rule lix.), a volatile oil, the concentrated virtues of a plant, drug, &c., the real being divested of all logical accidents; *essential*, *ĕs.sĕn'.shŭl*, necessary; *essen'tial-ly*; *essentiality*, *ĕs.sĕn'.shŭ.ăl'.i.ty*.

French *essence*; Latin *essentia*, *essentialis*. Essence is the opposite of absence; the one is *es* [in] *ens* "being in," and the other *abs-ens* "being without." *Ens* is the present part. of *esse*, to be.

Establish, *ĕs.tăb'lish*, to settle, to found permanently; *estab'lished*, *estab'lish-ing*, *estab'lish-ment*.

French *établir*, *établissement*; Latin *stăbŭlio*, *stăbŭlimentum*,

Estate, *ēs.tatē'*, real property, condition, caste.

French *état*; Latin *status*.

Esteem, respect, to respect; esteemed' (2 syl.), esteem'-ing.

Estimable, *ēs'.tī.ma.b'l*; es'timable-ness, es'timably.

Estimate, *es'.tī.mate*; es'timāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), es'timāt-ing (R. xix.), es'timāt-or (R. xxxvii.); estimat-ive, *ēs'.tī.mā.tiv*.

Estimation, *es'.tī.may'.shun*, regard, esteem.

French *estimer*, *estime*, *estimable*, *estimation*, *estimateur*; Latin *æstimatio*, *æstimātor*, *æstimāre* (Greek *eis timō*, to hold in honour).

Esthetics (no sing.), *esē.ṛhēt'.iks*, the perception of good taste in nature or art. (The second syllable in Greek is long.)

Greek *aisthētikōs* [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses.

Estrange, *ēs.trānge*, to alienate; estranged' (2 syl.), estrāng'-ing, estrange'-ment (Rule xviii.), withdrawal of affection.

(Followed by *from*.) (*Strange* with *es-* [en], "to make".)

Estrapade, *ēs'.trā.pard'* (French), the violent jerking of the hind legs when a horse tries to get rid of its rider.

Estreat' (2 syl.), a duplicate of the fines, &c., in the rolls of court, to make...; estreat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), estreat'-ing.

Latin *extractum*, an extract; *extraho*, supine *extractum*, to draw out.

Estuary, *ēs'.tu.ǎ.ry*, the mouth of a tidal river, a frith.

French *estuaire*; Latin *æstuārium* (*æstuāre*, to boil or rage).

-et (Latin -et[us] added to nouns), "one who," "a place where or with": as *prophet*, *banquet*.

-et (French -ette), diminutive, as *locket*, *packet*, *pocket*.

Et cætera, *et sēl'.e.rah* (written thus &c. or etc.), and so on. Put at the end of a list of articles to denote that all similar ones are to be included. (Latin, "and the rest.")

Etch, to engrave by the action of an acid; etched (1 syl.), etch'-ing, etch'-er, etching, *plu.* etchings, designs etched.

German *aetzen*, to etch, corrode, or fret.

-ete (Lat. et[us], added to adj.), "subject of an action:" *complete*.

Eternal, *ē.tēr'.nal*, everlasting; eter'-nal-ly; eternity, *ē.ter'.nī.ty*.

Eternise, *e.ter'.nize* (R. xxxi.); eter'nised (3 syl.), eter'nis-ing.

French *éternel* (wrong), *éterniser*, *éternellement*, *éternité*; *æternitas*, *v. æternāre*, *æternum* (*ævum* and the affix -turnus, as in *diu-turnus*).

Etesian, *ē.tee'.zī.ǎn*, [winds], the Mediterranean monsoons.

Artesian, *ar.tee'.zī.an*, [well], one made by boring till a perpetual spring of water has been reached.

Fr. *étésien* (wrong); Lat. *etēsius*; Gk. *ēlēsiāi* (*ēteĩdsanēmōs*, yearly wind). "Artesian," so called from *Artesium*, *i.e.*, Artois, in France.

Ether, *ē'.ṛhēr*, a light volatile liquid obtained by distillation of alcohol with an acid, a fluid which pervades the atmos-

phere, and is supposed to be connected with light and heat; ethereal, *ē.rhē.rē.āl*, celestial, extremely rarefied; ethe'real-ly; ethercality, *ē.rhē'.rē.āl''ī.ty*.

Etherealise, *ē.rhē'.rē.āl.ize*; ethe'realised (5 syl.), ethe'-realis-ing (Rule xix.), etheriform, *ē'.rhēr.ī.form*.

Fr. *éter*, *éthéré*; Lat. *æther*, *æthereus* and *æthérius*; Gk. *aithēr*, *aithérios*. It will be seen that *ethereal* would be the better spelling.

Ethics (no sing.), *eth'iks* (Rule lxi.), moral philosophy.

Ethical, *eth'.i.kal*, pertaining to morals; eth'ical-ly.

Fr. *éthique*, *éthiques*; Lat. *ethica*, *ethicus*; Gk. *ethikós* (*éthós*).

Ethiopian, *ē'.rhē.ō''pī.an*, a native of Ethio'pia; Ethiopic, *ē'.rhē.ōp''īk*, pertaining to Ethio'pia. An E'thiop.

French *Ethiopien*; Latin *Æthiopia*, *Æthiopicus*, *Æthiops*; Greek *Aithiōpta*, *Aithiōps* (*aithos ops*, burnt face).

Ethnical, *eth'.nī.kāl*, relating to the different races of man; eth'nical-ly, eth'nic; ethnicism, *eth'.nī.cizm*, heathenism.

Anthropology, Ethnology, Ethnography, Archæology.

¶ Anthropology, *ān'.thro.pōl''.ō.gy*, the general term which embraces the other three, treats of man in his social condition. (Greek *anthrōpōs lōgōs*, treatise on man.)

1. Ethnology, *ēth.nōl''.ō.gy*, that part of Anthropology which treats of the origin and dispersion of the different races of man, their characteristics, physical features, &c.

Greek *ethnōs lōgōs*, treatise on nations.

2. Ethnography, *ēth.nōg'.ra.fy*, that part of Anthropology which treats of the works, the geographical position, the cities, literature, and laws, of the different races of man.

Greek *ethnōs grapho*, to describe [physically] the nations.

3. Archæology, *ar'.kē.ōl''.ō.gy*, treats of the antiquities of a people. (Greek *archaiōs lōgos*, treatise on antiquities.)

Ethnog'raphy; ethnographic, *ēth'.no.grāf''īk*; ethnograph-ical, *ēth'.no.grāf''ī.kāl*; ethnographer, *ēth.nōg'.ra.fēr*.

Ethnol'ogy; ethnological, *ēth'.no.lōj'.i.kāl*; ethnol'ogist.

French *ethnique*, *ethnographique*, *ethnographie*, *ethnographie*, *ethnologie*; Latin *ethnicus*; Greek *ethnōs*, a race or tribe.

Ethology, ethnology, etiology.

Ethology, *ēth.ōl''.ō.gy*, the science of ethics, shows the bearing of external circumstances on the character.

Greek *ethōs lōgōs*, treatise on manners and habits.

Ethnology, *ēth.nōl''.ō.gy*, treats of the human race in its social condition, or as a family of nations.

Greek *ethnōs lōgōs*, treatise on nations.

Etiology, *ē.ti.ōl''.ō.gy*, treats on the causes of disease.

Greek *aitha lōgōs*, treatise on causes.

Ethology; **ethological**, *éth'.ð.løj''i.käl*, adj. of **ethology**.

Ethnology; **ethnological**, *éth'.nð.løj''i.käl*; **ethnologist**.

Etiology; **etiological**, *é'.ti.o.løj''i.käl*, adj. of **etiology**.

Etiolate, *e'.ti.ð.lâte*, to blanch by exclusion of light; **e'tiolât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **e'tiolât-ing**; **e'tiolation**, *é'.ti.ð.lay''shun*.

French *étioier*, *étiolement*; Greek *aithô*, to light up, to glisten.

Etiquette, *ét'.i.kët'* (Fr.), the conventional forms of polite society.

The word means a ticket containing directions to be observed by those who attend court.

Etymology, *plu.* **etymologies** (Rule xlv.), *ét'.i.mðl''.o.jiz*, the derivation of words; **etymologist**, *ét'.i.mðl''.o.jist*; **etymological**, *ét'.i.mo.løj''i.käl*; **etymolog'ical-ly**.

Etymologise, *ét'.i.mðl''.o.jize* (Rule xxxi.), to search out etymologies; **etymologised** (5 syl.), **etymol'ogis-ing** (Rule xix.); **etymon**, *ét'.i.mðn*, the root from which a word is derived. (The -y- points to a Greek origin.)

French *étymologie*, *étymologique*, *étymologiste*, *étymologiser*; Latin *etymologia*, *etymologicus*, *etymologus*, *etymôn*; Greek *etimologia*, *etimôn* (*etimos*, the real word).

Eu- (Gk. prefix), good, well, easy. It is opposed to *dys* [dus].

Every word beginning with *eu-* is derived from the Greek.

Eucharist, *u'kă.rist*, the communion; **eucharistic**, *u'.ka.ris''.iik*.

French *eucharistie*, *eucharistique*; Latin *eucharistia*, *eucharisticus*; Greek *eucharistia*, an act of gratitude; (*charis*, gratitude, favour).

Eudiometer, *ü'.di.ðm''ët.ër*, an instrument for analysing atmospheric air; **eudiom'etry**, the usage of the eudiometer; **eudiometric**, *ü'.di.ð.mët''.rik*; **eudiomet'rical**.

French *eudiométrie*; Greek *eu* *Δiôs mètrôn*, the metre of good air.

Eulogy, *plu.* **eulogies** (Rule xlv.), *ü'.lo.giz*, an encomium; **eulogist**, *ü'.lo.jist*, the praiser of another; **eulogistic**, *ü'.lo.jis''.iik*; **eulogistical**, *ü'.lo.jis''.i.käl*; **eulogistical-ly**.

Eulogise, *ü'.lo.jize* (Rule xxxi.), to laud; **eulogised** (3 syl.), **eulogis-ing** (Rule xix.), **eulogis-er**, one who eulogises.

Eulogium, *plu.* **eulogiums**, *ü.lö'.ji.ümz*, same as **eulogy**.

Latin *eulögia* and *eulögium*; Greek *eulögeo*, to eulogise; *eulögia*, *eulögös* (*eu* *lego*, to speak well of one).

Eunuch, *ü'.nüik*, a man who has charge of the women's apartments in the East; **eunuchism**, *ü'.nüik.izm*.

"A eunuch," not *an* eunuch. *A* precedes *u-* or *eu-* pure, that is, making a distinct syl. without the aid of a consonant. In *un-der*, *up-per*, *use-ful*, the *u-* is not pure.

Euonymus, *plu.* **euonymuses**, *ü.ðn'.i.müs*, the spindle-tree.

Greek *eu ðnoma* [the plant with] the good name. The tree being poisonous, this euphemism was given to it to avert the evil omen of calling it *deadly*; so the "Furies" were termed *euménides* (the good tempered goddesses), to propitiate them by flattery; similarly a grave-yard was called a "sleeping-place" (cemetery).

Euphemism, *ū'fe.mīzm*, a word or phrase less objectionable used to soften down one more offensive; as a *help* or *employé* (for "a servant"); euphemistic, *ū'fe.mis'ūk*.

"Euphemize" (a good Greek word) might be introduced.

French *euphémisme*; Latin *euphēmisus*; Greek *euphēmia*, *euphēmos* (*eu phēmed*, to speak well of one).

Euphony, *ū'fō.ny*, an agreeable sound of words; euphonic, *ū.fōn'ik*; euphonical, *ū.fōn'ī.kāl*; euphon'ical-ly.

Euphonicus, *ū.fō'nī.ūs*, sounding agreeably; eupho'nious-ly.

Euphonise, *ū'fō'nīze* (Rule xxxi.); eu'phonised (3 syl.), eu'phonis-ing (Rule xix.), eu'phonis-er.

Fr. *euphonie*, *euphonique*; Lat. *euphōnia*; Gk. *eu phōné*, good sound.

Euphorbia, *ū.for'bi.āh*, the spurge.

So named from *Euphorbos*, physician to Juba, king of Libya.

Euphrasy, *ū'frū.sy* (in Bot.), the plant "eye-bright."

Greek *euphraino*, to give joy.

Called "eye-bright" because it once had the repute of repairing vision.

Euphuism, *ū'fū.izm*. **Euphemism**, *ū.fē'mīzm*.

Euphuism, high-flown diction, affected conceits in language;

euphuist, *ū'fū.ist*; euphuis'tic, euphuis'tical.

Euphemism, a softening down of unpleasant expressions; euphemist, *ū'fē.mist*; euphemis'tic, euphemis'tical.

The word comes from John Lilly's book, entitled *Euphuës* (graceful [phrases and periods]. Greek *eu phue*, well-formed [periods]).

Eureka, *ū.ree'.kāh* (not *ū.rē.kah*, as Dryden writes the word in the line: "Cries *Eureka!* the mighty secret's found."

A discovery made after long and laborious research. (The word should be *heurēka*, Greek *εὑρηκα*, not *εὐρηκα*.)

The tale is that *Hēro* asked *Archimēdēs* to test a golden crown, which the monarch believed to have been alloyed with some baser metal. The philosopher one day stepping into his bath observed that his body removed its own *bulk* of water. Now for the solution: As all alloys are lighter than gold, a golden crown alloyed will be larger than one unalloyed of the same weight. When this idea flashed across the philosopher's mind he is said to have exclaimed *heurēka!* (I have hit on it).

Euroclydon, *ū.rōk'ū.dōn*, a tempestuous wind in the Mediterranean Sea (Acts xxvii. 14), now called the *Levan'ter*.

Greek *eurōkludōn* (*eurōs kludōn*, east or south-east wave-[maker]).

The word "seems to mean a storm from the east" (*Liddell and Scott*).

European, *ū.rō.pee'.ān*, a native of Europe, pertaining to Europe.

French *européen*; Latin *Eurōpæus*; Greek *Eurōpōs* (*eurōs* for *eurus* *ōpōs*, wide-spread vision, so called because it beholds many nations).

Eury- (the Lat. spelling of the Gk, *eu-ru-*), broad, wide, ample.

Eurynotus, *ū'rī.nō'.tūs*, certain extinct fishes in the coal formations, noted for their high bream-like back.

Greek *eurus nōtōs*, the big-back [fish].

Eurypterite, *ū.rīp'.tē.rīte*, a fossil crustacean, noted for its broad swimmers; **eurypteridæ**, *ū.rīp.ter''ry.de*, the genus.

Greek *eurus plērōn*, wide wing, i.e., the "creature with wide oar-like feet" (-ite in *Geology*, means a fossil; Greek *lithos*, a stone).

Eustachian, *ū.stay'.kī.ăn* [tube], a tube which forms a communication between the back of the mouth and the ear.

So named from *Bartholomew Eustachius*, who discovered it in 1574.

Euterpe, *ū.tēr'.pē*, the muse of music and inventor of the flute.

Calliope, *kāl'.lī.ō.pē* (not *kāl'.lī'.ō.pē*, the epic muse).

Greek *kallipōē* [*kallos ops*, [the Muse with the] beautiful voice).

Clio, *kli'ō*, Muse of history. (Gk. *kleiō* [*klēōs*, rumour, news].)

Erato, *er'ra.tō* (not *ē.ray'.tō*), muse of love and the lyre.

Greek *ērātō*, from *ērātōs*, beloved; *ērōs*, love.

Euterpe, *ū.ter'.pē*, the Muse of music.

Greek *euterpe*, delightful muse.

Melpomene, *mēl.pōm'.ē.nē*, the Muse of tragedy.

Greek *mēlpōmēnē* [*mousa*], the singing [muse], from *mēlpō*, to sing.

Polyhymnia, *pōl'.i.hīm''.nī.ah*, the Muse of sacred poetry.

Greek *pōliū-umnia* (*pōlus humnos*, [muse of] many hymns).

Terpsichore, *terp.sik'kō.rē*, the Muse of dancing.

Greek *terpsi chorē*, delighting in the dance (*terpō*, to delight).

Thalia, *thā.lī'.ah* (not *thā'.lī.ah*), the Muse of comedy.

Greek *thaleia* [*mousa*], the blooming muse.

Urania, *ū.rān'.ī.ah* (not *ū.rāy'.nī.ah*), muse of astronomy.

The Latin form of the Greek *ourāntia*, the heavenly [muse].

Evacuate, *ē.vāk'ku.ate*, to empty, to quit, to eject; **evac'uat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evac'uat-ing** (R. xix.), **evac'uat-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Evacuation, *ē.vāk'ku.ā''.shūn*, a voiding, an emptying.

Evacuative, *ē.vāk'ku.a.tīv*; **evac'uant**, a purgative.

French *évacuant*, *évacuatif*, *évacuer*, *évacuation*; Latin *evacuatio*, *evacuare* (e *vacuō*, to empty out).

Evade, *ē.vādē'*, to elude; **evād'-ed**, **evād'-ing**, **evād'-er**.

Evasion, *ē.vay'.zhūn*, a subterfuge, a slipping aside;

evasive, *ē.vay'.zhū*; **eva'sive-ly**, **eva'sive-ness**.

French *évasif* ("evasion" is not French); Latin *evādēre*, supine *evāsūm*, *evāsio* (e *vādo*, to escape from).

Evaluation, *ē.vāl'.u.ā''.shūn*, a complete valuation.

Fr. *évaluation*; Lat. *evāleo*, *vālor*, value (e- means "thorough").

Evanescence, *ē.vā.nēs''.sent*, fleeting; **evanes'cent-ly**; **evanes'cence**, *ē.vā.nēs''.sense* (only six words end in -ense, R. xxvii.)

French *évanescence*; Latin *evanesco*, gen. *evanescentis*, v. *evanesco* (all verbs in -sco are inceptive (e *vanesco*, to vanish wholly).

Evangelize, *ē.vān'.ge.līze* (not *evangelise*, Rule xxxii.), to convert to Christianity; **evan'gelized** (4 syl.), **evan'geliz-ing** (Rule xix.), **evan'geliz-er**; **evangelization**, *ē.vān'.jē.lī.zay''.shūn*; **evan'gelist**; **evangelism**, *ē.vān'.jē.līsm*.

Evangelical, *ē.văn.jěl'.ā.kāl*, orthodox; **evangelical-ly** **evangelic**, *ē.văn.jěl'.āk*, of gospel tenour.

French *évangélique*, *évangile*, *évangéliste*, *évangéliser*; Latin *evangelicūs*, *evangelista*, *evangelium*, *evangelus*, *evangeliza*; Greek *euaggelia*, *euaggelikós*, *euaggelion*, *euaggelistēs*, *euaggelōs*, *euaggélizo* (*eu aggēlia*, good tidings). From the announcement to the shepherds, "I bring you good tidings" (*εὐαγγελίζομαι ὑμῖν*).

Evaporate, *ē.văp'.ō.rate* (not *ē.vă'.pō.rate*), to pass off in vapour; **evap'orāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **evap'orāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **evaporation**, *ē.văp'.ō.ray'.shŭn*; **evaporative**, *ē.văp'.ō.ră.tiv*; **evap'orable**; **evaporometer**, *ē.văp'.ō.rōm'.ētēr*, an instrument to measure the amount of evaporation made.

French *évaporable*, *évaporer*, *évaporation*; Latin *evaporatio*, *evaporare* (*e vāpōro*, to send out vapours: *vāpor*, vapour).

Evasion, *e.vay'.zhun*; **evasive**, *e.vă'.ziv*. (See **Evade**.)

Eve (1 syl.); **even**, *ē.v'n*; **evening**, *ēv'e.nŭng*, from midday to sunset, in popular language the glooming which precedes night. The first half of the day is called **morning**. **Eve** (1 syl.), evening, a vigil, the evening preceding a church festival: as Christmas *eve* (the evening of December 24th), Midsummer *eve* (the evening before Midsummer day). This is because the church begins the day from sunset of the preceding day; **even-tide**, evening time.

Old English *ēfen* or *āfen*, *āfen-tid*, even-tide.

Evection, *ē.vēl'.shun* (in *Astron.*), the libration of the moon.

Latin *evectio*, a carrying out [of its orbit] from solar attraction.

Even, *ē.v'n* (noun, adj., and adv.) **Even** (noun), evening.

Even (adj.), level, not odd; **even-ly**, *ē.v'n.lŭ*; **e'ven-ness**.

(The degrees are: *nearly even*, *more nearly even*, *very nearly even*, *quite even*. "More even" and "most even" are the degrees of *not even*.)

Old English *æfen*, *efen* or *efn*; (adj.) *efenlic*, smooth, equal; *efenes*, evenly, plainly; *efennes* (n.), evenness. The adv. is *efenlice*.

Evening, *ēv'e.nŭng* (2 syl.), not *ē.vēn.ing* (3 syl.)

Evening song, &c. In this and all similar phrases, evening is *not* an adjective, but a noun in regimen. It is in fact the "possessive case," but as we have abolished the possessive affix, except in nouns denoting animal life and nouns personified, the 's is omitted.

Event, *ē.vēnt'*, an incident, a result; **event'-ful** (Rule viii.)

Eventual, *ē.vēnt'.u.āl*, consequential; **event'ual-ly**;

Eventuality, *ē.vēnt'.u.āl'.ătŭ*, contingency. In *Phren.* it denotes a quick perception of events and their results.

Eventuate, *ē.vēnt'.u.ate*, to happen as a result or consequence; **event'nāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **event'uāt-ing** (R. xix.)

French *eventuel*; Latin *eventus*, *evēnīre*, supine *eventum* (*e vēnio*, to come out [as a consequence]).

Ever, *ěv'ěr*, always, at any time; **For ever**, always, eternally;

For ever and ever, duration without beginning or end.

Ever and anon, occasionally, from time to time, frequently.

Ever so, or Never so (?). Which is correct: *Be he ever so wise*, or *Be he never so wise*? Both are correct. The former states the sentence affirmatively, and the latter negatively. "*He refuses to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely*," means "though he charms as no charmer ever did before," or "as never a charmer charmed before." "... *charm he ever so wisely*," means "though he charms as wisely as [the best] charmer ever charmed." The latter form is now the more usual, and is certainly more in accordance with English idiom.

Old English *ēfer* or *ēfre*, ever, always.

Ever- (a prefix), without intermission, never ending, perpetually.

Evergreen, *ěv'ěr green*, perpetually green, not deciduous.

Everlasting, endless; **everlasting-ly**, everlasting-ness.

Evermore, *ěv'er-more* (3 syl.), always.

Evert, *ē-vert'*, to turn aside, to overthrow; **evert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evert'-ing**; **eversion**, *ē.věr'.shun*; **eversive**, *ē.věr'.siv*.

Latin *evertēre*, supine *eversum*, *eversio* (e *verto*, to turn away from).

Every, *ěv'ěrj*, all taken one by one, each one of several.

Everyday, common, usual. **Everywhere**, in every place.

A compound of the Ang.-Sax. *æfer* and *alc*, ever-each, all one by one.

Evesdropper, *ěv'.drop.per* (is the better spelling, but eavesdropper is the more general), a sneak, a surreptitious listener.

Old English *efese*, eaves; *efes dropa* (not *æfese*).

Evict, *ē.vikt'*, to dispossess by legal proceedings; **evict'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **evict'-ing**; **eviction**, *ē.vik'.shun*.

Fr. *éviction*; Lat. *evictio*, *evictus* (e *vinco*, sup. *victum*, to expel from).

Evidence, *ěv'i.dense*, testimony, proof; **evident**, *ěv'i.dent*; **ev'ident-ly**; **evidential**, *ěv'i.děň'.shāl*; **ev'idential-ly**.

To evidence, *ev'i.dense*, to show by proof; **ev'idenced** (3 syl.), **ev'idenc-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *evidence*, *évident*; Latin *evidentia* (*video*, to see).

Evil, *ē'.vil* (noun and adj.), wickedness, calamity, wicked, calamitous; **ev'il-ly**, **ev'il-ness**; **evil-doer**, a wicked person.

Evil-eye, a malicious look, a look which has an evil influence.

It was supposed at one time that certain persons possessed the power of darting noxious rays into the object glared at.

Evil-minded, wrongly disposed, malicious.

The Evil-One, the devil, Satan.

Old English *æfel* or *ufel*, *ufele*, evilly; *ufelnes*, evilness; v. *ufel[ian]*.

Evince, *ē.vínce'*, to make evident; **evinced'** (2 syl.), **evince'-ing** (Rule xix.); **evince'-ible**, **evince'-ibly**; **evincive**, *ē.vín'.sív.*

Latin *evincere*, to prove, to evince (*e vinco*, to vanquish wholly). The word means to show what is right by the *argumentum ad absurdum*, that is, by proving the contrary to be wrong.

Eviscerate, *ē.vís'.se.rate*, to disembowel; **evis'cerāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evis'cerāt-ing**; **evisceration**, *ē.vís'.se.ray''.shun*.

Fr. *éviscérer*, *éviscération*; Lat. *eviscerātor*, *eviscero* (*viscēra*, bowels).

Evoke, *ē.vōke'*, to call forth; **evoked'** (2 syl.), **evōk'-ing** (R. xix.)

Evocation, *ē.vo.kay''.shun*, the act of calling forth.

French *évocation*; *évoquer*; Latin *evocatio*, *evocātor*, *evocāre* (*e voco*).

Evolve, *ē.vōlve'*, to unroll; **evolved'** (3 syl.), **evolv'-ing**, **evolv'-er**.

Evolution, *ēv'.o.lū''.shun*, (in *Algebra*) the extraction of roots.

The reverse process is **Involution**. Thus—

$\sqrt[3]{27}$, that is, find the cube root of 27 (viz., 3) is an example of *Evolution*; but 3^3 , that is, raise 3 to the cube or third power (viz., 27) is an example of *Involution*.

Evolutionary, *ē.vo.lu''.shun.a.ry*, pertaining to evolution.

French *évolution*; Latin *evolvere*, supine *evolūtum*, *evolutio* (*e volvo*, to roll out or unfold; *in volvo*, to roll on [itself]). In the example given, three is rolled three times on itself.

Evulsion, *ē.vūl'.shun*, the act of pulling or plucking out.

French *évulsion*; Latin *evulsio* (*e vello*, supine *vulsum*, to pull out).

Ewe, **Yew**, **You** (pronounced alike). **Yew**, a tree. **You**, a pron.

Ewe, pronounced *ū* (not *yow* to rhyme with *grow*), a female sheep.

Ram or **Tup**, the sire; *female ewe*; *offspring*, *lamb*; if a *male* it is a *tup-lamb*, *fem. a ewe-lamb*.

After being weaned, lambs are called *hoggets* [or *hoggs*]; the *male* is a *tup-hogget*, the *fem. a ewe-hogget*.

After removal of the *first fleece* both are *shearlings*.

After removal of the *second fleece* the *male* is a *two-shear-tup* (if castrated a *wether*), the *fem. is a ewe*.

Old English *cowu*, plu. *cowa*, a *ewe*; *cow*, *you*; *iw*, the *yew-tree*.

Ewer, *u'.er*, a toilet jug, a cream-pot. **Your**, *u'.er* (pron.)

Ewery, *ū'.ry*, one of the royal household who serves water in ewers after dinner, and has charge of the table-linen.

Old Eng. *huer* or *hwer*, a *ewer* or *jug*. "Your," *ewer*; Germ. *euer*.

Ex- (Lat. and Gk. prefix), out of, out; proceeding from, off of, beyond. Occasionally it is intensive. Added to the names of office it means that the office was once held by the person named, but is no longer so: as *ex-mayor*.

Ex- is written *ef-* before an "f," and *e-* before the *liquids* and the consonants *c*, *d*, *g*, *j*, and *v*.

The Greek prefix is written *ec-* before *c*, and in one example (*eccentric*) the Latin prefix is so written also.

Exact, *ex.ăct'*, precise, to extort; **exact'-ly**, **exact'-ness**; **exact'-ed**, **exact'-ing**; **exaction**, *ex.ăk'.shun*; **exact'-or**.

Exactitude, *ex.ăk'.tĭ.tūde*, precision.

French *exact*, *exaction*, *exactitude*, *exacteur*; Latin *exactio*, *exactor*, *v. exigo*, supine *exactum* (*ex ago*, to drive on [to the end]).

Exaggerate, *ex.aj'.jĕ.rate*, to overstate the truth; **exag'gerāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exag'gerāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **exag'gerāt-or**, **exag'geratory**; **exag'gerative**, *ex.aj'.jĕ.ra.tĭv*; **exaggeration**, *ex.aj'.jĕ.ray''.shun*, overstatement.

French *exagérer* (wrong), *exagération*, *exagératif*; Latin *exaggērātio*, *exaggērātor*, *exaggērāre* (*agger*, a pile or heap). The French word is nonsense, being a compound of *ager*, a field.

Exalt, *ex.olt'*, to elevate; **exalt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exalt'-ed-ness**, **exalt'-ing**, **exalt'-er**; **exaltation**, *ex'.ōl.tay''.shun*.

Examine, *ex.ăm'.ĭn*, to scrutinise, to test by trial; **examined**, *ex.ăm'.ĭnd*; **exam'in-ing**, **exam'in-er**, **exam'inant**.

Examination, *ex.ăm'.ĭ.nay''.shun*; **exam'en**, the tongue or needle of the beam of a balance, examination.

Fr. *examination*, *examiner*; Lat. *exāmen*, *exāmnātio*, *exāmnāre*.

Example, *ex.ăm'.p'l*, a pattern. (Fr. *exemple*; Lat. *exemplum*.) (*It is a pity that this word is cut off by false spelling from its congeners.*) See *Exemplar*.

Exasperate, *ex.ăs'.pe.rate*, to irritate; **exas'perāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exas'perāt-ing**; **exasperation**, *ex.ăs'.pe.ray''.shun*.

Fr. *exaspérer*, *exaspération*; Lat. *exasperātio*, *exasperāre* (*asper*, rough).

Ex cathedra, *ex kath'.ĕ.drah*, with dogmatic authority.

Latin *ex cathēdra*; Greek *ex kathēdra*, from the [papal] chair.

Excavate, *ex'.kă.vate*, to dig out; **ex'cavāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ex'cavāt-ing**, **ex'cavāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), one who excavates; **excavation**, *ex'.ka.vay''.shun*, a digging out.

French *excaver*, *excavation*; Latin *excāvatio*, *excāvāre* (*cāvea*, a cave).

Exceed, to go too far, to excel; **exceed'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **exceed'-ing**, going too far, excelling, (*adj.*) very large, (*adv.*) extremely; **exceed'ing-ly**.

Excessive, *ex.sĕs'.sĭv*; **exces'sive-ly**, **exces'sive-ness**; **exces'sive-ly**, extremely; **excess'**, superabundance.

(*Exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, end in *-ceed*, but all other compounds of *cedo* end in *-cede*. Rule xxvii.)

Latin *excēdo*, supine *excessum* (*ex cedo*, to go forth [too far]). French *exces*, *excessif*; Latin *excessus*.

Excel, *ex.sĕl'*, to surpass; **excelled'** (2 syl.), **excell'-ing** (R. iv.)

Excellent, *ex'.cel.lent*; **ex'cellent-ly**, **ex'cellence**.

Excellency, *plu. excellencies* (Rule xliv.), *ex'.sĕl.lĕn.sĭz*. A title of address given to viceroys, ambassadors, &c.

French *exceller*, *excellence*, *excellent*; Latin *excellens*, gen. *excellētis*, *excellētia*, *v. excellēre* (*ex cello*, to break or go beyond).

("Excel" ought to have double *-l*, as it comes from the Latin *cello*, "to go beyond"; and not from *celo*, "to hide.")

Excelsior (Lat.) Longfellow's poem has given to this word the meaning of "my aim is always higher still."

Excentric (*ex.sen't.trik*) is the better spelling, but **eccentric** the more general. (See **Eccentric**.)

Except, *ex.sĕpt'*, unless, without, exclusive of, to pass over, to leave out; **except'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **except'-ing**; **except'-or**;

Exception, *ex.sĕp'.shun*, not according to rule, an objection;

Except'-ion-able (Rule xxiii.), liable to objection;

Unexcept'-ion-able, free from objection;

Except'-ion-al, forming an exception.

Except, Unless. *I will not let thee go except thou bless me*, or "*unless thou bless me*." Both these are grammatical. "*I will not let thee go, Except this proviso, viz. that thou bless me.*" Here *except* is the imperative mood of the verb. "*Unless*" is preferable.

French *excepter*, *exception*, *exceptionnel*; Latin *exceptio*, v. *excipere*, supine *exceptum* (*ex cāpio*, to take out).

Excerpted, *ex.serp'.ted*, expurgated, selected; **excerpt'-or**.

Excerptions, *ex.sĕrp'.shuns*, [literary] selections; **excerpta**.

Latin *excerpo*, to pick out (*carpo*, to cull), *excerptio*, *excerpta*.

Excess', superfluity; **excess'ive**, *ex.sĕs'.siv*. (See **Exceed**.)

Exchange, *ex.tchāng'e*, to barter, to give one thing for another; **exchanged'** (2 syl.), **exchang'-ing** (R. xix.), **exchang'-er**.

Exchange'-able (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* final before *-able*, Rule xx.); **exchangeability**, *ex.tchāng'e.a.bil'.i.ty*.

Bill of Exchange, a written promise on stamped paper to pay a stated sum of money within a stated time.

'Change, the Royal Exchange for money brokers.

French *échange*, *exchangeable*; Latin *cambiāre*; Low Latin *cambiāre*, to exchange; *cambium*, a change; *cambitas*.

Exchequer, *ex.tchĕk'.er*, a treasury, (*colloquially*) funds in hand. Court of **Exchequer**, has jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue; **Exchequer Chamber**.

French *échiquier*, *cour de l'échiquier*. "It was denominated *Scaccarium*, from *scaccum* (a chess-board), and was so called from a checkered cloth laid on the table of the court."—*Madox*.

Excise, *ex.size'* (Rule lix.), a tax on articles of home production, (*adj.*) pertaining to such a tax; **excisable** (Rule xxiii.), *ex.size'.a.b'l*; **excised**, *ex.sizd'*; **excis'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Excision, *ex.sizh'.un*, amputation, a cutting off.

French *excise*, *excision*; Latin *excisio*, *excidĕre*, to cut off (*ex cædo*).

Excite, *ex.sî'te'*, to stimulate; **excit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **excit'-ing**, **excit'-ing-ly**, **excit'-er**, **excit'-able**, **excit'able-ness**, **excit'ably**; **excitability**, *ex.sî'te'.a.bîl'î.ty*; **excit'-ant**; **excitation**, *ex'.sî'tay''shun*; **excite'-ment**.

French *excitabilité*, *excitable*, *excitant*, *excitation*, *excitatif*, *exciter*;
Lat. *excitatio*, *excitans*, gen. *excitantis*, *excitare* (*ex cieo*, to stir up).

Exclaim' (2 syl.), **exclaimed'** (2 syl.), **exclaim'-ing**, **exclaim'-er**.

Exclamation (not *exclamation*), *ex'.kla.may''shûn*.

Exclamative, *ex.klām'.a.tîv*; **exclām'atory**.

French *exclamation*; Latin *exclāmatio*, *exclāmāre* (*clamo*, to call).

Exclude, *ex.klūde'*, to shut out; **exclud'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exclud'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exclud'-er**;

Exclusion, *ex.klū'.zhûn*; **exclu'sion-ary**, **exclu'sion-ist**;

Exclusive, *ex.klū'.sîv*; **exclu'sive-ly**, **exclu'sive-ness**.

French *exclusion*; Latin *exclusio*, *excludo* (*ex claudio*, to shut out).

Excogitate, *ex.kôj'.î.tate*, to think deeply on a subject, to think till the solution is discovered; **excog'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excog'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **excogitation**, *ex.kôj'.î.tay''shun* (one of the few words in *-tion* which is not French).

Latin *excogitatio*, *excogitare* (*ex cōgito*, to think out).

Excommunicate, *ex'.kôm.mu''nî.kāte*, to exclude from church "communion"; **excommu'nîcāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excommu'nîcāt-ing**; **excommunication**, *ex'.kôm.mu''nî.kay''shûn*.

Excommunication, **Interdict**, **Anathema**.

Individuals are "excommunicated," or excluded from church privileges;

The *clergy* is "interdicted," or forbidden to administer to persons under excommunication, and persons excommunicated are interdicted or forbidden to receive the sacraments. A *nation* is laid under an "interdict," or deprived of church privileges, but not "excommunicated." "Anathema," the curse accompanying excommunication.

Lesser excommunication, prohibition to receive the eucharist.

Greater excommunication, exclusion from all the rites, ceremonies, and services of the church.

Fr. *excommunication*, *excommunier*; Lat. *excommunicatio*, *excommunicare* (*communio*, communion; *com munus*, a mutual benefit).

Excoriate, *ex.kô'.rî.ate*, to abrade the skin; **exco'riāt-ed**, **exco'riāt-ing**; **excoriation**, *ex.kô'.rî.a''shun*, abrasion.

Fr. *excorier*, *excoriation*; Lat. *excoriare* (*ex corium*, [loss] of the skin).

Excoriation, *ex.kor'.tî.kay''shun*, denudation of the bark; **excoricated**, *ex.kor'.tî.ka.ted*, stripped of its bark.

French *excoriation*; (Latin *ex cortex*, [deprived] of its bark).

Excrement, *ex.krě.měnt*, animal soil; **excrement'al**, voided as excrement; **excrementitious**, *ex.krě.měnt.sh'ús*, of the nature of excrement.

Excrete, *ex.kreet'*, to discharge from the body; **excrēt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **excrēt'-ing**; **excretion**, *ex.kree'.shun*; **excretive**, *ex.kree'.tív*; **excretory**, *ex.kree'.tǒ.ry*.

Fr. *excrément*, *excrémentitiel*, *excrétion*, *excrétoire*; Lat. *excrementum*, *excrētio*, v. *excernere*, supine *excrētum*, to purge from [the body].

Excrescence, *ex.krěš'.sense* (not *ex.kree'.sense*), a tumour.

Excrescency, plu. **excrescencies**, *ex.krěš'.sěn.siz* (Rule xliv.)

Excrescent, *ex.krěš'.sěnt* (not *ex.kree'.sěnt*).

Lat. *excrescens*, gen. *excrescentis*, *ex.cresco*, to grow out [of the body].

Excrete, *ex.creet'*; **excretion**, *ex.cree'.shun*. (See **Excrement**.)

Excruciate, *ex.krū'.s'iate*, to torment; **excruciāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excruciāt'-ing** (R. xix.); **excruciable**, *ex.krū'.s'ǎ.b'l*.

Excruciation, *ex.krū'.s'ǎ".shun*. (Not a French word.)

Latin *excruciābilis*, *excruciāre*, sup. *excruciātum* (*cruz*, a cross).

Exculpate, *ex.kūl'.pate*, to exonerate; **exculpāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exculpāt'-ing** (R. xix.); **exculpatory**, *ex.kūl.pǎ.tǒ.ry*; **exculpation**, *ex.kūl.pay".shun*. (Not a French word.)

Latin *exculpāre* (*ex culpa* [to free] from blame); French *disculper*.

Excursion, *ex.kūr'.shun*, a pleasure trip; **excursion-ist**.

Excursive, *ex.kūr'.sív*; **excursive-ly**, **excursive-ness**.

Fr. *excursion*; Lat. *excursio*, *excursāre* (*cursus*, a running [about]).

Excuse, (noun) *ex.kūce'*, (verb) *ex.kūze'*. (Rule li.), an apology, to pardon, to dispense with; **excuse'-less**, *ex.kūce'.less*.

Excused, *ex.kūzd'*; **excūs'-ing** (Rule xix.), **excūs'-er**, **excus-able**, *ex.kūze'.a.b'l*; **excusable-ness**, **excusably**.

Excuse my writing more, or **Excuse my not writing more** (?) Both these are correct, but the former is more agreeable to our English idiom: *Excuse* [dispense with] *my writing more*, so *excuse* [dispense with] *my attendance*; but *excuse* [pardon] *my not writing more*, *excuse* [pardon] *my absence*. The rule is *excuse* [dispense with] *the performance*; *excuse* [pardon] *the non-performance*.

French *excusable*, *excuser*, *excuse*; Latin *excūsāre*, *excūsābilis* (*ex causa*, [free] from motive).

Execrate, *ex'.e.krate*, to detest, to curse; **ex'ecrāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'ecrāt'-ing** (R. xix.); **execrable**, *ex'.e.krǎ.b'l*, detestable; **execrably**; **execration**, *ex'.e.kray".shun*; **execratory**.

French *exécrable*, *exécration*; Latin *execrābilis*, *execrātio*, *execrāri* (*ex sacro*, the reverse of "consecrate"; *sacer*, sacred).

Execute, *ex'.e.kute*, to perform, to put to death; **ex'ecūt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'ecūt'-ing** (R. xix.); **executory**, *ex'.ē.ku.tǒ.ry*.

- Executive**, *ex.ĕk'.u.tĭv*, the governing body; **executive-ly**.
- Executor**, *fem. executrix, ex.ĕk'.u.tor, ex.ĕk'.u.trix*, one appointed to carry out the "Will" of a deceased person.
- Executor-ship**, *ex.ĕk'.u.tor-ship*. (-ship, "office.")
- Executioner**, *ex'.e.kū''.shun.er*, an official hangman.
- Execution**, *ex'.e.kū''.shun*, capital punishment, performance.
 French *exécution, exécuteur* (executor and executioner), *exécutrice, exécutif, exécutoire*; Latin *executio, exēctor, v. exēquor*, supine *executum* (*ex sēquor*, to follow out).
- Exegesis**, *ex'.e.jee''.sis*, a critical explanation [of a Scripture text]; **exegetical**, *ex'.e.jēt''.i.kāl*, expository; **exegetical-ly**.
 French *exégèse, exégétique*; Greek *exēgēsis* (*exēgētēs*, a guide).
- Exemplar**, *ex.em'.plar*, something to be copied, a model;
- Exemplary**, *ex'.ēm'.plā.ry* (not *ex.em'.plā.ry*), worthy of imitation; **exemplari-ly** (Rule xi.), **exemplari-ness**.
- Exemplify**, *ex'.ēm'.plĭ.fy*, to show by example; **exemplifies** (Rule xi.), *ex'.ēm'.plĭ.fize*; **exemplified**, *ex'.ēm'.plĭ.fide*; **exemplifi-er** (Rule xi.), **exemplify-ing** (Rule xi.), **exemplification**, *ex'.ēm'.plĭ.fĭ.kay''.shun* (not a French word).
- Exempli gratia** (contracted to *e.g.*, or *ex.gr.*), *ex.em'.pli grā'.she.a*, for instance, take for example.
- Example**, *ex.ām'.p'l* (the one exception) is ill-spelt.
 French *exemplaire, exemple*; Latin *exemplum, exemplar, exemplāre*. "Exemplify," *exemplum facio* [see -fy], to give an example.
- Exempt**, to except, not included; **exempt-ed**, **exempt-ing**.
- Exemption**, *ex.ĕmp'.shun*, immunity. (Followed by *from*.)
 French *exempt, exempter, exemption*; Latin *exemptio, v. eximo*, supine *exemptum* (*ex emo*, to buy out).
- Exequies** (no sing.), *ex'.ĕ.kwĭz*, funeral rites. (See *Obsequies*.)
 Latin *exequiæ* (no sing.); French *obsèques*.
- Exercise**, *ex'.er.size* (Rule lix.), bodily exertion to promote health, a written lesson, something to be practised; (verb) to exert, to discipline; **exercised** (3 syl.), **exercis-ing** (Rule xix.), **exercis-er**, **exercis-able**; **excitation**, *ex'.er.sĭ.tay''.shun*, practice. (Not a French word.)
 French *exercice* (with -ce), *exercer*; Latin *exercitatio, exercitio* and *exercitium, exercĕre* (*ex arceo*, to drive forth).
- Exergue** (French), *ex.erg'* (in *Numismatics*), the lower limb of a coin or medal, separated by a line from the face, and used for the date, and other subsidiary matter.
 Greek *ex ergōn*, out of the work proper. (It would be far better without the French -ue, which is quite un-English, and misleads.)
- Exert**, to use effort; **exert-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exert-ing**, **exert-er**.
- Exertion** (not *exersion*), *ex.ĕr'shun*, effort. (Not a Fr. word.)
 Latin *exertāre* (frequentative of *exĕro, ex sero*), to thrust out or put forth. This word has no connexion with *exercise*, although in French the two are confounded.

Exfoliate, *ex.fō.li.ate*, to scale off; **exfo'liāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exfo'liāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **exfoliation**, *ex.fō.li.ā''shun*.

Fr. *exfolier*, *exfoliation* (Lat. *ex fōllum*, [to throw] off leaves or scales).

Exhale, *ex.hale'* (not *ex.ale'*), to reek, to send forth vapour; **exhaled'** (2 syl.), **exhāl'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exhāl'-ant**.

Exhalation, *ex'.ha.lay''shun* (not *ex'.ā.lay''shun*).

French *exhalation*, *exhaler*, *exhalant*; Latin *exhalans*, gen. *exhalantis*, *exhālātio*, *exhālāre* (*hālītus*, breath, vapour).

Exhaust, *ex.haust'* (not *ex.aust'*), to expend: **exhaust'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exhaust'-ing**, **exhaust'-er**, **exhaust'-less**.

Exhaustion, *ex.haus'.tchun*; **exhaustive**, *ex.haus'.tīv*.

French *exhaustion*; Latin *exhaustio*, *exaurio*, supine *exhaustum* (*ex haurio*, to draw from, to draw out liquids).

Exhibit, *ex.hīb'īt* (not *ex.īb'īt*), to show, to display; **exhib'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exhib'it-ing**; **exhibitive**, *ex.hīb'.īt.īv*.

Exhibiter, *ex.hīb'.īt.ēr* (better-or, R. xxxvii.), one who exhibits;

Exhibitioner, *ex'.hīb'.īsh''.ōn.ēr*, a scholar's pension.

Exhibition, *ex'.hīb'.īsh''.un*, a public show, a pension for scholars; **exhibitory**, *ex.hīb'.ī.tō.ry*.

French *exhiber*, *exhibition*, *exhibitoire*; Latin *exhibitio*, *exhibitor*, *exhibēre*, supine *exhibītum* (*ex habeo*, to have out).

Exhilarate, *ex.hīl'.e.rate* (not *ex.īl'.e.rate*), to cheer; **exhil'a-rāt-ed**, **exhil'arāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **exhil'arating-ly**.

Exhilaration, *ex.hīl'.e.ray''shun* (not a French word); **exhil'arāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **exhil'arant**.

Latin *exhīlērātio*, *exhīlērātor*, *exhīlārāre* (*hīlāro*, to make merry).

Exhort, *ex.hort'* (not *ex.ort'*), to incite to good works; **exhort'-ed**, **exhort'-ing**, **exhort'-er**; **exhortative**, *ex.hor'.tā.tīv*.

Exhortation, *ex'.hor.tay''shun*; **exhortatory**, *ex.hor'.tā.tō.ry*.

French *exhortation*, *exhortatif*, *exhortoire*, *exhorter*; Latin *exhortātio*, *exhortāri* (*hortor*, Greek *ōrio*, part of the verb *ornāmi*, to stir up).

Exhume, *ex.hume'* (not *ex.ume'*), to disinter; **exhumed** (2 syl.), **exhūm'-ing** (Rule xix.); **exhumation**, *ex'.hu.may''shun*.

French *exhumer*, *exhumation*; Latin *ex hūmare*, to disinter (*hūmus*).

Exigency, plu. **exigencies**, *ex'.ī.jěn.siz*, a necessity; **exigence**, *ex'.ī.jence*; **exigent**, *ex'.ī.jēnt*; **exigible**, *ex'.ī.jī.b'l*.

Lat. *exigens*, gen. *exigentis*, *exigēre*; Fr. *exigeant*, *exigence*, *exigible*.

Exile, *ex'.āle*, one banished, place of banishment, to banish; **exiled**, *ex'.āld*; **exil'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exile'-ment**.

Fr. *exiler*, *exil*; Lat. *exilium*, *exilāre*, *exul* (*ex solum*, from the soil).

Exist, to live, to be; **exist'-ed**, **exist'-ing**, **exist'-ence**, **exist'-ent**.

Fr. *exister*, *existant* (wrong), *existence*; Lat. *existens*, gen. *-entis*, *existēre*.

Exit, plu. **exeunt**. "Exit," a stage direction for the speaker to leave the stage. **Exeunt**, *ex'.ē.ūnt*, more than one to leave.

Exeunt omnes, *ex'.ē.ūnt om'.nēz*, all the actors to leave.

Exo- (a Greek prefix), out of, on the outside, out from.

Exodus, *ex'ō.dūs*, a departure from a place. (Should be *exhodus* according to our English system.)

Greek *ex hōdōs*, the way out; in Greek *ἐξόδος*.

Ex officio (Lat.), *ex of.fish'ī.o* (not *o.fish'ī.o*), by virtue of office. As the Lord Mayor of London is "ex officio" member of the privy council.

Exogens, *ex'ō.jēns*, plants (like timber trees) which grow in bulk by concentric layers, each year being marked by a layer outside the previous ones.

Endogens, *en'.dō.jēns*, plants (like reeds) which increase in bulk by pith formed within the plant.

Exogenous, *ex.āj'.e.nūs*; **exog'enite**, a fossil plant of the exogenous structure. (*-ite* (in *Geol.*), a fossil, Gk. *lithos*.)

Gk. *exo- gēnō*, to produce from the outside; *endo- gēnō*, ...inside.

Exonerate, *ex.ōn'.erate*, to exculpate; **exon'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exon'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **exoneration**, *ex.ōn'.e.ray' shun*.

Lat *exōnerāre* (*onus*, a burden) "Exoneration" not French.

Exorbitant, *ex.or'.bīt.tant*, enormous, unreasonable; **exor'bi-tant-ly**, **exor'bitance** (4 syl.), **exor'bitancy**.

French *exorbitant*; Latin *exorbitans*, gen. *exorbitantis*, *exorbitare* (*ex orbita*, out of the way).

Exorcise, *ex'.or.size* (not *ex.or'.size*.) **Ex'ercise**, to practise.

Ex'orcise, to expelevil spirits; **ex'orcised** (3 syl.), **ex'orcis-ing**.

Ex'orcis-er, an exorcist; **ex'ercis-er**, one who exercises.

Exorcism, *ex'.or.sizm*, the act of exorcising; **ex'orcist**.

French *exorciser*, *exorciste*, *exorcisme*; Greek *exorkizo*, *exorkistēs* (*orkōs*, an oath).

Exordium, *plu. exordiums* (not *exordia*), *ex.or'.dī.um*, the introduction of [a speech]; **exordial**, *ex.or'.dī.āl*, introductory.

Latin *exordium* (*ordior*, to begin, from *orior*, to arise); Fr. *exorde*.

Exosmose, *ex'.ōs.mōse*, the transmission of a fluid to the outside of a membrane or other porous substance; **exosmotic**, *ex'.ōs.mōt'īk* (adj.)

Endosmose, *en'.dōs.mōse*, the transmission of a fluid to the interior surface of a membrane or other porous substance.

Gr. *exo- smōs*, impulsion outwards; *endo- smōs*, impulsion inwards.

Excstome, *ex'.os.tom* (in *Botany*), the passage through the outer integument of the ovule (2 syl.)

Greek *exō stōma*, out of the forāmen or mouth.

Exostosis, *ex.os'.tō.sīs* (not *ex.ōs.tō'.sīs*), a tumour of the bone,

Greek *exō stō-* (and the affix), a growth out of the bone.

Exoteric, *ex'otēr''rīk*, public; **exoterical**, *ex'ō.tēr''ry.kāl*; **exotericism**, *ex'ō.tēr''ry.sizm*. Opposed to **Esoteric**, *ēs'.o.tēr''rīk*. (The *o* in these words is long in the Gk.)

Pythagoras stood behind a curtain when he lectured; those admitted "within the veil" were called his *esoteric* disciples, those outside his *exoteric*.

Aristotle applied the word *esoteric* to the disciples who attended his abstruse morning lectures, and *exoteric* to those who attended only his popular evening ones.

Greek *exōtērīkōs*, (*exōtērōs*, outer); *esōtērīkōs* (*esōtērōs*, inner).

Exotic, *ex'ōt'īk*, foreign, applied to hothouse plants.

Indigenous, *in.dij'.e.nus*, native, applied to native plants.
(The *-o-* in "*exotic*" is long in the Greek.)

French *exotique*; Greek *exōtīkōs*; Latin *exōtīcus*, from a foreign land.

Expand', to spread; **expand'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expand'-ing**.

Expanse, *ex.pance'*, extent; **expansion**, *ex.pān'.shun*; **expansive**, *ex.pān'.sīv*; **expansive-ly**, **expansive-ness**; **expansible**, *ex.pān'.sī.b'l*; **expansible-ness**, **expansibly**; **expansibility**, *ex.pān'.sī.b'l''ī.ty*.

Fr. *expansibilité*, *expansion*, *expānsif*; Lat. *expandere*, supine *expansum*, *expansio*, *expansum* the firmament (*ex pando*, to open out).

Ex parte (Lat.), *ex par'.te*, one-sided: as an *ex parte statement*.

Expatiate, *ex.pāsh'.ī.ate*, to enlarge on; **expatiāt-ed** (R. xxxvi), **expatiāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **expatiāt-or**; **expatiatory**, *ex.pash''.ī.ā.tō.ry*; **expatiation**, *ex.pāsh'.ī.ā''.shun*.

Latin *expātiāri*, to wander forth; *expātiator* (*passus*, a footstep).

Expatriate, *ex.pūt'.rī.ate* (not *ex.pū'.trī.ate*), to banish; **expat'riāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expat'riāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **expatriation**; *ex.pūt'.rī.ā''.shun*, banishment.

Fr. *expatriier*, *expatriation* (Lat. *expātriā*, [driven] from one's country).

Expect', to look out for, to hope; **expect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi), **expect'-ing**, **expect'ing-ly**; **expect'-er**, one who expects; **expect'-ant**, one who expects a berth; **expectation**, *ex'.pēk'.tay''.shūn*; **expect'-ance**; **expectancy**, *plu. expectancies* (Rule xlv.), *ex.pēk'.tān.sīz*.

Expect, **Suspect**. **Expect** is often misused for *suspect* (to be of opinion): as *I expect [suspect] he is wrong. I expect [suspect] he was disappointed. ... was guilty*.

Fr. *expectation*; Lat. *expectatio*, *expectāre* (*ex specio*, to look out for).

Expectorate, *ex.pēk'.tō.rate*, to spit out; **expect'orāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expect'orāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **expect'orāt-or**; **expectoration**, *ex.pēk'.tō.ray''.shūn*; **expectorative**, *ex.pēk'.tō.ra.tīv*; **expect'orant**, a medicine to promote expectoration.

French *expectorant*, *expectorer*, *expectoration*; Latin *expectorāre* (*pectus*, the chest).

Expedient, *ex.pē'.dī.ent*, proper, necessary, a shift; **expe'dience**.

Expediency, *plu. expediencies*, *ex.pē'.dī.en.sīz*.

Expedite, *ex'pě.dite*, to hasten; **ex'pedit-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'pedit-ing** (R. xix.), **ex'pedite-ly**; **expedition**, *ex'pě.dish''ūn*; **expeditious**, *ex'pě.dish''us*; **expeditious-ly**.

French *expédient*, *expédier*, *expédition*; Latin *expeditio*, v. *expédire*, supine *expeditum* (*pes*, gen. *pēdis*, a foot, "to put the foot forth").

Expel, to drive out; **expelled** (2 syl.), **expell'-ing**, **expell'-er**.

Expulsion, *ex.pūl'.shun*; **expulsive**, *ex.pūl'.siv*.

("Expel" would be better with double l, Latin *pell[o]*).

French *expulsion*, *expulsif*, v. *expulser*; Latin *expulso*, *expello*, supine *expulsum*, to drive out or away.

Expend, to lay out money; **expended** (R. xxxvi.), **expend'-ing**.

Expenditure, *ex.pěn'.dī.tchūr*, disbursement of money.

Expense (2 syl.) not *expence*, cost. (One of the six words in *-ense*, and one of the four compounds of *-pense* (Rule xxvi.) "Expense" is not a compound of "pence," which is a contraction of *pennies*. (German *phennig*.)

Expensive, *ex.pěn'.siv*; **expen'sive-ly**, **expen'sive-ness**.

Lat. *expensa*, *expensum*, v. *expendere* (*pendo*, to weigh out [money]).

Experience, *ex.pě'ri.ence*, practical knowledge, to know practically; **experienced** (4 syl.), **experienc-ing**. (See **Expert**.)

Experiment, *ex.pě'ry.ment*, trial, to try, to essay; **experiment-ed**, **experiment-ing**.

Experimentist, *ex.pě'ry.měn'.tist*, one who tries experiments;

Experimental, *ex.pě'ry.men''.tal*; **experimen'tal-ly**;

Experimentation, *ex.pě'ry.měn'.tay''shun*, experimental practice;

Experimentative, *ex.pě'ry.měn'.tū.tiv*; **experimentative-ly**.

Experimentum crucis (Latin), *ex.pě'ry.měn'.tum krū'.sis*, a crucial experiment, a severe or decisive test.

(Lord Bacon says that two diseases or sciences may run parallel for a time, but will ultimately cross.)

The weather has experienced a change is nonsense, as to "experience" is to learn by trial or personal knowledge.

French *expérience*, *expérimente*, *expérimenter*, *expérimental*; Latin *experientia*, *experimentum*, *expériri*, *expertus* (*péritus*, skilful).

Expert, *ex'pert* (n.), one skilled in deciphering...; *ex'pert* (adj.), skilful; **expert-ly**, **expert'-ness**.

French *expert*; Latin *expertus* (v.s.)

Expiate, *ex'.pi.ate*, to atone for; **ex'piāt-ed** (R. xxxvi), **ex'piāt-ing** (R. xix.); **expiation**, *ex'.pi.ā''shun*; **expiative**, *ex'.pi.ā.tiv*

Expiable, *ex'.pi.ā.b'l*, that may be atoned for;

Expiatory, *ex'.pi.ā.tō.ry*, having power to make atonement.

Expiator, *ex'.pi.ā.tor*, one who makes atonement.

Fr. *expiation*; Lat. *expiābilis*, *expiātio*, *expiāre* (*pio*, to purge).

- Expire'** (2 syl.), to die; **expired'** (2 syl.), **expir'-ing** (Rule xix.);
Expiration, *ex'.pī.ray''shun*, exhalation, conclusion;
Expirable, *ex'.pī.rū.b'l*; **expir'y**, the end; **expiratory**.
Fr. expirer, expiration; Lat. expiratio, expirare (spiro, to breathe).
- Explain'**, to expound; **explained'**, **explain'-ing**, **explain'-er**;
explain'-able (1st Lat. conj.), capable of being explained.
Explanatory (not *explanatory*), *ex'.plān.ă.tō.ry*.
Explanation (not *explanation*), *ex'.plā.nay''shun* (not *Fr.*)
Latin explanābilis, explanatio, explanāre (plānus, plain).
- Expletive**, *ex'.plē.tīv* (not *ex.plee'.tīv*), a supernumerary word
(oaths and exclamations are expletives); **ex'pletory**, *-t'ry*.
Fr. expletif; Lat. expletivus, expleo, supine expletum (pleo, to fill).
- Explicate**, *ex'.plī.kate*, to explain; **explicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
exp'licāt-ing; **explicable**, *ex'.plī.kū.b'l* (not *ex.plīk'.ă.b'l*).
Explication, *ex'.plī.kay''shūn*; **explicative**, *ex'.plī.katīv*.
Exp'licāt-or; **explicatory**, *ex'.plī.kat'ry* (not *ex.plīk'.a.tor'ry*).
Explicit, *ex'.plīs'.it*, distinct, plain; **explic'it-ly**, **explic'it-ness**.
Fr. explicuer, explication, explicatif, explicateur, explicite; Lat. explicābilis, explicatio, explicātor, explicit, explicāre (ex plico, to unfold).
- Explode**, *ex'.plō.dē*, to burst forth with sudden violence; **explōd'-ed**
(R. xxxvi.), **explōd'-ing**, **explōd'-er**; **explōd'-ible** (not *-able*).
Explosion, *ex'.plō'.shun*; **explosive**, *ex'.plō'.siv*; **explō'sive-ly**,
explō'sive-ness, liability to explode.
Fr. explosion; Lat. explosio, explōdēre, sup. explōsum (plaudo, to clap).
- Exploit'** (2 syl.), an heroic deed, an achievement (*Fr. Lat. explētio*).
- Explore'** (2 syl.), to examine; **explored'** (2 syl.), **explōr'-ing**,
explōr'-er; **exploration**, *ex'.plō.ray''shun*; **explorator**,
ex'.plor'ra.tor (not *ex.plo.ray'.tor*); **explor'atory**.
French exploration, explorer; Latin exploratio, explorātor, explorāre.
- Explosion**, *ex'.plō'.shun*; **explosive**, *ex'.plō'.siv*. (See **Explode**.)
- Exponent**, *ex'.pō'.nēt*, an interpreter, the index of a number:
thus in a^3 , 2^5 the 3, 5 are the exponents of a and 2.
Latin expōnens, gen. expōnentis (ex pōnēre, to put or spread out).
- Export**, (noun) *ex'.port*, (verb) *ex.port'*, goods sent to a foreign
market, to send goods to a foreign market; **export'-ed**
(Rule xxxvi.), **export'-ing**, **export'-er**, **export'-able** (1st
Latin conjugation), **exportation**, *ex'.por.tay''shun*.
French exporter, exportation; Latin exportatio, exportāre (ex porto).
- Expose**, *ex'.pō.zē*, to exhibit; **exposed'** (2 syl.), **expōs'-ing**,
expōs'-er, one who exposes or discloses.
Exposure, *ex'.pō'.zhūr*; **expositor**, *ex'.pōz'.i.tor*, **expōs'itory**.
Exposition, *ex'.pō.zīsh''.un*, an interpretation, a public display.

Expositive, *ex.pōz'.lītiv*; exposedness, *ex.pō'.zēd.ness*.

Exposé, *ex.pō'.za* (French), a laying bare of secret acts.

Expound' (2 syl.), to interpret; expound'-ed, expound'-er.
French *exposer*, *exposition*; Latin *expōsitio*, *expōsitor*, *expōnere*.

Expostulato, *ex.pōs'.tū.late*, to remonstrate. (Followed by *with*);
expos'tulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), expos'tulāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Expostulation, *ex.pos'.tu.lay''.shun*; expos'tulāt-or (Rule xxxvii.); expostulatory, *ex.pōs''.tu.la.t'ry*.

Latin *expostulatio*, *expostulātor*, *expostulāre* (*postūlo*, to beseech).

Expound'; exposure, *ex.pō'.zhur*. (See *Expose*.)

Express', a special railway train, a special messenger, to utter,
to delineate in words or otherwise, to squeeze out;
expressed' (2 syl.), express'-ing, express'-ly, express'-ness.

Expression, *ex.prēs'.shun*, a mode of speech, the phaze of
the countenance, the soul of music, the representation of
a quantity, a squeezing out; expressive, *ex.prēs'iv*; ex-
press'ive-ly, express'ive-ness, express'-ible, express'ibly.

Fr. *exprès*, *expression*, *expressif*; Lat. *expressio*, *exprēmo*, sup. *expressum*
(*ex prēmo*, to press out, to draw out, hence to pourtray).

Expulsion, *ex.pūl'.shun*; expulsive, *ex.pūl'.siv*. (See *Expel*.)

Expunge' (2 syl.), to efface; expunged' (2 syl.), expung'-er.

Latin *expungere* (*ex pingo*, to prick out).

Expurgate, *ex'.pur.gate* (not *ex.pur'.gate*), to purify; ex'pur-
gāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), ex'purgāt-ing, ex'purgāt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Expurgation, *ex'.pur.gay''.shun*; ex'purgatory.

Index expurgatorius, *in'.dex ex.pur'.ga.tor'ri.ūs*, the list
of books condemned by the Roman Catholic Church.

Lat. *expurgatio*, *expurgātor*, *expurgatōrius*, *expurgāre* (*purgo*, to purge).

Exquisite, *ex'.kwī.zīt* (not *ex'.kwī.zite*), excellent, a dandy;
ex'quisite-ly, ex'quisite-ness.

Lat. *exquisitus*, *exquirere*, sup. *exquisitum* (*ex quero*, to search out).

Exsiccate, *ex.sik'.kate*, to dry; exsic'cāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), exsic'cāt-
ing (R. xix.), exsic'cant, exsiccation, *ex'.sik'.kay''.shun*.

Latin *exsiccare* (*ex sicco*, to dry out). (See *Desiccate*.)

Extant, *ex'.tant*, in existence.

Latin *extans*, gen. *extantis*, standing out (*ex stare*).

Extacy (no such word. See *Extasy*).

Extempore, *ex.tēm'.pō.re* (not *ex.tēm'.pore*), offhand, without
preparation; extemporaneous, *ex.tēm'.po.ray''.nē.us*;
extemporaneously, extemporaneous-ness, extem'por-
arily (Rule lxvi., -eously and -iously).

Extemporise (R. xxxi.), *ex.tēm'.po.rize*, to improvise; extem'-
porised (4 syl.), extem'poris-ing (R. xix.), extem'poris-er.

Extemporality, *ex.těm'.po.răl''.i.ty* (Latin *extemporalitas*) might be introduced, the art of improvising.

Lat. *extempōrāneus*, *-pōrārius*, *ex tempōrē* (without time [to prepare]).

Extend', to prolong; **extend'-ed**, **extend'-ing**, **extend'-er**, **extend'-ible**; **extent'**, size; **ex'tant**, in existence.

Extension, *ex.těn'.shun*; **extensive**, *ex.těn'.siv*; **exten'sive-ly**, **exten'sive-ness**; **extensible**, *ex.těn'.si.b'l* (not *-able*); **exten'sor** [muscle], opposed to the **flex'or** [muscle].

French *extension*, *extensible*, *extensibilité*, *extenseur*; Latin *extendere*, supine *extensum*, *extensio*, *extensivus* (*ex tendo*, to stretch out).

Extenuate, *ex.těn'.u.ate*, to lessen; **exten'uāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exten'uāt-ing**, **exten'uāting-ly**, **exten'uāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Extenuation, *ex.těn'.u.ā''.shun*; **extenuatory**, *ex.těn'.u.ā.t'ry*.

Fr. *exténuation*; Lat. *extēnuatio*, *extēnuātor*, *extenuāre* (*tēnuis*, thin).

Exterior, *ex.tě'.r'i.or*, outer, the outside. **Inte'rior**, inner, the inside; **exte'rior-ly**. **Exte'riors** (*plu.*), outward parts.

Lat. *extērior* (*extra*, on the outside); *intērior* (*intra*, within).

Exterminate, *ex.ter'.mi.nate*, to eradicate; **exter'mināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exter'mināt-ing**, **exter'mināt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Extermination, *ex.ter'.mi.nay''.shun*; **exterminative**, *ex.ter'.mi.nā.tiv*; **exterminatory**, *ex.ter'.mi.nā.t'ry*.

French *exterminer*, *extermination*; Latin *extērnatio*, *extērnātor*, *extērnāre* (*ex terminus*, [to drive] out of the border).

Exter'nal, outward; **exter'nals** (*plu.*), the outward parts and forms; **exter'nal-ly**; **ex'tern**, an out-patient. **Internal**.

Latin *externus*, v. *externāre*; French *externe*.

Extill' (*better extill*), to distil; **extilled'** (2 syl.), **extill'-ing** (Rule iv.), **extill'-er**; **extillation**, *ex'til.lay''.shun* (Rule viii.)

Latin *extillatio*, *extill[āre]* (*ex stillo*, to fall out in drops).

Extinct', **extinction**, *ex.tink'.shun*. (*See* **extinguish**.)

Extinguish, *ex.tin'.gwish*, to put out; **extin'guished** (3 syl.), **extin'guish-ing**, **extin'guish-er**, **extin'guish-able**.

Extinct', no longer in existence; **extinction**, *ex.tink'.shun*.

Fr. *extinction*; Lat. *extinctio*, *extinguo*, supine *extinctum* (*stingo*).

Extirpate, *ex'tir.pate* (not *ex.tir'pate*), to root out; **ex'tirpāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ex'tirpāt-ing**, **ex'tirpāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **extirpatory**, *ex'tir.pā.t'ry*; **extir'pable**.

Extirpation, *ex'tir.pay''.shun* (*-tir-*, not *-ter-*).

Fr. *extirpation*; Lat. *extirpātor*, *extirpātio*, *extirpare* (*stirps*, a root).

Extol', to laud; **extolled'** (2 syl.), **extoll'-ing** (R. iv.), **extoll'-er**. ("Extol" would be far better with double l. Lat. *extoll[o]*.)

Extort', to wrest from; **extort'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **extort'-ing**, **extort'-er**; **extortion**, *ex.tor'.shun*; **extor'tion-er**, **extor-tion-ist**, **extor'tion-ary**; **extorsive**, *ex.tor'.siv*.

("Extortion" ought to be spelt extorsion.)

French *extorsion*; Latin *extorqueo*, sup. *extorsum* (*torqueo*, to twist).

Extra, *ex'.trah*, in addition; **extras**, *ex'.trahz*, additional charges.

Extra- (Lat. pref.), beyond, in excess, additional. (With a hyphen)

Extra-judicial, *-ju.dish'.al*, in excess of court business.

Extra-mundane, *-mũn'.dane*, not of this world.

Extra-mural, *-mu'.rāl*, outside the city walls.

Extra-parochial, *-pa.rõ'.kĩ.āl*, not of the parish.

Extra-professional, *-pro.fesh'.on.āl*, not professional.

Extra-trop'ical, *-trõp'.ĩ.kāl*, beyond the tropics.

Extract, (noun) *ex'.tract*, (verb) *ex.tract'*. (Rule 1.)

Ex'tract (noun), a tincture, a selection.

Extract' (verb), to draw out, to select; **extract'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **extract'-ing**, **extract'-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Extraction, *ex.trăk'.shun*; **extract'-ible**; **extract'ive**, *-tiv*.

Fr. *extraction*, *extractif*; Lat. *extractum* (*ex traho*, to draw out).

Extraneous, *ex.tră'.ne.us*, foreign; **extra'neous-ly**.

Latin *extraneus* (*extra*, without, beyond).

Extraordinary, *ex'.tra.or''.di.něr ry* (not *ex.tror'.di.něr ry*), unusual; **ex'traor'dinari-ly** (Rule xi.), **extraordinaries** (*plu.*) *ex'tra.or''.di.něr riz*, extras, things very unusual.

French *extraordinaire*, *extraordinaires*; Latin *extra ordinarius*.

Extravagant, *ex.trăv'.a.gănt*, wasteful, prodigal; **extrav'agant-ly**; **extravagance**, *ex.trăv'.a.gănce*; **extravagancy**, *plu.* **extravagancies** (Rule xlv.), *ex.trăv'.a.gan.siz*.

Extravaganza, *ex.trăv'.a.gan''.zăh*, a musical or dramatic piece in which extravagant licence has been taken.

Fr. *extravagant*, *-gance*; Lat. *extra vagari*, to wander beyond [bounds].

Extravasate, *ex.trăv'.a.sate*, to get out of the proper vessels [as blood]; **extrav'asăt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **extrav'asăt-ing** (Rule xix.); **extravasation**, *ex.trăv'.a.say''.shun* (-tion, "a state of being" [out of the proper vessels]).

Fr. *extravaser*, *extravasion*; Lat. *extra vasa*, out of the [proper] vessels.

Extreme, *ex.treem'*, furthest (extremest, *ex.treem'.est*, in poetry only); **extremes** (*plu.*) *ex.treemz'*, the two extreme ends; **extreme'-ly**; **extremity**, *plu.* **extremities**, *ex.trēm'.i.tiz*.

French *extrême*, *extrémité*; Latin *extrēmum*, *extrēmītas*, *extrēmus*.

Extricate, *ex'.trĩ.kate*, to free from difficulties; **ex'tricăt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'tricăt-ing** (R. xix.); **extricable**, *ex'.trĩ.kă.b'l*.

- Extrication**, *ex'trĭ.kay''shŭn*, liberation from difficulties.
 Latin *extricābillis*, *extricātio*, *extricāre* (*trīcæ*, hairs, &c., wrapped round the feet of birds to prevent them from wandering. To "extricate," to get the feet out of these *trīcæ* or impediments).
- Extrinsic**, *ex.trĭn'.sĭk*, independent; **extrinsically**, *ex.trĭn'.sĭ.kāl.ly*.
 French *extrinsèque*; Latin *extrīnsecus*, acting from another source.
- Extrude'** (2 syl.), to thrust out; **extrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **extrūd'-ing** (R. xix.); **extrusion**, *ex.trū'.shun*. (Not a Fr. word.)
 Latin *extrūdĕre*, supine *extrūsum* (*ex trudo*, to thrust out).
- Exuberant**, *ex.ū'.bĕrant*, boisterous, luxuriant; **exu'berant-ly**.
Exuberance, *ex.ū'.bĕrance*; **exu'berancy**, *plu. -cies, -sĭz*.
 French *exubérance*, *exubérant*; Latin *exūbĕrans*, gen. *exūbĕrantis*, *exūbĕrāre* (*uber*, a dug or udder).
- Exude'** (2 syl.), to issue through the pores (1 syl.); **exūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exūd'-ing** (R. xix.), **exudation**, *ex'.ū.day''shun*.
 A corruption of *exsude*, Latin *ex sūdo*, to sweat out.
- Exult'**, to rejoice exceedingly; **exult'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exult'ing-ly**; **exultation**, *ex'.ūl.tay''shun*; **exult'-ant**, **exult'-er**.
 Lat. *exultantia*, *exultatio*, *exultāre* (*ex salto*, to leap about).
- Exuviae**, *ex.ū'.vĕ* (in *Geol.*), all fossil animal matter, the cast-off skins, &c., of animals. (Latin *exūvia*, things left off.)
- Eye**, *plu. eyes, i, ĭze* (1 syl.), organ of sight, to watch; **eyed, ĭde** (1 syl.); **eye-ing, ĭing**. ("Eye-ing" and "dye-ing" are exceptions to Rule xix.)
 Old Eng. *ēge* or *edge*; *edg-appel*, the apple of the eye; *edg-tōth*, &c.
- Eyre**, *ĭr*, a circuit, as *Justices in Eyre*, itinerant judges.
 Latin *ire*, to go.
- Eyrie**, *ĕ'ry*, the nest of birds of prey. (Welsh *eryr*, an eagle.)
- Fable**, *fa'.b'l* (noun and verb); **fabled**, *fa'.b'ld*; **fa'bling**, **fa'bler**.
Fabulist, *fāb'.ūlist*; **fabulous**, *fāb'.ūlūs*; **fab'ulous-ly**, **fab'ulous-ness**; **fabulise** (not *-ize*, R. xxxi.), *fāb'.ūlize*; **fab'ulised** (3 syl.), *fāb'.ūlis-ing* (R. xix.)
 French *fable*, *fabuliste*; Latin *fābŭla*, *fābŭlāris*, *fābŭlāri*.
- Fabric**, *fāb'.rĭk*, texture, &c.; **fabrication**, *fāb'.rĭ.kay''shun*;
Fabricate, *fāb'.rĭ.kate*, to manufacture, to falsify; **fab'ricāt-ed**, **fab'ricāt-ing** (R. xix.), **fab'ricāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)
 French *fabriquer*, *fabrication*; Latin *fābrĭcātio*, *fābrĭcātor*, *fābrĭcāre* (*fāber*, a forger or smith).
- Facade**, *fa.sard'* (French), the front of a building.
- Face** (1 syl.), the visage, a surface. **Phase**, *fāze*, the disc of the moon, &c., the shape of a wave, &c. **Face**, to stand opposite, to encounter; **faced** (1 syl.); **fac-ing**, **face'-ing**; **facial**, *fā'.sĭ.āl*, pertaining to the face, as *facial angle*.

Facet, *fūs'.et* (not *fay'.set*), one of the little flat surfaces of a cut diamond. (Fr. *facette*, *face*; Lat. *facies*, a face.)

Facetious, *fā.sē'.shūs*, jocose; **facē'tious-ly**, **facē'tious-ness**.

Facetiæ, *fa.sē'.shū.ē*, witticisms, merry conceits.

Fr. *facétie*, *facétieusement*; Lat. *facetiæ*, *facētōsus*, *facētus*, merry.

Facilitate, *fa.sil'.i.tate*, to make easy; **facil'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **facil'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **facil'ity**, dexterity; **facilities** (*plu.*) *fa.sil'.i.tīz*, means of reducing difficulties.

French *facilité*, *faciliter*; Latin *facilitas* (*facilis*, easy).

Fac-simile, *fak.sim'.i.le* (Fr.), an exact copy. (Lat. *factum sim'ilis*.)

Faction, *fak'.shun*, a cabal; **fac'tion-ist**, an unscrupulous opponent; **factionous**, *fak'.shus*; **factionous-ly**, **fac'tious-ness**.

French *faction*; Latin *factio*, *factiōsus* mutinous, (*facio*, to do).

Factor, *fūk'.tor*, an agent; **fac'tor-ship** (*-ship*, office of).

Factory, *fūk'.to.ry*; **factorage**, *fūk'.tō.rage*, a factor's dues.

French *facteur*, *factorage*; Latin *factor* (*facio*, to make or do).

Factotum, *fūk'.tō'.tum*, an employé who does all sorts of work.

Fr. *factotum*; Lat. *fac[io] totum*, to do everything.

Faculæ, *fūk'.ū.lē*, bright spots in the sun. **Maculæ**, *māk'.u.lē*, dark spots in the sun. (Latin *facūla*, a little torch.)

Faculty, *plu. faculties*, *fūk'.ūl.tīz*, capacity, skill, science.

The faculty, medical practitioners collectively considered.

French *faculté*; Latin *facultas* (*facul* for *facilis*, easy).

There are four "faculties" or sciences, viz., arts, theology, law, and medicine, but the word faculty is now restricted to the last.

Faddle, *fād'.dl*, to trifle; **fiddle-faddle**, purposeless nonsense.

Fade (1 syl.), to droop, to lose colour; **fād'-ed**, **fād'-ing** (R. xix.)

French *fade*, insipid; Latin *vādo*, to go; Greek *badōs*, a walk.

Fag, a drudge, to drudge. A fish-fag, a female fish-hawker.

The fag-end, the selvage, the worst end.

Fagged (1 syl.), **fagg'-ing** (Rule i.), **fagg'-er**.

A "fag," Gk. *phāgōs*, a great eater. "Fag-end," Ang.-Sax. *fagðian*, to change the colour.

Fagot, *fāg'.ōt*, a bundle of sticks, cakes made of pork scraps.

"A bundle," Welsh *ffagot*, Fr. *fagot*. "A cake," Gk. *phāgo*, to eat.

Fahrenheit, *Fa'r'en hīte*, the inventor of the thermometer which marks 32° as the freezing point of water, and 212° as its boiling point (difference 180°). Reaumur's thermometer, used in Germany and Russia, divides the distance between these extremes into 80 parts. The centigrade thermometer divides it into 100 deg.

Fail (1 syl.), to become bankrupt, to miss; **failed** (1 syl.), **fail'-ing**; **failure**, *fail'.yēr*, insolvency, defeat.

Welsh *ffaelu*, to fail or miss; *ffael*, a failing. Germ. *fehlen*, to fail.

- Fain, fane, feign** (all pronounced *fane*, 1 syl.)
Fain, desirous. (Old Eng. *fægn[ian]*, to desire; Fr. *fain*.)
Fane, a temple. (Latin *fānum*, a temple.)
Feign, to pretend. (Fr. *feindre*, Lat. *fingere*, to feign.)
- Faint, feint** (both *faint*, 1 syl.) **Faint**, languid, to swoon;
faint-ed (R. xxxvi.), **faint'-ing**, **faint'-ish** (*-ish* added to
 adj. is dim., added to nouns means "like"); **faint'-ly**.
Peint, a pretence. (Fr. *feinte*, Latin *fingere*, to feign.)
 French *fainéant*, sluggish (*faire néant*, to do nothing).
- Fair**, a free market, delicate. **Fare**, cost of a journey, provisions.
Fear, fēr, terror. **Fair; fair'ing**, a present from the fair;
fair'-ish, rather fair (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to
 nouns it means "like"); **fairish-ly, fair'ly**.
 "Fair" (a free market), French *foire*; Latin *feria*, a holiday.
 "Fair" (just, beautiful), Old English *fægr*, fair; *fæger*, beauty.
 "Fare," Old Eng. *fer*, a journey, hence cost of a journey, provision.
 "Fear," Old Eng. *fēr[an]*, to fear from being startled (*fær*, sudden).
- Fairy, plu. fairies, fair'riz**. Spenser's word is *Faëry* [Queen].
 German *fee*; French *fée*, a fay, *féerie*; Persian *pēri*.
- Faith, fāth**, belief, trust; **faith'-ful** (Rule viii.), **faith'ful-ly**,
faith'ful-ness; **faith'-less, faith'less-ly, faith'less-ness**.
 The **faith**, Christianity.
 Ital. *fede, fedele*, faithful; Fr. *foi*; Lat. *fides, fidelis* (*fido*, to trust).
- Fakir, fa.keer'**, a Mahometan monk. (Arab, a poor man.)
- Falchion, faw' shun** (not *fāl-shun* nor *faw' shē.ōn*).
 French *fauchon*, a curved sword; Latin *falx*, a reap-hook.
- Falcon, faw'.kōn** (not *fāl'.kōn* nor *faw' kōn*), a female hawk;
falconer, faw'.kōn.er; **falconry, faw'.kōn.ry**.
 Fr. *faucon*, a falcon; Lat. *falx*, gen. *falcis*, a reap-hook. So called
 from its curved beak. The male is called a *tassel* or *tarsel* (Fr.
tiercelet, a tierce, or third smaller).
- Faldstool, fald'.stool**, the bishop's chair within the altar rails.
 Old Eng. *fald stōl*, a folding stool; Fr. *fauteuil*, i.e., *faudesteuil*;
 Low Lat. *faldistorium*; Germ. *feldstuhl*.
- Fall, fawl**; past fell, past part. fallen, *fawl'n*; **fall'-ing, fall'-er**.
 ("Fall" retains double l in all its compounds: as *be'fall*,
down'fall, wind'fall, fall'ing-in, fall'ing-sickness, &c.) (R. x.)
 Old English *feall[an]*, past *feol*, past part. *ge-feallen*, to fall.
- Fallacy, plu. fallacies, fū' la.siz**, an error; **fallaci-ous, fāl.lay'-.shus** (Rule xi.); **falla'cious-ly, falla'cious-ness**.
 Latin *fallācia, fallāciosus* (*fallax*, deceitful); French *fallacieux*.
- Fallible** (not *-able*), liable to fall; **fallibility, fāl.li.bil'i.ty**.
 Lat. *fallēre*, to deceive; Gk. *sphallo*, to make to fall; Fr. *faillible*.
- Fallopian** [tube], *fal.lō'pī.an* (not *fal.lōp'i.an*), so called from
 Gabriel-Fallopious, of Modēna (1523-1562).

Fallow, reddish bay colour, uncultivated; ploughed but not sown.

"Fallow [deer]," Old Eng. *fealo*, yellowish brown (*fealwian*, to ripen).

"Fallow land," is land left to "ripen."

False, *folce*, not true; false'-hood, a lie; false'-ly, false'-ness;

Falsify, *fōl'sī.fy*; falsifies, *fōl'sī.fize*; falsified, *fōl'sī.fide*; fal'sifi-er (Rule xi.), fal'sify-ing. (See -fy.)

Falsification, *fōl'sī.fī.cay'shun*, misrepresentation.

Old English *false*; Latin *falsus*, v. *fallo*, supine *falsum*, to deceive.

Falsetto, *plu. falsettos* (R. xlii.), *fōl.set'toze* (Ital.), a false voice.

Falter, *fōl'ter*, to hesitate; fal'tered (2 syl.), fal'ter-ing, &c.

Spanish *faltar*, to be at fault (*falta*), hence *sin falta*, without fail.

Fame (1 syl.), renown; famed (1 syl.), renowned; fame'-less.

Famous, *fā'mus*; fa'mous-ly, fa'mous-ness.

Latin *fāma*, *fāmōsus*; French *fame*, *fameux*.

Familiar, *fa.mil'yer*, intimate, an attendant demon; famil'iar-ly;

familiarity, *plu. familiarities* (R. xlii.), *fa.mil'iar'ri.tiz*.

Familiarise (Rule xxxi.), *fa.mil'iar.ize*, to accustom;

Familiarised, *fa.mil'iar.izd*; famil'iaris'ing (Rule xix.)

Family, *plu. families* (Rule xlii.), *fām'ī.lē*, *fām'ī.liz*.

French *famille*, *familiér*, *familiarité*, *familiariser*; Latin *fāmlia*, *fāmlīaris*, *fāmlīārtias* (*fāmltus*, a household servant).

Famine, *fām'in*; famish, *fam'ish*, to starve; fam'ished (2 syl.),

fam'ish-ing (-ish, "to make" [hungry]). (Rule lxvii.)

French *famine*, *fam*, hunger; Latin *fāmes*, dearth, hunger.

Fan, (noun and verb), fanned (1 syl.), fann'-ing (R. i.), fann'-er.

Old Eng. *fann*, a fan; Germ. *wanne*; Lat. *vannus*, a winnowing fan.

Fanatic, *fa.nāt'ik* (not *fān'a.tik*), a visionary; fanatical,

fa.nāt'ī.kāl; fanat'ical-ly; fanaticism, *fa.nāt'ī.sizm*.

French *fanatique*, *fanatisme*; Latin *fānātīcus* (*fānum*, a temple).

Fanatics were persons who haunted temples and pretended to utter predictions).

Fancy, *plu. fancies*, *fān'siz*, a whim, a liking, to like, to imagine;

fancied, *fān'sēd*; fan'ci-ful (Rule viii.), fan'ciful-ly,

fan'ciful-ness, fan'cy-ing (Rule xi.) (See Fantastic.)

(The spelling of "fancy" for phansy is disgraceful.)

Gk. *phantasia* (*phaino*, to appear); Lat. *phantāsia*; Fr. *fantasie*.

Fandango, *plu. fandangoes*, *fān.dān'.goze*, a Spanish dance.

Fane, a temple; fain, desirous; feign, *fane*, to pretend.

"Fane," Latin *fānum*. "Fain," Old English *fegn(ian)*, to desire.

"Feign," French *feindre*.

Fanfare (not fanfire), *fān'fare* (Fr.), a flourish of trumpets (Arab.)

Fang, improperly applied to the root of teeth, a pointed tooth.

Old Eng. *fæng-tōth*, a tusk; (*fōn*, to seize, the tooth which seizes hold).

Fantasia, *fān.tay'zī.ah* (not *fān'.ta.zee'.ah*), a musical composition unrestricted by rules (Ital.)

Fantastic, *fän.täs'.tik*, fanciful; fantas'tical, fantas'tical-ly, fantas'tical-ness; fantasy, *plu. fantasies*, *fän'.ta.siz*.

Better with *ph-*, Gk. *phantāsea*: Lat. *phantāsia*. (See *Fancy*.)

Far, (*comp.*) far'ther, (*super.*) far'thest, the most distant.

Forth, (*comp.*) fur'ther, (*super.*) fur'thest, most in advance.

Fore, (*comp.*) former, (*super.*) foremost or first, ordinal.

(A has walked farther than B, has read further, and stands first or foremost in his class.)

(Of the planets, Neptune is farthest from the Sun: one of the poles of our Earth is advanced to the Sun further than the other; the planet Jupiter is the first or foremost in size.)

"Far," Old English *feor* or *fyr*, (*comp.*) *fyrre*, (*super.*) *fyrrest*.

"Forth," Old English *forth* or *furth*, (*comp.*) *forther furdor*, *furdur*, *furdra*, (*sup.*) *forthmost*.

"Fore," Old Eng. *fōr*, (*comp.*) *formdr*, more to the fore, (*sup.*) *formest*.

Farce (1 syl.), a dramatic burlesque; far'cical, far'cical-ly.

Fr. *farce*; Lat. *farcio*, to stuff. (A drama crammed, i.e., exaggerated.)

fare (Old Eng. postfix), "way," "wanderer," "getting on."

Field-fare, a bird. (*Feola-fer*, the migratory flock.)

Thorough-fare, *thūr'rūh-fare*, a through way.

War-fare, *war-going*.

Way-farer, a way-wanderer.

Welfare, well-going, well [or ill] getting-on (Rule x.)

Fare (1 syl.), passage-money, provision, to get on (see *Fair*); fared, *fair'd*; far-ing, *fare'-ing*, getting on; but

Fairing, *fair'ing*, a present from the fair.

Farewell (not *farewel*), May it go well [with you].

("Well" retains double l in all its compounds, except welfare, which retains its more ancient spelling with one l.)

Old English *far[an]*, to go; *fare*, a journey, hence cost, provision.

Farinaceous, *fär'ri.nay''shus*, made of flour, yielding flour.

Fr. *farinacé*; Lat. *fārinārius* (better than "farinaceous"), *fārīna*.

Farm, farmed (1 syl.), farm'-ing, farm'-er.

Old Eng. *feorm[ian]*, to procure food (*feorm*, food), *fearm[ian]*, to farm.

Farrago, *plu. farragoes*, *far.ray'.gōze* (Lat.), a medley, mesceline.

A farrago is meal [*far*] mixed with offal, for pigs, &c.

Farrier, *fär'ri.er*, one who shoes horses; far'riery, the trade.

Misspelt, the first syl. is *ferrum*, iron, and not *far*, bread corn.

Latin *ferrārius* [*faber*], a worker in iron, a blacksmith.

Farrow, *fär'ro*, a litter of pigs, to bring forth a litter of pigs; far'rowed (2 syl.), far'rowing.

Old English *færh*, a litter of pigs.

Far'ther, more remote. Fur'ther, more in advance. (See *Far*.)

Far'thest, most remote. Fur'thest, most in advance.

Foremost (not formost), most to the fore.

Farthing, *farth'ing*, the fourth-part of a penny.

Old English *feorthling*, one of the earliest English coins.

Fascinate, *fās'sinate*, to charm; **fascinat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **fascinat-ing** (Rule xix.), **fascinat-er** (better -or).

Fascination, *fās'sinay''shun*, enchantment.

Fr. *fascination*; Lat. *fascinatio*, *fascinare* (*fascinum*, witchery).

Fascine, *fās'seen* (not *fas.seen'*), a fagot used in sieges.

French *fascine*; Latin *fascis*, a bundle (*fascio*, to bind with a truss).

Fashion, *fāsh'ōn*, the mode, to mould, to form; **fashioned**, *fāsh'ōnd*; **fashion-ing**, *fāsh'ōn ing*; **fashion-er**.

Fashionable, *fāsh'ōn.a.b'l*; **fashionable-ness**, **fashionably**.

Fashionables (*plu.*), *fāsh'ōn.a.b'lz*, persons of fashion.

French *fashionable*, *façon*; Latin *facio*, to make or fashion.

Fast, firm, unbroken, hence swift (without interval) secure; from swift we get *dissipated* (to live fast), to hold fast (secure), and hence parsimony, abstinence.

Fasten, *fah's'n*, to bolt, to fix; **fastened**, *fah'sind*; **fasten-ing**, *fah's'nīng*, fixing, bolting, that which fastens.

(-en added to nouns = "to make." *Fasten*, to make fast.)

-fast (as an affix, "firm." *Stead-fast*, standing firm.

Old English *fast*, firm; *fast* or *fast*, swift; *fæsten*, a fast.

Fastidious, *fās.tīd'ī.ūs* (not *fās.tidge'us*), squeamish; **fastid-ious-ly**; **fastid'ious-ness**.

Lat. *fastidiōsus* (*fastidium*, disdain, *fastus*, pride); Fr. *fastidieux*.

Fat, (*comp.*) **fatt'-er**, (*super.*) **fatt'-est** (R. i.), **fatt'-y**, **fatt'i-ness** (R. xi.), **fatt'-ish** (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **fat'-ly**, **fat'-ling**, **fat'-ness**.

Fatten, *fāt'n*, to make fat (-en added to verbs means "to make"); **fattened**, *fāt'n'd*; **fatt'en-ing**, **fatt'en-er**.

Old Eng. *fætt*, fat; v. *fætt[ian]*, past *fættede*, past part. *fætted*.

Fata Morgana, *fā.tā Mor.gar'nah*, a mirage occasionally seen in the Straits of Messina, &c.

Italian *fata* (fairy) Morgana, sister of Arthur and pupil of Merlin. She lived at the bottom of the sea.

Fatal, *fā.tāl*, deadly, inevitable; **fa'tal-ly**; **fa'tal-ist**; **fatalism**, *fā.tāl.izm*, the notion that everything is fixed by fate; **fatality**, *fā.tāl.i.ty*; **fatalistic**, *fā.tāl.is''tik* (q.v.)

Fate (1 syl.), doom, lot; **fated**, *fā.ted*, doomed, allotted.

Fr. *fatal*, *fatalisme*, *fataliste*; Lat. *fatālis*, *fatāliter*, *fātum*, fate.

Father, *fem. mother*, both parent; *far'ther*, *muth'-er*, *pair'rent*.

Father-in-law, *plu. fathers-in-law*. The husband's father is the wife's father-in-law, and the wife's father is the husband's father-in-law.

Step-father, *plu.* step-fathers, the second father of a child who has lost her first father; *fem.* Step-mother.

Grandfather, *fem.* grandmother, the parents of parents are grandparents to the third generation.

Great-grandfather, &c., the parents of grandparents are great-grandparents to the fourth generation.

Godfather, *fem.* Godmother, sponsors at baptism.

Son, daughter [*both* child], offspring of father and mother.

Sire, *fem.* dam, father and mother of a quadruped.

Old English *fæder*, *mōder* (common to the whole Aryan family of languages), *fæderlic*, fatherly; *steop-fæder*, *steop-mōder* (*steop[an]*), to bereave, the father, &c., of a child bereaved. "Grandfather" is French *grand pèrle*, great grandfather. (Anglo-Saxon *great*.)

Fathom, a measure of six feet, to sound the sea, to penetrate; fathom, *fāth'un*; fathomed (2 syl.), fath'om-ing, fath'om-er, fath'om-able, fath'om-less.

Old English *fæthm*, a cubit; *v. fæthm[ian]*, to fathom; *fæthmrtm*.

Fatigue, *fa'teeg'*, weariness, to weary; fatigued, *fa'teegd'*; fatigu-ing (Rule xix.), *fa'teeg'ing*; fatiga'tion, -shun.

French *fatigue*; Latin *fātigo*, to weary (*fātīm*, overmuch).

Faubourg, *fō'boo'rg*, a suburb. (Old French *forsbourg*.)

Low Latin *foris burgium*, the borough beyond [the town].

Fault, *fōlt*, offence; faulty, *fōl'ty*; fault'i-ness, fault'i-ly.

French *faulte*, now *faute*; Latin *fallo*, to slip; *fałstias*, falsehood.

Faun, a woodland deity. Fawn, a young deer, to cringe.

Fauna, *faw'nah*, the collective animals (Flora, *fł'rah*, the collective plants) of any given region.

"Fauna" (Latin), the goddess of procreation. "Flora," of flowers.

Favour, *fā'vor*, a kindness, to befriend; fa'voured (2 syl.), fa'vour-er, fa'vour-ing, fa'vouring-ly, fa'vour-er, fa'vour-able, fa'vourable-ness, fa'vourably; favourite, *fa'vor.ıt*; fa'vourit-ism, fa'vour-less.

French *faveur*, favorable, favorite, favoritisme; Latin *fāvor*, *fāvorā-bilis*, *fāveo*, to befriend. (Our apology for the *-u-* in these words is that it marks their French origin, but the French do not interpolate *u* after *o*, and it would be far better to follow the Latin.)

Fawn, a young deer, to cringe. Faun, a woodland deity.

Fawn, fawned (1 syl.), fawn'-ing, fawn'-ing-ly, fawn'-er.

Fr. *foon* = *fahn*, a fawn; Old Eng. *fægus[ian]*, to cringe or flatter.

Faalty, *fē'ālty* (not *feel'ty*), loyalty.

French *féal*, trusty; Latin *fidelis*, faithful.

Fear, *fēr*, terror, to feel terror; feared (1 syl.), fear'-ing, fear'-ful (Rule viii.), fear'-ful-ly, fear'-ful-ness, fear'-less, fear'-less-ness, fear'-less-ly; fear-nought, *fe'r'nort*.

Old English *fēr[an]*, to startle; *fēr*, terror from sudden danger.

Feasible, *fee'zib'l*, practicable; *feas'ibly*; *feasibility*.

French *faisable* (wrong-); Latin *facere*, *facilis*, easy to do.

Feast, *feest*, a banquet, to eat sumptuously; *feast'-ed* (R. xxxvi.)

French *feste* now *fête*; Latin *festum*, a holiday, a banquet

Feat, *feet*, an exploit. **Feet**, *plu. of foot*. **Fête**, *fate* (French.)

"Feat," French *fait*; Latin *factum*, a deed. "Feet," Old Eng. *fēt*, *plu. fēt*. "Fête," i.e., *feste*, a festival (Latin *festum*).

Feather, *feth'er* (noun and verb); *feath'ered*, *feath'ering*.

Old Eng. *fæther* or *fether*; *fethered* or *fethered*, feathered.

Feature, *fee'tchūr*, the five members of the face, a characteristic.

Norman *faiture*; Latin *factūra*, the make-up of a thing (*facio*).

Febrile, *fēb'ril* (not *fē.brile* nor *fēb'.rile*), relating to fever.

Febrifuge, *fēb'.rī.fūje*, a medicine to mitigate fever.

Fr. *fēbrite*; Lat. *febrilis*, *febrī fūga* (*febris fūgo*, to put to flight fever).

February, *fēb'.ru.ā.ry* (not *fēb'.u.ā.ry*). Latin *febrūārius*.

The month, among the Romans, of the lustralia (*febrūo*, to cleanse).

Fecula, *fēk'.u.lah*, starch; *fec'ulent*, *fectulency*. (See *Faculæ*.)

French *fécule*; Latin *fecūla*, diminutive of *fec*, sediment.

Fecund, *fēk'.ūnd*, fruitful; *fecundate*, *fēk'.ūn.date*; *fec'undāt-ed*

(Rule xxxvi.), *fec'undāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *fec'undāt-or*.

Fecundation, *fēk'.ūn.day'.shun*; *fecundity*, *fē.kūn'.dīt.y*.

French *fēconder*, *fēcondation*, *fēcondité*; Latin *fecunditas*, *secundus*.

Federal, *fēd'.e.rāl*, leagued together. The *federal's*, states

leagued together; *fed'eral-ism*, *fed'eral-ist*; *federal-ise*,

fēd'.e.rāl.ize; *fed'eralised* (4 syl.), *fed'eralis-ing* (R. xix.),

federative, *fēd'.e.ra.tīv*. *Confederate*, *con fēd'.ē.rate*.

Federation, *fēd'.e.ray'.shun* and **Confederation**, a league.

Fr. *fédéral*, *fédéraliste*, *fédération*, *fédératif*; Lat. *foedus*, a league.

Fee, a payment, to pay; *feed*, *fee'-ing*. Land held under an

overlord; *fee-simple*, land not entailed; *fee-tail*, lands

entailed; *fee-farm*, a farm held on payment of rent.

Old Eng. *feoh*, stipend, goods. "Fee = feoff," Span. *fe*, Ital. *fede*,
(Lat. *fides* [land] in trust), not a word of Teutonic origin

Feeble, *fee'b'l*, weak; *fee'ble-ness*, *fee'bly*.

French *faible*; Spanish *feble*; Italian *fiavole*.

Feed, *past fed*, *past part. fed*; *feed'-ing*, *feed'-er*. (See *Fee*.)

Old English *fēd[an]*, *past fēdde*, *past part. fēded*, v. n. *fēding*.

Feel, *past felt*, *past part. felt*; *feel'-ing*, perceiving by touch,

sense of touch; *feel'ing-ly*, tenderly; *feel'-er*.

Old English *fēl[an]*, *past fælde*, *past part. fēled*; *fēlung*.

Feet, *plu. of foot*. **Feat**, an exploit. **Fête**, *fate*, a festival.

"Feet," Old Eng. *fēt*, *plu. fēt*. "Feat," Fr. *fait*. "Fête," Fr. *fête*.

Feign, fane, to pretend. **Fain**, desirous. **Fane**, a temple.

Feign, feigned (1 syl.); feigned-ly, *fay'.nēd.ly*; feign'-ing.

Faint, faint, a pretence. **Faint**, inclined to swoon.

"Feign," Fr. *feindre*, *feint*; Lat. *fingere*, supine *finctum*, to counterfeit.

"Fain," Old Eng. *fægn[ian]*, to desire; *fægnung*, a desiring, a wish.

"Fane," Lat. *fanum*, a temple (from *fari*, to speak, quod pontifices a sacrando fanum "fantur," quod vocabant *effari* templa (Varr.)

Felicitate, fe.lis'.i.tate, to congratulate; felic'itāt-ed (R. xxxvi), felic'itāt-ing (R. xix.); felicitation, *fe.lis'.i.tay'.shun*.

Felicity, fe.lis'.i.ty, happiness; felicitous, *fe.lis'.i.tus*, lucky, happy; felic'itous-ly, felic'itous-ness.

Fr. *feliciter*, *felicitation*, *felicité*; Lat. *felicitas*, *felicitāre* (*felix*, happy).

Fell, the skin; [*fell of hair*], a hilly moor, cruel, to bring to the ground, did fall. **Fell-monger**, dealer in hides; felt.

To fell, felled (1 syl.), fell'-ing, fell'-er, one who fells wood. ("Fell" retains double l in its compounds, R. viii., as befell.)

Old Eng. *fell*, skin, fur; *felt* [for hats]: Germ. *fell*; Lat. *pell[is]*, a hide.

Germ. *fels*, a rock, hill, cliff. Old Eng. *fell*, cruel; *fyll*, death.

(Verb) Old Eng. *fell[an]*, to cut down; past *fealde*, past part. *feled*.

Fellow, fēl'.lo, a person. **Felloe, fēl'.lo** (of a wheel). **Fell'er**, one who fells trees. **Felo de se, fel'.o de se**, self murder.

"Fellow," Old Eng. *felaw*. "Felloe," Old Eng. *felge*. (See **Fell**.)

Felly, plu. fellies, fēl'.liz, one of the parts of the rim of a wheel. This is a better spelling than *felloe*. (Old Eng. *felge*.)

Felon, fēl'.ōn, one who has committed felony;

Felony, plu. felonies, fēl'.ō.niz, a capital offence; felonious, *fē.lō'.niz*; felo'nius-ly.

Felo de se, fēl'.o de se, suicide, a self murderer.

Low Lat. *felonia*, *felo de se*, felony on oneself [by suicide]: Fr. *fêlon*.

Fel'spar (in Geol.), a volcanic product the basis of many rocks.

German *feldspath*, field spar. Kirwin says *fel spar*, rock spar.

Felt, the hide and its fur, used for hats. Past tense of feel.

Old English *fell*, a hide, fur; *felt*, a hide with its fur.

Felucca, fe.lūk'.kah (Italian *feluca*), a small sailing vessel.

Female, fē'.mail, the feminine sex. **Male, the masculine sex.**

Feminine, fēm'.i.nin (not *fēm'.i.nine*), pertaining to the female sex. **Masculine, mās'.kū.lin**, pertaining to the male sex.

Female screw, the nut or indented spiral. Male screw, the part with the thread in relief.

Femme-sole, fēm'.sōle, an unmarried woman.

Fr. *femelle*, *femme*, a woman, *féminin*; Lat. *fēminivis*, *femella* or *fēmina*, a woman (a *feminum* partibus, quibus [femina] distinguitur a viro.—Isidore of Seville (*Originum* s. *Etymolog.*, lib. xx).

Femoral, fēm'.o.rāl, pertaining to the thigh.

Lat. *fēmur*, gen. *fēmōris*, outside of the thigh; *fēmen*, gen. *fēminis* the inside of the thigh.

Fen, land wholly or partially covered with water; *fenn'-y* (R. i.)
Old English *fenn*, a marsh or fen; *fennig*, fenny, muddy.

Fence (1 syl.), a hedge, to enclose with a hedge, to fight with
foils; *fenced* (1 syl.), *fenc'-ing* (Rule xix.), *fenc'-er*.

Latin *defensio*, a defence; *v. defendo*, supine *defensum*.

Fen'nel, a pot-herb. (Old Eng. *fenol*; Lat. *fanicūlum*, *fœnum*, hay.)

Feod, *feud*, *fee*, *feoff*, *fief*, *feodal*, *feudal*.

(At present the uncertain spelling and meaning of these words is most perplexing. The French *fief* is not wanted and might be discarded. *Feud* should be restricted to the quarrels of clans and tribes. It is a very corrupt spelling of the Old English *fægth* or *fæthh*, a deadly feud.)
The words retained and their meanings would then be—

Fee, property held for service; *fee-simple*, *fee-tail*, *base-fee*, *conditional fee*, *fee-expectant*, *fee-farm* (*Law terms*).
Old English *fēh* or *feoh*, property, goods, any medium of exchange.

Feod, *fude*, the right of a tenant to a fee; *feodality*, *fealty*; *feodary*, *fū'.da.ry*, an officer of the court of wards (*abolished*); *feodatory*, *fū'.da.tō.ry*, the tenant of a fee.

Feoff, *fěf* (same as *fee*, but not a law term), whence *feoff-or*, *fěf'-or*, one who gives possession of a fee; *feoff-ee*, *fěf'.ee*, one who is put in possession of a fee; *feoff-ment*, *fěf'.ment*, a deed conveying a fee.

Feud, a deadly quarrel between clans or families; *feud-bote*, *fude.bote*, money paid for engaging in a "feud" quarrel; *feud'-ist*, a writer on family feuds.

Feudal [system]. Unhappily the spelling is too firmly established to be disturbed, otherwise *feodal* would be better, and then *feodal* would be the adj. of *feud*.

Low Latin *feodum*, *feoffamentum*, *feoffator*, *feoffatus*; French *féodal*.

Ferment, (noun) *fer'.ment*, (verb) *fer.ment'* (Rule l.), *ferment'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *ferment'-ing*, *ferment'-able*.

Fermentation, *fer'.mēn.tay''.shun*; *fermentability*, *fer'.mēn'.ta.bīl''.i.ty*; *fermentative*, *fer.mēn'.ta.tīv*.

French *fermenter*, *fermentation*, *fermentable*, *fermentatif*; Latin *fermentatio*, *fermentum*, *fermentāre*, to leaven.

Fern, a family of cryptogamic plants; *fern'-y*. (Old Eng. *fearn*.)

Ferocious (Rule lxvi.), *fe.rō'.shus*, savage; *fero'cious-ly*;

Ferocity, *fe.rōs'.i.ty*, inhuman cruelty, savageness.

Fer'rel (better *ferrule*, *fěf'.rule*, q.v.)

Ferret, *fěf'.rēt*, an animal of the weazel kind, a narrow woollen tape, to drive out of a hole, to teaze; *fer'ret-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fer'ret-ing*, *fer'ret-er*.

French *furet*, *foreter*; German *frett*: Old English *fretan*, to gnaw.
"Ferret" (tape), German *floret*, [band], a coarse silk ribbon.

Ferruginous, *fě'r.rū'.gĭ.nus* (not *fe.rū'.gĭ.nus*), containing the properties or colour of iron[rust]; ferruginated, *fě'r.rū'.gĭ.na.ted*, impregnated with iron (not *fe.rū'.gĭ.na.ted*).

Latin *ferrūgo*, iron rust (*serum rubigo*, rust of iron).

Ferry, *plu. ferries*, *fě'r.rĭz*, a boat for conveying passengers across a river, to convey passengers across a river in a boat; ferries, *fě'r.rĭz*; ferried, *fě'r.rĭd*; fer'ry-ing.

Old Eng. *fėrian*, to carry; past *fėrode*, past part. *fėred*; Lat. *fėro*.

Fertile, *fě'r.tĭl* (not *fě'r.tile*), more fertile (*comp.*), fer'til-est, or most fertile (*super.*); fer'tile-ly; fertility, *fě'r.tĭl'.ĭ.ty*.

Fertilise (not *fertilize*, Rule xxxi.), *fě'r.tĭl.ĭze*; fer'tilised (3 syl.), fer'tilis-ing (Rule xix.); fer'tilis-er, a rich manure, &c.; fertilisation, *fě'r.tĭl'.ĭ.ză'.shŭn*.

French *fertile*, *fertilitė*, *fertiliser*; Latin *fertilis*, *fertilitas*.

Ferula, *fě'r.ru.lah*, a small pallet of wood or leather for striking children on the hand by way of chastisement.

Latin *fėrŭla*, *fėrio*, to strike. (*Ferula tristes*, *sceptra pędagogorum* cessant.—*Martial*, 10, 62, 10.)

Ferrule, *fer'rule*, a small metal hoop for walking canes, &c.

Spanish *birola*; French *virole*.

Fer'vent, ardent; (*comp.*) fer'vent-er, (*super.*) fer'vent-est; fer'vent-ly, fer'vent-ness; fervency, *fě'r.vėn.sy*.

Fervour, *fě'r.vor'*; fer'vid, fer'vid-ly, fer'vid-ness.

Latin *servens*, gen. *serventis*; *serveo*, to be hot; *fervidus*, *fervor*.

Fesse (1 syl.), a band crossing an heraldic shield horizontally, and equal to one-third of its entire field. It is one of the nine honourable ordinaries. (Latin *fascia*, a band.)

Festival, *fě's.tĭ.văl*, a holiday, a time of rejoicing; festal, *fě'stăl*; fes'tal-ly; festive, *fě's.tĭv*; fes'tive-ly; festivity, *plu. festivities*, *fes.tĭv'.ĭ.tiz*; amusement.

Latin *festivitas*, *festivus*, *festivare*; French *feste*, now *fête*.

Festoon, *fěs.toon'* (noun and verb); festooned' (2 syl.), festoon'-ing.

Ital. *festone* (*festa*, a festival); Fr. *feston* (Lat. *festum*, a holiday).

Fetch, the apparition of a living person, to go and get; fetched'.

To fetch a compass, to make a circuit in order to reach a point.

Old English *fec[an]*, to fetch. *Fetich* (q.v.), a kind of demon.

Fête, *fate*, a holiday. **Fate**, destiny. **Feat**, *feet*, an achievement. **Feet**, *plu. of foot*.

"Fête," French *fête* for *feste*; Latin *festum*, a festival.

"Fate," Lat. *fatum*. "Feat," Fr. *fait*; Lat. *factum*, something done.

"Feet," Old English *fōt*, *plu. fēt*.

Fetich, *fě'.tish*, a West African idol; fetich-ism or feticism, *fě'.ti.cĭzm*, the worship of a fetich.

Portug. *feitiço*, witchcraft; Lat. *fascinum* (Gk. *baskānōs*, witchcraft).

Fetid, *fē'tīd*, ill-smelling; *fē'tīd-ly*, *fē'tīd-ness*, *fē'tor*.

French *fétide*; Latin *fœtidus*, *fœtor*, v. *fœteo*, to smell offensively.

Fetlock, *fēt'lŏk*, the tuft of hair behind the pastern of a horse.

Old English *fēt locc*, a lock of hair [on the] feet.

Fetter, a chain for the feet. Man'acle, a shackle for the hands.

Old English *fetor* or *feter*. French *manacles*; Latin *manica*.

Feud, the quarrel of a clan or tribe. (See Feod.)

Old Eng. *feōðian*, past *feōde*, to be at enmity, *fēgth* or *fēhth*, a feud.

Feudal [system], by which lands were held for military service;

feudal-ism, *fū'dāl.izm*, the feudal constitution; feudal'-

ist or feud'-ist, one versed in feudal laws; feudality,

fu.dāl.i.ty, state of being feudal; feudary, *fu'dā.ry*

(adj.), holding lands for service; feudatary, *fu'dā.tā.ry*,

one who holds lands for service.

Fr. *feudiste*, *feudataire*, *féodal*, *féodalité*; Span. *feudal*, *feudalidad*, *feudatario*, *feudista*, *feudo*, a fief; Ital. *feudatario*, *feudo*.

Feu-de-joie (French), *few'd' zjwāl'*, a joy-volley.

Feuilleton, *fu'l.ton[g']*, that part of [French] journals devoted

to literary articles, as critiques, tales, and so on. (Fr.)

Fever, *fē.vēr*; *fē'ver-ish*, having a slight fever; *fē'ver-ish-ly*,

fē'ver-ish-ness (R. lxvii.) (Old Eng. *fefer*; Lat. *febris*.)

Feverfew, *fē.ver.fu*, a corruption of Old English *feferfuge*, to

drive off fever, the *pyre'thrum* [*Parthe'nium*].

Latin *febrifuga*. *Pyrethrum* (Greek *purētōs*, fever).

Few, (*comp.*) *few'er*, (*super.*) *few'-est*; *few'-ness*.

Old English *few*, (*super.*) *fewwosta*, *fewwness*, *fewness*.

Fiat, *fī.at* (Latin "let it be done"), an order to do something.

Fib, a falsehood, to tell a falsehood; fibbed (1 syl.), fibb'-ing

(Rule i.), fibb'-er. (Irish *fiabbare*, to tell flim-flam tales.)

Fibre, *plu.* fibres, *fī'ber*, *fī'berz*, the solid part of animal flesh,

a hair-like root, &c.; fibrous, *fī.brūs*; fibrine, *fī.brīn*,

that which forms fibre; fī'brīn-ous.

French *fibre*, *fibrine*, *fibreux*; Latin *fibra* (*fiber*, an extremity).

Fibula, *fīb'ulāh* (in Lat. *fī'bŭlā*), the small bone of the leg;

fīb'ular, adj. of fibula; fīb'ulated. (Lat. *fībŭlāre*, to button.)

Fickle, *fīk'l*, inconstant; fickle-ness. (Old English *ficol*.)

Fico, *plu.* ficoes (Rule xlii.), *fī.kō*, *fī.kōze*, a snap of the finger.

Italian *fico*, a fig, &c. *I don't care a fig or fico*.

Fictile, *fīk'tīl*, pertaining to pottery; fictor. (Latin *fictilis*.)

Fiction, *fīk'shun*; fic'tion-ist, a writer of fiction.

Fictitious, *fīk.tish'ūs*; fictitious-ly, fictitious-ness.

French *fiction*; Latin *fictio*, *fictitiŭs*. (See Rule lxi.)

Fiddle, *fīd'dl*, a violin, to play the violin; fiddled, *fīd'dld*;

fiddling, *fīd'ling*; fiddler, *fīd'lēr*; fiddle-stick, a bow

for playing a fiddle, a sword, a term of contempt signifying that what is said is unworthy of notice.

Fiddle-faddle, trifling matter, much ado about nothing.

German *fedel*, v. *fedeln*, *fiedler*; Latin *fides*, a fiddle.

Fidelity, *fī.dəl'ī.ty*, faithfulness. (Fr. *fidélie*; Lat. *fidēlitas*.)

Fidget, *fij'.ĕt*, a restless person; worry, to annoy with petty annoyances; *fid'get-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *fid'get-ing*; *fidgety*, *fij'.et.y*, restless; *fidgets*, a *fidgety* fit or conduct.

German *sickfacken*, to fidget; *sickfacker*, *sickfackerei*.

Fiduciary, *plu. fiduciaries* (Rule xliv.), *fī.dū'si.ā.riz*, a feoffee in trust; *fiduciary* (*adj.*), bound on conditions of trust.

Latin *fiduciarius*, v. *fiduciāre*, to make conditions of trust.

Fie! *fī*, an exclamation to deter children from doing something disagreeable or naughty.

Fief, *feef*, land held on condition of military service.

This French word is not wanted. (See *Feoff*.)

Field, *feeld*, originally meant a "clearing," and was spelt *fēld*, that is, a place where the trees have been "felled."

Old English *fēld*, v. *fell[an]*, to fell; past *fealde*, past part. *feled*.

Fieldfare (2 syl.), a corruption of *feal-fare*, a kind of thrush.

Old English *feala-fer*, the migratory flock (*far[an]*), past *fōr*, past part. *faren*, to travel; and *feala*, many). These birds flock to Britain in October, and leave in February.

Fiend, *feend* (not *feen*), the devil; *fiend'-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to *adj.* it is *dim.*); *fiend'-ish-ly*, *fiend'-ish-ness*, *fiend'-like*.

Old English *feond*, *feondlic*, fiend-like (*feon*, to hate).

Fierce, *fē'erce*, (comp.) *fierc'-er*, (super.) *fierc'-est*, *fierce'-ly*; *fierce-ness*, *ferocity*; *fierce-minded*.

Fier fierce (se dit d'un lion hérissé); Latin *fērus*, savage.

Fiery, *fī'ēry*, passionate, like fire. (See *Fire*.)

Fife, *plu. fifes* (1 syl., Rule xl.), *fif'-er*, *fif'-ing*, *fifed* (1 syl.)

French *fifre*; German *pfeife*, *pfeifer*, v. *pfeifen*.

Fifteen, *fif.teen'*, a numeral; *fifteenth*, *fif.teenth'*, an ordinal;

Fifth, ordinal of five; *fifth'-ly*, in the fifth place;

Fifty, *fif'.ty*, five times ten; *fifti-eth*, *fif'.tī.ĕth*, its ordinal.

Old Eng. *fif*, 5; *fifta*, 5th; *fiften*, 15; *fifteotha*, 15th; *fiftig*, 50; *fiftighæt*, 50th.

Fig, a fruit, a snap of the fingers: as *I don't care a fig*.

Old English *fīc*; Latin *ficus*, a fig. *Fico* (Ital.), a fig, a snap of the fingers. Fr. *Faire la figue à quelqu'un*, to make a butt of one.

Fight, past fought, past part. fought, *fīte*, *fawt*; [*foughten*, *adj.*: as the *foughten field*, used in poetry]. *fight-ing*, *fite'-ing*; *fighter*, *fite'.er*.

Old English *feohht[an]*, past *feahht*, past part. *fohten*.
(The -g- is interpolated, and is worse than useless.)

Fig'ment, an idle dream. (Lat. *figmentum*; *figo*, to imagine.)

Figure, *fig'ūr* (not *fī.geur'*), shape, form, to shape, to make figures; figured, *fig'ūrd* (not *fī.geurd'*); figur-ing, *fig'ūr.ing*; figurative, *fig'gu.rā.tiv*; fig'urative-ly, fig'urative-ness, fig'ur-ist.

Figurante, *fig'gu.rant*, a female ballet-dancer.

Fr. *figurante*, *figuratif*, *figure*, *figuriste*; Lat. *figūra*, *figūrātivus*, *figūrāre* (*figo*, to mould, to fashion).

Filament, *fil'a.ment*, a thread; fil'amēn'tary; filature, *fil'a.tchūr*, spinning [silk from the cocoons].

French *filament*; Latin *filamenta* (*filum*, thread).

Filbert, *fil'bert*, the hazel nut. Corruption of *filberd*.

Old English *fill berd* (fill-beard), so called because the nut exactly fills the cup made by the "beards" of the calyx.

Filch, to pilfer; filehed (1 syl.), filch'-ing, filch'-er.

Probably a corrupt contraction of *pillage* (pilge, filch).

File (1 syl.), a tool for rasping, a line of soldiers, a wire on which bills are strung, to use a file, to put a [bill] on a file, to march in file; filed (1 syl.), fil'-ing (Rule xix.), fil'-er; rank and file, the privates of the army.

French *fil* and *file*; Latin *filum*, a thread.

Old English *feol* or *fyl*, a file or rasp; Norse *fil* v. *file*, to file or rasp.

Filial, *fil'ā.āl*, becoming in a son or daughter; fil'ial-ly.

Lat. *filialis* (*filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter; Gk. *phileō*, to love).

Filibuster, *fil'i.būs'ter* (not *fill* ..), a piratical adventurer.

Spanish *filibuster*; French *filibustier*.

Filigree, *fil'ā.gree*, thread-like work with gold or silver wire.

French *filigrane*; Spanish *filigrana* (the grain [made] with wire).

Fill, to make full; filled (1 syl.), fill'-ing, fill'-er.

To fill full, to fill completely; To fulfil, to accomplish.

Six words (all, thrall, full, fill, still, and mass) drop one of their double letters in those compounds which do not come under R. iv., thus *fulfil*, *fulfil-ment*, but the double *l* is resumed in *fulfill-ed*, *fulfill-ing*, *fulfill-er*, R. viii.

Old English *fyll[an]*, past *fyllde*, past part. *fylled*.

Fill'et, an astragal; meat boned, rolled, and tied with a string; a band for the head, to bind with a fillet; fill'et-ed (not *fillett-ed*), fill'et-ing (not *fillett-ing*), Rule iii.

(Every effort should be made to reduce the irregularities of Rule iii.)

French *filet*, *fil* and dim. *et*, a little thread (Latin *filum*, a thread).

Fillibeg, *fil'ā.bĕg* (not *philibeg*), the pouch of the Scotch kilt, the kilt is also called a fillibeg.

Gaelic *filleadh-beg*, a little plait or fold.

Fillibuster (should be **filibuster**, *q.v.*)

Fill'ip, a jerk with finger and thumb, to give such a jerk.
Philip, a man's name. **Fill'ip**ed, *fill'ipt* (not *fillipp-ed*);
fill'ip-ing (not *fill'ipp-ing*). Same as *flip, flap, &c.*

(Gossip, kidnap, and worship are the only verbs ending in "p" which absurdly violate R. *fil.*, and they ought at once to be reduced to order.)

"**Flip**," a dim. variety of *flap*. We have a large number of these vowel changes, as *pit pat, chit chat, flim flam, snick snack, flip flop, wiggle waggle*, and many more.

"**Flap**" is allied to Latin *flāpa*, German *klappe*, Welsh *llabio*, *clap*, *slap, &c.*

Filly, (*mas.*) colt, (*both*) foal, *fōle*, the young of a horse.

Latin *filia*, a daughter; Old English *collt* and *fōla*.

Film, a thin skin, to cover with a film; **filmed** (1 syl.), **film'-ing**; **film-y**, *fil'my*; **fil'mi-ness**, R. xi. (Old English *filn*.)

Filter, *fil'tēr*, a strainer, to strain. **Philter**, *fil'tēr*, a love-potion; **fil'ter**ed, **fil'ter-ing**; **fil'ter-er**, one who filters.

Filtration, *fil'tray'shūn*, the process of filtering; **fil'trage**.

French *filtrer*, *filtre*, *filtration*, *filtrage*; Low Latin *filtrum*.

Filth, dirt; **filthy**, *fil'thly*; **fil'thi-ly**, **fil'thi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *filth* or *fylth*, filth, impurity.

Fin (of a fish), **finned** (1 syl.), having fins; **finn'-y** (R. i.), **fin'-less**, Old English *fin* or *finn*, *finht*, finny. Finnas, the people of Finland.

Final, *fi'nāl*, last; **fi'nal-ly**; **finality**, *fi'nāl'ity*.

Finial, *fin'iāl*, an ornamental top to pinnacles, &c.

Finale, *fi.nāl'le* (not *fi.nay'le*, nor *fi.nāl'ly*), the close.

Finis, *fi'nīs*, the end; **in fine** (1 syl.), in conclusion, once for all. (French *enfin*.)

Finish, *fin'ish*, the end, to end; **fin'ished** (2 syl.), **fin'ish-ing**, **fin'ish-er**, (*-ish* in verbs means "to make").

Finite, *fi'nīte*, terminable; **finite'-ness**, **finite'-less**.

Infinite, *in'fīnīt*, without end; **definite**, *dēf'īnīt*, precise.

Indefinite, *in.dēf'īnīt*, not definite.

Latin *finis*, *finitimus*, *finitio*, *finitus*, *finire*, *finalis*; Italian *finale* (3 syl.); French *final*.

Finance, *fi.nānce'* (not *fi'nānce*), revenue; **finan'ces**, ready cash; **financier**, *fi'nān'ser*.

Fr. *finances*, *financier*; Low Lat. *fināre*, to fix a fine. "Finance" meant originally duty, tax (of the nature of a fine).

Finch, a singing bird; **bullfinch**, **goldfinch**. (Old Eng. *finc*.)

Find, (*past*) **found**, (*past part.*) **found**; **find'-ing**, **find'-er**.

Finding of the court, sentence of the court.

To **find fault**, to censure. How do you find yourself? In what state do you find your health? (In Latin we have: *me male habēre sentio*, I find or perceive myself ill.)

Old English *find[an]*, past *faund*, past part. *funden*.

Fine (1 syl.), a forfeit, delicate, beautiful, flashy, to impose a forfeit;

Fine (*adj.*), **fin'-er** (*comp.*), **fin'-est** (*super.*); **fin'-er**, one who refines metal; **finery**, *fi'ne.ry*, flashy clothes; **finary**, a forge at iron mills; **fine'-ly**, **fine'-ness**.

Finesse (*Fr.*), *fi.ness*, petty artifices; **finess'-ing** (Rule xix.), practising petty artifices.

Fine (*v.*), **fined** (1 syl.), **fin'-ing**, **fin'-able**. (*See Final.*)

Low Lat. *finis*, a fine; *fināre*, to refine. *Fr. fin*, delicate; originally the amount of pure gold or silver found by assay; *finesse*.

Finger, *fin'.ger* (not *fin'ger*), noun and verb; **fin'gered** (2 syl.); **fin'ger-ing**, touching with the fingers, the right use of the fingers in playing on musical instruments. At my fingers ends (not *finger's* nor *fingers' end*), familiarly known; **fin'ger-board**, **fin'ger-post**.

Old Eng. *finger*, *feng*, a grasp, *v. fōn*, past *feng*, *p. p. fungen*, to seize.

Finial, *fin'.i.al*, a decoration. (*See Final.*)

Finical, *fin.ī.kāl*; **fin'ical-ly**, **fin'ical-ness**.

-ical (Latin termination), "pertaining to" [what is *fine* or elegant].

Finis, *fi.nis* (*Lat.*), the end, the conclusion. (*See Final.*)

Finish, *fin'.ish*, the end; *fi'nish*, rather fine (*fine* with the dim. *-ish*). **Finnish**, pertaining to the Finns. (*See Final.*)

Finn, a native of Finland. **Fin** (of a fish). *See Fin.*

Fiord, *fē'.or*, a bay, frith, or inlet (*Norw., Swed., Dan.*)

Fire, name of a tree; its timber is deal. **Fur**, a soft short hair.

"*Fire*," Old English *furh-wudu*, fir-wood. "*Fur*," Welsh *ffwrw*.

Fire (1 syl.), **fired** (1 syl.), **fir'-ing**, shooting, fuel; **fiery**, *fi'.ery*.

Old English *fir* or *fyr*, *fyren*, fiery; *fyrranne*, a fire-pan; *fyr-scoft*, a fire-shovel; *fyr-tange*, fire-tongs; *fyr-tholle*, an oven.

Firkin, *fir'.kin*, a quarter-barrel or nine gallons [of beer], a tub of butter containing fifty-six pounds.

Kilderkin, two firkins or eighteen gallons [of beer].

Barrel, four firkins, or thirty-six gallons [of beer].

"*Firkin*," German *fass* and *kin*, dim., a little barrel; or, Dutch *vier* with dim. a little four or quarter barrel. "*Kilderkin*," Dutch, a little baby [barrel or tub].

Firm, substantial, strong, a mercantile company; *adj. (comp.)* **firm'-er**, (*super.*) **firm'-est**; **firm'-ly**, **firm'-ness**.

Lat. *firmus*, steady; *firmāmen*, an establishment (*Gk. herma*, a prop).

Firmament, *fir'.mā.mēnt*, the sky; *firmamen'tal*.

Latin *firmamentum*, the prop of the fixed stars (*Greek herma*, a prop).

Firman, *fir'.mān*, a royal license or passport. (*Turk. firmaun.*)

First, foremost; **first'-ly**, a modern innovation for **first** (*adv.*)

At first, or at the first (?). If adverbially used, meaning "immediately," most decidedly, at first is to be used. It is the Anglo-Saxon adverb *æt fōre* (before), *æt frumen* at

first. At first sight, here *first-sight* is one word like *first-fruits*, *first-rate*, *first-born*, and "at" is the adverbial prefix as in *ætfóre*.

Old English *fyr*, far; *fyrre*, farther; *fyrrest* or *fyrst*, farthest or first. Our word is a contraction of the Old English *fīrnest* (*fīr'st*), foremost.

Firth, a corruption of frith, *q.v.* (Lat. *frētum*, a frith.)

Fiscal, *fīs'kāl*, pertaining to revenue.

Latin *fiscus*, a money-bag, the money put in the bag; *fiscalis*.

Fish, *plu.* (collective) fish, *plu.* (partitive) fishes, *fish'ēz*; fish's (poss. sing.), *fish'īz*; fishes', *fish'ēz*. (Rule xxxiv.)

Fish (*verb*), fish'es (*third per. s. pres. Ind.*, Rule xxxiv.); fished (1 syl.), fish'-ing, fish'-er.

Fish'-y, fish'i-ness (R. xi.), fish'ery, *plu.* fisheries, *fish'ē.rīz*.

Fish'er-man, one whose occupation is to catch fish.

Fish-woman [fishwife], a woman who sells fish by retail.

Fish-mon'ger, a fish-dealer. (Old English *monger*, dealer.)

Fish'-tail, to shape like the tail of a fish.

Fish's tail, the tail of a fish.

Old Eng. *fisc*, *plu. fīscas*, *fiscere*, a fisher; *fisc-nett*, *fisc-huis*, *v. fīscian*.

"Fish" (a card counter), a blunder for the French word *fiche* (a five sou piece). The two points allowed for the rub are called in French *la fiche de consolation* (see Rule lxiv.)

Fissure, *fīzh'ūr*, a crack or cleft. Fisher, *fish'ēr*, one who fishes.

"Fissure," French; Latin *fissūra* (*fīdo*, supine *fissum*, to cleave).

"Fisher," Old English *fiscere* (*fīscian*), to fish.

Fit, a paroxysm, a canto, suitable, to adapt, to qualify; (*adj.*) fit, (*comp.*) fitt'-er, (*super.*) fitt'-est, fitt'-ing, fitt'-ing-ly (Rule i.); (*v.*) fitt'-ed, fitt'-ing; fit'-ly (*adv.*), fit'-ness; fit'-ful (Rule viii.), capricious; fit'ful-ly, fit'ful-ness; by fits and starts, intermittently.

"Fit" (of illness), Fr. *faite*, the point or summit; *paroxysm*, means much the same thing, being from the Gk. *oxus*, pointed; *oxuno*, to make pointed, to sharpen; *par-oxusmōs*.

"Fit" (a canto), Old Eng. *fitt*, a song; *fitt[an]*, to sing.

"Fit" (suitable), Fr. *fait*, comely, well made, as *un homme bien fit*, *il est bien fit dans sa taille, c'est le père tout fit*. (Lat. *factum*.)

Five, a numeral; fifth, an ordinal; fifteen, fifteenth; fifty, fiftieth (Rule xi.); five-fold, one and four times more.

Old Eng. *fif*, five; *fīfta*, fifth; *fīften*, fifteen; *fīfteotha*, fifteenth; *fīfti* or *fīftig*, fifty; *fīftigthat*, fiftieth; *fif-feald*, five-fold; &c.

Fix, to fasten; fix'-ing, fixed (1 syl.); fixed-ly, fix'.ed.ly; fixed-ness, fix'.ed.ness; fixity, fix'.ī.ty; fixture, fix'.tchūr; fixation, fix'.ā.shun; fix'-able.

French *fixer*, *fixité*, *fixation*; Latin *figo*, supine *fixum*, to fix.

Fizz, one of the few monosyllables (not in *f*, *l*, or *s*) ending with a double consonant: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz* and *whizz* (Rule vii.); *fizz'-ing*, *fizzed* (1 syl.) An imitative word.

Flab'by, flaccid; (*comp.*) flab'bi-er, (*super.*) flab'bi-est (Rule lxviii.); flab'bi-ly (Rule xi.), flab'bi-ness.

Welsh *libin*, flaccid, limber; *lib*, a flaccid state.

Flaccid, flāk'·sīd, limp; flac'cid-ly, flac'cid-ness, flaccid'ity.

Fr. *flaccidité*; Lat. *flaccidus*, *flaccus*, flap-eared; *flaccéo*, to wither.

Flag, au ensign, a water plant, a paving stone, to droop; flagged (1 syl.), flagg'-ing (Rule i.), flagg'-ing-ly, flagg'-er, flagg'-y, flagg'i-ness (Rule xi.); flag'stone, flag'ship.

To unfurl the black flag, a token of distress.

To unfurl the red flag [with the Rom.], a signal for battle.

To unfurl the white flag, to sue for quarter, to give in.

"Flag" (an ensign), German *flagge*; Danish *flag*, *flagen*, to flutter.

"Flag" (the water iris), so called from its resemblance to a flag.

"Flag" (a paving stone), Danish *flak*, flat; German *flach*, level.

"Flag" (to droop), Latin *flaccéo*, *flaccus*; Welsh *llegu*, to flag.

Flagellate, flāj'·ēl.lāte, to scourge; flag'ellated (Rule xxxvi.), flag'ellāt-ing (Rule xix.); flag'ellant, one who scourges himself; flagellation, flāj'·ēl.lay''·shun; flagel'lum.

Fr. *flageller*, *flagellante*, *flagellation*; Lat. *flagellum*, *flagellāre*.

Flageolet, flāj'·ō.lēt (not flāj'·ē.ō.lēt), a wind instrument.

Fr. *flageolet*; Gk. *plagtaulos*, a flute (*plagtiós aulos*, the cross flute).

Flagitious, fla'jīsh'·us, villanous; flagitious-ly, flagitious-ness.

Latin *flagitiōsus*, *flagitium*, *flagrum* [a crime deserving] a scourge.

Flagon, flag'·ōn, a tankard; the word is now chiefly employed to designate the large metal vessel which holds the sacramental wine before it is poured into the chalice.

French *flacon*, a small bottle, with a stopper of the same material.

Flagrant, fla'·grānt, notorious; fla'grant-ly; fla'grancy.

Latin *flagrantia*, *flagāre*, *flagrans* (*flagrum*, [deserving] a scourge).

Flail (not *frail*), an instrument for thrashing corn.

Latin *flagellum*, *flagellāre*, to thrash.

Flake, anything put loosely together: as a *flake of snow*; flāk-y, flā'·ky (R. xix.), fla'ki-ness, flāked (1 syl.), flāk'-ing.

Old English *flacea*, flakes of snow; Latin *flocus*, a flock of wool.

Flambeau, plu. flambeaux (Fr.), flām'·bō, flām'·bōze. (Lat. *flamma*.)

Flame (1 syl.), a blaze, to blaze; flamed (1 syl.), flām'-ing (Rule xix.), flā'ming-ly, flām'-y; flame'-less; flam'beau (*q.v.*)

Flemingo, plu. flamingoes (Rule xlii.), fla.mīn'·gōze, a bird

Inflam'mable (double m); inflammability, in.flām'·ma.bīl''·ī.ty; inflammation, in'.flām.may''·shun (double m).

French *flamme*, *flambeau*, *inflammable*, *inflammabilité*, *inflammation*. Lat. *flamma*, *inflammatio*, *inflammāre* (Gk. *phlégma*, *Æol phlemma*).

Flamen, flā.mēn, a Roman priest devoted to the service of one god only. It is an error to suppose that "flamen" has

any connexion with *flame*, and that these priests were so called because they "set flame to" the sacrificial fires.

Varro says (*De Ling. Lat.*, iv. 15) "quod caput cinctum habebant filo" (fillet), from "filum" we get *filāmines* contracted to *f'lāmines*.

Flannel (double *n*), not *flan'ncn*, a woollen cloth; *flannelled*, *flān'.nēld*; *flan'nell-ing* (Rule iii., -EL).

(The double *n* is a blunder peculiar to our own language.)

French *flanelle*; *filum laneus*, woollen thread, whence *f'lan'* with -el "pertaining to," "made of" [woollen thread]; Welsh *gwlanen*, flannel; *gwlan*, wool; German *flanell*; Spanish *flanela*; Italian *flanella*; Danish *flanel* or *flonel*.

Flap, anything which opens as it were on a hinge, as the *flap* of a garment, the *flap* of a shutter, the *flap* of a table, the *flap* of the ear, &c., a disease on the lips of horses; to *flap* or move the wings backwards and forwards, to hang loose; *flapped* (1 syl.) or *flapt*, *flapp'-ing*, *flapp'-er* (R. i.)

German *klapp*, a flap or slap; *klappe*, a valve; French *frapper*.

"Flap" (in the lips of horses), German *flappe*, a large hanging lip.

Flare (1 syl.), a glare, to glare; *flared* (1 syl.), *flār'-ing* (R. xix.), *flar'ing-ly*. (German *flackern*; Danish *flagre*.)

Flash, a sudden burst [of fire, wit, &c.], to burst suddenly on the sight; *flashed* (1 syl.), *flash'-ing*; *flash'-y*, showy; *flash'i-ly* (R. xi.), *flash'i-ness*, *flash'-man*, *flash'-pipe*.

French *fleche*, a arrow. A "flash" is a dart of light.

Flask, a bottle, a powder-horn. (Old Eng. *flasc*, a leather bottle.)

Flat, level, insipid, a sign in music, a storey or floor; *flat'-ly*, *flat'-ness*, (*comp.*) *flat'-er*, (*super.*) *flat'-est* (R. lxviii.), *flat'-ish* (-ish dim.); *flat'-ed*, made flat; *flat'-ing* (R. i.)

Flat'-en (-en means "to make" [flat]), *flat'-ened* (2 syl.); *flatten-ing*, *flat'n-ing*; *flat'-wise* (not *flatways*).

German *platt*, flat, plain; *platten*, to flatten; French *plat*.

Flatter, to praise falsely, *comp. deg. of flat*; *flattered*, *flāt'.erd*; *flāt'-er-ing*, *flāt'-ering-ly*, *flāt'-er-er*.

Flattery, *plu. flatteries*, *flāt'.eriz*, overwrought praise.

Fr. *flatter*, *flatterie* (Lat. *plaudo*, or *falso-laudo*, to praise falsely).

Flatulence, *flāt'tu.lēnce*, wind in the stomach; *flatulency*, *flāt'tu.lēn-sy*; *flat'ulent*, *flat'ulent-ly*, *flāt'us*.

Latin *flatulentus* (*flātus*, a gust of wind, *flāre*, to blow).

("Flatulence" and "flatulant" would be more correct. 1st Lat. conj.)

Flaunt (to rhyme with *aunt*, is the more general pronunciation, but -au- as in "cause" is far more analogous to the general pronunciation of this diphthong), to give one-self pert airs, to parade fine clothes; *flaunt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *flaunt'-ing*, *flaunt'-ing-ly*, *flaunt'-er*.

Flauto, *plu. flautos* (Rule xlii.), the flute, music for flutes (Ital.); *flautist*, *flaw'.tist*, a flute-player.

Flavour, *flā'vēr* (noun and verb); **flavoured**, *flā'verd*; **fla'vour**-ing; **flavour-ous**, *flā'ver.ūs*; **fla'vour-less**.

Corruption of *savour*: Lat. *sāpor*, relish; *sāpio*, sapid taste or smell.

Flaw, a blemish; **flawed** (1 syl.), **flaw'-ing**, **flaw'-less**.

Welsh *flaw*, a burst, a crack; *fla*, a parting from.

Flax, a plant; **flax'-en**, made of flax, yellow [hair], **flax'-y**.

Old English *fleax*, flax; *fleaxen*, flaxen.

Flay, to strip off the skin of an animal (not *flee*); **flayed** (1 syl.), **flay'-ing**, **flay'-er** (Rule xiii.)

Old English *flean*, to flay; past *fleande*, past part. *fleand*.

Flea, *flē*, an insect. **Flee**, to take to flight. **Flay** (not *flee*).

Fleas, *flēze*, plu. of *flea*. **Flees**, *flēze*, runs away.

Flea-bite, a spot caused by the bite of a flea, a trivial evil.

Old English *flea*, a flea; *fledn*, to flee; *flean*, to flay.

Fleam, *fleem*, a lancet for bleeding cattle. **Phlegm**, *flēm*.

Welsh *flaim*, a lancet. "Phlegm" (pituitous matter). Gk. *phlegma*.

Fledge (1 syl.), to be in feather; **fledged** (1 syl.), covered with feathers; **fledg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fledg'-ling**, a young bird just fledged. (-*ling* Old Eng. affix, a dim., an offspring.)

Old English *fleog[an]*, to fly; German *flügge* or *flucke*, fledged.

Flee, to run from danger. **Flea**, *flē*, an insect.

Flee, (*past*) **fled**, (*past part.*) **fled**; **flē'-er** (R. xix.), **flee'-ing** (when a word ends in two vowels it retains both before -ing: as *baa-ing*, *see-ing*, *agree-ing*, *coo-ing*, *woo-ing*, *dye-ing*, *eye-ing*; except -*ue*: as *argu-ing*, *pursu-ing*, *ensu-ing*).

Flee, *fly*. **Flea**, an insect. To *fly* is to use wings or speed quickly, to *flee*, to run from danger. When great speed is to be expressed, or the idea of "running away" is not indicated, we say *fly* not *flee*, as:

The "express" *flies* along; the boy *flew* like lightning; *fly* hence to France with the utmost speed. Even running from danger, if great dispatch is to be expressed, as "Whither shall I *fly* to 'scape their hands (3 Hen. V., i. 3.)

Old English *fleog[an]* or *flig[an]*, to flee or fly; (past) *fledh*, (past part.) *flogen*, *flugen*. "Flea," Old English *flea*.

Fleece (1 syl.), the entire coat of a sheep; **fleeced** (1 syl.), coated with wool; **fleec'-y** (R. xix.), *comp.* **fleec'i-er** (R. xi.), *super.* **fleec'i-est** (R. lxviii.); (*verb*) to plunder by exactions; **fleeced** (1 syl.), **fleec'-ing** (R. xix.); **fleec'-er**. (The idea is "cutting off the wool," hence "plundering.")

Old English *fles* or *flys*, a fleece.

Fleet, a navy, swift, to be transient, to skim [milk]; **fleet'-ly**, swiftly; **fleet'-ing**, transient, hastening away; **fleet'-ness**.

"Fleet" (a navy), Old English *fliet*, a ship.

"Fleet" (swift, to flow away), Old Eng. *fleot[an]*, to float or flow away.

"Fleet" (to take the cream off), Old English *flet* or *fliet*, cream.

Flem'ing, a native of Flanders; Flem'ish, pertaining to Flanders.

Flesh (*noun*), to flesh [one's sword], to draw blood with it for the first time; fleshed (1 syl.), flesh'-ing. Flesh'ings (*plu.*), flesh-coloured clothes worn sometimes by actors; flesh'-ly, carnal; flesh'-y, full of flesh; flesh'i-ness; flesh'-less.

Old Eng. *flesc*, *flescht*, fleshy; *flesclie*, fleshly; *flesclīenes*, fleshiness.

Fleur-de-lis, *plu.* fleurs-de-lis (Fr.), *flühr d'lee*, the water iris or fleur-de-luce. The French word is nonsense, as the plant in nowise can be termed a lily [*lis*]. From this blunder arises the erroneous emblematic term *the lily of France*. The word means the "flower of Louis."

Flew, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, past tense of *fly*. Flue [of a chimney], fluff. Flewed (1 syl.)

"Flew" (large chaps), Welsh *flw*, a tendency to spread.

"Flew" (did fly), Old English *fledh*, past tense of *fledgan*, to fly.

"Flue" (of a chimney), formed from the Latin *fluo*, to flow.

"Flue" (fluff), Welsh *plu'* for *pluf*, feathers.

Flexible, *flex' i.b'l*, pliant; flex'ible-ness, flex'ibly; flexibility, *flex' i.b'l' i.ty*; flexile, *flex' ile*; flexion, *flēk' shūn*; flex'or, a muscle for contracting or bending a joint; extens'or, a muscle for extending or straightening a joint; flexuous, *flex' ũ. ũs*, tortuous; flexuose, *flex' u. ũse* (in *Bot.*), zigzag [stem]; flexure, *flēk' shūr*.

Fr. *flexibilité*, flexible, flexion; Lat. *flexibilis*, *flexilis*, flexio, flexuosus, flexūra, flexus, flectere, supine flexum, to bend.

Flicker, *flīk' kēr*, to flitter; flick'ered (2 syl.), flick'er-ing, flick'ering-ly. Flick, to strike with a smart jerk; flicked (1 syl.), flick'-ing.

Old English *fliccer[ian]*, to flicker; *flacor*, a flickering.

Flier, *flī' er*, the regulator of a machine. Fly'-er, one that flies.

Fliers, *flī' erz*, stairs which do not wind. (See Fly.)

Flight, *flite*, hasty removal; flight'-y, eccentric; flight'i-ly (Rule xi.); flight'i-ness, eccentricity, levity.

Old English *flīht*, v. *flīgan*, to fly (-g- of *flight* is interpolated).

Flim-flam, mere nonsense, a worthless trifle (Rule lxix.)

Flim'sy, limp; flim'si-ness, flim'si-ly (Rule xi.)

Welsh *llymsi*, of fickle motion, weak.

Flinch, to shrink, to draw back [from pain or fear]; flinched (1 syl.), flinch'-ing, flinch'ing-ly, flinch'-er.

Welsh *fflich*, to squeal out.

Fling, (*past*) flung, (*p. p.*) flung, to cast; fling'-ing, fling'-er.

Old English *flige*, flying, as *flige-pīl*, a flying dart, v. *fligan*, to fling.

Flint, a stone; flint'-y, flint'i-ness (Rule xi.) (Old Eng. *flint*.)

Flip'pant, pert in speech; flip'pant-ly, flip'pancy.

Welsh *llypanu*, to make glib; *llypan*, a glib person.

Flirt, a coquette, to coquette, to flick; *flirt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *flirt'-ing*, *flirt'-ing-ly*; *flirtation*, *flirtay'.shun*.

Welsh *fritten*, a flighty girl; *fritthyn*, a giddy man: *frit*, a jerk; or Old English *fleard[ian]*, to play the fool; *fleard*, folly.

Flit, to fly away; *flitt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *flitt'-ing* (Rule i.)

Flitt'er, *flitt'er-ing*, *flitt'er-flutt'er* (Rule lxix.)

Danish *flytte*, to remove: (*flytteri* [flittery], "the bustle and confusion of removal" would be a good word to introduce).

Flitch, the side of a hog salted and cured. (Old Eng. *fliccc*.)

Float, *flote* (1 syl.), a buoy, to be buoyed on the top of water; *float'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *float'-ing*, *float'-ing-ly*, *float'-able*, *float'-er*; *floatation*, *flō'tay'.shun*; *float'-age* (2 syl.)

Old English *flōt*, a float; v. *flōt[an]* part. *flētt*, past part. *floten*.

Flock, a lock of wool, a collected number of sheep or birds. A collected number of *large cattle* is a *herd*, of horses [strung together] a *string*, of horses or oxen [driven] a *drove*, of hounds a *pack*, of bees a *swarm*, of whales a *school*, of mackerel, a shoal, of netted fish a *haul* or *take*, of human beings a *crowd*, of children a *posse* (*pōs'sy*), of soldiers a *troop*, of stars a *galaxy*.

Old English *floc*, a company. (A Christian congregation is called a *flock* by Dissenters, the minister being their *pastor* [shepherd]).

"A flock of wool," German *flocke*.

Floe, a mass of floating ice; an ice-berg, of stationary ice.

Old English *floh*, a fragment broken off.

Flog, to whip; *flogged* (1 syl.), *flogg'-ing* (Rule i.), *flogg'-er*.

Lat. *fig[ol]*, to flog; *flagrum*, a scourge; Gk. *plégē*, Dor. *plaga*, a blow.

Flood, *flūd*, a deluge, to deluge; *flood'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *flood'-ing*.

Flood'-tide, full tide; *ebb'-tide*, low tide.

Old English *flōd*, a flood.

Floor, *flo'r*, not *flore* (noun and verb); *floored* (1 syl.), *floor'-ing* (*n. and part.*); *floor'-er*, a knock-down blow.

Old English *flōr* or *flore*, a floor.

Flop, to bounce, to bob; *flopped* (1 syl.), *flopp'-ing* (Rule i.)

(Another spelling of the word *flap*, as "strop" is of *strap*.)

Flora, *flō'rah*, all the plants of a country. *Fauna*, all the animals.

Floral, *flō'ral*, adj. of flower; *flō'ral-ly*; *flō'-ret*, a little flower; *florescence*, *flō'rēs'sense*, the flowering of plants.

Florid, *flō'rīd*, highly ornamented; *flō'rīd-ly*, *flō'rīd-ness*, *flō'rīd-ly*; *floridity*, *flō'rīd'ī.ty*; *floriferous*, *flō'rīf'ē.rūs*, bearing flowers (*flores ferens*, Lat.); *floriform*, *flō'rī'fōrm* (Latin *floris forma*, form of a flower); *flō'rist*.

Floriculture, *flō'rī.kūl.tchūr* (Lat. *cultūra*), cultivation of flowers; *floricultural*, *flō'rī.kūl'tū.rāl*; *flos'cule* (2 syl.)

Latin *Flora*, goddess of flowers; *flos*, gen. *flōris*, a flower; *flōralis*, *flōrescens*, gen. *flōrescentis* (inceptive of *flōreo*, to blossom), *flōridus*.

Florentine, *flôr'rent.in*, a native of Florence, pertaining thereto.

Florid, *flôr'rid* (not *flô'rid*), flowery. (See *Flora*.)

Florin, *flôr'rin* (not *flô'rin*), a two-shilling silver coin.

This very un-English word was first applied to a coin struck in Florence in the thirteenth century. It had a *lily* on one side, and the head of *John Baptist* on the other. There was an English *floren* (value 6s.) issued by Edward III., in 1337, probably the German *florin* (value 2s. 6d.) suggested the word to us.

Florist, *flô'rist* (not *flôr'rist*), a cultivator of flowers. (See *Flora*.)

Flotage, *flô'tage*, the act of floating; flotation, *flô'tay'shûn*.

Flotsam (not *flotsom*), *flôt'sûm*, goods found floating on the sea after a wreck. Jetsam, *jêl'sûm*, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship in distress. (French *jeter*, to cast out.)

Old English *flotan*, to float; *flôta*, anything that floats.

Flotilla, *flô.til'lah*, a fleet of small vessels. (Spanish *flotilla*.)

Flounce (1 syl.), a trimming, to bounce about; flounced (1 syl.), flounc'-ing. (Norman *flunsa*, to bluster.)

"Flounce" is one of the French words misspelt and missapplied. *Froncis* is a gather: *as faire un froncis à une manche, cette chemise n'est pas assez froncée par le collet*. What we miscall a flounce is *volant* in French.

Flounder, *floun'der*, a flat fish, to struggle in water.

"Flounder" (the fish), German *flunder*; Danish *flynder*.

"To flounder" is to flap about in water like a flounder.

Flour, ground corn. Flower, the blossom of a plant (both *flôu'r*); flour'-ing, dredging flour on; flour'-y, like flour; flower-ing, *flou'r'ing*, blossoming; flower-y, full of flowers. French *fleur de farine*, flour; *fleur*, a flower.

Flourish, *flûr'rish*, an ornamental scrawl with the pen, a salutation with trumpets, to brag, to thrive, to make a flourish; flourished, *flûr'rishd*; flourish-ing, *flûr'rish-ing*; flourishing-ly, *flûr'rish-er*.

Latin *flōresco* (inceptive of *flōreo*, to flourish; *flōres*, flowers), hence "ornament," a flourish with a pen is an ornamental scrawl, a flourish with trumpets is an ornamental turn by way of honours, to flourish a sword is to use it ornamentally not serviceably.

Flout, to mock; flout'-ed, flout'-ing, flout'ing-ly, flout'-er.

Old English *flû[an]*, to quarrel, to wrangle.

Flow, *flô*, (past) flowed (1 syl.), (past part.) flowed (not *flown*).

Fly, (past) flew, (past part.) flown.

The river has overflowed its banks (not *overflown*.)

Old English *flôw[an]*, past *flôw*; *oferflôw[an]*, to overflow.

Flour, the blossom of a plant. Flour, ground corn (both *flôu'r*).

Flower-stalk, flower-garden; flower-y, *flôu'r'ry*; floweri-ness, *flôu'r'ri-ness* (Rule xi.); flower'-et, *flôu'r'êt*.

To flower; flowered, *flôu'erd*; flower-ing, *but*

Flour, ground corn; flour'-y, flour'-ing.

Welsh *flur*, bloom; v. *fluro*; Fr. *fleur*, *fleuri*; Lat. *flōres*, flowers,

Flown, *past part.* of fly. (See Fly, and note to Flow.)

Fluctuate, *flŭk'.tu.ate*, to waver; *fluc'tuāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fluc'tuāt-ing*; fluctuation, *flŭk'.tu.ā'.shŭn.* (Not Fr.)

Latin *fluctuatio*, *fluctuare* [fluctuous [*fluctuosus*] "full of waves" or "wavy" might be introduced], *fluctus*, a wave (*fluo*, to flow).

Flue [of a chimney], *fluff*. Flew, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, *past tense* of the verb to fly.

"Flue" (of a chimney); a noun formed from the Latin *fluo*, to flow.

"Flue" (fluff), Welsh *plu'* for *pluf*, feathers.

"Flew" (large chaps), Welsh *flw*, a tendency to spread.

"Flew" (did fly), Old English *fledh*, *past tense* of *fleogan*, to fly.

Fluent, *flŭ'.ent*, ready of speech, flowing freely; *flŭ'-ent-ly*.

Fluency, *flŭ'.en.sy*. Fluid, *flŭ'.id*; fluidity, *flŭ'.id'.i.ty*.

Latin *fluens*, gen. *fluentis*, *fluidus*, *fluo*; French *fluide*, *fluidité*.

Fluff, the abrasions of cloth, fine down; *fluff'-y*, *fluff'-i-ness*.

Welsh *pluf*, feathers. "Fluff" also called *flue*, *q.v.*

Flugelman (not *flugleman*), *flŭ'.g'l.man*, the soldier who sets the drill exercises which the rest imitate.

(Sometimes but incorrectly called a fugleman.)

German *flugelmann*, leader of the file (*flügel*, a wing).

Flu'id, fluid'ity, *flŭ'.id'.i.ty*. (See Fluent.)

Fluke (1 syl.); that part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, a flounder, hap-hazard, an irregular proceeding.

"Fluke" (of an anchor), German *pfücken*, to pick, *pfug*, a plough.

"Fluke" (a fish), Old English *floc*, a plaice or other flat fish.

"Fluke" (hap-hazard), a flounder. To flounder is to stumble about, hence a stumble. To get through an examination by a fluke is to stumble through it irregularly, to "flounder" through it.

Flummery, *flŭm'.me.ry*, empty compliments.

German *pfäumeret*, food made with plums (*pfäum*, a plum).

Flunky, *plu. flunkies*, *flŭn'.kŭz*, a servant in livery (a term of contempt); *flun'kyism*, pretentiousness, consequential airs; *flun'ky-dom*, the state politic of flunkies.

German *flunkern*, to glitter. A flunky is one gorgeously dressed.

Fluor, *flŭ'.or*, a menstrual flux; *flu'or-spar*, a mineral used for ornamental vessels. "Derbyshire-spar" is a *fluor-spar*; fluoric, *flŭ'.ōr'ik*; fluorine, *flŭ'.ō.rin*.

Fr. *fluor*, *spath fluor*. (In Chem.) *-ine* denotes a simple substance.

Flurry, commotion, to agitate; *flurried*, *flŭr'rēd*; *flurry-ing*.

Hurry, *skurry*, *worry*, and *flurry*, are cognate words.

Welsh *herwa*, to harry, to prowl; Lat. *urgeo*, to urge on (*curro*, to run).

Flush [of a mill], an entire suit of cards of one sort, a reddening of the face, well supplied, well adjusted, to inundate, to elate; *flushed* (1 syl.), *flush'-ing*.

German *fluss*, a flow, *flux*, or *flush* [at cards].

A flux of water is a *flush*, a flow of blood to the face, a flow of money into the pockets, &c. Carpenters call their work *flush* when the parts fit properly and all is level; thus a door is "flush" with the wall when it stands on the same plane. (Russian *plosketi*, flat.)

Fluster, to flurry; flustered, *flūs'terd*; flus'ter-ing, flus'ter-ex.

Fluster and *bluster* are cognate words: (as Latin *fluo* and English *blow*; Latin *fluo* and Greek *bluo*); *blæstan*, to puff; hence a "blustering wind." *Fluster* may be a variety of the same word, or may indicate a similar "disturbance" in water.

Flute (1 syl.), a wind instrument, channel in a pillar, to "flute" a pillar; flūt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), flūt'-ing (Rule xix.), flūt'-ist, one who plays the flute.

Fr. *flûte* (the musical instrument); Germ. *flöte* (Lat. *fluo*, to blow).

A "fluted" column is one with concave stripes, being like "a flute" cut in halves; a "Doric column has twenty such channels; and a Tuscan column has as many convex stripes called 'cables.'"

Flutter, to flap the wings; fluttered, *flūt'terd*; flut'ter-ing, flut'ter-ing-ly, flut'ter-ex; flitter-flutter (Rule lxix.)

Old English *flōetan*; German *flattern*.

Fluvial, *flū'vī.āl*, connected with or pertaining to a river.

Latin *fluvialis*, *fluvius*, a river (*fluo*, to flow).

Flux (in *Metall.*), anything used to promote the fusion of metals, &c.; (in *Med.*) a too-abundant evacuation, fusion;

Flux'-ible (not -able); fluxibility, *flux'i.bīl'i.ty*;

Fluxion, *flūk'.shūn*, the act of flowing, matter which flows;

Fluxions, *flūk'.shūnz*, now called *Differential cal'culus*;

Flux'ion-al, flux'ion-ary, fluxed (1 syl.), flux'-ing.

French *flux*, *fluxion*, *fluxions*; Latin *fluere*, supine *fluxum*, to flow.

Fly, *plu.* flies, an insect. Fly, *plu.* flies, a sort of hackney carriage.

Fly, the index of the mariners' compass, a sort of wheel, to move with wings, to run with great speed, to burst asunder.

To fly, (*past*) flew, (*past part.*) flown; flies, *flize*; fly'-ing.

To flee, (*past*) fled, (*past part.*) fled (not *flown*): as *the man has fled*, *the bird has flown*; flees, flee'-ing;

Fli'-er, one who flies, the regulator of a machine;

Fly'-ers, stairs which do not wind.

Fly-blown, fly-wheel, flying-buttress;

To fly in one's face, to scold insolently, to insult;

To fly in a passion, to get into a passion;

To come off with flying colours, to come off triumphantly;

To let fly, to discharge, to let loose;

To fly out, to attack with angry words; to fly at, to attack;

To fly open, to start open: as *the door flew open*;

The [glass] flew, cracked suddenly. Will it fly, ...crack.

Old English *flēogan* or *fligan*, to fly or flee, *past* *flēah*, *past part.* *flōgen*, *flig*, a fly; German *fliegen*, to fly, *fliehen*, to flee.

Foal, *fōle*, a colt or filly. Fool (to rhyme with *cool*), a simpleton.

Foal, to bring forth a foal; foaled (1 syl.), foal'-ing.

Old English *fōla*, a colt or filly.

Foam, *fōme*, surf, to froth; foamed (1 syl.), foam'-ing, foam'-ing-ly, foam'-y, foam'-less. (Old English *fām*, foam.)

Fob, a trouser watch-pocket, to "prig," to trick; fobbed (1 syl.), fobb'-ing (Rule i.) Also called To fub [marbles], &c.

"Fob" (to trick); German *foppen*, to play upon.

Focus, *plu. focuses or foci*, *fō'.kūs*, *fō'.kūs.ēz*, *fō'.sī*, the point in which light or heat rays meet; (in *mathematics* we talk of the *foci* of an ellipse, parab'ola, hyper'bola, and so on, but never of the *focuses*); fo'cus-ing, fo'cal (*adj.*)

Latin *fōcus*, the hearth (*fō* short); French *focal*.

Fodder, food for horses, to feed with fodder. Foth'er, 2184 lbs. of lead; foddered, fōd'.derd; fod'der-ing.

Old English *fōdder* or *fōder* (*fōda*, food); *fother*, a load, a fother.

Foe, *plu. foes*, *fō*, *fōze*, an enemy. Foh! an interj. of disgust.

"Foe" Old English *fīh*. "Foh," French *pouah*; German *pfui*.

Fœ'tus, the embryo of animals; fœtation, fē.tay'.shūn.

French *fœtus*; Latin *fœtus* (Greek *phoitaō*, to have pains of travail).

Fog, dense vapour; fogg'-y (Rule i.), (*comp.*) fogg'i-cr, (*super.*) fogg'i-est, fogg'i-ness, fogg'i-ly (Rule xi.)

Italian *sfogo*, exhalation; v. *sfogare*, to exhale.

Fō'gey, a prosy old man. Generally *old* [fogey].

The term is derived from the old pensioners of Edinburgh Castle.

Foible, *foy'.b'l*, a failing. (French *foible*, now *faible*, weak.)

Foil (1 syl.), a blunt sword used in fencing, leaf-metal, to frustrate; foiled (1 syl.), foil'-ing, foil'-er.

"Foil" (a blunt sword), Welsh *ffwyl*, a foil.

"Foil" (leaf-metal), French *feuille*, a leaf; (Latin *folium*).

"Foil" (to frustrate), French *affolé*, said of a "compass" when the needle points wrong.

Foist (1 syl.), to insert surreptitiously (followed by *in*), to palm something off upon another (followed by *on*); foist'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), foist'-ing. (A corruption of *forced*.)

Fōld, a plait, to double; fōld'-ed (R. xxxvi.), fōld'-ing, fōld'-er.

Old English *fealdan*, past *feold*, past part. *ge-fealden* (*feald*, a fold).

Foliage, *fō'.lī.age*, the leaf-hangings of trees; foliaceous, -a'.shūs.

Foliate, *fō'.lī.ate*, to beat [metal] into leaf, to cover with leaf-metal; fo'liāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), fo'liāt-ing (R. xix.)

Foliation, *fō'.lī.ā'.shūn*, the leafing of plants.

Folio, *plu. folios* (R. xlii.), *fō'.lī.o*, *fō'.lī.ōze*. In *bookkeep-ing* the left and right hand pages of a ledger, &c., a book of the largest size in which the paper is folded only once.

Latin *foliatio*, *foliāccus*, *foliātus* (*folium*, Greek *phyllōn*, a leaf

Folk, *fōke*, people; folk-mote, an assembly of the people.

Old English *folc*, *folc-gemote*, a popular assembly.

Follicle, *fŏl'li.k'l* (in *Bŏt.*), a dry seed-vessel opening on one side only, and having the seeds loose; **folliculous**, *fŏl'lik'.u.lŭs*, or **follicular**, *fŏl'lik'.u.lar*; **follic'ulated**.

Fr. *follicule*; Lat. *folliculus* (*follis*, a bag, purse, or seed-vessel).

Fol'low, to come after; **followed**, *fŏl'.lowd*; **fol'low-ing**.

Old English *folgian* or *fyligean*, past *fyligde*, p. p. *fyliged*, *folgere*.

Folly, *plu.* **follies**, *fŏl'.liz*, foolish acts; a fanciful mansion.

Ital. *folia*; Fr. *folie*; Welsh *ffol*, foolish; Lat. *folis*, a wind-bag.

"Folly" (a mansion), French *folie*, extravagance. (See **Fool**.)

Foment, *fŏ.ment'*, to dab with a wet sponge or rag, to encourage; **foment'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **foment'-ing**, **foment'-er**;

Fomentation, *fŏ.mĕn.tay''.shŭn*, a lotion, its application.

Fr. *fomentier*, *fomentation*; Lat. *fomentum*, *fomentāri*, to foment.

Fond, foolish, partial; **fond'-ly**, **fond'-ness**.

Fondle, *fŏn'.d'l*, to caress; **fondled**, *fŏn'.d'ld*; **fon'dling**.

Fon'dling, a pet. **Found'ling**, a child deserted by its parents.

Chaucer *fonne*, a fool; Irish *fonn*, a longing. Originally "fond" meant a foolish weakness, foolishly partial.

Font, a baptismal basin, a complete set of type. **Fount**, the source.

Fr. *fonte*; Lat. *fons*, gen. *fontis*. "Font" (type), Fr. *fonte*, *fondre*.

Food (1 syl.), victuals. (Old Eng. *fŏda*. See **Feed**.)

Fool (1 syl.), a simpleton, a jester; to delude; **fooled** (1 syl.), **fool'-ing**, **fool'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), **fool'ish-ly**, **fool'ish-ness**.

Foolery, *plu.* **fooleries**, *fool'.ĕrĭz*, absurd acts; **fool-har'dy**, foolishly daring; **foolhar'di-ness**, **foolhard'i-ly**; **fools'cap** (not *fool'scap*), paper the size of an ordinary day-book, so called because originally its trade-mark was a fool's head and cap; **fool's errand**, a purposeless errand.

Folly, *plu.* **follies**, *fŏl'.liz*, foolish acts.

Welsh *ffol*, foolish; *ffledd*, folly; *ffoles*, a silly woman; *ffoli*, to delude.

Foot, *plu.* **feet** (each 1 syl.), not *fŭt*, nor *foote* to rhyme with *boot*, but "foot" to rhyme with *put*. **Footfall** (not *footfal*.)

Foot, (*verb*) **foot'-ed**, **foot'-ing**. **Foot'-ed**, having feet, as *four-footed beasts*. **Foot'-ing**, position, standing, as *He has a good footing*. **Foot'-note**, a note at the bottom of a page. **To foot it**, to dance. **To set on foot**, to originate. ("Foot" and "put" are the only two words in the language with this vowel sound. All other words in *-oot* have the usual diphthongal sound of *-oo-*: as *hoot*, *moot*, *root*, and *shoot*. "Soot" is at present vacillating, some make it to rhyme with *foot*, some with *root*, and others with *hut*. So with "put," it stands alone, as *but*, *cut*, *gut*, *hut*, *jut*, *nut*, *slut*, *smut*, *tut*, &c.)

Old Eng. *fŏt*, *plu.* *fĕt*; Lat. *pes*, gen. *ped[is]*; Gr. *pous*, gen. *pod[os]*.

Fop, a dandy; fopp'-ish (Rule i.), like a fop (-ish added to nouns means *like*); fopp'ish-ness, fopp'ish-ly.

Foppery, plu. fopperies, fōp'ĕ.rĭz, over-dressiness.

Germ. *fopperei*; Span. *guapo*, spruce, foppish; Lat. *vappa*, a simpleton.

For- (Old Eng. prefix of verbs), privation, deterioration, against, aside, away; in *former*, *forward*, it stands for *fore*.

German *ver* and *vor*; Latin *foris*, out of doors; French *hors*.

For, prep. and conj., on behalf of, because; in as much as.

Old Eng. *for*; Germ. *far*; Span. *por*; Fr. *pour*; Lat. *pro*; Gk. *pro*.

Forage, *for'rage* (not *fūr'ridge*), fodder, to collect food for horses, &c., to strip of fodder; *for'aged* (2 syl.), *for'ag-ing* (R. xix.), *for'ag-er*, *for'aging-cap*, a light military cap.

Spanish *foragido*, robbing in woods and forests; Fr. *fouillage*; Lat. *farrāgo*, i.e. *far ago*, to drive or carry off provisions.

Foramen, plu. *foramina*, fō.ray'mĕn, fō.ram'ĭ.nah, a hole by which nerves, &c., obtain a passage through bone. (In *Botany*) the opening in the o'vulum; *foram'inated*; *foraminous*, fo.ram'ĭ.nūs, full of perforations.

Foraminifera, fō.ram'ĭ.nif'ĕ.rah, the rhizopoda (rĭ.zōp'ĕ.dah or root-footed animals), microscopic animals with shells having numerous chambers communicating with each other by apertures or *foram'ina*.

Lat. *fōrāmen*, plu. *fōrāmina*, a perforation. "Foraminifer" is *foramina ferens*, bearing [many] perforations.

Forasmuch as, for'.as.much'.as, because, seeing that.

Forbade, for.bād', past tense of forbid (*which see*).

Forbear', (*past*) forbore', (*past part.*) forborne' (not *forborn*), to refrain, to cease; forbear, for.bare'; forbear'-ing, forbear'-ing-ly; forbear'-ance, restraint of temper, &c.

Old English *forbēran*, past *forbær*, past part. *forbōren*. The idea is "to bear aside," i.e., to lay aside. (See *For-*.)

Forbid', (*past*) forbade', (*past part.*) forbidd'en; forbidd'-ing (R. iv.), forbidd'-ing-ly, forbidd'-er; forbade, for.bād'.

Old Eng. *forbedd[an]*, past *forbedd*, past part. *forboden*. To *bid* is to command, "for" (negative), to command *not*. (See *For-*.)

Forbore, for.bōrĕ'; forborne'. (See *Forbear*.)

Force (1 syl.), plu. *forces*, for'.sez (R. xxxiv.), violence, troops, to compel, to violate; forced, forst; forc-ing (R. xix.) *for'sing*; forc-er, for'.ser; force'-ful (R. viii.), force'-ful-ly; forcible, for'.st.b'l; for'cible-ness, for'cibly; perforce', of necessity; by main force, by sheer force; forcemeat, force'.meet, stuffing of meat.

French *force*, *forcer*; Latin *fortis*, strong.

"Forcemeat," a blunder for *farce-meat* (Latin *farcio*, to stuff).

For'ceps (plu.), surgical pliers. A for'ceps, or a pair of for'ceps (not a *forcep*). When the two parts of a pair are in-

separable the word is used in the *plu.* number only: as *scissors, trousers, crackers, pliers, tweezers, drawers, tongs, &c.*; but if the two parts are separable, the word has both numbers: as *glove, gloves; sock, socks; boot, boots.*

Latin *forceps, tongs (formus capio, to take up what is hot).*

Ford, a pass through a river, to ford a river; *ford'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ford'-ing, ford'-er; ford'-able.* (Old Eng. *ford*, a ford.)

Fore- (Old Eng. prefix), beforehand, preceding. In two instances (*former* and *forward*) the *-e* has been dropped, and *fore-close* is a blunder, the prefix being the Lat. *fōr[um]*.

Fore, the front, the fore part; *fore* and *aft*, the fore part and hind part of a ship, from end to end.

Old English *fōre*; German *vor*.

Forearm, (*n.*) *fōr'.arm*, (*v.*) *fōr.arm'* (R. l.), from elbow to wrist, to arm beforehand; *forearmed'* (2 syl.), *forearm'-ing*.

"The forearm," Old English *fore earm*.

"To forearm" the Teutonic *fore-* joined to the Latin *armo*, to arm.

Forebode, *for.bōde'*, to presage; *forebōd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *forebōd'-ing* (Rule xix.), *forebōd'-er*.

Old English *fore bod[ian]*, to fore warn.

Forecast, (*past*) *forecast'*, (*past part.*) *forecas'ted, forecast'-er, forecast'-ing*, to foresee and provide against what is foreseen. *Forecast'*, (2 syl.), *foresight, &c.*

Danish *fore kaste*, to guess beforehand; *blind kast*, a rough guess.

Forecastle, *for.kās'l*, the short upper deck in the forepart of a ship. Ships were at one time turreted, hence the Latin phrase *naves turritæ* (the part before the turret).

Forechosen, *for.chōze'n*, chosen beforehand.

Old English *fore cēosan*.

Forecited, *for.sī'.tēd*, before said. (Latin *citāre*, to quote).

(An ill-compounded word, part Teutonic and part Latin.)

Foreclose (ought to be *forclose*), *for.klōze'*, to compel a person to redeem a mortgage under pain of losing his rights therein; *foreclosed*, *fōr.klōzd'*; *foreclōs'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Foreclosure (ought to be *forclosure*), *fōr.klō'.zhūr*, a legal proceeding to compel a mortgagor either to redeem the pledge or submit to the loss of the property mortgaged.

To **foreclose a mortgage** (*i.e.*, to shut out a mortgagee from redress) is nonsense, although not unfrequently used.

We *foreclose a mortgagor*, not a mortgage.

(This prefix is the Latin *fōr[um]*, a law-court.)

Latin *forclusio* (*e föro clusio*, exclusion from the law-courts).

Foedoom, *for.doom'*, to doom beforehand; *foedoomed'* (2 syl.), *foedoom'-ing*. (Old Eng. *fore dōm*, judgment beforehand.)

Forefather, *for'.far'ther*, an ancestor. (Old English *fore fæder*.)

Forefinger, *for'fing'ger*, the finger next the thumb.

Old English *fore finger*.

Forefoot, *plu. forefeet*, *for'.foot*, *for'.feet*, one of the front feet of an animal with more than two. **Forfeit**, *for'fit*, *q.v.*

Old English *fore fōt*, *fore fēt*. "Forfeit," Welsh *fforfed*.

Forego, (*past*) *forewent'* [not in use], (*past part.*) *foregone*; *for-go-ing*, *för.go'*, *för.gön'*, *för.go'.ing*.

Old English *fore gān*, *past part. fore gangen*.

Forgo, to "go away from," would express the idea more simply, but *fore-go* means to "go before you enjoy a thing," hence to give it up.

Foreground, *för'.grownd*, that part of a picture which is supposed to be nearest the spectator. (Old Eng. *fore grund*.)

Forehead, *för'rēd* (not *före.hēd*), that part of the face which lies between the eyebrows and the scalp-hair.

Old English *fore-heafod*.

Fore'horse (2 syl.), the leader of a team. (Old Eng. *fore hors*.)

Forehand, *for'.hand*, more frequently *beforehand*, in anticipation.

The idea is that it is *in hand* or ready *before* it is required.

Foreign, *för'rĭn* (not *für'rĭn*), belonging to another nation.

Fr. *forain*, foreign; Lat. *fōris*, from abroad (Gk. *thura*, the door).

Forejudge, *för'judge'*, to judge before the facts are proved.

(This hybrid ought to be dropped. **Prejudge** (French *préjurer*) is sufficient.)

Foreknow, *för.nōw'* (-*now* to rhyme with *grow*); *past foreknew*, *för.new'*; (*past part.*) *foreknown*, *för.nown'* (-*now* to rhyme with *grown*); *foreknow'-ing*; *foreknowledge*, *för.nōl'.idge* (not *for.no'.leje*).

Old Eng. *fore cniw[an]*, *past -cneow*, *past part -cniwen*, *fore cniwincg*.

Foreland, *för'.lānd*, a point of land which juts into the sea.

Old English *fore land*, land in advance of the general coast.

Forelock, *for'.lōk* [in a horse], the hair which hangs over the forehead. In man, a lock left on the forehead when the head is nearly bald. *Take Time by the forelock*, make the best of the present opportunity.

The idea is taken from the picturesque representations of old Time with one "forelock" on his bald pate. (Old English *fore locc*.)

Foreman, *plu. foremen*; *fem. forewoman*, *plu. forewomen*; *för'.mān*, *för.mēn*; *för.wo'mān*, *for.wīm'n*, the principal employee, from whom others take their directions. The "foreman of a jury" is the name first called, this man sits first and makes the report.

Old English *fore mann*, *plu. -menn*; *fore wifmann*, *plu. -wifmenn*.

Foremast, *för'.mast*, the mast nearest the bow of a ship.

German *fockmast*, *focksegel*, foresail; *fockstag*, forestay, &c.

Foremost, *för'.most*, first in rank or repute. (Old Eng. *formest*.)

Forenamed, *för' nāmd*, mentioned before. (Old Eng. *fore naman*.)

Forenoon, *för' noon'*, from morning to midday. (Old Eng. *fore nōn*.)

Forensic, *fō.rěn'.sīk*, pertaining to the law courts. (Lat. *fōrensis*.)

Foreordain, *för'.or.dūne'*, to predestinate; fore'ordained' (3 syl.), fore'ordain'-ing; foreordination, *för'.or.di.nay''shun*.

(These are ill-formed, fore- being Teutonic and -ordain Latin. "Pre-ordain" and "preordination" are better compounds.)

Forepart, *för' part*, the first part (*fore-*, Teut.; *pārs, partis*, Lat.)

Forerun, (*past*) foreran, (*past part.*) forerun, *för.rūn'*, *för'run'*; forerunn'-ing (Rule iv.); forerunn-er, *för.rūn'.er*, one sent before to announce the coming of another, a courier.

Old English *fore-renn[an]*, *past fore-ran. fore-rynel*, a forerunner.

Foresaid, *för'.sēd*, mentioned before, set forth in the previous part.

Old English *fore-sēd*, *past part. of -sæg[an]*, *past sēde*.

Foresee, (*past*) foresaw, (*past part.*) foreseen, *för.see'*, *för.saw'*, *för.seen'*, to see beforehand; foresee'-ing (R. xix., -ing); foresee-er, *för.see'.er* (R. xix.), one who sees beforehand.

Old Eng. *fore-seēn*, *past -sedh*, *past part. -ge-segen, foreseēnd*, a foreseer.

Foreshadow, *för.shād'.o*, to typify; foreshad'owed (3 syl), foreshad'ow-ing, foreshad'ow-er. (Old Eng. *fore sceādo*.)

Foreshow, (*past*) fore-showed, *for.shōwd'* (not *fore-shew*), (*past part.*) fore-shown' or fore-showed', to predict; foreshow'-ing, foreshow'-er (-show- to rhyme with grow).

Old English *forescedw[ian]*, *past -sceadwode*, *past part. -sceadwod*.

Foreship, *för'.ship*, fore part of a ship. (Old English *fore scip*.)

Foreshorten, *for.short'n*, to draw objects in an oblique direction (the fore part being shortened): foreshortened, *för'.short'nd*; foreshorten-ing, *for.short'ning*.

Old English *fore scort[ian]*.

Foresight, *för'.sīte*, prevision. (Old English *fore ge-siht*.)

Forest, *för' rēst*, land covered with trees.

For'ested, covered with forests. Affor'ested, converted into a forest and protected by forest laws. Disfor'ested or dis'affor'ested, deprived of its forest privileges.

Forester, *för' rēs.ter*, a forest warder or keeper.

Forestry, *för' rēs.try*, the right of foresters; for'esty.

Forestage, *för'rēs.tāge*, service paid to the king by foresters. (All these words are spelt with one r, not double r.)

French forest now *forêt*, *forestier*; Latin *forāre*, to pierce [with darts] forests being set apart in feudal times for hunting purposes.

Forestall (not forestal, Rule viii.), *för.stawl'*, to anticipate; forestalled' (2 syl.), forestall'-ing, forestall'-er.

To "forestall" is to buy up goods before they are brought to the market-stall. (Old English *fore stal[an]*, *stæl*, a stall.)

Foretaste, (noun) *för'.tāste*, (verb) *för.tāste'* (Rule 1.), a taste in anticipation, to taste before possession is obtained, to anticipate; *foretāst'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *foretāst'-ing* (R. xix.)

Fore added to *taste*. Germ. *tasten*, to feel; Fr. *taster* now *tâter*; Ital. *tastare*, to touch; Lat. *tactum*, to touch; Gk. *thiggano*, pronounced *thingano*, contracted to *thing'o*; Lat. *tango*, sup. *tactum*.

Foretell (not *foretél*, R. viii.), to predict; (*past*) *foretold*, (*past part.*) *foretold*, *för.tëll'*, *för.töld'*; *foretell'-ing*, *foretell'-er*.

Old English *fore tell[an]*, past *fore-tealde*, past part. *fore-ge-teald*.

Forethought, *för.rhort*, provident foresight. (Old Eng. *fore thóht*.)

Foretoken, *för.tö'k'n*, an omen or sign beforehand, to foreshow; *foreto'kened* (3 syl.), *foreto'ken-ing*. (Old Eng. *fore tæcen*.)

Foretooth, *plu. foreteeth*, *för.tooth*, *för'.teerh*, a tooth in the fore-part of the mouth. (Old Eng. *fore tóth*, *fore téth*.)

Forever, *för.év'.er*, always. (Old English *for æfer*.)

Forewarn, *för.worn'*, to give notice beforehand.

Old English *fore warn[ian]*.

Forewoman, *plu. forewomen*, *för.wo'man*, *wim'en*, chief woman in a shop, from whom others take their directions.

Old English *fore wifmann*, *fore wifmenn*. (See **Foreman**.)

Forfeit, *för'.fät*, a fine, to lose through fault; *forfeit-ed*, *forfeit-ing*, *forfeit-er*, *forfeit-able*; *forfeiture*, *för'.fä.tchür*.

Fr. *forfait*, *forfaiture*; Low Lat. *forisfactura*, alienation of a thing.

Forge (1 syl.), a smithy, a furnace, to form by the hammer, to counterfeit; *forged* (1 syl.), *forg'-ing* (R. xix.), *forg'-er*.

Forgery, *plu. forgeries*, *för'.jě.riz*. (Fr. *forge*, *forger*, *forgeun*.)

Forget, (*past*) *forgot*, (*past part.*) *forgott'en*; *forgett'-ing* (R. iv.), *forgett'-er*; *forget'-ful*, *forget'ful-ly*, *forget'ful-ness*.

Old English *for-gif[an]*, past *för-geat*, past part. *for-gefen*.

To "forget" is to get out of or away from [the mind or memory].

Forgive, *för.giv'*; (*past*) *forgave*, *for.gäve'*; (*past part.*) *forgiven*, *för.giv'n*; *forgiv'ing* *forgiv'ing-ly*, *forgive'-ness*.

Old English *for-gif[an]*, past *för-geaf* or *gaf*, past part. *for-gifen*.

To "forgive" [an offence] is to give it away, not to keep it; in Latin *re-mitto*, to remit, to send it back or away.

Fork, an instrument with prongs, to divide into two branches;

Forked (1 syl.), *fork'-ing*; *forkedness*, *för'.kěd.ness*; *fork-edly*, *för'.kěd.ly*; *forktail*, a salmon in its fourth year.

Old Eng. *fore*; Lat. *furca*, a fork. "Fork out," *sece[an]*, to draw out.

Forlorn', forsaken, solitary; *forlorn'-ly*, *forlorn'-ness*, *forlorn hope* (ought to be spelt *forelorn*).

Old English *for lioran*, to send away, hence to forsake.

"Forlorn Hope" is *fore-lioran haufe*, the troop sent forward.

In German *haufe* = a multitude as *ein haufe freunde*, a troop of friends; *haufen gehen*, they troop to their standards, &c.

Form, shape, to shape; formed (1 syl.), form'-ing, form'-er.

Form-al, done in due form, ceremonious; form'al-ly, ceremoniously; for'mer-ly, in times past.

Formality, plu. formalities, for.mül'.i.tiz, ceremony; formalism, for'.mül.izm; for'mal-ist.

Formation, for.may'.shün; formative, for'.mü.tiv.

Formalise, for'.ma.lize; for'malised (3 syl.), for'malis-ing (Rule xix.), for'malis-er (Rule xxxi.)

Fr. *forme*, *former*, *formel* (wrong), *formaliste*, *formalisme*, *formalité*, *formation*; Lat. *forma*, *formālis*, *formālitās*, *formātio*, *formātor*.

For'mer, prior, one who forms; for'mer-ly, in times past; for'mal-ly, ceremoniously; foremost, for'.most, first.

Our word "*former*" is compounded of *fore mdr*, more [to the] fore; and "*foremost*," most [to the] fore; both words ought to have the *e* in *fore*. In Anglo-Saxon *fyr*, far, made *fyrre*, farther, *fyrest*, *fyrest*, *fyrst*, and *fyrmest*, farthest; from *furth*, forth, was *furdor*, *furdur*, *furdra*, *furma*, first; from *forth*, was *forther*, *forthor*, *forthmost*, foremost; from *foremdra*, illustrions, was *foremdrest*; from *feor*, far [v. *feran*, to go a journey], *feorrest* or *farst*.

Formic, for'.mikh, pertaining to ants; formic acid, an acid originally obtained by bruising red ants in water.

Formica, for.mī'.kah, the ant genus.

Formicidæ, for.mī'.si.dē, the family containing the *Formica* genus (*-idæ*, a group or family, a Greek patronymic); formication, for'.mī.kay'.shün, a sensation like that of ants crawling over the skin.

Latin *formica*, an ant; *formicatio* (Greek *murmēx*, an ant).

Formidable, for'.mī.dū.b'l, dreadful; for'midable-ness, for'-midably. (Latin *formidābilis*, *formido*, fear.)

Formula, plu. formulæ or formulas, for.mū'.lah, plu. for'mū.lē or for'.mū.lahz, a pattern rule.

Formulary, plu. formularies, for'.mu.lä.riz, a book of forms, a ritual; formulate, for'.mū.late, to reduce to a formula; for'mulāt-ed, for'mulāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin *formula*, a rule, a pattern (*forma*, a form).

Fornicate, for'.nū.kate; fornication, for'.ni.kay'.shun; for'-nicāt-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.), fem. for'nicātr-ess.

Latin *fornicatio*, *fornicātor*, *fornicātrix*, *fornicāre* (Greek *pornikos*, *pornē*, a harlot).

Forsake' (2 syl.), (past) forsook', (past part.) forsa'ken, for-sāk'-ing (Rule xix.), to desert.

Old Eng. for [negative] *sēc[an]*, to seek, past *sōhte*, past part. *gesōht*.

Forsooth, in truth. (Old English *tosóthe*, truly; *sóth*, truth.)

Forswear, for.swāre'; (past) forswore', (past part.) forsworn', forswear'-ing; forswear'-er. To swear falsely.

Old English *forswer[ian]*, past *forswórn*, past part. *forswóren*.

Fort, a fortified place. *Forte* (1 syl.), special faculty. **Fought**, *fort*, did fight. *Forte*, *for'.te*, loud. **For'ty**, a numeral.

Fort, a small fortified place for security or defence.

Fort'ress, a natural fort strengthened by art, like the fortress of Gibraltar; **fortressed**, *for'.trěst*, having a fortress.

Fort'let, a small fort. **Fortalice**, *for'.tă.lis*, a small fortress.

Fortifica'tion, all the works erected in defence of a place. It may include the other four terms. (*See Fortify.*)

French *fort*, *forteresse*; Low Latin *fortalitium* (Latin *fortis*, strong).

"*Forte*" (a strong point), French *fort*: as *la critique est son fort*.

"*Fought*," Old English *feohht[an]*, past *feahht*, past part. *fohten*.

Forte, *for'.te* (Ital.), loud. **Forty**, *for'.ty*, a numeral.

Fortissimo (Ital.), loud as possible. (*Forty*, O. Eng. *feowertig*.)

Forth, forward, abroad. **Fourth**, *forth*, an ordinal.

Forthcoming, *forth-kum'.ing*, soon about to appear; **forth-with**, *forrh'.with* (not *forrh.wirh*), without delay.

Old English *forth*, *forthcuman*, *forth with*. "*Fourth*," *feowertha*.

Fortify, *for'.tă.fy*; **fortifies**, *for'.tă.fize*; **fortified**, *for'.tă.fide*; **fortify-ing**; **fortification**, *for'.tă.fi.kay''.shŭn*. (*See Fort.*)

Fr. *fortification*, *fortifier*; Lat. *fortificatio*, *fortificare* (*fortis facio*).

Fortitude, *for'.tă.tŭde*, strength of mind. (Latin *fortitudo*.)

Fortnight, *fort'.nite*, not *fort'.nŭt* (contraction of fourteen night[s]), two weeks. Day was reckoned by the ancient Britons from sunset to sunset. Hence also **se'nnight**, *se'n'ăt*, that is, seven nights or one week.

Tacitus says of the Britons: *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium compŭtant*.

Fortress, *for'.tress*, a natural fort aided by art. (*See Fort.*)

Fortuitous, *for.tŭ'.ă.tŭs*, accidental; **fortu'itous-ly**, **fortu'itous-ness**; **fortuity**, *plu. fortuities*, *for.tŭ'.ă.tiz*.

Latin *fortuitus* (*fors*, chance); French *fortuit*.

Fortune, *for'.tchŭne*, chance, portion, fate; **for'tune-less**.

Fortunate, *for'.tchu.nate*, lucky; **for'tunate-ly**.

French *fortune*; Latin *fortŭna*, *fortunātus* (*fors*, luck).

Forty, numeral; **for'ti-eth** (Rule xi.), ordinal, 4 × 10.

Old English *feower*, four; *feowertyne*, fourteen; *feowertig*, forty.

Forward, *for'.werd*, advanced, in the front, to promote, to send on; **for'ward-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **for'ward-ing**, **for'ward-ness**, **for'ward-er**. **Forwards** (*adv.*), onwards.

(The prefix ought to be *fore-*, Old English *foreweard*.)

Foss or **fosse** (1 syl.) In *Fort.*, the moat between the scarp and counterscarp; **V** the long line is the *scarp*, the short one the *counterscarp*, and the space between the *fosse*.

French *fosse*; Latin *fossa*, a moat or trench.

- Fossil**, *fös'sil*, the petrified remains of plants and animals; fossiliferous, *fös'silif''äräs*, containing fossils; *fös'silise* (not *fossilize*, R. iii., -il); *fös'silised* (3 syl.), *fös'silising* (R. xix.), *fös'sil-ist*; fossilisation, *fös'sil.izä'.shün*, the process of converting to a fossil.
Fr. fossile; *Lat. fossilis* (*fodio*, sup. *fossūm*, to dig [out of the earth]).
- Fos'ter**, nursing or nursed, to nurse, to bring up; *fös'tered* (2 syl.), *fös'ter-ing*, *fös'ter-er*; *fös'ter-ling*, a foster-child.
Foster-child, a child nursed and brought up by one not its parent. **Foster-mother**, the nurse who brings up the child. **Foster-father**, the nurse's husband. **Foster-brother**, **foster-sister**, the foster-child is foster-brother or foster-sister to the children of its foster-mother.
Old English föster, föster-cild, -bróthor, -sweostor, -fædor, -módor.
- Fother**, *fóth'er*, 2184 lbs. of lead. (*Old English fother.*)
- Fought**, *fort*, did fight. **Fort**, a fortified place. **Forte**, *fort*, a special faculty. (*See Fort, Fight.*)
- Foul**, filthy, to defile. **Fowl**, a bird.
Foul-er, more filthy. **Fowl-er**, a sportsman who pursues wild fowls. **Foul'-est**, most foul.
Foul-ing, defiling **Fowl-ing**, pursuing or taking wild fowls. **Foul'-ly**, **foul-ness**. **Fowling-piece**, a light gun.
"Foul," Old English fül, v. füllian, past fülode, past part. fülod.
"Fowl," Old English fugel; fugelere, a fowler.
- Found** (1 syl.), did find, to cast metal, to endow, to lay a foundation; *found'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), established, &c.; *found'-ing*;
Found'-ling (not *fond'ling*, q.v.), a child "found," its parents being unknown (*-ling* Old Eng. dim., an "offspring").
Foundery, **founderies**, or **foundry**, **foundries**, *foun'.äriz*.
Foundation, *foun.day'.shün*, the base of a building, &c.
Foun'der, *fem. foun'dress* (not *founder-ess*), one who endows [an institution, &c]. **Foun'der**, to sink as a leaky ship, to lame a horse by hard riding.
"Found" (did find), Old Eng. find(an), past fand, past part. funden.
"Found" (to establish), Latin fundare, fundatio; French fondation.
"Found" (to cast metal) and "founder" (to sink or lame), Lat. fundere.
- Fount**, the spring, the source, contraction of fountain, *foun'.t'n*; fountain-head; **fount**, *better font*, a complete set of type of any one size, with all the usual points and accents, about 100,000 characters in all; *w.f.*, wrong font.
"Fount" (fountain), French fontaine; Latin fons, gen. fontis.
"Fount or font" (type), French fonte, v. fondre, to melt or cast.
- Four**, *fö'r*, a number. **Fore**, *for*, before. **For**, prep. and conj. **Fourth**, *fö'rth*, a cardinal. **Forth**, out, forwards; **four-fold**. **Fourteen**, *fö'r.teen'*, a numeral; **fourteenth**, a

cardinal. *Forty*, *for'te*, a numeral; *fortieth*, *for'tē.ēth*, a cardinal. *Forte*, *for'te* (in *Music*), loud.

Old English *seower*, four; *seowertha*, fourth; *seowerfeald*, fourfold; *seowertyne*, fourteen; *seowerthat* or *seowerteotha*, fourteenth; *seowertig*, forty; *seowerthat* or *seowertigotha*, fortieth.

Fowl, a bird. *Foul*, impure. *Fowl'ing*, catching or shooting birds; *fowl'-er*, one whose trade it is to catch or kill birds; *fowling-piece*, *fowl'.ing-pēce*, a light fowling-gun.

Old English *fugel*, a fowl; *fugelere*, a fowler. "Foul," *fūl*.

Fox, *fem.* *vixen* (for *fixen*) or *dog fox*, *bitch fox*; *fox'y*.

Foxglove (2 syl.), a plant called digitalis (*dij'.i.tay''.līs*).

Old English *fox*, *fixen*, *foxglofa*, a corruption of *folcesglofa*, fairy-glove; the Latin *digitalis* is from *digitus*, a finger.

Fracas, *fra.kak'*, a brawl. (Fr. *fracas*, a crash; Lat. *fractus*).

Fraction, *frāk'shūn*, a broken part, part of a unit; *frac'tion-al*, *frac'tional-ly*; *fractions*, *frāk'.shunz*, an arithmetical rule for the treatment of broken numbers.

Fractionous, *frāk'.shūs*, fretful; *frac'tious-ly*, *frac'tious-ness*.

Fracture, *frāk'.tchūr*, a break, to break; *frac'tured* (2 syl.), *frac'tur-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *fraction*, *fracture*; Lat. *fractio*, *fractūra*, *frango*, sup. *fractum*.

Fragile, *frāj'.il* (not *frāj.āle*, nor *fray'jīl*), brittle; (*comp.*) more *fragile*, (*super.*) *frag'il-est* or *most fragile*.

Fragility, *frāj.jīl'.i.ty*, brittleness; *frag'ile-ly*. (See *Frail*.)

Fr. *fragile*, *fragilité*; Lat. *fragilis*, *fragilitas* (*frago* for *frango*).

Fragment, an imperfect part; *fragment-al*, *fräg.mēn'.tāl*; *fragmental-ly*; *fragmentary*, *frag'mēn.tā.ry*.

Fr. *fragment*, *fragmentaire*; Lat. *fragmentum* (*frango*, to break).

Fragrant, *fray'.gränt* (not *fräg'gränt*), sweet-smelling; *frā'-grant-ly*; *fragrance*, *fray'.grānce* (not *fräg'grānce*); *frā'grancy*, *plu.* *fragrancies*, *fray'.grān.siz*.

Latin *fragrans*, gen. *fragrantis*, *fragrantia* (*fragro*, to smell sweet).

Frail, a kind of rush, hence *frail basket*, a basket of raisins about 75 lbs., weak, one who yields to temptation.

Frailty, *plu.* *frailties*, *frail'.tiz*; *frail'-ly*. (See *Fragile*.)

Flail (not *frail*), for thrashing corn.

French *fréte* (contraction of *fragile*); Latin *fragilis*, *fragilitas*.

Fraise (in *Fort.*), *fraise*, a chevaux de frise, a frieze.

Fr. *fraise*; Ital. *fregio*, a frieze: (See *Chevaux de frise*.)

Frame (1 syl.), a border, a state of mind, to enclose in a frame, to feign, &c.; *framed* (1 syl.), *frām'-ing* (R. xix.), *frām'-er*.

Old English *fremm[an]*, to frame, past *fremmede*, past part. *fremmed*. "Frame" (to pretend), Old Eng. *fremed*, foreign, artificial, not genuine.

Franc, *frank*, a French silver coin, worth about 10d. *Frank*, *q.v.*

Franchise, *frän'.chize* (not *frän'.shēze*), freedom to vote for members of parliament. The verb is **Enfranchise**.

French *franchise*; Low Latin *franchesia* (*francus*, free).

Franciscan, *frän.sis'.kän*, the order of "Grey friars," so named from St. Francis, of Assisi, the founder, 1209.

Frangible, *frän'.jī.b'l*, easily broken; frangibility, *fränjī.bīl'x.ty*.
Latin *frangere*, to break.

See **Fragile** and **Frall**, from *frāgo*, the older form of *frango*.

Frank, a Christian name, one of an ancient tribe which settled in Gallia (France); the Turks call all the inhabitants of Western Europe "Franks"; open, candid; to exempt from postage; franked' (1 syl.), frank'-ing. Franc, a coin.

German *Franke*, a Frank, a Franconian; *frank*, free.

Frankincense, *fränk'.ın.sense*, a gum resin which exhales a fragrant odour when sprinkled on hot ashes.

An English compound, meaning "free-incense."

Frantic, *frän'.tik*, furious, distraught; fran'tic-ly or fran'tical-ly. (Ought to be phrenetic or phentic.)

Frenzy, *frēn'.zy*, violent agitation of mind; frenzied, *frēn'.zēd*, affected with frenzy. (Properly *phrenzy*.)

Latin *phrēnēsis*, *phrēnēticus*; Greek *phrēnēsis*, *phrēnētikos*.

French *frénésie*, *frénétique* (Greek *phrēn*, gen. *phrēnos*, the mind).

Fraternal, *fra.ter'nāl*, brotherly; frater'nal-ly, frater'nity.

Fraternise (Rule xxxi.), *fra'ter.nize*, to treat as comrades; fraternised (3 syl.), *fra'ternis-ing* (Rule xix.), *fra'ternis-er*. Fraternization, *fra'ter.nī.zay''shun*. (Not Fr.)

Fraternel, *fraternité*, fraterniser; Lat. *frāternitas*, *frāternus* (*frāter*).

Fratricide, *fra'tri.side*, brother-murder; fra'tricidal.

French *fratricide*; Latin *fratricida*, *fratricidium* (*frater cædo*).

Fraud, *frāwd*, crafty dishonesty; fraud'-ful (R. viii.), fraud'-ful-ly, fraud'ful-ness; fraudulent, *fraw'.du.lent*; frau'dulent-ly; fraudulence, *fraw'.du.lence*; frau'dulency.

Fr. *fraude*; Lat. *fraus*, gen. *fraudis*, *fraudentia*, *fraudentus*.

Fraught, *frawt*, filled, laden. (See **Freight**.)

Fray, a brawl, to frighten, to wear away by friction; frayed (1 syl.), *fray'-ing* (Rule xiii.)

"Fray" (a brawl), Low Latin *affraia*; French *fracas*.

"Fray" (to frighten), French *effrayer*, to frighten.

"Fray" (to rub away), French *frayer*; Latin *fricāre*.

Freak, *freak*, a whim, a prank; freak'-ish, capricious (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); freak'ish-ly, freak'ish-ness. (A saucy or rude trick.)

Danish *fræk*, impudent, rude; German *frech*, saucy.

Freckle, *frēk'.k'l*, a spot on the skin, to spot with freckles; freckled, *frēk'.k'ld*; freckling, *frēk'.ling*; freck'-ly.

Welsh *brychu*, to freckle; *brychni*, covered with freckles; *brych*.

Free, (*comp.*) *fre'-er*, (*super.*) *fre'-est*, *freed* (1 syl.), *free'-ing*, *free'-ly*, *free'-ness*; *free'-hoo'ter*, one who roves about for plunder; *free'boo'ting*, pillaging; *free'-dom*.

Free'-man, one who enjoys civic or political franchise;

Freed'-man, a slave set at liberty.

Free-school, a school free to a given number of the sons of freemen; *free-mind'ed*, *free-mas'on*; *free'-stone*, a variety of sandstone, easily or freely cut; *free'-think''-er*, a sceptic; *free-trade'*, commerce with home and foreign customers without duty or restriction; *free'-will*, liberty of obeying the will independent of predestination or fate.

To make free [*with...*], to take without permission.

Old English *frēd*, *frēd-bearn*, free-born; *frēddóm*, *frēdlíc*, liberal; *frēdlíce*, freely; *frēdmann*, *frēdnes*, freeness; v. *frēon*, to free.

Freeze (1 syl.), to congeal with cold. **Frieze**, *freeze*, a coarse woollen cloth, that part of an entablature which lies between the architrave and the cornice.

Freeze, (*past*) *froze* (1 syl.), *past part.* *fro'zen*, *freez'-es* (R. xxxiv.), *freez'-ing* (R. xix.), *freez'-able*. *Frost* (*q.v.*)

Old English *freos[an]*, *past freas*, *past part.* *frozen* (our *froze*).

"Frieze" (cloth), French *frise* (sorte d'étoffe de laine à poil frise).

Also a cloth "qui vient de la province de Frise en Hollande."

"Frieze" (in *Architecture*), French *frise*; Italian *fregio*.

Freight, *frate*, cargo of a ship, to load a ship with "goods"; *freight'-ed*, (*past part.*) *freight'-ed and fraught*, *frort*; *freight'-ing*, *freight'-er*, *freight'-age*, *freight'-less*.

German *fracht*, *frachter*; French *fret*, *fréter*, *affréteur*.

French, the language spoken in France, adj. of France.

French leave, taking without leave, the allusion being to the raids of French soldiers in their numerous wars.

French'man, *plu.* **French'men**, or **The French**, the former is partitive, as two, three, four, *some* Frenchmen, the latter collective (R. xlvii.); **Frenchwom'an**, *plu.* -women.

Land of the *Franci* ("the freemen"), a confederacy of German tribes.

Frenzy, *frén'-zy*, distraction allied to madness: *frenzied*, *frén'-zēd*; *frén'-zy-ing*. **Frantic**, *frān'.tik*; *fran'tic-ly*, *fran'tical-ly*. (Ought to be spelt with *ph*.) See **Frantic**.

Latin *phrēnēsis*, *phrēnēticus*; Greek *phrēnēsis*, *phrēnētikos*.

As usual our error arises from copying the French *frénésie*.

Frequent, (*adj.*) *fré'.quent*, (*verb*) *fre.quent'* (Rule 1.)

Frequent', to visit often; *frequent'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *frequent'-ing*, *frequent'-er*. **Frequentative**, *fre.quēn'.ta.tiv*.

Fré'quent, often; *fré'quent-ly*, *fré'quent-ness*; *fréquence*, *fré'.quence*; *frequency*, *fré'.quēn.cy*.

French *fréquence*, *fréquence*, *fréquent*, v. *fréquenter*; Latin *fréquens*, gen: *fréquentis*, *fréquentāre*, supine *fréquentātum*.

Fresco, *plu.* frescoes (Rule xlii.), *frēs'.kōze*, a method of painting on walls; frescoed, *frēs'.kōde*, adorned with frescoes.

Al fresco, in the open air. (Italian, in the cool.)

Italian *disegnare a fresco*, to paint on fresh [plaster].

Fresh, new, not stale, not salt, cool, brisk; *fresh'-ly*, *fresh'-ness*.

Fresh'en, to make fresh (-*en* converts nouns into verbs); *freshened*, *fresh'-end*; *freshen-ing*, *fresh'-ning*.

Fresh'et, an overflow of river-water; *fresh'man*, a university student of the first year. (Old Eng. *fersc*, *fresh*.)

Fret, to vex, to eat away; *frett'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *frett'-ing* (R. i.), *frett'-er*, *fret'-ful* (R. viii.), *fret'-ful-ly*, *fret'-ful-ness*.

Old English *fret[an]*, to gnaw; past *fræt*, past part. *freten*.

Friable, *frī'.a.b'l*, easy to be crumbled; *fri'able-ness*; *friability*, *frī'.a.bil'.i.ty*, the state of being easily reduced to powder.

French *friable*, *friabilité*; Latin *friābilis* (*friāre*, to crumble).

Friar, Monk, Nun.

Fri'ar, a member of one of the Mendicant Orders: viz., Francis'cans (*Grey friars*), Car'melites (3 syl., *White friars*), Domin'icans and Augus'tines (3 syl., *Black friars*); *friarly* (adj.), *frī'.ar.ly*.

Monk, *munk*, a hermit or member of a monastery.

Nun, a woman who lives in a nunnery or cloister.

"Friar," French *frère*; Latin *frater*, a brother.

"Monk," Greek *monachos* (*monos*, alone); Old English *munuc*.

"Nun," Old Eng. *munne*; Fr. *nonne*; Low Lat. *nonna*, a penitent.

Fribble, *frīb'.b'l*, a trifle, to trifle; *fribbled*, *frīb'.b'ld*; *fribb'ling*, *fribb'ler*. (French *frivole*; Latin *frivōlus*, frivolous.)

Fricassee (French), *frīk'.ās.see'*, meat stewed in a frying-pan, to make a fricassee; *fric'asseed*, *fric'assee'-ing*. (Words which end in two vowels retain both when -*ing* is added Rule xix.), *fricandeau* (French), *frīk'.ān.do'*, a ragout of veal larded. (Latin *frigo*, to fry; Gk. *phrugo*.)

Friction, *frīk'.shūn*, resistance produced by bodies rubbing against each other, attrition; *fric'tion-al*, *fric'tion-less*.

Latin *frictio*, *fricāre*, to rub; French *friction* (medical term).

Friday, *frī'.day*. (Old English *frīge-dæg*, Friga's day.)

Friend, *frēnd'*: *friend'-ly*, *friend'li-ness* (Rule xi.), *friend'-less*, *friend'less-ness*, *friend'-ship*, attachment (-*ship*, state of.)

Old Eng. *frēond*, *frēondleas*, friendless; *frēondlice*, -ly, *frēondscipe*.

Frieze, *freeze*, a coarse woollen cloth. **Freeze**, to congeal.

"Frieze," French *frise* (*étoffe de laine à poil frise*), also *toil de Frise*.

"Freeze," Old English *freos[an]*, past *freas*, past part. *frozen*.

Frigate, *frīg'.ate*, a ship larger than a sloop or brig. (Fr. *frégate*.)

Latin *aphractus*, Greek *aphractus* (*a phractus*, not fortified), a ship without hatches, similar to those used by the ancient Rhodians.

Fright, *frite*, sudden terror; **fright'-ful** (R. viii.), **fright'-ful-ly** (R. xi.), **fright'-ful-ness**. A **fright**, an untidy person.

Fright-en, *frite'n*, to terrify; **frightened**, *frite'nd*; **fright-en-ing**, *frite'n-ing* (-en converts nouns to verbs).

Affright, *af.frite'* (not *a.frite'*), to startle with fear; **affright'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **affright'-ing** (not *a.fright-ing*).

Old English *forht*, *forhtfull*, *forhtian*, *forhtlice*, *frightfully*; *afryht*, changed by metathesis to *afryht* (the -g- is interpolated).

Frigid, *frīj'əd*, cold; **frig'id-ly**, **frig'id-ness**. The **frigid zones**, that part of our earth enclosed by a circle, the centre of which is one of the poles, and the radius $23\frac{1}{2}$ deg.

Frigorific, *fri.go.rīf'ik*, that which produces cold.

Latin *frigidus*, *frigorificus* (*frigor*, gen. *frigoris* *ficio* [for *facio*]).

Frill (Rule v.), a ruffle, to ruffle with cold [as a hawk does]; **frilled** (1 syl.), **frill'-ing**.

Welsh *fril*, a trifling thing; v. *frill*, to twitter.

Fringe (1 syl.), a border, to adorn with a fringe; **fringed** (1 syl.), **fring'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fringe'-less**.

French *frange*, v. *franger*, to fringe.

Frippery, *plu.* **fripperies** (R. xlv.), *frip'.pč.rīz*, finery, triviality.

French *fripierie*, *fripier*, a dealer in old clothes (*friper*, to rumple).

Frisk, to gambol; **frisked** (1 syl.), **frisk'-ing**, **frisk'-y**, **frisk-i-ness** (Rule xi.), **frisk'i-ly**. (French *frisque*, frolicsome.)

Fris'ket, the light frame which holds the sheet of paper on the tympan of a printing press. (French *frisquette*.)

Frith, the opening of a river into the sea, as the *Frith of Forth*.

Lat. *frētum*, a strait between two seas (*ferveo*, *fretum*, to boil).

Fritter, a small fried pudding, to waste on trifles; **frittered**, *frit'terd*; **frit'ter-ing**, **frit'ter-er**. (Fr. *friture*, a frying.)

Lat. *frictus*, fried; *frigo*, sup. *frictum*, to fry; Gk. *phrugo*, to broil.

"To fritter," is to lose by dicing; Latin *fritillus*, a dice-box (from *fritinnio*). A corruption of *fritil*, should have only one -t.

Frivolous, *frīv'.ō.lūs*, trifling; **friv'olous-ly**, **friv'olous-ness**.

Frivolity, *plu.* **frivolities**, *frīv'vōl'.ī.tīz*, acts of folly or trifling.

Latin *frivōlus*; French *frivolité*, *frivole*.

Frizz, to curl; **frizzed** (1 syl.), **frizz'-ing**; **frisure**, *frīz'zhēr*.

Frizzle, *frīz'z'l*, to curl; **frizzled**, *frīz'z'ld*; **frizz'ling**, **frizz'ler**.

("Frizz" is one of the monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) which double the final consonant: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*, Rule viii.)

French *frizer*, to curl; Greek *phrisso*, to bristle, to ruffle.

Fro (not a contraction of *from*), back, backwards. **To and fro**, there and back, backwards and forwards.

Norse *fra*, Danish, Norwegian, &c., *fra*.

Frock, a dress; **frocked** (1 syl.), dressed in a frock; **frock'-less**.

Frock'-coat, a man's garment; **smock'-frock**, a carter's slop.

To **unfrock**, to suspend a clergyman for ill-conduct.

French *froc*; Low Latin *froccus*, corruption of *floccus*, woollen.

Frog, a reptile, a foot and tongue disease of horses, a coat-tassel; **frogged** (1 syl., Rule i.)

"Frog" (a reptile), Old English *froega* or *froga*.

"Frog" (a tassel), Low Latin *froccus* (*floccus*, a lock of wool).

"Frog" (disease), German *frosch*, lampass [of horses], &c.

Frolie, *fröl'ik*, fun, to play; **frolicked** *fröl'ikt*; **frol'ick-ing**; **frol'ic-some**, full of fun (-*some*, Old Eng. affix, "full of"), **frol'ic-some-ly**, **frol'ic-some-ness**. (The -*k*- is inserted to prevent the *c* from coming before *e* and *i*, in which cases it would have the sound of *s*.)

German *fröhlich*, gay, merry; *frohlocken*, to rejoice.

From (preposition). Old English *fram*.

From hence, from henceforth, from thence, from whence.

"From" in these phrases is redundant, but nevertheless is too well established to be wholly dislodged.

Similar pleonasm exists in Latin: as *ex-inde* and *de-inde*, "from thence"; *ab-hinc* and *de-hinc*, "from hence," &c.

Fronde, a union of leaf and stem, as in ferns and palms; **frondescence**, *frön.dës'sense*; **fron'dose**.

Fr. *fronde*; Lat. *frons*, gen. *frondis*, a green bough with its leaves.

Front, *frünt* (not *frönt*), the forepart, to face, to stand foremost; **front'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **front-ing**, *frünt'-ing* (not *frönt'-ing*); **front'ing-ly**; **front-age**, *frünt'.āj* (not *frönt'.āj*), the front of a building; **front-less**, *frünt'.less*; **front-view**.

Frontispiece (ought to be *frontispice*), *frön'.tis.peece* (not *frün'.tis.peece*), the "view" or picture in the front page of a book; **front-let**, *frünt'.let* (not *frönt'.let*).

"Frontispiece" is a blunder. It is the French word *frontispice*, Latin *frontispicium* [*frons specio*], the view in the front [page]; and not the hybrid *frontis-piece*, the piece of the front [page].

Frontier, *frön.teer'*, border-land; **frontiered'** (2 syl.)

Fr. *front*, *frontal*, *frontière*, *frontispice*; Lat. *frons*, gen. *frontis*, the front, the forehead; *frontispicium*, the "view" in a title-page.

(There is no sufficient reason why the "o" of the last three words should have a different sound to the "o" in the other seven.)

Frontigniac [grape], *frön.tin'.yāk* (not *fön'.tin'.yāk*), from the valley of *Frontignan*, between Montpellier and Agde.

Frost, **frost'-ing**, the sugar composition on the outside of cakes; **frost'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **frost'-y**, **frost'-i-ly** (Rule xi.), **frost'-i-ness**; **frost-bitten**, *fröst'.bīt'n*, affected by frost.

Freeze (verb), *past* *fröze*, *past part.* *frozen*, *frö'.z'n*; **freeze'-ing** (Rule xix.), **freez'-able**.

Old English *frost*, *frostig*, v. *freos*[an], p. *freas*, p. p. *froren*.

Froth, foam, to throw up froth; frothed (1 syl.), froth'-ing, froth'-y, froth'-i-ly (Rule xi.), froth'-i-ness, froth'-less.

Greek *aphros*, spume; Latin *frētum*; Scotch *frith*.

Frouzy, frōw'-zy (frōw- to rhyme with *now*), musty, dirty, and untidy; frou'zi-ness. (Dutch *vrouw*, a slattern.)

Froward, frōw'-ard (frōw to rhyme with *grow*), perverse; frow'ard-ly, frow'ard-ness. (Old English *fraweard*.)

Frown (to rhyme with *clown*, not with *grown*), a wrinkle in the forehead expressive of displeasure, to make a frown; frowned (1 syl.), frown'-ing, frown'-ing-ly.

French *re-frogné[ment]*, v. *se refrogner*, to knit the brows.

Froze (1 syl.), frozen, frō'-z'n. (See *Freeze*, *Frost*.)

Fructify, frūk'-tī fy, to make fruitful; fructifies (Rule xi.), frūk'-tī fize; fructified, frūk'-tī fīde; fruc'tify-ing.

Fructification, frūk'-tī.fī.kay''shūn, fecundation.

Fructuation, frūk'-tu.a''shun, fruit, produce of plants.

Fructiferous, frūk'-tif'.e.rūs, producing fruit.

Fructuous, frūk'-tu.ūs, fertile, impregnating.

Fructescence, frūk'-tes'.sense, the time when the fruit of a plant reaches maturity, and its seeds are ripe. (See *Fruit*.)

French *fructification*, *fructifier*; Latin *fructificāre*, *fructuosus* (*fructus*, fruit). Fructuary [Latin *fructuārius*], "produce which yields a profit," might be introduced.

Frugal, frū'.gāl, economical; fru'gal-ly; frugality, froo.gāl'i.ty.

French *frugal*, *frugalité*; Latin *frūgālis*, *frūgalitus* (*frugi*, thrifty).

Frugiferous, frū.jīf'.ē.rūs, fruit-bearing.

Frugivorous, frū.jiv'.ē.rūs, fruit-eating.

Latin *frūgifer* (*fructus ferens*), fruit-bearing.

"Frugivorous," Fr. *frugivore*; Lat. *frūges vorans*, fruit-devouring.

Fruit, frute; fruit'-ing [season]; fruit'-age, the fruit produce of a season; fruit'-ful (Rule viii.), fruit'-ful-ly, fruit'-ful-ness, fruit'-less, fruit'-less-ly, fruit'-less-ness.

Fruitery, plu. fruiteries, frute'.ē.rīz, a place for keeping fruit; fruiterer, frute'.ē.rēr, a fruit-merchant.

Fruit'-y, juicy, like fruit; fruit'-i-ness. (See *Fructify*.)

French *fruit*, *fruitier*, fruiterer; Latin *fructus*, fruit.

"Fruiterer" is ill-formed, "*fruit-er*" would be a fruit-agent, and "*fruiter-er*" is about as absurd as *hatter-er*, *glover-er*, *printer-er*, &c.

Fruition, frū.ish'.ūn, the pleasure of possessing. (Latin *fruor*.)

Fruementaceous (Rule lxvi.), frū'.men.ta''shūs, made of wheat, resembling wheat. Frumentarious, frū'.mentair''rī.ūs, pertaining to wheat. Frumety, frūm'.e.ty (for *frumenty*), a food made of new wheat boiled in milk.

Frumentation, frū'.mēn.tay''shūn, a gift of corn made to the ancient Romans to prevent bread-riots.

Latin *frumentum*, *frumentaceus*, *frumentārius*, *frumentatio*; French *froment* (la meilleure espèce de blé).

Frustrate, *frūs'.träte*, to defeat, to render futile; *frus'trät-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *frus'trät-ing* (R. xix.), *frus'trät-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Frustration, *frūs.tray'.shün*; **frustratory**, *frūs'.trät.tö.ry*.

Latin *frustratio*, *frusträre*, supine *frusträtum* (*frustra*, in vain).

Fry, a swarm of small fish, a swarm of young children, to dress meat in a frying-pan; **fries**, *frize*; **fried**, *fride* (R. xi.); **fry-ing**, **fry-ing-pan**; **fritt'er**, a fried pudding.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, from bad to worse.

French *frire*, *friture*; Latin *frigere*, to fry; Greek *phrugo*, to broil.

"Fry" (fish), French *frai*, spawn; Italian *fregolo*.

Fuchsia, *fū'.shě.ah* (not *foo'.shah*), a flowering shrub.

Named after Leonard Fuchsius, a German botanist (died 1596).

Fucus, *fū'.kūs*, sea-weed; **fucoidal**, *fū'.koi'.dal* (adj.)

Fucoid, *plu. fucoides*, *fū'.koid*, *fū'.koi'.deze*, fossil sea-weed.

Fucoi'dea, the generic name for fossil sea-weeds.

(As *Geological* terms are Greek, these words should have been spelt *phukus*, *phukoid*, &c.; "fucoid" is part Latin and part Greek.)

"Fucoid," Gk. *phukos eidos*, like sea-weed; Fr. and Lat. *fucus*.

Fuddle, *fūd'.d'l*, to make tipsy; **fuddled**, *fūd'.d'ld*; **fuddling**, *fūd'.ling*. (Norse *fuld*, full to repletion.)

Fudge (1 syl.), an exclamation to express incredulity, blague, to vamp up; **fudged** (1 syl.), **fudg'-ing** (R. xix.), **fudg'-er**.

Welsh *flug*, pretence; *flugiad*, a disguising; *flugtur*, a fudger.

Fu'el, fire-food, to supply fuel; **fu'elled** (2 syl.), **fu'ell-ing** (Rule iii., EL), **fu'ell-er**.

French *feu*, fire; Latin *focus*, v. *focillo*, to warm.

Fugacious (Rule lxvi.), *fū.gay'.shūs*, fleeting; **fuga'cious-ness**; **fugacity**, *fū.gūs'.i.ty*, the act of flying away, uncertainty.

Fugitive, *fū'.jī.tiv*, apt to fly; **fu'gitive-ly**, **fu'gitive-ness**.

French *fugace*, *fugitif*; Latin *fugācter*, *fugax*, gen. *fugācis*.

Fugleman, *plu. fuglemen*, *fū.g'l.măn*, *fū.g'l.měn* (a corruption of *flugelman*), the leader of a line of soldiers on march, drill, &c. (German *flügelmann*, *flügel*, a wing.)

Fugue, *fūge* (in *Music*), a piece where the parts follow or chase each other; **fugist**, *fū'.gīst*, a composer of fugues.

These French forms are quite unsuited to our language, *fuge* would be far better; Latin *fuga*; Spanish *fuga*; Italian *fuga*; &c.

Fulcrum, *plu. fulcrums* [or *fulcra*], *fül.krüm* (*ful-* to rhyme with *dull*). (Latin *fulcrum*, v. *fulcio*, to prop.)

Fulfil', to accomplish (better *fulfill*), **fulfilled** (2 syl.), **fulfill'-ing** (Rule viii.), **fulfill'-er**, **fulfil'ment** (better *fulfillment*).

The second *l* has been restored of late years to such compounds as *be-fall*, *be-fell*, *recall*, &c., and there is no reason why *fill*, *still*, and *thrall* should not follow suite. There may be some little difficulty with *full*, as it is often followed by *-ly*, but this does not apply to the other three words. As for *still-y*, the affix is not *-ly* but *-y*.

Fulgent, *fŭl'jĕnt* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), shining; **fulgency**, *plu. fulgencies, fŭl'jĕn.siz*; **ful'gent-ly**.

Latin *fulgens*, gen. *fulgentis*, *fulgeo*, to shine bright.

Fulgurite, *plu. fulgurites, fŭl'.gu.ritz* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), sand vitrified into tubes by lightning.

Latin *fulgur*, lightning. "Fulgorite" is quite incorrect, as *fulgor* means glittering brightness or sheen.

Full (like *bull* and *pull*, rhymes with *wool*, but all other words in *-ull* have short *u*: as *cull*, *dull*, *gull*, *hull*, *lull*, *mull*, *null*, *skull*, *trull*, &c.)

Fool (a simpleton), rhymes with *tool*, not with *wool*.

Full, (*comp.*) *full'-er*, (*super.*) *full'-est*.

In all its other compounds "full" drops one "l": as—

Ful'-ly, **ful'-ness**, **spoon'ful**, **brim'ful**, **care'ful**, &c.

Added to "fill," each word drops an "l": as—

Ful-fil', (the "l" of *fill* is restored in) **fulfilled** (2 syl.), **fulfill'-ing**, **fulfill'-er**, but not in **fulfil'-ment**.

When joined by a hyphen, the double "l" is retained: as—

Full-age, **full-blown**, **full-bod'ied**, **full-dress**, **full-drive**, **full-length**, **full-pay**, **full-size**, **full-soon**, **full-speed**, &c.

Full (*verb*), to thicken cloth, to gather into plaits or puckers, to whiten; retains the double *l* always; **fulled** (1 syl.), **full'-ing**, **full'-er**, **full'er's-earth**, &c.

"Full" (*adj.*), Old English *full*, in composition *ful-* and *-ful*.

"Full" (*verb*), Old Eng. *full[ian]*, to full, to whiten; *fullere*, a fuller.

Fulminate, *fŭl'.mĭ.nate* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), to send abroad denunciations, to censure; **ful'mināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ful'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **ful'mināt-ory**;

Fulmination, *fŭl'.mĭ.nay'.shŭn*; **fulminant**;

Fulminator (Rule xxxvii.), *fŭl'.mĭ.nay.tor*.

French *fulminer*, *fulmination*, *fulminant*; Latin *fulminātor*, *fulminātio*, *fulmināre* (*fulmen*, a thunderbolt).

Fulsome, *fŭl'.sŭm* (*ful-* to rhyme with *dull*, not *fullsome*, with *ful-* to rhyme with *wool*), obsequious, nauseous; **ful'some-ness**, **ful'some-ly**. (No compound of *full*.)

Old English *fŭl*, foul, corrupt, and *-some*, full of [what is foul].

Fumble, *fŭm'.b'l*, to handle much and listlessly; **fumbled**, *fŭm'.b'ld*; **fum'bling**, **fum'bling-ly**, **fum'bler**.

Norse *famle*, to fumble; Low German *fummelen*.

Fume (1 syl.), smoke, fuss, perturbation, to fume; **fumed** (1 syl.), **fŭm'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fum'ing-ly**, **fŭm'-er**, **fŭm'-y**, **fŭmi'-ness** (Rule xi.), **fŭmi-ly**; **fume'-less**.

Fumigate, *fŭ'.mĭ.gate*, to disinfect or purify by smoke; **fŭ'migāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **fŭ'migāt-ing** (R. xix.), **fŭ'migāt-or**,

Fumigation, fū'.mī.gay''.shŭn; **fumigatory**, fū'.mī.gā.t'ry.

French *fumer*, *funiger*, *fumigation*; Latin *fūmīgātio*, *fūmīgātor*, *fūmīgāre*, to perfume a place; *fūmdre*, to smoke (*fūmus*, smoke).

Fūn, sport; **funn'-y** (Rule i.), *comp.* fun'ni-er, *super.* fun'ni-est, fun'ni-ly (Rule xi.), fun'ni-ness, oddity.

German *wonne*, mirth, delight.

Function, fŭnk'.shŭn, faculty, special office or work.

Functionary, plu. functionaries, fŭnk'.shun.ă.ry, plu. fŭnk'.shŭn.ă.riz, an official; **func'tion-al**, **func'tional-ly**.

Latin *functio*, v. *fungor*, to discharge an office.

Fund, a store, to place money in the public funds; **funds**, available money; the funds, money lent to government on interest; **fund'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **fund'-ing**.

French *fonds*, money, the public purse; Latin *fundo*, to found.

Fundament, fŭn'.da.ment; **fundament'-al**, essential, a primary principle; **fundament'al-ly**.

Lat. *fundamentum* (*fundāmen*, a foundation); Fr. *fondamental*.

Funeral, fū'.nĕ.răl; **funereal**, fū.nĕ'.re.ăl, gloomy; **funereal-ly**.

Latin *fünĕrāle*, *fünereus*, *fünĕrāre*, *fünus*, a corpse.

Fungus, plu. **fungi** [or **funguses**], fŭn'.gŭs, fŭn'.jī, a mushroom, a toadstool, and similar plants.

Fungi, fŭn'.jī, an order of plants containing the above;

Fungia, fŭn'.jī.ăl, the genus containing the fungi;

Fungoid, fŭn'.goid, a plant resembling a true fungus;

Fungous, (*adj.*) fŭn'.gŭs, spongy, fungus-like.

Lat. *fungus*, plu. *fungi*, *fungōsus*; Gk. *sphoggos*; Fr. *fungus*.

Fun'nel, a vessel used in decanting liquids, a chimney-flue.

"Funnel" (for decanting), Latin *fundulus*, *fundo*, to pour out.

"Funnel" (of a chimney), Welsh *fynnonell*, an issue, a vent-hole.

Funny, fŭn'.ny, odd, curious. (*See Fun.*)

Fur, soft short hair. **Fir**, a tree, the timber of which is deal.

Fur, to line with fur; **furred** (1 syl.), **furr'-ing**, **furr'-y**.

Furrier, fur'ri.er (*furri-* to rhyme with *hurry*).

Furriery, fur'ri.e.ry, fur mongery.

The tongue is furred, furd, covered with morbid matter.

The fur of a kettle, a deposit of boiling water.

"Fur" (hair), Welsh *ffwrw*; Fr. *fourrure*, v. *fourrer*, to line with fur,

"Fur" (of the tongue and kettle), Latin *furfur*, scurf, bran, &c.

"Fir," Old English *furh-wudu*, fir-wood; Welsh *pyr*, fir.

Furbelow, fur'.bĕ.lo, a sort of flounce, originally made of "fur."

Corrupted into French *fulbalas*, Italian and Spanish *falbala*.

The word is *fur below*, at the lower part of the dress, a fur-flounce.

Fur'bish, to rub to brightness. **Fur'bish-up**, to mend, clean, and make serviceable; **fur'bished**, **fur'bish-ing**, **fur'bish-er**.

French *fourbir*, *fourbisseur*, *fourbissure*; Latin *furnus* (from *furrus*), a furnace. **Furbish**, like *bran-new*, means "made bright by burning heat," the two words illustrate each other.

Furcate, *fur'.kate*, to fork or branch off; **fur'cāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **fur'cāt-ing** (R. xix.); **furcation**, *fur.kay'.shūn*.

Latin *furca*, a fork. "Furcation" is not a French word.

Furious, *fu'.ri.ūs*; **fu'rious-ness**. (See **Fury**.)

Furl, to roll up a sail; **furled** (1 syl.), **furl'-ing**, **furl'-er**.

French *ferler*, to furl; a variety of *fermer*, to close.

Fur'long, half-a-quarter or the eighth of a mile.

Old English *fur-lang*, furrow-long, the length of a furrow.

Furlough, *fur'.lo*, leave of absence from military duty.

Danish *forlov*, leave of absence; German *urlaub*.

Fur'nace (2 syl.), an enclosed fireplace, where great heat is required. (Latin *furnus*; French *fournaise*.)

Fur'nish, to fit out; **fur'nished** (2 syl.), **fur'nish-ing**; **fur'nish-er**; **furniture**, *fur'.nū.tchūr*.

Low Latin *furnitura*; French *fournir*, *fourniture* (Rule lxiii.)

In French, *fourniture* means "provision," "trimmings," house furniture is *meubles*; so *fournir* means to supply soldiers with their kit, &c., and to stock a house with furniture is *garnir* (Rule lxiii.)

Furrier, *fur'ri-er* (*fur'ri-* to rhyme with *hurry*). See **Fur**.

Furrow, *fur'.ro* (not *fur'.rer*), a ridge made by ploughing; to form a furrow; **fur'rowed** (2 syl.), **fur'row-ing**.

Old English *fur* or *furh*, a furrow (*fōr*, a short journey).

Fur'ther, more distant, to promote. **Fur'thest**, most distant.

Fur'ther-more (*adv.*), besides, moreover.

Fur'ther-most, utmost (*not often used*).

Further (*verb*), **fur'thered** (2 syl.), **fur'ther-ing**, **fur'ther-er**.

Furtherance, helping forward.

"Further," "furthest," *comp.* and *super.* of the obsolete "furth;" the positive "forth" remains, but its *comp.* "forther" is obsolete. The original distinctions of the following words are lost, and the several words are now almost interchangeable.

"Far" (a long way off), *comp.* *far'ther*, *sup.* *far'thest*.

"Fyr" (of old), *comp.* *fyrre*, *super.* *fyrrest* or *fyrst* [first].

"Fore" (in front), *comp.* *for[er]-mer* (i.e., more), *super.* *foremost*.

To these add *fōremāra*, more illustrious; *super.* *fōremārest*.

Furtive, *fur'.tīv*, by stealth; **fur'tive-ly**.

Latin *furtivus*, *furtive* (*fur*, a thief); French *furtif*.

Fury, rage. The **Furies** (*class. mythol.*), three avenging female deities; **fu'rore**, an ardent admiration or fashion.

Furioso, *fu'.ri.o''so* (in *Music*), with vehemence.

Furious, *fu'.rī.ūs*; **fu'rious-ly**, **fu'rious-ness**.

Infuriate (not *enfuriate*), *in.fu'ri.ate*, to enrage; *infuriat-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *infuriat-ing* (R. xix.), *infuriat-or*. (Being Latin, the Latin prefix *in-*, and not the English, French, and Greek prefix *en-* should be employed.)

Latin *fūria*, *Fūria*, *fūriōsus*, *in-fūriāre*; French *furie*, *furor*.

Furze (1 syl.), gorse. **Furs**, plu. of *fur*. **Firs**, plu. of *fir*.

Furzy, *fur'zy*, like furze, full of furze. **Fuzz'y**, fluffy.

"Furze," Old English *fyrz*, furze or brambles.

"Furs," Welsh *ffwrw*, hair. Latin *furfur*, scurf [fur of kettles].

"Fir," Old English *fyrh-wudu*, deal or fir-wood.

"Fuzz," German *aufzusen*, *faseln*, to fease or unravel.

Fuse, *fūze*, a tube filled with combustible matter for blasting and firing shells, to liquefy metal, to blend by heat; fused, *fūzed* (1 syl.); fus-ing, *fūze-ing*; fūs-er (R. xix.)

Fusion, *fū.shun*, the act of melting, the state of being melted.

Fusible, *fūze'i.b'l*, able to be melted by heat; fusibility, *fū'zi.bil'it.ti*, the property of being fusible.

Fusee, *fū.zē*, a small firelock, a fuse, the cone round which the chain of a clock or watch winds.

"Fuse" (to melt), Latin *fundo*, supine *fūsum*, to cast or melt metal.

"Fuse" or "Fusee," French *fuser*, *fusee*; Latin *fusus*, a spindle.

Fusil, *fū.sil*, a fusee or light musket; fusilier, *fū'sil.ier*, a soldier armed with a fusil. The word still remains in our army, as **The Scotch Fusiliers** (the third of the three household regiments of Foot-Guards), and **The Royal Fusiliers** (the seventh regiment of the line).

French *fusil*, *fusilier* (from the Italian *focile*; Latin *focus*, fire).

Fusion, *fū.shun*, the act of melting or joining by heat, the state of being melted or joined by heat. (See Fuse.)

Füss (Rule v.), ado about trifles; füss-y, interfering and bothersome about trifles; fuss-i-ness, fuss-i-ly (Rule xi.)

Greek *phūsao*, to snort, to puff and blow, to be inflated.

Füst, mouldiness, to become mouldy; füst-ed (Rule xxxvi.), füst-ing; fusty, *fūs.ty*, musty; fus'ti-ly, fus'ti-ness.

French *fust*, now *fût*, a cask or barrel, the taste of the cask, fust.

Fustian, *fūs'tchūn*, a strong cotton cloth, bombast.

We use the names of many cloths to express styles of writing: as *shoddy*, sleazy compilations; *fustian*, inflated composition; *stuff*, rubbish; *silken words*, &c.

Span. *fustan* (name of a place); Ital. *fustagno*; Fr. *futaine* for *fustaine*.

Fusus, *fū.sūs*, a genus of shells, as the red-whelk, &c.

Fusulina, *fū.sū.li'nah* (in *Geol.*), a genus of foraminifera,

Lat. *fusus*, a spindle. The *fusulina*, so called from their cell-growths.

Futile, *fū.til*, trifling; fu'tile-ly; futility, *fū.til'it.ti*.

French *futile*, *futilité*; Latin *futilis*, *futilitas* (*futio*, to pour out).

Futtocks, *füt' tōks*, the curved ribs of a ship between the floor and the top timbers.

Old English *fōt hōc*. "Hōc," a curved stick or piece of iron, the curved timbers at the foot or bottom of a ship.

Future, *fū'tchūr*; **futurity**, *fū.tū' rity*, the time to come.

French *futur*; Latin *fūtūrus*, v. *fuo*, to be.

Fūzz, light particles, to fly off in minute particles; **fūzzed** (1 syl.), **fūzz'-ing**; **fuzz'-ball**, a kind of fungus full of dust.

Fizz, to froth, to go off with a whizz.

Furze, gorse; **furzy**, like gorse; **fuzz'y**, fluffy.

Fuzz is one of the few monosyllables (not in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with the final consonant doubled, like *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*.

"Fuzz," a corruption of *fease*, ravelins; German *faseln*, to unravel.

"Fizz," German *pfetze*, to whistle or whizz.

"Furze," Old English *fyr*s, brambles, gorse.

-fy (Latin termination "to make"), contraction of *fic'* that is *fac'*, for *facio* in composition becomes *ficio* (to make or do).

Fy! an exclamation of reproof. **Fy upon you!** **Fy!** for shame! German *pfui*, *pfui schāme dich*, fy upon you!

G is sounded like *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y*; otherwise it retains its normal sound, except in the word *gaol* = *jail*.

Before *e* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "g" is not sounded like *j*: viz., *ganig'-er*, *gear*, *gecko*, *geese*, *Gehenna*, *geld*, *gemara*, *gemote*, *get*, *geum*, and *gew-gaw*.

Before *i* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "g" is not sounded like *j*: viz., *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *gibeline*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglot*, *gild*, *gills* [of a fish], *gilt*, *gimlet*, *gimp*, *be-gin*, *gingham*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girth*, *gittern*, *give*, and *gizzard*.

Before "y," *gye* and *gypsum* are pronounced both ways, but the *g* hard sound is more usual than the *g* soft or *j* sound.

In words derived from the Greek *ge-* ought to be hard, as *geography*, *geology*, &c., but custom has willed it otherwise, and we must submit to its dictates.

Gab, clack, to clack; **gabbed** (1 syl.), **gabb-ing** (Rule i.)

Gabble, *gab' b'l*, chatter, to chatter; **gabbled** (2 syl.), &c.

Danish *gab*, the mouth; *gabflab*, a chatterbox; French *gaber*.

Gād, to rove about; **gadd'-er**, **gadd'-ing**, **gadd'-ed** (Rule i.)

"Gad" (a goad or wedge), Old English *gād*, hence *gad-fly*.

"Gad" (verb), Old English *gader[ian]*, to assemble a crowd.

Gaelic, *gay'lik* (not *gàk'lik*), Erse. **Gar'lic**, a plant.

The Scotch Highlanders call themselves *gaidheal*, and their language *gaelig*. The Irish they call *Gael*.

Gaff (R. v.), a spar. (Old Eng. *gaflas*, spars; Fr. *gaffe*, a boat-hook.)

Gag (*noun and verb*), gagged (1 syl.), gagg'-ing, gagg'-er (R. i.)
 Welsh *cegio*, to choke; *ceg*, a mouth.

Gage (1 syl.), a pledge, to pledge. Gauge, *gage*, an instrument;
 gaged (1 syl.), gāg'-ing (Rule xix.), gāg'-er; gauged,
 gaged (1 syl.); gaug'-ing (Rule xix.), gaug'-er.
 French *gage*, *jauge*, a gauge, *jauger* (Low Latin *radium*).

Gaiety, *gay'.e.ty*; **gaily**, *gay'.ly*. (See *Gay*.)

These two words, with *daily*, are exceptions to Rule xiii.

Gain (1 syl.), profit, to acquire; gained (1 syl.), gain'-ful (Rule viii.), gain'-ful-ly; gains, earnings.

Old English *gyn[an]*; French *gain*, *gagner*; Low Latin *guadagium*.

Gain'say, to contradict; gain-said, *gain'sēd* (Rule xiv.),
 gain'-say'ing, -say'-er. (Old English *gean*, opposite.)

To "say the opposite." It has no connexion with the verb *gain*.

Gait (1 syl.), manner of walking. Gate (1 syl.), a door.

"Gait," Old English *gāth*, from *gān*, to walk or go.

"Gate," Old English *gāt* or *gēd*, a gate or door.

Gaiter, *gaiters*. When a "pair" can be separated, one of the
 articles can be spoken of in the sing. number: as a *glove*,
 a *stocking*, a *shoe*; but if the pair is joined together
 there is no sing.: as *longs*, *trousers*, *nippers*, &c.

French *guêtre*, i.e. *güestre*; Latin *vestis*; Greek *esthés*.

Galaxy, *plu. galaxies* (Rule xlv.), *gāl'.ax.iz*, the milky way.

Greek *galaxias* [*kuklos*], from *gāla*, milk.

Galbanum, *gāl'.bā.num* (not *gāl'.bay'.num*), a resin. (Latin.)

Gale [of wind]; **Gall**, *gawl*, bile. (See *Gall*.)

Danish *kule*, to blow; *kuling*, a breeze. Norwegian *gal*, frantic.

Galiot (not *galliot*), *gāl'.i.öt*, a small Dutch vessel.

French *galiote*; German *galcote*; Spanish *galeota*.

Gall, *gawl*, bile, to fret. Gaul, a native of ancient Gallia.

"Gall" (bile), Old English *gealla* (*gæle*, saffron).

"Gall" (the oak nut), French *galle* (*noix de galle*); Latin *galla*.

"Gall" (to fret), French *galer* (Latin *galea*, a helmet).

Gallant, *gal'.lant*, brave; *gallant'*, courteous. (Rule l.)

Gallantry, *gal'.lan.try*, bravery; *gallant-ly*; *gallan'ted*,
 escorted; *gallant'-ing*, escorting ladies.

Gallavant, *gal.la.vant'* (a corrupt variety).

French *galant*, both senses, *galanterie* (one l.).

Galleon, *gāl'.lē.ön*. Gallon, *gal'.on*. Galloon, *gāl'.loon'*.

"Galleon," Spanish *galeon*; French *galion*, a large ship (one l.).

"Gallon," French *gallon*. "Galloon," French *galon*, a ribbon.

Gallery, *plu. galleries* (Rule xlv.), *gāl'.lē.riz*.

German *gallerie*; French *galerie*.

Galley, *plu. galleys* (not *gallies*, Rule xlv.), *gāl'.liz*.

The old Venetian galleys had thirty-two banks of oars, and each oar
 was managed by six slaves, hence the term *galley-slaves*. Italian
galera; French *galère* (only one l.).

Gallipot, *găl'.li.põt*, an earthen pot used by druggists.

Dutch *gley-pot*, a clay-pot (French *pot de faïence*).

Gallon, *gal'.lon*, four quarts. Galleon, *găl'.lě.õn*, a ship.

French *gallon* (measure de litres 4.543458).

"Galleon," Spanish *galeon*; French *galion* (with one *l*).

Galloon, *găl'.loon'*, a narrow ribbon, for shoe-strings, &c.

French *galon* (tissu étroit, croisé, et très-épais).

Gallop (does not double the final letter, Rule iii., *b*), *gal'loped* (2 syl.), *gal'lop-ing*, *gal'lop-er*.

Galopade, *găl'.o.pard*, to dance the gallop; *galopad'-ing*.

(Only three words ending in *p* with the accent not on the final syllable violate the rule, and ought to be reduced to conformity with it. Gossip, *gossipp-ing*, &c.; kidnap, *kidnapp-er*, &c.; worship, *worshipped*, *worshipp-er*, &c.)

French *galop*, *galoper*, *galopade* (danser le galop) one *l*.

Gallows, *plu. gallowses*, *găl'.loze*, *găl'.loze.ěz* (not *gal'.lerz*).

Old English *galga*, a gallows or gibbet; *galga-treow*, a gallows-tree.

Galoche, *ga.losh'*, an overshoe. (Fr. *galoche*; Span. *galocha*.)

Galvanism, *găl'.văn.izm*; galvanic, *găl'.văn'.ik*.

Galvanise (Rule xxxi.), *găl'.văn.ize*; *gal'vanised* (3 syl.),

gal'vanis-ing (Rule xix.), *gal'vanis-er*, *galvanom'eter*.

So called from Galvani, of Bologna, the discoverer, 1790.

Gamble, *gam'b'l*, to play for money. Gam'bol, to frisk.

"Gamble," a dim. of *game*. Old English *gaming*, *gamerung*.

"Gam'bol," French *gambiller*, to swing the legs about.

("Carol" and "gambol" are the two examples of words in *-ol*, not accented on the last syllable. "Carol" violates Rule iii., and

"gambol" conforms to it. Thus:—

Car'ol, *car'olled*, *car'oll-ing*, *car'oll-er*, but

"Gam'bol," *gam'boled*, *gam'bol-ing*, *gam'bol-er*.

Game, play, animals protected for sport, to gamble; *game'ster* (Rule lxii.); *game-some*, *game'sũm* (*-some*, "full of" play); *gamed* (1 syl.), *gām'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old English *gam[ian]*, to sport; *gaming*, *gamen* sport.

Gam'mon (of bacon). Gam'in, a French street Arab.

"Gammon" (of bacon), French *jambon* (Greek *kampē*, Roquefort).

"Gammon" (to hoax), Old English *gamen*, sport, scoff, jest.

Gam'mut (not *gamut*). The word is *gamma ut* (γ-ut).

In the eleventh century the musical scale was extended one note below the old Greek scale. The new note was termed *gammā*. The *Sol-Fa* notation begins with 'ut,' and starts from the new note *gamma*, so the scale is that of *ut* beginning from *gamma*.

Gander, *fem. goose*, *plu. geese*, *offspring gosling*. Except when gender is specially referred to, both the male and female are spoken of as *goose* or *geese*.

Old English *gandra*, *fem. gós*, *plu. gés*, *gós-ling* (*-ling*, offspring).

Gang'way, a passage way. (Old English *gang*, a passage.)

"Gang" (a company), comes from the custom of combining for safety on journeys, as in caravansaries (*gang*, a journey).

Gangrene, *gan'.green*, an eating ulcer; *gan'gred* (2 syl.), *gan'grēn-ing* (Rule xix.); *gangrenous*, *gān'.grēnūs*.

Fr. *gangrène*; Lat. *gangrena*; Gk. *gagraina* (*graino*, to feed on).

Ganoid; *gān'.oid*, fish, like the sturgeon, with shiny scales.

Greek *gānōs eidos* (having horny plates), spendour-like.

Gantlet (better than *gauntlet*), *garnt'.let*, a military glove; *gant'let-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), not *gauntlett-ed* (Rule iii.)

French *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, a glove. Words in *-et*, not accented on the last syl., are very irregular: Thus we have "carburet," *carburetted*; "épaulet," *epaulett-ed*, &c., which ought to be deprived of the second *t*. On the other side we have *carpet-ed*, *banquet-ed*, *coronet-ed*, *closet-ed*, *gantlet-ed*, *gar'ret-ed*, &c.

To run the gantlet (a corruption of *gantlope*, or running-passage formed by soldiers drawn up in two lines).

German *gang-laufen* (*gang*, passage; *laufen*, to [be] run). The corresponding German word is *gassen-laufen* (*gasse*, a street or lane). The French say *passer les baguettes* (the sticks).

Gaol, jail (the only exception to *g* hard before *a*); *gaol'-er*.

Spanish *jaula*; French *geôle*; Low Latin *gaola*, *gaolarius*, a jailer.

Gape, *gāpe* (not *garp*), to yawn; *gaped* (1 syl.), *gāp'-ing* (Rule xix.), *gāp'-er*. (Old English *geāp[an]*, to gape.)

Garbage, *gar'-baj*, offal (a contraction of *garble-age*).

Garble, *gar'.bl*, to sift, hence to mutilate by omissions; *garbled*, *gar'b'ld*; *gar'bling*, *gar'bler*.

Spanish *garbillar*, to garble (*garbillo*, a sieve).

Garden, *gard'n* (not *gar'.dēn*); *garden-ing*, *gard'ning*; *garden-er*, *gard'ner* (not *gar'.dīn.er*); *gardened* (2 syl.)

Welsh *gardd*, a garden; *garddwr*, a gardener; German *garten*; French *jardin*; Spanish *huerta*; Latin *hortus*.

Gargle, *gar.g'l*, a wash for the throat. Gargoyle, *gar'.goil*.

"Gargle," French *gargariser*; Latin *gargarizo*; Greek *gargarizo*.

"Gargoyle" (a water-spout made like the head of a monster), so called from the *gargouille*, or great dragon from the Seine which ravaged Rouen, and was slain by St. Romain in the 7th cent.

Garrot (not *garot*), *gar.rōt'*, to strangle; *garrott'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *garrott'-ing* (R. iv.), *garrott'-er*.

Spanish *garrote*; French *garrotte*, v. *garrotter*.

Gar'ret, *gar'ret-ed* (not *garrett-ed*); so *clos'et*, *clos'et-ed* (R. iii.)

Corruption of French *galetas*, a garret.

Garrison, *gar'ri.s'n*, a fortified place, a body of soldiers in a garrison; *gar'risoned* (3 syl.), *gar'rison-ing*.

Corruption of Fr. *garnison*; Low Lat. *garnisio*; Old Ger. *wahren*.

Garrulous (not *garfilous*), *gar'ru.lūs*, talkative.

Garrulity, *gar'ru'.lī.ty*; *gar'rulous-ly*.

Latin *garrulus*, *garrulitas*, *garrulare* (*garrio*, Greek *gérno*).

Gas (one of the sixteen exceptions to Rule v.), *gäss*; gasalier, *gäs'.i.leer'*; gaseous, *gäs'.e.us* (not *gay'.she.üs*).

Gasify, *gäs'.i.fy*; gasifies, *gäs'.i.fize*; gasified, *gäs'.i.fide* (Rule xi.), gasification, *gäs'.i.fi.kay'.shun*.

Coined by Von Helmont (Saxon *gast*; German *geist*, spirit).

Gasconade, *gäs'.ko.nade''*, to boast; gas'conād'-ed (R. xxxvi.), gas'conād'-ing, gas'conād'-er. (To boast like a *Gascon*.)

Gastric, *gäs'.trik*, pertaining to the belly; gastrōn'omy.

Gastritis, *gäs.tri'tis*, inflammation of the stomach. (-itis denotes inflammation.) Greek *gastēr*, the belly.

Gastropod (better than gasteropod), *gas'.tro.pōd*, plu. gastropods or gastropida, *gäs'.trōp''.o.dah*, slugs, snails, and other molluscs which walk by a ventral disc.

Greek *gastēr*, gen. *gastērōs* or *gastērōs pōdēs*, belly-footed.

(In composition the Greeks always use *gastro* and not *gastero*.)

Gate (1 syl.), a door. Gait, *gate*, a manner of walking.

"Gate," Old Eng. *gāt* or *geāt*. "Gait," Old Eng. *gāth*, from *gān*, to walk.

Gau'dy, showy, (*comp.*) gau'di-er, (*super.*) gau'di-est, gau'di-ly, gau'di-ness. A gau'dy, a feast day.

Latin *gaudium*, joy, v. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.

Gauge, *gage*, a measure, distance between the rails, a workman's tool, a mixture for ceilings and mouldings, to measure liquids with a gauge; gauged, *gaged* (1 syl.); gaug-ing, *gage'-ing*; gaug-er, *gage'er*; gaug'-able. (-ge and -ce retain the final e when -able is added.) See *Gage*.

French *jauge*, v. *jauger* (Latin *jaculum*, a stick, the gauge being "une verge de fer ou de bois pointue," which is thrust into the cask, and the part wetted indicates the quantity contained).

Gauntlet. (See Gantlet.)

Gauze, a thin fabric of linen or silk. Gorse, furze.

"Gauze," Fr. *gaze*; (Lat. *gossypinus*, made of cotton, whence *gausape*).

"Gorse," Old English *gorst*, gorse or furze.

Gavel, *gav'.el*, tribute. Gavial, *ga'.vi.al*, the Asiatic crocodile.

"Gavel," Low Lat. *gabellā*, tax on goods. "Gavial," an Indian word.

Gawk, a cuckoo, a simpleton; gawk'-y, long-limbed, ungainly.

Old English *geac*, a cuckoo, a beardless boy, a simpleton.

Gay (*comp.*) gay'-er, (*super.*) gay'-est (Rule xiii.); gay'-ness.

Gaiety, *gay'.ety*; gaily, *gäy'-ly*. (These two words and *daily* are exceptions to Rule xiii. French *gai*, *gaieté*.)

Gazania, *ga.za'.ni.ah* (not *ga.zin'.i.ah*), a flower.

Gazelle (French), *ga.zel'*, a species of antelope. (Arabic *gazal*.)

Gazette, *ga.zet'*, a journal; gazet't-ed, officially announced.

Gazetteer, *gaz'.et.teer''* (not *gez'.e.teer''*), a dictionary of geographical names. (Italian *gazetta*; French *gazette*.)

"Gazette" de *gazetta* petite pièce de monnaie de Venise, prix de chaque numéro d'un journal qui paraissait en cette ville au commencement du XVII^e siècle. (*Dictionn. Universel des sciences*, &c.)

Gear, *gēr* (not *jeer*), tackle. **Jeer**, to scoff. **Gear-ing**. (This is one of the exceptions to *g = j* before *e*.)

Old Eng. *gearwa*, preparation, dressing; *gearw[ian]*, to make ready.

Gelatine, *djēl'.a.tin* (the principle of animal jelly), *djel.a.teen'* (animal jelly); **gelatinous**, *dje.lăt'.i.nūs*, resembling jelly.

Fr. *gélatine*, *gélatineux*; Lat. *gelare*, supine *gelātum*, to congeal.

Gem, *djēm*, a precious stone, to bespangle; **gemmed** (1 syl.), **gemm'-ing** (Rule i.) (Old Eng. *gim*, a precious stone.)

Gender is formed in three ways: (1) By employing a different word for the two sexes; (2) by adding a gender-word to one or both of the sexes; (3) by a gender suffix. Only Anglo-Saxon words come into the 1st class, and most of the 3rd class are borrowed from the French, the suffix being *-ess* added to the masculine to make the feminine.

Genealogy, *plu. genealogies*, *djēn'.e.ăl''.o.jiz*, pedigree; **genealogical**, *djēn'.e.a.ləj''.i.kāl*; **gen'ealog'ical-ly**; **genealogist**, *djēn'.e.ăl''.o.jist*; **gen'eal'ogise** (Rule xxxi.)

French *généalogie*, *généalogiste*; Greek *gēneālōgōs*, v. *gēneālōgos*.

General, *djēn'.e.rāl*, usual, a military officer; **gen'eral-ly**.

General'ity, *plu. generalities*, *djēn'.e.rāl''.i.tiz*.

Gen'eralise (Rule xxxi.), **gen'eralis-ing**, **gen'eralisa'tion**.

Generalissimo, *plu. generalissimos*, *djēn'.e.rāl.is''si.mōze* (Rule xlii.) **The general**, the common people.

Gen'eral officer, *plu. general officers*.

Lieutenant general, *plu. lieutenant generals*.

Major general, *plu. major generals* (not *majors general*).

French *générale*, *généralité*, *généraliser*, *généralisation*, *général*, *lieutenant-général*; Italian *generalissimo*; Latin *gēnērālīs*.

Generate, *djēn'.e.rate*, to produce; **gen'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **gen'erāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **gen'erāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **generative**, *djēn'.e.ra.tiv*; **generation**, *djēn'.e.ray''.shun*.

French *génération*, *génératif*; Latin *gēnērātio*, *gēnērātor*, *gēnērāre*.

Generic, *djēn'er'rik* (not *jēn'.e.rīk*), relating to *gēnus*; **generical**, *dje.ner'ri.kāl*; **gener'ical-ly**.

French *générique*; Spanish *generico*; Latin *gēnus*.

Generous, *djēn'.e.rūs*, liberal; **gen'erous-ly**, **gen'erous-ness**.

Generosity, *djēn'.e.rōs''.i.ty*, liberality. (French *générosité*.)

Latin *generōsitas*, *gēnērōsus*. ("Generosity" is the conduct of a gentleman, or one belonging to the "gens," or patrician class.

Genesis, *djēn'.ē.sīs*. **The Book of Genesis**, or **The Book Genesis (?)**.

Both are correct, but the former is more idiomatic: thus we say, *the city of London*, *the continent of Europe*, &c., but we also say, *the River Thames*, and not *the River of Thames*. "Of" in these examples is adjectival: thus,

the nation of France = the French nation, *the continent of Europe* = the European continent, so *the city of London* = the London city, *the Book of Genesis*, &c.

If not adjectival, "of" stands for *of the name of*, and then the phrases *the city of London*, *the Book of Genesis*, mean "called by the name of" (*vulgo vocato*).

Geneva, *dje.ně.vah*, gin, a town in Switzerland.

Genevan, *djě.ně.van* (not *jěń'.e.văn*), adj. of Geneva.

Genevanism, *djě.ně.văn.izm* (not *jěń'.e.văn.izm*), Calvinism.

Genevese, *djěń'.e.veze*, a native of Gene'va.

The Genevese, the inhabitants collectively considered.

Genial, *djě.ni.ăl*, social; **geniality**, *djě'.ni.ăl''.i.ty*.

Latin *geniālis*, *geniālitās* (*genius*, pleasantness).

Genii, *djě'.ni.ĩ*, fairies. (Arabic *jinnce*, m, *jinniyeh*, f.)

Genitive, *djěń'.i.tiv*. Only nouns denoting animal life and nouns personified have a genitive case in English, and this is expressed by the addition of ('s) in the singular, and of (') only in the plural, as genitive *boy's*, plural *boys'*.

The double Genitive. The double genitive is used when the latter is partitive, the first genitive being made by *of*, and the second by the suffix, as *A bust of Cicero's* (partitive), one of Cicero's busts; a *bust of Cicero* would mean a bust representing Cicero. *How many hired servants of my father's*, how many of my father's hired servants.

Genius, *plu. geninse*s (people of talent), **genii**, fairies, *djě'.ni.us*, *djě'.ni.ūs.iz*, *jě'.ni.ĩ*. (Latin *genius*, see **Genii**.)

Genus, *plu. genera*, *djě'.nūs*, *djěń'.e.rah*, a group.

Genoese; *djěń'.o.eze*, a native of Gen'oa. The Genoese, the inhabitants of Gen'oa collectively considered.

Genre [painting], *zhàr'n*, representation of every-day life.

French *genre*, man, his customs, habits, and ways of life.

Genteel, *djěń.teel*, polite, refined; **genteel'-ly**; **gentility**, *djěń.til'.i.ty*; **gen'tleman**, *fem. gen'tlewoman*, *plu. gen'tlemen*, *gen'tlewomen*, *djěń'.t'ł.vim'n*, both **gentlefolks**, collectively considered **the gentry**.

Gentleman-at-arms, *plu. gentlemen-at-arms*.

Gentleman-usher, *plu. gentlemen-ushers*.

Gent., a contraction of gentleman, means one with the "show," but not the "birth" and position of a gentleman.

Latin *gentīlitās*, *gentiles* (*gens*, "family"). A "gentleman" means a man of family, a man of good birth.

Gentian, *djěń'.shăn*, an herb named from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who discovered its medicinal virtues.

Gentile, *djĕn'.tĭle*, not a Jew, a heathen. Gentle, *djĕn'.t'l*.

Latin *gentilis*. The whole world is divided into two classes, viz., our own nation and the other nations (*gentes*), Christians and the rest of the world (*heathens*).

Gentle, *djĕn'.t'l*, (comp.) gent'ler, (super.) gent'lest; gent'ly.

"Gentle," mild, not rough, means "like a gentleman," *q.v.*

Genuflection, *djĕn'.u.flĕk'.shĭn*, a bending of the knee.

Latin *genusflectio*, *v. genusflecto*; French *genuflexion*.

Genuine, real, not adulterated, not a *forgery*. Authentic, not a *fiction*. Genuine [book], one written by the person who professes to be its author. Authentic [book], one whose statements are facts.

Latin *genuinus* (Greek *geino*[*mai*], to beget), a genuine book is be-gotten by the person who fathers it.

"Authentic," Latin *authenticus* (Greek *authentēs* [*autos entēs*], the self-same instruments), an authentic book contains the self-same facts or statements as really occurred.

Genus, *plu. genera*, *djĕ'.nis*, *djĕn'.ĕrah*, the group containing species. Family or Order, the group containing *genus*.

Genius, a person of talent, *plu. geniuses*, *genii*, fairies.

Latin *gĕnus*, *plu. gĕnĕra* (Greek *gĕnōs*), a general or collective term.

Latin *genius*, *plu. genii* (*gigno*, to beget), a birth-endowment.

Geodesy, *djĕ.ōd'.e.sy*, the science of surveying and mapping.

Latin *geodæsia*; Greek *gēdaisia* (*gē dato*, to divide the earth).

Geography, *plu. geographies*, *dje.ōg'.ra.fiz*; geog'rapher.

French *géographie* (Greek *gē graphē*, a description of the earth).

Geology, *djĕ.ōl'.ōjy*; geological, *djĕ'.ō.lōj'.i.kāl*; geologise, *djĕ.ōl'.ō.jize*; geol'ogis-ing (Rule xix.)

(French *géologie* (Greek *gē lōgōs*, a discourse on the earth). Technically, "geography" describes the external features of the earth's surface; but "geology" the phenomena beneath its surface.)

Geometry, *djĕ.ōm'.e.try*, the properties of lines, surfaces, and volumes. Originally it meant "measurement of the earth."

Latin *geometria*; Greek *gēmetria* (*gē mētrō*, to measure the earth).

Georgic, *djōr'.djĭk*, a poem on husbandry, pertaining to agriculture.

Lat. *georgica*; Gk. *gēorgikos* (*gē ergōn*, earth work).

("Georgic" ought to be in three syl., *dje.ōr'.djĭk*, but it has taken its pronunciation from George, the proper name.)

Geosaurus, *djĕ'.ō.saw''.rūs*, a gigantic fossil earth-lizard.

Greek *gē sauros*, an earth [or terrestrial] lizard.

Geranium, pelargonium, *dje.ra'.nĭ.um*, *pĕl'.ar.go''.nĭ.um*, the stork-bill, *plu. geraniums*, *pelargoniums*. Pelargoniums are greenhouse geraniums. (Not *palargonium*.)

Latin *gerānĭum* (Greek *gērānōs*, a crane). So called because the beak of the fruit resembles a crane's bill.

"Pelargonium" (Greek *pēlargos*, the stork), the stork-bill.

Gerfalcon, *djĕr.faw'.kōn*, the large "vulture" falcon.

German *geier falkē*, the vulture or hawk [-billed] falcon.

Ger'man, of the same stock. Germain, *djer.mane*, appropriate, Cousin-german, *plu. cousins-german*, first cousins.

Germain or german [to the subject] *à propos*.

French *germain* (both senses); Latin *germānus*, of the same stock.

German, *plu. Germans*, natives of Germany. (Lat. *Germānus*.)

Probably both words are from *germīno*, to sprout out, for the Germans looked on themselves as indigenous, but some derive the word from *ger* (war), and others from *heer*- (a multitude).

Gerund, *djēr'rund*, a verbal noun. It may be the subject or object of a verb, may have an article before it, may be qualified by an adjective, may govern a noun, or be governed by a preposition: *Seeing is believing, the tolling of the bell, in defending myself, the quoting of authors*. If *the* comes before a verbal noun, *of* must come after it, otherwise not: as *by the preaching of repentance, or by preaching repentance*.

Gesture, *djēs'.tchūr*, a significant movement of the limbs, features, or body. (Latin *gestus*, v. *gero*, to behave.)

Get (not *git*), *past got, past part. got [or gotten], gett'-ing* (R. i.), *gett'-er*. To fetch, to obtain with effort, to induce.

To get head, to advance. To get ahead, to overtake.

To get along, to manage with difficulty. Get along, move on.

To get asleep, to fall asleep with difficulty.

To get at, to reach after having employed effort.

To get away, to free from entanglement. Get away, be gone.

To get between, to insert with effort or difficulty.

To get clear, to disengage after effort made.

To get drunk, to drink to inebriety.

To get by heart, to learn by rote.

To get home, to reach home after effort made.

To get in, to bring under shelter, to enter, with effort.

To get loose, to disengage oneself with difficulty.

To get near, to advance close, to approach with effort.

To get off, to escape with difficulty, to remove.

To get on, to progress, to put on with effort.

To get out, to liberate, to free oneself with effort.

To get over, to surmount, to climb over, to wheedle.

To get quit or rid of, to part with, after effort.

To get the day, to win after contest.

To get through, to pass with difficulty, to succeed.

To get to, to reach after overcoming obstacles.

To get together, to amass with toil or effort.

To get up, to rise from bed, to mount.

Gew'gaw, a showy trifle. (Old Eng. *gegaf*, vile; Fr. *jonjou*.)

Geyser, *gay'.zër*, spouting hot springs of Iceland.

Icelandic *geysa*, raging, roaring.

Ghastly, *gàst.ly*, death-like, pale, dreadful; gha'st'li-ness (R. xi.)

Old English *gàst*, a ghost. The interpolated *h* is useless.

Ghaut, *gort*, a mountain pass, two mountain chains of India, stairs descending to the Ganges. (Hindostani *ghât*.)

Ghebers, *ga'.berz*, Persian fire-worshippers. (Persian *ghebr*.)

Ghee, *gē* (not *jē*), clarified butter. (Hindostani *ghi*.)

Gherkin, *gër'.kîn* (not *jër'.kîn*), a small cucumber fit for pickling.

German *gurke*, cucumber.

Ghibelline, *gîb'.èl.lîn* (not *jîb'.èl.line*), the Imperialists of Italy and Germany, opposed to the Guelfs or papal faction.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry *hie Waiblingen*, while Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry *hie Welfe* (the family names of the rival chiefs).

Ghost, *gōst*; ghost'-ly, ghō'st'li-ness (Rule xi.), ghost'-like.

Old Eng. *gūst*, *gāstlic*, ghostly; *gāstlice* (adv.) *h* interpolated.

Ghoul, *gool*, a demon supposed to feed on human dead bodies.

Persian *ghul*, a mountain demon.

Giant, fem. giantess, *djî'.ant*, *djî'.an.tess*; gigantic, *djî.gân'.tik*, in size like a giant; gigan'tical-ly.

French *géant*, *gigantesque*; Latin *gigas*, gen. *gigantis*, *gigantēus*.

Giaour, *djow'r* (Turkish), one not of the Mohom. faith.

Gib, *djîb*, a male cat, to shy; gibbed (1 syl.), gibb'-ing, gibb'-er.

Jib, the foremost sail, to shift the boom-sail.

Gibe, *djibe*, sarcasm, to mock; gibed (1 syl.), gib'-ing.

"Gib" (a cat), Germ. *gilbert*, a male cat. "Gib" (to shy), Dan. *gibbe*.

"Jib," Dan. *gibbe*, to jib a sail. "Gibe," Old Eng. *gabb[an]*, to scoff.

Gibber, *djîb'.ber*, to prate inarticulately; gib'bered (2 syl.), gib'ber-ing, gib'ber-er. (Some pronounce the *g* hard.)

Gibberish, *gîb'.ber.ish* (not *jîb'.ber.ish*), unmeaning words.

Geber was the chief alchemist of the eleventh century, and wrote several treatises in cryptogram to evade persecution.

Gibbet, *djîb'.bet*, a gallows, to hang; gib'bet-ed, gib'bet-ing.

French *gibet* (de l' arabe *djebel* (montagne), parce qu' autrefois les exécutions se faisoient ordinairement sur les lieux élevés).

Gibbous, *gîb'.bus* (not *jîb'.bus*), the moon in the second and third quarter is so called. (Lat. *gibbus*, humped; Fr. *gibbeux*.)

Gibe, *djibe*, a sarcasm, to ridicule; gibed (1 syl.), gib'-ing, gib'-ing-ly; gib'-er, *djî'.ber*, a snarler. Gibb-er, one that shies.

Old English *gabb[an]*, to scoff; French *gaber*

Giblets, *djib'.lětz*, the off-parts of a goose, duck, turkey, &c.; giblet [pic], made of giblets. (Fr. *gibier*, with dim. *let*.)

Giddy, (*comp.*) *gid'di-er*, (*super.*) *gid'di-est*, *gid'di-ly* (R. xi.), *gid'di-ness*. Heedless, a swimming in the head.

Old English *gidig*. (The *g* is hard.)

Gift (*g hard*, not *jift*), a present; *gift'-ed*, talented; *v. give*, *g'v*, (*past*) *gave*, (*past part.*) *given*, *g'v'n*; *g'v'-er*, *g'v'-ing*.

Old Eng. *gift*, *v. gif[tian]*. The *e* of "give" does not lengthen the *i*.

Gig (*g hard*), a two-wheeled open carriage. Jig, a dance.

Fr. *gigue*, *v. giquer*, to frisk about; very similar to *cabriolet*, a little caperer, French *cabriole* a scamper (*cabri*, a kid). "Jig," the same.

Gigantic, *dji.găn'.tik*, very large; *gigan'tical-ly*, *giant* (*q.v.*)

Latin *gigas*, gen. *gigantis*, a giant, *gigantēus*; French *gigantesque*.

Giggle (*g hard*), *g'g'.g'l*, to titter; *giggled* (2 syl.), *giggling*, *gig'gling-ly*; *giggler*, *gig'.ler*. (Old Eng. *geagle*, wanton.)

Gild (*g hard*), *past gild'-ed*, *past part. gilt*, to overlay with gold leaf; *gild'-ing*, gold-leaf, overlaying with gold-leaf, the finished work; *gild'-er*, one whose trade is to gild.

Guild (*g hard*), *gild*, a city company.

Guilt (*g hard*), *gilt*, criminality.

Old English *gild[an]*, *past gildede*, *past part. gilded*; *gilden*, *gilt*.

"Guild," Old English *gild*. "Guilt," Old English *gylt*.

Gill, *djil*, a quarter of a pint. Gills (*g hard*), the lungs of a fish.

Lat. *gillo*, a gill, a small drinking vessel. "Gills," A. S. *geaft*, the jaws.

Gillyflower, *djil'.i.flow'er* (not a corruption of July-flower, but of the French *giroflee*. (Latin *caryophyllum*, a clove.)

Gilt (*g hard*), overlaid with gold-leaf. Guilt, criminality. (See *Gild*.)

Gimlet (*g hard*), a small auger. (French *gibilet*, a gimlet.)

Gin, a trap, to trap, a drink; *ginned* (1 syl.), *ginn'-ing* (Rule i.)

"Gin" (a trap), contraction of *engine*; so "spinning-jenny" is a little spinning engine.

"Gin" (a spirit). A contraction and corruption of Fr. *genièvre*, Lat. *juniperus*, juniper-berry; these berries by fermentation make gin and hollands, but oil-of-turpentine is generally used instead.

Gingham (*g hard*), *ging'.ăm*, a cotton cloth dyed in the yarn.

French *guingan* or *guingamp*, so called from Guingamp (Brittany).

Gipsy, *plu. gipsies*, *djip'.siz*. (A corruption of *Egyptian*.)

The Fr. call them *Bohemians*, Danes *Tatars*, Ital. *Walachians*.

Giraffe, *djě.ràf'*, the camelopard. (Span. *girafa*, Ital. *giraffa*.)

Girandole, *jir'răn.dole*, a candelabrum, whose branches turn round.

Italian *girandola*; Latin *gyrāre*, to turn round.

Gird (*g hard*), to bind; *gird'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *past part. girt*.

Girdle, *gwr'.d'l*, a zone or belt; *gird'led* (2 syl.), *gird'ling*.

("Girdel" is the more ancient and better spelling.)

Old English *gyrd[an]*, *past gyrde*, *past part. gyrded*; *gyrdel*,

Girl (g *hard*), fem. of boy, both child; girl-ish, like a girl; boy-ish, like a boy (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), girl'ish-ness, girl'ish-ly.

Latin *gérula*, a nursemaid (*géro*, to carry [infants] about).

"Boy," Old English *býre*, a son: v. *byr[ian]*, to raise or rear.

Girondist, *djirön'.dist*, a political party in the French revolution. So called from the department of *La Gironde*, in France.

Girth, a horse's girdle. Girt, girded; girt'-ed. (See Gird.)

Old English *gyrd[an]*, *gyrdel*; German *gurt*, *gurtel*, v. *gurten*.

Gist, *djíst*, the drift of an argument. Grist, corn for grinding. French *gist*, now *git* (*C'est là que git le lièvre*), v. *gésir*, to turn.

Give (g *hard*), *gív*, (past) gave (*gāve*, not *gāv*), (past part.) given, *gív'n*; *gív-ing*, *gív'-or*; *gift*.

To give away, to bestow gratis;

To give back, to restore; To give chase to, to pursue;

To give ear to, to hearken to; To give forth, to announce;

To give in, to yield; To give in to, to adopt;

To give off, to let out; To give out, to declare publicly;

To give over, to cease, to abandon, to submit;

To give up, to relinquish; To give up oneself to, to addict;

To give way, to let pass; To give way to, to yield to.

Old Eng. *gift*, v. *gif[an]*, past *geaf* or *gaf*, past part. *gífen*, *gífa*, a giver. (It is a pity that we have substituted *v* for *f* in the verb, and the *e* final is worse than useless, it positively misleads.)

Giz'zard (g *hard*), the strong muscular stomach of a bird.

Welsh *glasog*; Fr. *gesier*; Lat. *gigéria*, the gizzard (*digère*, to digest).

Glacial, *gläs'.i.äl* (not *glay'.she.äl*), icy.

Glacier, *gläs'.x.ertz* (not *glä'.she.ertz*), a field of snow-ice.

The rents of a glacier are called *crev'asses*, the mounds of debris deposited by the moving mass are *moraines*.

Glaciers, *gläs'.x.ers*, plu. of glacier. Glacieres, *gläs'.x.airz* (in *Geol.*), caves full of ice found in Alpine mountains.

Glacis, *gläs'.is* (in *Fort.*), a smooth gentle slope.

French *glacial*, *glacier*, *glacières*, ice-houses; *glacis* (*glace*, ice); Latin *glaciālis*, *glacies*, ice; v. *glaciāre*, to freeze.

Glad, pleased. Glade, *glāde*, an opening in a wood, &c.

Gladd'-en, to delight (-en added to adj. means "to make");

gladdened, *glād'.end*; gladden-ing, *glād'-ning* (Rule i.);

gladden-er, *glād'.ner*; glad'-some (-some means "full of"); glad'-ness (-ness, a suffix added to abstract nouns).

Old Eng. *glæd*, *glædlic* (adj.), *glædlice* (adv.), *glædmōdnes*, gladness.

Gladiator, *glād'.i.a.tor* (not *glay'.di.a.ter*), a sword-player.

Gladiatorial, *glād'.i.a.tō.ri.äl*; glad'iatory.

Latin *glādiator*, *glādiatorius* (*glādīus*, a sword).

Gladiolus, *glăd'.i.ô.lus* (not *glăd.i.ô'.lus*), the sword-lily.

Lat. *glădiolus*, a little sword. So called from the shape of the leaves.

Glair (1 syl.), the white of eggs. **Glare** (1 syl.), strong light.

"Glair," Fr. *glair*. "Glare," Old Eng. *glere*; Dan. *glar*, glass.

Glamour, *glam'.er*, a deceptive charm. **Claymore**, *cla'.mor*, a Scotch broad-sword. **Clamour**, *clam'.er*, noise.

Glamour allied to *gleam*, a shoot of light.

"Claymour," Gaelic *claid'-more*, great sword; Welsh *clêd'-mo*.

"Clamour," Lat. *clāmor*, v. *clāmare*, to clamour; Fr. *clameur*.

Glance, a slight view, to have a glance; glanced (1 syl.), glance-ing (Rule xix., *glăn'.sing*), glance-ing-ly.

German *glanz*, v. *glanzen*.

Gland, an excretory or secretory vessel. **Glans**, a nut in bracts.

Glandule, *glan'.dule*, a small gland (-ule dim.)

Glancers, a disease in horses; **glandered**, *glăn'.derd*.

Glandulation, *glăn'.du.lay''.shun*. **Glandular**, containing glands. **Glandulous**, pertaining to glands.

Fr. *glande*, *glandulaire*, *glanduleux*; Lat. *glans*, gen. *glandis*, a corn.

Glare (1 syl.), dazzling light, to shine with a glare. **Glair**, white of egg; glared (1 syl.), *glār'-ing* (R. xix.), *glar'ing-ly*.

"Glare," Old English *glere*. "Glair," French *glair*.

Glass (noun), *glaze* (verb). So "grass," v. *graze*; "price," *prize*; "cicatrice," *cicatrize* (R. li.); *glass'-y*, *glass'i-ness* (R. xi.), *glass'i-ly*; *glazed* (1 syl.), *glāz'-ing* (R. xix.)

Glazier, *glā'.zhēr*, one who puts glass into windows.

Glass'-ful, *plu. glass'fuls*, two, three, &c., *glassfuls* means a glassful repeated twice, thrice, &c., but two, three, &c., *glasses-full* means two, three, &c., distinct glasses, all filled. "Glass" (Rule v.), unlike "mass" (Rule viii.), retains the double s in all its compounds: as

glass'-y, *glass'-ful*, *glass'-house*, *glass'-wort*, *crown'-glass*, *flint'-glass*, *plate'-glass*, &c. "I'singlass" is no compound of glass, but takes double s from sound-analogy.

Old Eng. *glæs*, glass; *glæsen*, made of glass; Lat. *glastum*, woad.

Gleam, *gleem*, a ray of light, to shine. **Glimmer**, a faint light, to shine faintly. (Old Eng. *gleam*; Germ. *glimmer*.)

Glean, *gleen*, to pick up corn after the crop has been carried.

Welsh *glân*, clean; French *glaner*, *glaneur*.

Glebe (1 syl.), the soil; *gleb-y*, *glee'.by*, cloddy. (Lat. *gleba*.)

Gleditschia (not *gledeshia*), *gle.dee'.she.ah*, a flower.

So called in honour of Dr. Gleditsch, of Berlin (died 1786).

Glee, merriment, a song in three or more parts; *glee'-man*, a minstrel; *glee'-some* (-some, full of), *glee'-ful*, *glee'-ful-ly*.

Old English *gleo*, mirth, a song; *gleo-mann*, *gleo-mæden*.

Glib, smooth; **glib'-ly**; **glib'-ness**, volubility, smoothness.

Lat. *glaber*, smooth; v. *glabreo* (Gk. *glāphō*, whence *glāphūrōs*, smooth).

Glide (1 syl.), to slide; **glid'-ed**, **glid'-ing**, **glid'-er** (Rule xix.)

Old English *glid[an]*, past *glidd*, past part. *gliden*.

Glim'mer, to send forth a feeble light. (See **Gleam**.)

Glisten, *glis'n* (not *glis'ten*), to sparkle; **glistened**, *glis'n'd*; **glisten-ing**, *glis'ning*; **glisten**, *glis'ter* (not *glis-er*); **glis'tered** (2 syl.); **glis'ter-ing**.

Old English *glisten[ian]*; German *gleischen*, *glistern*.

Glitt'er, to sparkle; **glitt'ered** (2 syl.), **glitt'er-ing**.

Old English *gliten[an]*, *glitin[ian]*, and *glit[ian]*, to glitter.

Gloaming, *glōme'-ing*, twilight. (O. E. *glomung*, a interpolated.)

Gloat, *glōte*, to gaze earnestly (followed by *on*); **gloat'-ed**, **gloat'-ing**, **gloat'-ing-ly**, **gloat'-er**. (German *glotzen*.)

Globe, **Orb**, **Sphere**, **Ball**, **Globule**.

Globe (1 syl.), a solid sphere, this earth, an artificial sphere representing the earth, or the starry heavens.

Sphere, *sfēr*, a poetic and scientific word for globe.

Ball, a round mass, as a ball of cotton, a cricket ball; a globe is a ball, but a ball is not of necessity a globe.

Orb, a circle, hence the disc of a planet, and hence a planet.

Globule, *glob'bule*, a little ball. (*-ule*, diminutive.)

"Globe," Latin *glōbus*, a bowl, a globe, *glōbāre*; *glōbūlus*.

"Sphere," Lat. *sphara*, same as "globus"; Gk. *sphaira*, v. *sphairōō*.

"Ball," German *ball*; French *balle*; Latin *pila*, a pill, a ball.

"Orb," Latin *orbis*, any round thing, a wheel, a circuit, a circle, &c.

Glomerate, *glōm'.e.rate*, gathered into a head or heap; **glom'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **glom'erāt-ing** (Rule xix); **glomeration**, *glōm'.e.ray''shun*. (See **Conglomerate**.)

Latin *glōmērātio*, *glōmērāre* (*glōmus*, a ball of yarn, &c.)

Gloom, obscurity; **gloom'-ing**, becoming obscure. **Gloaming**, *glō'ming*, twilight. **Gloomy**, *glōo'my*; **glōo'mi-ly** (R. xi.), **glōo'mi-ness**. (Old Eng. *glōm*, gloom; *glomung*, twilight.)

Glory, *plu. glories*, *glōr'rīz* (not *glō'rīz*), honour, to honour; (verb) *glories*, *glōr'rīz*; **gloried**, *glōr'red*; **glor'y-ing**;

Glorify, *glōr'rī.fy*; **glorifies**, *glōr'ri.fize*; **glorified**, *glōr'ri.fide*; **glor'ifi-er** (Rule xi.), **glor'ify-ing**.

Glorification, *glōr'ri.fī.kay''shun*, act or state of glory.

Glorious, *glōr'ri.ūs*; **glor'ious-ly**, **glor'ious-ness**.

French *glorification*, *glorifier*; Latin *glōriōsus*, *glōr'ifico*, *glōria*.

Gloss, lustre, a comment. **Gloze**, to flatter. **Glows**, shines with heat.

Gloss'y, (*comp.*) **gloss'i-er**, (*super.*) **gloss'i-est**, **gloss'i-ly**.

Gloss (Rule viii.), a comment; **gloss'ary**, *plu. glossaries*,

glōs'.a.rīz, a dictionary of antiquated words; *glossarial*, *glōs.sair'ri.āl*; *gloss'arist*.

"Gloss" (lustre), Old English *glæs*, glass.

"Gloss" (comment), Germ. *glosse*; Old Eng. *gles[an]*; Lat. *glossa*.

Glottis, *glōt'.tīs*, the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe. **Epiglottis**, *ēp'-i.glōt'-tīs*, the valve of the glottis.

Glottitis, *glōt.tī'.tīs*, inflammation of the tongue. (-itis, inflam.)

Fr. *glotte*, *epiglote*; Lat. *epiglottis*; Gk. *glōtta* (long o), the tongue.

Gloucester, *Glōs'.ter*: (Old English *Gleaw-ceaster*.)

Called by the Britons *Cacr-glou*; *glou* in Latin became *glor*, *glor-um*. The Saxons added *castra*, and the word became *Glou-ceaster* or *Gleaw-ceaster*. "Gleaw," wise, skilful.

Gloze, to flatter. **Glow**s, shines with heat. (See Gloss.)

Glucine, *glu'.sīn*, the oxide of **glucinum**. **Glucinum**, *glu.sī'.num*, the metallic base of glucine. **Glucose**, *glu'.kose*, grape sugar; **glucic acid**, *glu'.sīk*, acid obtained from grape sugar. (Gk. *glukus*, sweet; Fr. *glucine*. (See Glycerine.) (These words retain the Gk. "u," generally changed to y.)

Glue, *glu*; **glued** (1 syl.), *glu'-ing*. (All words ending with a double vowel (except -ue) retain both of them before -ing R. xix.), *glu'-er*, *glue'-y*; **gluey-ness**, *glu'.i.ness* (R. xiii.)

Gluten, *glū'.t'n*, a gluey substance obtained from wheat and other grain. **Glutton**, *glūt'n*, a great eater;

Glutinous, *glū'.t'nūs*, viscous. **Gluttonous**, *glūt'n.us*, greedy; **glut'inous-ness**. **Glutinate**, *glū'.ti.nate*; **glu'tināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *glu'tināt-ing* (R. xix.), **glutinative**, *glū'.ti.na.tiv*; **glutination**, *glū'.ti.nay''shūn*.

Fr. *glu*, bird-lime, v. *gluer*, *gluten*, *glutinatif*; Lat. *gluten*, glue.

Glūt, to gorge; **glūtt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **glūtt'-ing** (Rule i.)

Glutt-on, *glūt'n*, a great eater; **glutton-ous**, *glūt'n.us*, greedy; **glutt'onous-ly**; **gluttony**, *glūt'n.ŷ*.

Gluttonise, *glūt'n.īze* (Rule xxxi.); **glutt'onised** (3 syl.), **glutt'onis-ing** (Rule xix.), **glutt'onis-er**.

Latin *gluto*, gen. *glutōnis*, a glutton; *glutio*, to swallow; *gluttus*, the gullet; French *gloutonne*, *gloutonnerie*.

Gluten, *glū'.t'n*. **Glutinous**, *glū'.ti.nūs*. (See Glue.)

Glutton, *glūt'n*. **Gluttonous**, *glūt'n.us*. (See Glut.)

Glycerine, *glīs'.e.rīn* (not *glīs'.e.reen*), the sweet principle of oils and fat; **glyceric [acid]**, *glīs'.e.rīk*.

Nitro-glycerine, *nī'tro glīs'.e.rīn*, a powerful blasting oil.

Greek *glukus*, sweet. (These words convert the Greek *u* into *y*, and therein differ from their congeners **Glucine**, *q.v.*)

Glyptography, *glīp.tōg'.ra.fy*, the art of engraving gems.

Greek *gluptos graphē*, a treatise [on] the art of carving.

Glyptodon, *glīp'.tō.dōn*, a huge fossil armadillo.

Greek *gluptōs odontēs*, having carved, *i.e.* fluted, teeth.

Gn- G or K before *n* at the beginning of a word or syllable is silent. All these (except *gnu*) are Teutonic or Greek.

Gnarled, *narld*, knotted like the oak. (Danish *knoldet*, knotty.)

Gnash, *nash*, to grind the teeth. (Germ. *knirschen*, to gnash.)

Gnat, *năt*. (Old Eng. *gnat*.) **Natt'y**, spruce. (Ital. *netto*.)

Gnaw, (*past*) gnawed, (*past part.*) gnawn, *naw*, *nawd*, *nawn*, to pick with the teeth; **gnaw'-ing** (not *nôr'ring*), corroding, painful, picking with the teeth; **gnaw'-er** (not *nôr'-rer*), one who gnaws or picks with the teeth.

Old English *gnagan*, *past gnôh*, *past part. gnagen*.

Gneiss, *nice* (not *ně'iss*), a slaty rock, differing from granite in having its crystals broken. **Nice**, as it should be.

"Gneiss," German *gneiss*. "Nice," Old English *hndsc*, tender.

Guome, *nôme*, a sylph who guards a mine. (Greek *gnômê*.)

Gnomon, *nō.môn*, index of a dial. (Gk. *gnômon*, an indicator.)

Gnostics, *nôs'.tiks*, the *knowers* as opposed to the *believers*. A sect which tried to fuse Christianity and Platonism; **gnosticism**, *nôs'.ti.sizm*; **gnostic**, *nôs'.tik* (adj.)

Greek *gnôstikôs* (v. *gignôskô*, to know; Latin *nosco*, to know).

Gnu, *nū*, a South African ox. (The only word beginning with *gn-* which is neither Teutonic nor Greek.)

Go, (*past*) went, (*past part.*) gone, *gôn*; **go'-ing**. "Went" is from the verb to wend; goes, *goze*; **go'-er**.

To go under the name of, to be called by a pseudonym.

So the story goes, so says common report.

It will go against him, will tell to his disadvantage, will be in his disfavour. To go against a town, to besiege it.

It will go hard with them, there's danger of a fatal issue.

A go-between, a middle man, a mediator.

Go about your business! mind your own affairs, and don't interfere with mine. To go by, to pass by or near.

To give one the go-by, to give one the slip, to shuffle off.

Go and Come. We go away from the place and come to the place where we are [for the speaker is].

Plants come up, and come into leaf or flower, but go out of flower and go to seed; because their leafing and flowering is coming to be with us, but their seeding and decay is going away from us.

The ship went to pieces. The jug came to pieces. Because the ship was away at sea, but the jug in our hand.

The sun goes behind a cloud, but comes out from it. It "goes" out of sight or away from us, but "comes" into sight and therefore where we are or where we can see it.

The sun *goes* down, but *comes* forth as a bridegroom to run his race; because at sun-set it "leaves" us, but at sunrise it "comes" into our hemisphere.

Go away, leave *this* place. Come away, leave *that* place.

Go to! a broken sentence meaning *Go to* — or *get along with you*. Do not talk so for I do not believe it.

When he came to, recovered from a fit. When he came to himself, recovered his senses. In the fit the "spirit" had left, but on recovery it returns back.

It wo'n't go down, it is not to be swallowed or believed.

It wo'n't come down, descend or yield to force.

To go on, to proceed, to fit [as a garment]. To come on, to grow [as a plant].

To go over to, he went over [to the other side or opinion].

To come over, to wheedle, to come to our side or opinion.

To go through, to undergo suffering or trouble. To come through, to get free from, to pass through.

EXCEPTION.—We use the word *come* [to the place where you are], when we reply to an invitation, or direct the idea to the *act* to be performed or *effort* to be made, rather than to the *intention* formed in the mind of doing what is referred to at some future time.

In reply to an invitation: "Come here." Ans. "I will come [*i.e.*, to you] directly." "When will you come and see me?" Ans. "I will come [*i.e.*, to you] next week." "Will you come and dine with me to-morrow." Ans. "I shall be happy to come and dine with you to-morrow."

The stress on the act and not on the intention: "I am coming to pay you a visit on Monday," *i.e.*, I will undertake the act of a journey to your house; but "I am going to pay you a visit on Monday" refers more to the *intention* formed, than to the journey to be made.

Effort to be made. This is a slight variation of the preceding idea; when our Lord was told about the Centurion's son, he replied, "I will come [*i.e.*, to your house] and heal him." Here the main stress of the idea is on the effort Jesus was willing to make to heal the sick child. If he had said, "I will go and heal him," the main force would have been directed to the *healing* and not to the condescension of Jesus undertaking the mission.

Goad, *gōde* (noun and verb). Good (adj.) God, deity.

Old English *gād*, a goad; *gód*, good; *god*, deity.

(These examples will show some of the shifts we have resorted to to represent the accent so unwisely discarded.)

Goal, *gôle*, the winning post. **Ghoul**, *gool*, a vampire. **Gaol**, *jail*, a prison. **Gale**, a high wind.

"Goal," French *gal*, *gaule*, a pole. "Ghoul," Persian *ghul*, a mountain demon. "Gaol," French *géole*. "Gale," Norse *kule*.

Goat, he-goat, *fem.* she-goat, (*familiarly*) **Billy-goat**, *fem.* **Nanny-goat**; goat'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like").

Old Eng. *gât*, a goat; *gât-hyrde*, a goat-herd; *gâta-hûs*, a goat-house.

Gobble, *gôb'·l*, to devour fast and noisily; **gob'bled** (2 syl.) **gobb'ling**, devouring. **Gob'lin**, a spirit. **Gobelin**, *gôb'·lin* [tapestry]. See below. (French *gober*, to swallow.)

Gobelin, *gôb'·lin* [tapestry]. **Gob'lin**, a spirit. **Gobbling**, *v.s.*

Gobelins, a famous manufacture of tapestry near Paris, so called from the brothers Gobelin who established it.

Gob'lin (*see above*). (Fr. *gobelin*; Germ. *kobold*; Gk. *kôbâlôs*.)

God, *fem.* **godd-ess** (R. i.); **god'-less**; **god'-ly**, pious, piously; **god'li-ness** (R. xi.), **god'li-ly** or **god'-ly**, **god'less-ly**.

Old English *god*, *god-bearn*, a god child; *god-modor*, *god-sunu*, &c.

Gofer, *gô'fer*, to crimp, a cake baked in a *go'fering iron*; **go'fer-ing**, crimping. **Gopher**, *gô'fer*, the wood of which the ark was made, a species of turtle.

"Gofer," French *gaufre*, *v. gaufre*. "Gopher [wood]" Hebrew.

Goitre, *goi'tr* (French), a large tumour in the neck; **goitered**, *goi'terd*; **goitrous**, *goi'trus*. (Latin *guttur*, the throat.)

Golden Reinette (not *-Rennet*), *gôld'n rain'.et*.

French *Rein-ette*, a little queen [of apples].

Golosh, *go.lôsh'*, an overshoe. (Ought to be **galoch**.)

Fr. *galoches*; Span. *galocha*, a clog; Ger. *galosche*; Lat. *gallice*.

Gondola, *gôn'.do.lah* (not *gôn.dô'.lah*), a Venetian pleasure-barge; **gondolier**, *gôn'.do.leer'*, the barge-man.

Good, (*comp.*) better, (*super.*) best (from the obsolete positive *bet*, *v. bet[an]*, to improve); **good'-ly**, **good'li-ness** (R. xi.), **good'li-est**; **good'y**, mistress; **good-man**, master.

Good-bye, *-bi* (*God be with you*), farewell.

Good-looking [person], or **Well-looking** (?). "Good-looking" is sanctioned by usage and analogy; thus we have *good-humoured*, *good-natured*, *good-tempered*, &c. "Looking" is not a participle, but a verbal noun, and should be written *lookung*, but the termination *-ung* has been unhappily converted into *-ing*, thereby confounding verbal nouns with participles.

Old English *gôd*, *betera*, *betest* or *best*; *gôdnes*, *gôdlic*, *gôdleas*.

Goose, *plu.* **geese**, (*male*) **gan'der**, (*offspring*) **gosling** (*-ling* denotes offspring). (Old English *gôs*, *plu. gês*.)

Gooseberry, *plu.* gooseberries, *goos'.bèrriz* (no connection with *goose*). Gooseberry fool (a corruption of gooseberry *foulé* mashed. The French have *foulé de pommes*, *foulé de raisins*, *foulé de groseilles*, &c.)

A compound of *gorst* and *berie*, the rough berry. The French *groseille* is from the Latin *grossula*.

Gopher, *gō'fēr* (Heb.), the wood of which the ark was made.

Gofer, *gō'fēr*, to crimp, a cake baked on a *gofering* iron.

French *gaufre*, *v.* *gaufrier*.

Gordian knot, *gor'.dī.ăn nôt*, an inextricable difficulty.

The leather harness of *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, was tied into a knot so intricate, that an oracle said whoever untied it should become master of the world. Alexander cut the knot with his sword.

Gordonia (not *gardonia*), *gor.dō'.ni.ah*, a plant.

So called from James Gordon, of Mile End, near London.

Gore, clotted blood, to wound with horns, a gusset; gory, *gō'r'ry*.

Old English *gór*; (to wound) *gdr*, a dart; (a gusset) Welsh *gor*.

Gorge, a defile, to cram; gorged (1 syl.), gorg'-ing (Rule xix.)

Gauge, *gage* (not *gorge*), to mete the contents of a cask.

Fr. *gorge* (Lat. *gurgus*, a glutton). "Gauge," Fr. *jauge*, *v.* *jauger*.

Gorgeous, *gor'je'us*, showy (should be *gaudious*); gor'geous-ly, gor'geous-ness. (An exception to Rule lxvi.)

Latin *gaudium*, joy; *gaudialis*, *gaudeo*, to delight.

Gorilla, *go.ril'.lah*, a large ape. (An African word.)

Gor'mand; gormandise, *gor'măn.dize* (R. xxxi.), gor'mandised (3 syl.), gor'mandis-ing (R. xix.), gor'mandis-er.

Gor'mand, a glutton; gourmet, *gour'.may'*, a high feeder.

French *gourmand*, gourmet, *gourmandise*; Latin *gumia*, a glutton.

Gorse (1 syl.), furze. Gauze (1 syl.), a thin transparent cloth.

"Gorse," Old Eng. *gorst*. "Gauze," Fr. *gaze*, made at Gaza, in Syria.

Gos'hawk, the goose-hawk. (Old Eng. *gós-hafoc*, goose-hawk.)

Gosling, *gōz'.ling*, a young goose. (Old English *gós*, -*ling* dim.)

Gospel, *gōs.pēl*; gospell-er (ought to be *gospeler*; (Rule iii.)

Gospelled, evangelized; gos'pell-ing. (These two words ought to be abolished.) Gos'pel-ise (R. xxxi.), gos'pelised (3 syl.), gos'pelis-ing (R. xix.), gos'pelis-er.

(The double *l* of "gospeller," &c., ought to be abolished, or else *gospel* should have its double *l* restored to it.)

Gospel for Gods-spel, Old English *godspell*, *v.* *godspell(tian)*, *godspel-ere*, a gospeller; (*spell*, story, tidings) good tidings. The Greek word is *eu-aggēlion*, good tidings.

Gossamer, *gōs'.sa.mer* (not *gossimer*), a fine web.

Old English *Gos* [god's] *scāmere*, god's tailor. The tradition is that gossamer is a ravelling of the Virgin Mary's winding sheet, which fell away when she was carried up to heaven.

Gos'sip, a tattler, a sponsor, a neighbour, to chat; gos'sipped (2 syl.), gos'sipp-ing, gos'sipp-er, gos'sipp-y, chatty.

Old English *Godsibb* (sib-, related, as *sibling*, a related child).

(If one *p* is dropped in *gossip*, it ought to be omitted in all of its derivatives. The same remark applies to "worship," Rule iii.)

Got *past tense* of get. Much foolish prejudice exists against this very useful word. Has means the simple fact of possessing, but got implies that the possession has been obtained by effort, exposure, gift, &c. Thus "I have a cold" states a fact only, but "I have got a cold" implies that it is the effect of exposure or bad weather. "I have the hammer" states a fact, but "I have got the hammer" implies either I have *fetched* it, or I have taken it in possession [without your knowledge or consent].

No doubt the word is often used in a very slipshod manner as may be inferred by the following sentence: "I got on horseback immediately I got your message, and got to the train by ten o'clock, but got such a cold, as I shall not get rid of in a hurry. However, when I got home, I got my supper, and got to bed, got nicely warm, and soon got into a sound sleep. Next morning I got up and got dressed, and scarcely had I got into the breakfast room, when I got a telegram, and got the boy to get a little refreshment, while I got ready my answer, which I hope you will get in good time."

Gonge, gooj (not gōrj), a chisel for cutting grooves, to scoop out; gougéd (1 syl.), goug'-ing, goug'-er.

Fr. *gouge*, from the Low Lat. *gugia*, a gouge; Span. *gulia*.

Gourd, go'rd (not gōrd), a plant. Gored, gōrd, wounded.

French *gourde* and *courge*; Latin *cucurbita*, a cupping-glass, &c.

Gout, a disease. Gouty, gout'i-ness (R. xi.) Gout, goo, relish.

French *goutte* (the disease), so called because it was thought to proceed from a *goutte* or drop of acrid matter in the joints.

"Gout" (relish), French *gout*; Latin *gustus*; Italian *gusto*.

Governor, a ruler, whether male or female; governess, a fem. teacher; governante, go'ver.nānt, a lady who has charge of young girls of quality; gov'ernor-ship, the office of a governor (-ship, Old Eng.; office); gov'ern-able, gov'ern, gov'ernéd (2 syl.), gov'ern-ing, gov'ern-ment.

French *gouverner*, *gouvernement*, *gouvernemental*, *gouvernante*; Latin *gubernāre*; Greek *kubernao*, to guide or govern.

Gown (to rhyme with *crown*), gownsman (not *gownman*), a university student; a silk-gown, a Q.C.

Welsh *gwn*, a gown; v. *gwnio*, to sew.

Grab, to pilfer; grabbed (1 syl.), grabb'-ing (R. i.), grabb'-er.

Grabble, grab'l, to grope; grabbed, grab'ld; grabb'ing.

Welsh *cribiddail*, pillage; Danish *gribe*, to seize (*grib*, a vulture).

Grace, favour, elegance, to adorn, to honour; **graced** (1 syl.), **grac'-ing** (R. xix.); **gracious**, *grā'.shūs*; **graciously**, **graciously-ness**, **grace'ful**, **grace'ful-ly**, **grace'ful-ness**.

Gra'tis, for nothing. **Gratify**, *grat'.i.fy.* (See **Gratify**.)

French *grace*, *gracieux*; Latin *gratia*, *gratiosus*, *gratis*.

Grade (1 syl.), a degree, promotion; **gradient**, *grā'.dl.ent*, the slope or incline of a rail-road; **grad'ual**, **grad'ual-ly**, **grad'nate** (3 syl.), **grad'nāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **grad'uate-ship**.

Gradation, *gra.day'.shun*, a series; **graduation**, *grad'.u.a''-shun*; a marking into degrees, reception of a degree.

French *graduel*, *graduier*, *graduation*, *gradation*; Latin *gradatio* (*gradus*, a step; *gradior*, to go step by step).

Graft (Rule v.). The older and better spelling of **graft**.

Graft, a part of one tree inserted into another, to insert a **graft** **graft-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **graft'-ing**, **graft'-er**. (Fr. *griffe*.)

Grain, **gran'ary** (not *grain'ery*), a grange; **granivorous**, *grān'.iv'.o.rūs*; **granulate**, *grān'.u.late*; **gran'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **gran'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **gran'ular**, **gran'ule** (2 syl.), a little grain (*-ule* dim.), **granulous**, *grān'.u.lūs*.

(The blunder of *i* in "grain" (seed), we have taken from the French, but it is not perpetuated in its derivatives.)

The derivatives of "grain," to imitate the grain of wood, retain the *i* throughout: as

Grained (1 syl.), **grain'-ing**, **grain'-er**. **Grains**, refuse of malt after brewing. **Grain**, purple dye.

French *grain*, *granuler*, *granulation*, *granule*; Latin *grānum*, *grān-nārium*, *grāntifer*. "Granivorous" is *grānum voro*, to eat grain.

Gramineous (not *graminious*, Rule lxi.), *gra.mīn'.e.ūs*, grassy; **graminivorous**, *grām'.in'.iv'.o.rūs*, grass-eating.

Graminaceæ, *grām'.in'.ā''.se.ē*, the order of plants called grasses (*-aceæ* (in Bot.), denotes an order of plants).

Lat. *grāmen*, gen. *grāminis*, *grāminēus*, "graminivorous" (*voro*, to eat).

Gram'mar (double *m*), **gramma'rian**, **grammat'ical**, **grammat'ical-ly**, **grammat'icise** (Rule xxxi.), &c.

Fr. *grammaire*, *grammatical*; Lat. *grammaticus* (Gk. *gramma*).

Grampus, *plu.* **grampuses**, Rule xxxiv. (not **grampi**), a fish.

A corruption of French *grand-poisson*, great fish (*grampoise*).

Granary, *plu.* **granaries**, *grān'.a.riz*; **gran'ulate**. (See **Grain**.)

Grand-father, -mother, *plu.* **grand-fathers**, -mothers. **Parents'** parents to parents' children.

French compounds adapted: *grand-père*, *grand-mère*.

Latin *grandis*, remote, as *cœvum grande*, a remote age.

Grandson, -daughter, *plu.* **grand-sons**, -daughters. **Sons** and daughters children to sons' and daughters' parents.

The French say "petit": *petit fils*, *petite-fille*.

Grandchild, *plu.* grand-children, -*tchil'.drën.*

Formed on the same model; no corresponding word in French.

Grand-jury, *plu.* grand-juries, -*jũ'.rîz*, the jury which decides whether or not there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of guilt in an accused to be worth "trial."

Petit-jury, *plu.* petit-juries, *pet'.ty jũ'.rîz*, an ordinary jury.

Special jury, *plu.* special juries, a jury for a special cause.

Grandee, *grăn.dě'.* (Spanish *grande*, a nobleman.)

Grandeur, *grăn'.djür*, elevation. (French *grandeur*.)

Grandiloquent, *grăn.dil'.o.quent*, pompous in language; grandiloquent-ly; grandiloquence, *grăn.dil'.o.quence.*

Lat. *grandiloquentia* (*grandis loquens*, gen: *loquentis*, grand talking).

Granite, *grăn'ît*, so called from its granular-crystalline composition and appearance; granitic, *grăn'ît'îk.*

French *granit*, *granitique*; Latin *grānum*, grain.

Granular, *grăn'.u.lar*; gran'ulate, &c. (See Grain.)

Graphic, *grăf'îk*, life-like, delineated; graphical, *grăf'.i.kal*; graphical-ly. (The -*ph*- points to a Greek word.)

Latin *graphicus*; Greek *grăphikos* (*grăpho*, to write or draw).

Graphite, *grăf'.ite*, black-lead, or rather carburet of iron.

Grapholite, *grăf'.o.lite*, slate fit for school uses.

-ite, like stone; -lite, stone; Greek *lithos*, *grapho*, to write or draw.

Grapnel, *grăp'.něl*, a small anchor with four or five flukes.

Grapple, *grăp'.p'l*, to struggle [followed by *with*]; grap'pled (2 syl.), grap'pling, grappling-irons, grap'pler.

French *grapin* or *grappin*, a grapnel, a struggle.

Grass (noun), *grāze* (verb), to feed on grass; similarly glass, glaze (Rule li.); *plu.* grass'-es (Rule xxxiv.), grass'-y, grass'i-ness (Rule xi.)

Grass, to cover with grass; graze (1 syl.), to feed on grass; grassed (1 syl.), grass'-ing; grazed (1 syl.), grāz'-ing; grazier, *grā'.zhěr*, one who pastures and rears cattle.

Old English *gæs* or *græs*, grass; *gras[ian]*, to graze; *græs-hoppa*.

Grate (1 syl.), a fire-stove, to rasp. Great, *grāte*, large.

Grāt'-er, a rasp, one who grates. Greater, *grā'.těr*, larger; grāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), grāt'-ing (Rule xix.), grāt'-ing-ly.

"Grate" (a stove), Ital. *grata*; Lat. *crātes*, a hurdle, crate, or grate.

"Grate" (to rasp), French *gratter*, to scratch. (See Rule lxiii.)

Grateful, *grate'.ful* (R. viii.), thankful, agreeable; grate'ful-ly.

Gratify, *grāt'.i.fy*, to please; gratifies, *grāt'.i.fize*; gratified, *grāt'.i.fide*; gratifier, *grāt'.i.fi.ěr*; grat'ify-ing; gratification, *grāt'.i.fi.kay''shñ*, pleasure, satisfaction.

Gracious, *grā'.shūs*, kindly disposed; gra'cious-ly, -ness.

Gratitude, *grāt'ī.tūde*, thankfulness. (See *Gratis*.)

Latin *gratus*, *gratificatio*, *gratificari*, *gratiosus*, *gratitudo*.

Gratis, *grū'.tiss*, for nothing; gratuitous, *grā.tū'.ī.tūs*, free [gift];
gratu'itous-ly, without compensation, without proof.

Gratuity, *plu.* gratuities, *grā.tū'.ī.tīz*, a donation.

Lat. *gratuitus*, *grātis* (i.e., *grātus*, for thanks only); Fr. *gratis*.

Grauwacke, the German way of writing graywacke (*q.v.*)

Gravamen, *plu.* gravamina or gravamens, *grā.vay'.mēh*, *plu.*
grā.vay'.mī.nāh or *grā.vay'.mēnz*, cause of complaint,
chiefly used in ecclesiastical matters.

Latin *gravāmen*, *plu.* *gravāmēna*, a grievance (*gravis*).

Grave (1 syl.), a place of interment, solemn, to carve.

Grave (*noun*), *plu.* graves (1 syl.) Graves, food for dogs.

Greaves, *greevz*, leg-armour. Grieves, *greevz*, laments.

Grave-clothes, grave-digg'er, grave-stone, grave-yard.

Grave (*adj.*), *grāv'-er* (*comp.*), *grāv'-est* (*super.*), grave'-ly,
grave'-ness. Gravity, *plu.* gravities, *grāv'.ī.tīz*. "Grav-
ity" (seriousness) has no plural. (See *Gravitate*.)

Grave (*verb*), *graved* (1 syl.), *grāv'-ing*, *grāv'-er*, a tool for
engraving, one who engraves. Engra'ving, a picture
engraved, using a graving tool. Grāv'-en (*adj.*), chiefly
used in conjunction with "images": as *graven images*.

"Grave" (for interment), Old English *græf*, also a graving-tool.

"Grave" (*adj.*), French *grave*, *gravité*; Latin *grāvis*, *grāvitas*.

"Grave" (*verb*), French *graver*; Latin *graphis*, the art of engraving;
graphium, an Iron pen; (Greek *grápho*, to write, &c.)

Grav'el (*noun* and *verb*); gravelled, *grāv'.eld*; grav'ell-ing,
grav'elly, R. iii., -EL. (Fr. *gravier*, *gravelle*, the malady.)

Graves (1 syl.), should be greves, refuse of a melting pot, made
into dogs' food. Greaves, *greevz*, armour for the legs.
Grieves, *greevz*, laments (3rd sing. pres. ind. of *Grieve*);
Graves. (See *Grave*.)

"Graves" (dogs' food), Danish *grever*, residuum of tallow, fibrous
remains of lard. "Grave," Anglo-Saxon *græf*.

"Greaves" (leg armour), Spanish *grevas*. "Grieve," French *grief*.

Gravitate, *grāv'.ī.tate*, to tend towards a material body by at-
traction; grav'itāt-ed, grav'itāt-ing; gravitation,
grāv'.ī.tay'.shūn; grav'ity, *plu.* gravities, *grāv'.ī.tīz*.

Fr. *graviter*, *gravitation*, *gravité*; Lat. *grāvitas* (*gravis*, heavy).

Gravy, *plu.* gravies, *grū'.vǝj*, *grū'.vīz*, the juice of cooked meat.

Same as *graves* (dogs' food). Danish *grever*, residuum of lard.

Gray or Grey, (*comp.*) gray'-er, (*super.*) gray'-est, gray'-ish
(-ish added to *adj.* is diminutive, added to nouns it means
"like"); gray'-beard, gray'-ness. (Old Eng. *græg*, gray.)

Grayhound (better than *greyhound*), the hound that hunts the
gray or badger without being trained to do so.

Graywacke, *gray.wāk'y*, a kind of sandstone. (Germ. *grauwacke*.)

Graze (1 syl.), to pasture; grazed (1 syl.), grāz-ing; grāz'-er, an animal sent to graze; grazier, grāz'.zhēr, one who pastures and rears cattle. Glazier, *see* Glass.

Old English *grās[ian]*, to graze. (*See* Grass.)

Grease, (noun) *greece*; (verb) *greaze* (Rule li.), fat, to smear with grease; greas-y, *gree'-zy* (not *gree'-cy*); greas'i-ness, greas'i-ly (s = z). Greece, the country so called.

French *graisse*, *graisser*; Latin *crassus*, fat (Greek *krās*).

Great, large. Grate, a stove, to rasp. Greet, to salute.

Great, *grate* (not *greet*), *comp.* great-er, *super.* great'-est.

Old English *great*, *greatnes*, greatness.

"Grate" (to rasp), Fr. *gratter*. (A stove), Ital. *grata*, Lat. *crates*.)

"Greet" (to salute), Old English *grēt[an]*, to bid welcome.

Greaves, *greevz*, lég-armour. Grieves, *greevz*, laments.

Graves (better greves), dog's food. Graves (1 syl.), places for interment. (*See* Grief.)

"Graves" Spanish *gravas*. "Grieves," French *grief*.

"Graves" (dog's food), Danish *grever*, residuum of fat. "Graves," Anglo-Saxon *græfas*.

Green, a colour; green'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim.), green-ness (double n). Greens (no sing.), cabbages dressed for food; green-gage (2 syl.), a sort of plum; green-sward, a grassy lawn; green-tea; Scheele's green, a pigment; green-grocer, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.

Old English *grēne*, *grēnnes*, greenness; v. *grēn[ian]*.

Greet, to salute. Great, *grate*, large. Grate, a fire stove.

Greet'-ed (R. xxxvi.), greet'-ing, greet'-er. Greater, larger.

"Greet," Old English *grēt[an]*, past *grette*, past part. *grēt*, *grétung*.

Gregarious, grē.gair'ri.ūs, living in herds (-ious not -eous, because "herd" is an abstract noun), gregariously, &c.

Latin *grēgārius* (græ, gen. *grēgis*, a flock or herd).

Gregorian, grē.gōr'ri.ăn, adj. of Gregory.

Grenade, grē.nāde', an instrument of war; grenadier, grēn'.a.-deer' (not grān'.a.deer'), one of the Grenadier Guards, so called because at one time employed to throw grenades.

Grenado, plu. grenadoes, grē.nah'.doze. (A blunder for the Spanish *granada*, plu. *granadas*.)

(Fr. *grenade*, *grenadier*; Ital. *grenata*, *grenadiere*; Span. *granada*.)

Grey or gray. (*comp.*) grey'-er or gray-er, (*super.*) grey'-est or gray-est, grey'-ish or gray'-ish. (Anglo-Saxon *græg*.)

The following are spelt with "c," not "a."

Grey-hound (the *canis grāius*). Old English *grig-hūnd*.

This is a blunder for *Grayhound*, the badger-hound, so called because (unlike other dogs) it will hunt the *gray* or badger without being trained to do so.

The Scotch Greys or The Greys, the 2nd dragoons. So called because they are mounted on grey horses.

Grey-wethers, *-weth'rs*, huge boulders near Avebury.

Grey Friars, Franciscan friars (who wear a grey habit).

Gridiron, *grīd'iron*, a grated frame for broiling food.

Welsh *greiddell*, a griddle, of which "gridiron" is a corruption.

Grief, *greef* (Rule v.), sorrow; *plu.* griefs (Rule xxxix.)

Grieve, *greev*, to mourn (Rule li.); grieved, *greevd*; griev'-ing (Rule xix.), griev'-er, griev'-ance; grievous, *gree'vūs*; griev'ous-ly, griev'ous-ness.

French *grief*; Latin *gravis*, heavy; v. *grāvāre*, to put to pain.

Griffon or griffin, *grīf'fin*, a fabulous animal.

French *griffon*; Latin *gryps* or *gryphus*; Greek *grups*, gen. *grupos*.

Grill (Rule v.), a grate, to broil; grilled (1 syl.), grill'-ing.

French *griller*, to broil (*gril*, i.e., un treillis de fer).

Grilse, *grīls*, a salmon not fully grown. (Scotch.)

Grim, fierce-looking; (*comp.*) grimm'-er, (*super.*) grimm'-est (Rule i.); grim'-ly, grim'-ness. Grime (1 syl.), dirt.

Old English *grīn* or *grīmm*, horrible in aspect; *grīmlīc*, grimly.

Grimace, *grī.mace'* (Fr.), a distortion of face, to make a grimace; grimaced' (2 syl.), grīmāc'-ing (R. xix.), grīmāc'-er.

Grimalkin, *grī.māl'.kīn*, an old cat.

"Malkin," a Moll or female cat, the male being Tom. When the cat mews, the Witch in "Macbeth" calls out, "I come, Gray-malkin." (i. 1.)

Grime (1 syl.), dirt, to foul with dirt; grimed (1 syl.), grīm-ing (Rule xix.); grim-y, *grī'my*; grī'mi-ly, grī'mi-ness.

Old English *hrūm* or *hrym*, soot; *hrūmig* or *hrymig*, sooty.

Grin, *grīn*, a snarling smile, to smile scornfully; grinned, *grīnd*. grinn'-ing (R. i.), grinn'-ing-ly, grinn'-er. (See Grind.)

Old English *grinn[ian]*, past *grinnode*, past part. *grinnod*.

Grind, *grīnd*, (past) ground, (past part.) ground; grīnd'-ing, to reduce to powder by friction, to rub [the teeth] together; grind-er; grind-stone, often called grīnd-stone.

Old English *grīnd[an]*, past *grand*, past part. *grunden*.

Grip, *grīp*, a grasp, to fast hold, to give a grip; gripped, *grīpt*; gripp'-ing (Rule i.), gripp'-ing-ly, gripp'-er.

Gripe, *grīpe* (R. li.), to grasp; griped, grīp'-ing, grīp'-er.

"Grip," Old Eng. *griop[an]*, to lay hold of; past *griopte*, p. p. *griopt*.

"Gripe," Old Eng. *grip[an]*, past *grāp*, past part. *gripen*; n. *grīpa*.

Grisette, *grē.zēt'* (French), jeune ouvrière coquette et galante.

It means one who wears a gray or russet gown (*grisette*).

- Grisly, *griz'.ly*. Grizzly, *griz'.ly*. Gristly, *gris'.ly*.
 Grisly, hideous. Grizzly, grayish. Gristly, cartilaginous.
 Grisly; grisli-ness, *gris.li.ness*, hideousness.
 Grizzly; grizzli-ness, a stubbly state of half-gray hair.
 Gristle; gristli-ness, the state of being cartilaginous.
 "Grisly," Old English *gristlic*. "Grizzle," French *gris*, gray.
 "Gristle," Old English *gristel*.
- Grist, *grist*, corn for grinding. Bringing grist to the mill, bringing gain or profitable work. (Old English *grist*.)
- Gristle, *gris'l*, cartilage; gristly, *gris'.ly*, cartilaginous; gristli-ness, *gris'.li.ness* (Rule xi.) (See Grisly.)
 Old English *gristel*, *gristel-bdn*, the gristle-bone.
- Grit, *grit*, the coarse part of meal, sand; gritt'-y (R. i.), gritt'i-ness (R. xi.) Grits, *gritz*, prepared barley for ptisan.
 Old English *gryt*, fine flour, mill-dust; *grut*, wheat or barley meal.
- Grizzle, *griz'.z'l*, grey [hair] mixed with black; grizzled, *griz'.z'ld*.
 Grizzly, somewhat gray. Grisly, *griz'.ly*, hideous.
 Grist-ly, *gris'ly*, cartilaginous. Grizzli-ness. (Fr. *gris*.)
- Groan, *grōne*, a cry of anguish. Grown, increased in size.
 Groan, to utter a cry of anguish; groaned, *grōnd*; groan-ing, *grōne.ing*; groan'ing-ly, groan-ful (Rule viii.)
 Old English *grān[an]*, past *grānade*, past part. *grāned*; *grānung*.
- Groat, *grawt*, an ancient piece of silver coin worth fourpence.
 Our modern coins are called "Four-penny bits or pieces."
 German *grot* (4d.), a great penny, because prior to the coining of groats by Edward III. our largest silver coin was a penny.
 "Groat" (a small sum), Old English *grót* or *greót*, a particle, atom.
- Groats, *grōtz*, also called grits, oats prepared for ptisan.
 Old English *grūt*, wheat or barley meal; *gryt*, fine flour.
- Grocer, *grō'.cer*, a dealer in grocery. Grosser, *grō'.cer*, coarser.
 Grocery, *phu*. groceries, *grō'.sē.riz*, housekeeper's stores.
 Green-grocer, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.
 German *grossirer*, a wholesale merchant; French *grosserie*, wares.
- Grog, *grög*, spirit and water, originally applied to rum and water cold without sugar; grogg'-y (Rule i.), tipsy; grog'gery.
 Admiral Vernon was called *Old Grog* because he wore on deck in rough weather a *program cloak*. He was the first to serve water in the rum on board-ship, and the mixture acquired his nickname.
- Grogram, a coarse stiff taffety. (Ital. *grossagrana*, Span. *gorgoran*.)
- Groin, *groyn*, part of the human body; groined (1 syl.), having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.
- Groom (1 syl.), one who has charge of a horse, to tend and clean a horse; groomed (1 syl.), groom'-ing. Groom of the Stole, keeper of the royal state robes. (Gk. *stolē*, a robe.)
 Old Eng. *guma*, a man. *Gum-cynn*, mankind; Low Lat. *grometus*.

Groove (1 syl.), a furrow, to furrow. **Grove**, *grōve*, a small forest; **grooved** (1 syl.), **groov'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Iceland. *groof*; Old Eng. *groue*, a grave. "Grove," Old Eng. *groef*.

Grope, *grōpe*, to search by feeling. **Group**, *groop*, to arrange in batches. **Grōped** (1 syl.), felt in the dark; **grouped**, *groopt*, arranged in a group. **Grōp'-ing** (R. xix.), searching in the dark; **grouping**, *groop'-ing*, arranging in groups. **Grōp'-er**, one who gropes; **group'-er**, one who groups.

Old English *grōp[ian]*, past *grōpede*, past part. *grōped*.

"Group," French *groupe*, v. *grouper*.

Gross, *grōse* (not *grōs*), fat, thick, coarse, unrefined, whole or entire, twelve dozen; **grōss'-ly**, **grōss'-ness**.

A **Gross**, 12 doz.; A **great Gross**, 112 doz.

To *sell* or *buy* in the gross, the whole lot just as it comes; by the gross, one whole lot where there are several lots.

Gross weight, the entire weight including casks, dross, &c.

Tare, the weight of casks, packages, and so on.

Trēt, the weight of dross and refuse.

Nēt, the real weight with tare and tret deducted.

To *buy* or *sell* wholesale in large quantities [to sell again], as a whole pipe of wine, a whole cargo of goods.

To *buy* or *sell* by retail, in small quantities [for use].

Fr. *gros*; Span. *grosero*; Ital. *grosso*; Low Lat. *grossum*: (*venditio in grosso*, selling by wholesale); Lat. *crassus*, fat, thick.

Twelve dozen, French *grosse*, *demi-grosse*, six dozen.

Grot, *grōt* or **Grotto**, *plu. grottos*, *grōt'.tōze*, a garden cave.

Old English *grut*; Italian *grotta*; French *grotte*.

Grotesque, *grō.těsk'* (French), whimsical, outré; **grotesque-ly**; **grotesque-ness**, *grō.těsk'.ness*.

Outré ornaments such as were employed in the thirteenth century to ornament garden caves and bowers.

Ground (1 syl.), the earth, did grind, to lay on the ground, to stick fast [as a ship in shallow water], to teach the first principles, (in *Paint.*) the first colour; **ground'-ed**, **ground'-ing**; **ground'-age**, toll for lying in port; **ground'-ling**, a fish that keeps to the bottom of the water, hence the dregs of the people; **ground'-less**, without foundation; **groundless-ly**, **groundless-ness**. **Grounds**, dregs, landed property, land in occupation (*no sing.*)

Ground-floor, the basement floor of a house. The first-floor, all the rooms above the basement floor. The second floor, the flat over the first-floor.

In France the ground-floor is called "*le rez-de-chaussée*"=*le rēl shō'.sy*, above which is a low flat called the "*entre-sol*," and the floors (*étages*) begin from the *entre-sol*. Thus persons who live "*au premier*" (*o prēm'.e.ay*) occupy the first flat above the *entre-*

sol; those who live "au second" (*o s'kōne*) occupy the second flat above the *entre-sol*, and so on.

A floor is also called a storey (*stōr'ry*), but great diversity of opinion exists on the use of this word. Some, like the Americans, call a house with ground floor and a flat above, a "two storey house," and a house with three tiers of windows (above the ground) a "three storey house," while others begin the storey with the first floor, and call a house with two rows of windows a "one-storey house," and a house with ground floor and two flats above it, a "two-storey house." Probably the majority would reckon every row of windows between the basement and the eaves a "storey" (but not a flat.).

To gain ground, to advance. To lose ground, to recede.

Old Eng. *grund*; *grundleas*, groundless; *groundleaslice*, groundlessly.

Groundsel, *ground'sēl* (not *groundsil*), the plant *sēnēcio*.

Old English *grund-swelige*, the ground-swiller, so called because it greatly infests and impoverishes the soil. Called in Latin *senēcio* (from *sezer*, an old man), because of its downy head.

Group (1 syl.), a cluster, to form a groupe. Grope, to feel one's way in the dark; grouped (1 syl.), arranged in group; group-ing, group-er. Groped, *grōpt*, searched for in the dark; grōp'-ing (Rule xix.), grōp'-er.

French *groupe*, v. *grouper*. "Grobe," Old English *grōp[ian]*.

Grouse, *grōuce*, the heath-cock. Grows, *grōze*, doth grow.

Grout, coarse meal, plaster for walls, to grout; grout'-ing.

Old English *grūt*, wheat or barley meal, grout.

Grove, *grōve*, a small forest. Groove, *grōov*, a channel.

Old Eng. *groef*; Low Latin *grova* (a grove). Icelandic *groof*, a groove.

Grovel, *grōv'l*, to act meanly; grōv'elled (2 syl.), grōv'ell-er, grōv'ell-ing (R. iii.), *part.* and *adj.*, mean in character.

Icelandic *gruva*; Chaucer uses *groff*, flat on the ground.

Grōw, (*past.*) grew, (*past part.*) grown. Groan, *grōne* [of pain].

Grōw, to increase in size, to vegetate; grow'-ing, grow'-er.

Grōwth, increase from growing.

Old Eng. *grōw[an]*, *past* grew, *past part.* grōwen, *grownes*, growth.

Grōwl, an angry snarl, to grumble; growled (1 syl.), growl'-ing, growl'-ing-ly, growl'-er. (French *grouiller*, to rumble.)

Grub, a maggot, food (*slang*), to dig with the hands; grubbed (1 syl.), grubb-ing (Rule i.); grubb'-er.

German *grube*, a ditch; *gruben*, to make holes, to dig.

Grudge (1 syl.), reluctance, to feel reluctance; grudged (1 syl.), grudge'-ing (Rule xix.), grudge'-ing-ly, grudge'-er.

Welsh *grwgnachu*, to murmur; *grwgnachiad*, a murmuring.

Gruel, *grū'ēl* (not *grüle*), oatmeal porridge. (Welsh *grual*.)

Gruff (R. v.), harsh, surly; **gruff-ly**, **gruff-ness**. (Welsh *gruff*.)

Grumble, *grŭm'.b'l*, to murmur; **grumbled**, *grŭm'.b'ld*; **grum'-bling**, **grum'bling-ly**, **grum'bler**.

Welsh *grum*, a murmur, with dim. French *grommeler*, *grommelleux*.

Grumous, *grŭ'.mŭs*, clotted. (Fr. *grumeleux*; Lat. *grŭnus*.)

Grunt (noun and verb), **grunt'-ed**, **grunt'-ing**, **grunt'-er**.

Old English *grun[an]*; Welsh *grung*, to grunt.

Gryphæa, *grī.fee'.ah*, a sub genus of fossil oysters.

Gryphite, *grī'.fite*, a specimen of the above sub-order.

Latin *gryphites*; Greek *grupōs*, hooked. The beak of the shell is curved (-*æa* in *Geol.* denotes a sub-genus).

Guaiacum, *gwaī'.a.kŭm*, better *gwa.ā'.kŭm*. (Spanish *guayaco*.)

Guano, *gwāh'.no*, the dung of sea-fowls. (Spanish.)

Guarantee, *gŭ'rŭn.tee'* (occasionally **guar'anty**), one who warrants to perform a promise, the promise itself, to make the promise; **guaranteed**, *gŭ'rŭn.teed'*; **guar'antee'-ing**. (Words ending with any two vowels, except -*ue*-, retain both when -*ing* is added. Obs. only one *r*.)

A disgraceful French-looking word. We ought to have,

Guarantor, the person who stipulates, the warrantor.

Guarantee, the person to whom the promise is made.

Guarant, the assurance, the warrant.

Guaranty, **guarantied**, **guaranty-ing**, the verb.

French *garantie*, v. *garantir*.

Guard, *gard*, defence, a body of men for defence, to protect; **guard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **guard'-ing**, **guard'-ed-ly**.

Guardian, *gar'.dī.ăn*; **guard'ian-ship**; **guard'-able**.

The Guards, the household troops; **guards-man**, a soldier of The Guards. **Van-guard**, the guard in advance of the army; **Rear-guard**, the guard behind the army.

Ital. *guardare*; Span. *guardar*; Old Eng. *weard*, v. *weard[ian]*.

Guava, *gwāh'.vah*, a tropical fruit. (Spanish *guayaba*.)

Gudgeon, *gŭd'.jŭn*, a small fish. (French *goujon*.)

Guelder-rose, *gĕl'.dĕr rōze* (not *gil'.der*), the snowball tree.

The *rose de Geldres*, i.e., of the ancient duchy of Guelderland (Holland).

Guelphs and **Ghibellines**, *Guelphs* and *Gib'.ĕl.linz*, two factions of Italy (11th to 14th century). The former espoused the papal cause, and the latter the imperial.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry *Hie Waihtingen!* while Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry of *Hie Wolfe* (the family names of the two chiefs).

Guerdon, *gur'.dŏn*, reward. (French *guerdon*, v. *guerdonner*.)

Guerilla, *gwe.ril'.lah*, [war] by skirmishes. (Should be *guerrilla*.)

Spanish *guerrilla*, a skirmish (*guerra*, war, v. *guerrear*).

Guess (Rule v.), a conjecture, to conjecture; guessed, *gĕst* (Guest, a visitor); guess'-ing, guess'-ing-ly, guess'-er.

Danish *gisse*, to guess; Old English *gesecg[an]*, to explain.

Guest, *gĕst*, a visitor. Guessed, *gĕst*, discovered by guessing.

Gest, *jĕst*, a feat. **Jest**, a joke.

Old Eng. *gest*, *gæst*, or *gyst*; Welsh *gwest*, a visit; *gwestai*, a visitor. "Gest," Fr. *geste*; Lat. *gesta*. "Jest," Span. *chiste*, fun, witticism.

Guide, *gĭde*, a director, to direct; guid'-ed (R. xxxvi.), guid'-ing (R. xix.), guid'-ance, guid'-able; guide-book, guide-less.

Fr. *guider*; Low Lat. *guida*; Germ. [weg]weiser, a guide, a leader.

Guild, *gĭld*, a corporate body. **Gild**, to cover with leaf-gold.

Old English *geld* or *gild*, a society (*geldan*, to pay). "Gild," *gild[an]*.

Guilder, *gĭl'.dĕr*, a Dutch "florin." **Gilder**, one who gilds.

Guile, *gĭle*, deceit; guile'-ful (Rule viii.), guile'-ful-ly, guile'-ful-ness, guile'-less, guile'-less-ly, guile'-less-ness.

Old English *wile*, craftiness.

Guillotine, *gĭl'.lo.teen* (not *guilotine*), a decapitating machine, to decapitate therewith; guil'otined (3 syl.), guil'otin-ing.

So named from Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, who, in 1791, greatly improved the old Italian *mannaja*.

Guilt, *gĭlt*, crime. **Gilt**, covered with leaf-gold. **Guilt-y**, *gĭlt'.y*; **guilt'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **guilt'i-ly**, **guilt'-less**, &c.

"Guilt," Old English *gylt*, *gyltig*, guilty. "Gilt," *gildede* and *gilden*.

Guinea, *gĭn'ny* (*g* hard). A gold coin = 21s., not in use.

Guinea-pig, *gĭn'.my pig*; **guinea-hen**, **guinea-fowl**.

The gold pieces coined of the gold-dust from the Cape Coast Castle, in Guinea (Africa), captured from the Dutch by Sir H. Holmes, 1666.

Guipure, *gĭp.pure'* (not *gwe.pure'*), an imitation old lace; **guipeuse**, *gĭp.puze'*, one who makes guipure; **guiper**, *gĭp'.pĕr*, to make guipure; **guip'ered** (2 syl.), **guip'er-ing**.

A French corruption of the English word *whip*.

Guise, *gĭze*, deceptive dress; **guisards**, *gĭ'.zerts*, masqueraders.

French *guise*; Welsh *guisg*, dress.

Guitar, *gĕ.tar'*, a stringed instrument of music.

French *guitare*; Italian *chitarra*; Latin *cithara*; Greek *kithara*.

Gules (1 syl.) In *Her.* denotes red (represented by upright lines).

French *gueules*, red; Latin *gula*, [red like] the gullet.

Gulf, *plu. gulfs*. (All other words in *-lf* form their plural by changing *-lf* to *-ves*: as "calf," *calves*; "half," *halves*; "elf," *elves*; "self," *selves*; "shelf," *shelves*; "wolf," *wolves*; Rule xxxviii.)

French *golfe*; Greek *kolpos*, a bosom or bay.

Gull (Rule v.), a sea-bird, a simpleton, to cheat; gulled (1 syl.), gull'-ing, gull'-ible; gull-ibility, gŭl'.i.bŭl''.i.ty. (-able and -ability would be more consistent.)

Welsh *gwylan*, a gull or sea-mew. "Gull," to cheat, is very similar to the German *bejan* (yellow beak), meaning a greenhorn.

Wilbraham says all unfledged nestlings are called *gulls*, from their yellow skin and beaks. (Anglo-Saxon *geolo*, yellow.)

Gullet, gŭl.lět, the inside of the throat. (Fr. *goulet*, Lat. *gŭla*.)

Gully, gŭl'.ly, a channel for running water; gullied, gŭl'.lid, worn by running water; gully-hole.

French *couler*, to run; *couloir*, a strainer, a drain.

Gulp, to swallow in large portions. Gŭlf, a bay.

Gŭlp'-ing, gulp'-ing-ly; gulped, gŭlpt.

Danish *gulpe*, to gulp, n. *gulf*. "Gulf," a bay, Greek *kōtḗpōs*.

Gum, a resin, to smear with gum; gummed, gŭmd; gumm'-ing (Rule i.); gumm'-y, gumm'i-ness (Rule xi.)

The Gums, the fleshy part out of which the teeth protrude.

Latin *gummen* or *gumen*, also *gummi* and *gummi*.

"The gums," Germ. *gaumen*, the roof of the mouth; Dan. *gumme*.

Gün, a fire-arm; gun-bar'el; gun-carriage, -car'ridge; gun-cotton; gun-boat, -bōte; gun-shot, gun-smith, gun-tackle, gun-powder; gunwale, gun'.ēl.

Gunn'-er (Rule i.), one appointed over guns; gunn'-ery.

To blow great guns, to blow very violently.

Welsh *gun*; Low Lat. *gunna*; Lat. *canna*; Gk. *kanna*, a reed.

Gunter's chain, a surveyor's measure, 66 feet long, (4 poles), divided into 100 links; 100,000 of which forming each side of a square would inclose a acre of land.

So named from *Edmund Gunter*, of Hertfordshire (1586-1626).

Gurgle, gur'.g'l, to purl; gurgled, gur'.g'ld; gur'gling.

Gargoyle, gur'.goyl, a fantastic stone waterspout.

Italian *gorgoglio*, a purling; Latin *gurgēs*, a whirlpool.

"Gargoyle" or gargoyle, French *gargouille*. (See **Gargoyle**.)

Gŭsh, a sudden irruption, to rush [as water] suddenly and violently; gŭshed (1 syl.), gush'-ing, gush'-ing-ly.

Gust, a sudden irruption [of wind]; gust'-y.

German *gicssen*, to gush down.

Gusset, gŭs'.sēt, a triangular gore let into garments.

Welsh *cwysed*, a gore or gusset; French *gousset*, a fob or gusset.

Gŭst, a sudden blast of wind, sense of relish; gust'-y, windy; gust'i-ness (Rule xi.), gust'i-ly.

Gust (relish), gŭst'-able; gustatory, gŭs'.ta.tō.ry, pertaining to the organs of tasting. **Gusto**, gŭce'.to, relish.

Welsh *cwthwn*, a gust or squall.

"Gust" (relish), Fr. *goust* now *gout*; Lat. *gustus*; Italian *gusto*.

Gūt, the intestinal canal, to take out the intestines; **gūt't**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **gūt't**-ing (Rule i.); **gūts**, the stomach.

Old English *gut* or *gutt*; German *kuttel*.

Gutta percha, *gūt'tah pēr'tchah* (not *pēr'kah*), a gum resembling caoutchouc (*kā.tchook'*).

Lat. *gutta*, a drop [from the island] of *Pulo Percha*.

Gutta serena, *gūt'tah sēr'ec'nah*, amauro'sis or blindness arising from palsy in the retina.

It was once thought to be due to a transparent watery humour distilling on the optic nerve.

Gutter, *gūt'ter*, a channel for water; to run down [like the tallow or wax of a candle], to form a gutter; **guttered**, *gūt'terd*; **gut'ter**-ing.

French *gouttière* (*goutte*, a drop; Latin *gutta*).

Guttural, *gūt'tur.āl*, formed in the throat, a letter formed in the throat (as *k*, with *c* and *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, as *call*, *cot*, *cut*; *gall*, *got*, *gun*. The sibilant sound of *c* and the *j* sound of *g* before *e*, *i*, was introduced by the French after the Conquest; **guttural**-ly.

French *gutturale*; Latin *guttur*, the throat.

Guy, *plu. guys* (*gi, gize*), a rope to guide and steady a body while hoisting or lowering, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, one dressed in a ridiculous fashion.

Spanish *guia*, a guide; *v. guitar*. The other is from Guy [Fawkes].

Guzzle, *gūz'z'l*, to drink greedily; **guzzled**, *gūz'z'ld*; **guzz'ling**, **guzz'ler**. (Ital. *gozzoviglia*, *v. gozzoviglione*.)

Gymnasium, *djīm.nay'si.um*, a school for athletic exercises.

Gymnastics, *djīm.nūs'tiks*, athletic exercises (Rule lxi.)

Gymnas'tic (*adj.*), **gymnas'tical**-ly (*adv.*)

Gym'nast, one who teaches gymnastics; **gymna'siarch**.

Latin *gymnasium*, *gymnastic*, *gymnasticus*, from the Greek *gymnasion*, *gymnasiēs*, *gymnastikōs*, *gymnasiarcha* (*gymnos*, naked, because these exercises were performed naked).

Gymnosperm, *djīm'no.sperm* (in *Bot.*) Applied by Linnæus to certain plants, the seeds of which he erroneously thought to be naked or without pericarp; **gymnosper'mous**.

Greek *gymnos sperma*, naked seed.

Gymnotus, *djīm.nō'tūs*, the electric eel of South America.

Greek *gymnos nōtos*, naked-back. They have no dorsal fins.

Gynandrian, *djīm.ăn'dri.ăn* (in *Bot.*), having stamens inserted in the pistils; **gynandria**, *djīm.ăn'dri.ah*, that class of plants which have stamens and pistils consolidated into a "column" (*-ia* in *Bot.*, a class or order); **gynander**, *djīm.ăn'der*, a plant of the above order.

Linnaeus called "stamens" *andria*, the male organs of plants, from

Greek *anér*, man; the "pistils" he called *gynia*, the female organs of plants, from Greek *guné*, woman.

"Gynandria" is *guné* and *anér* combined, meaning that the pistils and stamens are consolidated or combined in one column.

Gypsum, *djip.süm*, plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime.

Lat. *gypsum*, white lime; Gk. *gūpsos*. (The *y* shows it to be Greek.)

Gypsy, *ph. gypsies*. (See Gipsy.)

Gyrate, *dji'.rate*, winding, to revolve round a central point; *gyrāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *gyrāt'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Gyration, *dji.ray'.shun*, circular motion.

Gyratory, *dji'.ra.t'ry*, moving with circular motion.

Latin *gŕus*, a circle; Greek *gŕos*. (The *y* shows it to be Greek.)

Gyrfalcon, *dji'r'.faw'.kŏn*, the large vulture-like falcon.

German *geier-fauk*, the vulture hawk.

Gyrodus, *dji'.rŏ.dŭs*, a genus of thick-toothed fossil fishes.

Greek *gŕos odous*, [the fish with] round teeth.

Gyromancy, *dji'.ro.män.sy*, divination by walking round and round in a circle.

Greek *gŕos manteia*, circuit divination.

Gyroscope, *dji'.ro.scope*, an instrument to exhibit the effects of rotary motion.

Greek *gŕŏs skŏpŏs*, rotary [motions] I exhibit.

Gyves, *dji.vz*, fetters; *gyved*, *dji.vd*, fettered. (Welsh *gefyn*.)

- II. The initial *h* is wholly mute in only three simple words in the language, viz., (1) *heir*, (2) *honest* and *honour*, (3) *hour*. It is almost mute in three other sets of words, viz., *human*, *humour*, and *humus*.

The three simple words give birth to twelve compounds, in all of which the *h* is quite mute: thus

1. *Heir*, *heir-ess*, *heir-less*, *heir-loom*, *heir-ship*. (See *Heir*.)

2. *Honest*, *honesty*, *honestly*, with the neg. *dis-honest*, &c.

Honour, *honorary*, *honourable*, *honourably*, with the neg.

3. *Hour*, *hour-glass*, *hour-hand*, *hour-ly*.

The three in which the *h* is almost mute give birth to sixteen or seventeen derivatives in all of which the *h* is almost mute: for example

1. *Human*, *human-ly*, *human-ity*, *human-itarian*.

Humane, *humane-ly*, *human-ise*.

2. *Humour*, *humour-less*, *humour-ist*, *humour-ous*, &c.

Humour-some, *humoursome-ly*, &c., *humoral*.

3. *Humus*, *humate*, *humic*, *humulin*.

¶ When *h* follows initial *w*, the *w* is slightly aspirated as in *whale*, *wharf*, *what*, *wheel*, *wheat*, *wheel*, *wheeze*, *whelm*,

whelp, when, whence, where, wherry, whet, whether, whey, which, who, whom, why, &c.

The loss of the *h*, like so many other of our irregularities, is due to French influence. There was no mute initial *h* in the language before the Norman Conquest. Half a century ago many words were similarly emasculated, but good taste has been gradually restoring the aspirate.

Ha! exclamation of surprise. **Ha! Ha!** laughter. **Hah-hah**, *haw-haw* [hedge], a sunk fence.

Old English *ha!*, *ha!* *ha!*, and *hæge*, a hedge.

Habeas Corpus, *hă'.bĕ.əs cor'.pŭs*, a writ in law, beginning with these words, one of the greatest securities of liberty.

It provides that the person addressed in the writ shall produce the body of the person accused within twenty days, and prefer a charge against him of having broken some law of the land. If bailable, the person accused may be set free on finding bail, and if the charge is merely vexatious he may be at once released.

Haberdasher, *hăb'.er.dash''.er*, a dealer in woollen, linen, and other cloths; **haberdashery**, *hăb'.er.dash''.e.ry*.

From *hapertas*, a cloth, the width of which was settled by Magna Charta. A *hapertas-er* is a seller of *hapertas-erie*.

Habergeon, *hă.ber'.jĕ.ŏn*, a coat of mail formed of rings.

French *habergeon*, from German *hals-bürge*n, to guard the neck.

Habiliment, *hă.bĭl'.i.ment*, clothing; **habiliments**, garments.

French *habillement*, *v. habiller*, to dress; Latin *hăbĭtus*, dress.

Habit, *hăb'.it*. **Custom**. Habit is the effect of custom, and custom is that repetition which confirms a habit.

Habitual, *hă.bĭt'.u.ăl*; **habit'ual-ly**, **habit'ual-ness**.

Habituate, *hă.bĭt'.u.ătĕ*; **habit'uât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **habit'uât-ing** (Rule xix.); **habituation**, *hă.bĭt'.u.ă''.shŭn*; **habitude**, *hăb.i.tude*.

French *habit*, *habituel*, *habituate*, *habitude*; Latin *hăbĭtus*, *hăbĭtudo* (from *hăbĕre*, to have). "Custom," French *coutume*.

Habitable, *hăb'.i.ta.b'l*, that may be lived in; **hab'itable-ness**; **habitation**, *hăb'.i.tay''.shŭn*; **hab'itat**, the natural locality of a plant or animal; **hab'itancy**, legal settlement.

French *habitable*, *habitation*; Latin *hăbĭtare*, *hăbĭtatio*, *hăbĭtat*.

Hack, a horse kept for hire, anything used in common, to cut into small pieces, to notch, to mutilate an author's meaning; **hacked** (1 syl.), **hack'-ing**, **hack'-er**.

Hackney, *plu. hackneys* (not *hacknies*, Rule xiii.), a horse kept for hire, to use overmuch; **hackneyed**, *hack'.neyd*, common, worn out; **hack'ney-ing**; **hack'ney-coach**.

French *haquenée*, a cob-horse. The French were at one time accustomed to let out their cob-horses for hire, and these horses, at a later period, were harnessed to a plain vehicle called a *coche-à-haquenie*. (Romance *haque*, a horse; Latin *equus*.)

"To hack," Old English *hacc[an]*, past *haccode*, past part. *haccod*.

Had, did have. (*See Have.*) **Add**, to sum together.

I had rather. **I had as lief be...** These are corrupt forms of *I'd rather* (I would rather); *I'd as lief be...* (I would as lief be...). Latin *malo* (magis-volo), I would rather.

Old English *hæfde* and *hæfd* (of *habban*). "Add," Latin *addo*.

Haddock, *häd'.dök*, a fish of the cod kind.

Cod with -ock dim. : Latin *gadus*, a cod.

Hades, *ha'.deez*, the abode of the dead in Greek mythology.

Greek *Hadēs* (from *aidēs*, invisible; a *eidō*, not to see).

Our word "hell" is Old English *hællan*, to be out of sight.

Hadj, *häj*, the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina; **hadji**, *häj'i*, a Mohammedan pilgrim. (Arab. *hadjdj*.)

Hadrosaurus or **hadrosaurian**, plu. *hadrosaurians*, *häd'.ro.saw''.rüs* or *häd'.ro.saw''.ri.än*, plu. *häd'.ro.saw''.ri.änz*, a huge herbivorous fossil reptile, first discovered in the chalk-marls of Haddenfield, New Jersey, in 1858.

Greek *hadrōs saurōs*, large or huge lizard.

Hæma- or **hema-** (Greek prefix), *haima*, blood.

Hæma-chrome, *hē.ma.krome*, colouring matter of blood.

Greek *haima chrōma*, blood colour.

Hæmanthus, *hē.män'.thüs*, the blood lily.

Greek *haima anthōs*, blood flower.

Hæmat-emesis, *hē.ma.tēm''.e.sis*, blood-spitting.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs emēsis*, blood vomiting.

Hæmat-ine, *hē.ma.tin*, the colouring principle of logwood.

Logwood is called *hæmatoxylin*, blood-wood, from its colour. -*ine* (in *Chem.*) signifies a simple substance (*haima*, blood).

Hæmat-ite, *hē.ma.tite*, blood-stone, native oxide of iron.

Gk. *haima*, gen. *haimätōs*, blood, with -*ite*, stone-like (Gk. *lithos*).

Hæmato-cele, *hē.ma.to.seel*, a bloody tumour.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs kélé*, blood tumour.

Hæmato-crya, *hē.ma.tök''.ri.ah*, cold-blooded animals.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs kruōs*, blood-cold [animals].

Hæmato-logy, *hē.ma.töl''.o.gy*, description of the blood.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs lōgōs*, discourse on the blood.

Hæmatos-ine, *hē.ma.to.sin*, colouring principle of blood.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs*, blood, with -*ine* (in *Chem.*) a simple principle. The *o* is short in Greek.

Hæmatos-is, *hē.ma.to.sis*, the formation of blood.

Greek *haimätōs*, to make blood. The *o* is short in Greek.

Hæmato-therma, -*to.rher''.mah*, warm-blooded animals.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs thermōs*, blood-warm [animals].

Hæmato-xyline, *hē.ma.tōx''.i.lin*, the colouring principle of logwood; **hæmatoxylin**, *hē.ma.tōx''.i.lön*, logwood.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs xylōn*, blood [coloured] wood.

Hæmat-uria, *hē.ma.tu''.ri.ah*, discharge of bloody urine.

Greek *haima*, gen. *haimätōs ourōn*, blood urine.

- Hæmoptysis**, *hē.mōp'.tī.sīs*, blood expectoration.
 Greek *haimo-ptuō*, to spit blood (*haima*, blood).
- Hæmorrhage**, *hēm'.o.rage*, a bleeding or discharge of blood.
 Greek *haimorrhagēs*, violent bleeding (*haima* *rhēgnūmi*, to burst).
 In the compound word the *h* of *rhēgnūmi* should be dropped.
 The Greek word is *αἱμορραγῆς* not *αἱμορραγῆς*.—(Liddell & Scott.)
- Haft**, a handle. **Aft**, the stern. **Halved**, *harvd*, divided.
 "Haft," Old Eng. *hæft*, from *habb[an]*, to hold; past part. *hæfd*.
 "Aft," Old Eng. *æft*, after. "Halved," Old Eng. *healf* or *half*.
- Hag**, an ugly old woman; **hagg-ish** (Rule i.), like a hag (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **hagg-ish-ly**, **hagg-ish-ness**. **Hagg'is**, minced lamb's fry.
 Old English *hægesse*, a witch; Welsh *hagr*, ugly. (See **Haggis**.)
- Hag'gard**, gaunt and worn out; **hag'gard-ly**.
 French *hagard* (Greek *hagios*, holy), like a "holy man."
- Haggis**, *häg'.gīs*, a food made of minced lamb's fry.
 Haggish, *häg'.gish*, like a hag. (See **Hag**.)
 Scotch *haggis*; French *hachis*, hash or minced meat food.
- Haggle**, *häg'.gl*, to chaffer; **haggled**, *hag.g'ld*; **hagg'ling**, **hagg'ler**. Same as **Higgle**.
- Hagiographa**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fah*, Old Testament "writings"; **hagiographal**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fäl*; **hagiographer**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fēr*, a sacred penman; **hagiographist**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fist*, one versed in sacred scriptures; **hagiography**, *häg'.i.ög''.ra.fy*, sacred "writings" [of the Jews].
The Jews divided the Old Testament into three parts, (1) the Law or five books of Moses; (2) the Nevim or prophets; and (3) the Cetuvim or "writings," called in Greek hagiographa.
 Greek *hagiographōs*, *ta hagiographa* [biblia], (*hagios graphō*).
- Hail**, **Ail**. **Hale**, **Ale**. **Haul**, **Awl**. **Hall**, **All**.
Hail, *hale*, rain frozen in descent, to salute, to call [a coach], to call to, to pour down hail; **hailed** (1 syl.), **hail'-ing**, **hail-fellow**, a companion; **hail-stone**, **hail-storm**;
Ail, to be affected with some illness. (Old Eng. *egl*, v. *eglan*.)
Hale, healthy, to drag forcibly; **haled** (1 syl.), **hāl'-ing**;
Ale, malt liquor. (Old English *eala* or *ealo*.)
Haul, *hawl*, to drag; **hauled** (1 syl.), **haul'-ing**, **haul'-er**;
Awl, a tool for piercing holes. (Old English *eal* or *æl*.)
Hall, *hawl*, the entrance of a house, a mansion;
All, *awl*, every one, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)
 "Hail," Old English *hagol*, *hægel*, or *hagl*, *hagol-stán*.
 "Hale," Old English *hāl*, healthy, sound; French *haler*, to drag.
 "Haul," Fr. *haler*, "Hall," Old Eng. *heal*, a mansion, a house.
- Hair**, **Air**. **Hare**, **Are**. **Here**, **Ere**. **Hear**, **Ear**. **Heir**, **E'er**.
Hair, *hare*, a sort of wool; **hair**, a single filament, *plu.* hairs,

- a definite number of filaments; hair-y, adj. of hair; hair'i-ness; hair-dye, -powder; -sieve, *siv*; -splitting; Air, the atmosphere; air-y, air'i-ness. (Fr. *air*; Lat. *aer*.)
- Hare, a quadruped. (Old English *hara*.)
- Are, *r* (not *air*), Norse plu. of the verb To be.
- Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr* or *hēr*.)
- Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ēr*.)
- Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend by the ear. (Old English *hēran*.)
- Ear, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *ēar*.)
- Heir, *air*, successor to real property. (Latin *hæres*.)
- E'er, *air*, contraction of "ever." (Old English *ēfre*.)
- Hake (1 syl.), a fish, an iron hook. Ache, *ake*, pain.
Old English *hacod*, a hakot; and *hæcce*, a hook.
"Ache," Old English *æce* or *ece*, pain.
- Hakeem or Hakim, *ha'keem* (Arab.), a wise man, a physician.
- Halberd or Halbert, *hōl'berd* or *hōl'bert*, a battle axe mounted on a long pole; halberdier, *hōl'ber.deer'*.
French *hallebarde*, *hallebardier*; German *hellebarde*, *hellebardier*.
- Haleyon, *hāl'sē'on*, the kingfisher; hal'cyon days, days of prosperity and calm.
According to Sicilian legend, the kingfisher incubates fourteen days, seven before and seven after the winter solstice, during which time the sea is perfectly tranquil.
Latin *halcyon*; Greek *halkuōn* (*hals kuō*, to breed on the sea).
- Hale (1 syl.), healthy, robust. (Old English *hāl*.)
- Hale, to drag by force; haled (1 syl.), *hāl'ing* (Rule xix.), or Haul, *hawl*; hauled, *haul'-ing*. (French *haler*.)
- Ale, malt liquor. (Old English *eala* or *ealo*.)
- Hail, rain frozen, to salute. (Old English *hægl* or *hagol*.)
- Ail, to be in suffering. (Old English *egl*, v. *eglan*.)
- Hall, *hawl*, a mansion, entrance of a house. (O. E. *heal*.)
- All, *awl*, every one, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)
- Awl, a tool for piercing holes. (Old English *eal* or *el*.)
- Half, plu. halves, *harf*, *harvz*. (Nouns in -af and -lf form the plural by changing "f" into *ves*. The only exception is "gulf," *gulfs* (Rule xxxviii).)
- To halve, *harv*, to divide; halved, *harvd*; halv-ing, *har'ving*.
- Halfpenny, plu. halfpence and half-pennies, *hay'pēn.ny*, *hay'pence*, *hay'pēn.nīz*. "Half-pence" means copper money, either penny or halfpenny pieces; "half-pennies" means two or more half-penny pieces.
- Half and half, a mixture of beer and porter, or ale and porter.
- Half-boarder, a pupil who dines at school, but goes home to sleep. Half-bound, the back and corners in leather.

- Half-blood**, born of the same father or mother, but not both.
Half-bred, a mongrel. **Half brother**, half sister, a brother or sister related by one parent but not both.
Half-caste, half European and half Hindú in parentage.
Half-cock, the lock of a gun raised half-way.
Half-crown, a silver coin equal to 2s. 6d.
Half-dead, *-dēd*, almost dead, greatly exhausted.
Half-holiday, a school holiday from dinner time to tea.
Half-moon, the moon when half its disc is illuminated.
Half-pay, a reduced pay given to naval and military men.
Half-price, reduction of price to one half.
Half-seas-over, nearly intoxicated.
Half-sovereign, a gold coin worth 10s.
Half-tint, an intermediate tint.
Half-witted, weak in intellect.
Half-yearly, every six months.
 Old Eng. *healf*, *thridde healf*, three halves; *healf cwic*, half alive.
Halibut, *hāl' .i. büt*, a large flat sea-water fish. (Germ. *heilbutte*.)
Hall, *hawł*. **Haul**, *hawł*. **Awł**. **All**, *awł*.
Hall, a mansion, entrance to a house; **hall-mark**, the stamp on gold and silver articles. (Old Eng. *heal*.)
Haul, to drag by force; **hauled** (1 syl.), **haul'-ing**. (Fr. *haler*.)
Awł, an instrument for piercing holes. (Old Eng. *eal* or *æl*.)
All, *awł*, everyone, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)
Hallelujah, *hāl' .le. lu'' .yah* (Heb. *halalu Jah*, praise ye God).
Halliards, *hāl' .yardz*, tackle for hoisting and lowering masts.
 A compound of *hale*, to drag, and *yards*.
Halloo, **Hallow**. **Holla**, **Hollo**, **Hollow**. **Halo**.
Halloo, *hāl' .loo'*, a shout to dogs, to shout...; **halloosed** (2 syl.), **halloo'-ing**. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *ue*, retain both when *-ing* is added, R. xix.) Span. *haloo*.
Hallow, *hāl' .lo*, to keep or make holy. (Old Eng. *hālgian*.)
Holla, *hōł' .lah*, shout. (French *holà*; Spanish *kola*.)
Hollo, *hol' .lo'*, a call to a fellow to stop. (German *halloh*.)
Hollow, *hol' .lo*, a mere case, to excavate. (O.E. *hol*, v. *holian*.)
Halo, *hay' .lo*, a luminous circle, "a glory." (French *halo*.)
Hallow, *hāl' .lo*; **halloved**, *hal' .lode* or *hāl' .o.ed*; **hal'low-ing**.
Halloo', **halloosed'**, **halloo'-ing**, to dogs. (Spanish *haloo*.)
Hallo, *hal' .ler*, or **hollo**, *hol' .ler*, to shout to; **halloed**, *hāl' .lerd*, or **holloed**, *hōł' .lerd*; **hallo-ing**, *hāl' .lēr.ing*, or **hollo-ing**,

holler.ing (followed by *to* or *after*), to call to one with a shout. (German *halloh*.)

Halloween, *hăl'.lo.een'*, holy eve; **Hal'lowmas** (Rule viii.)

All Hallows, *awl hăl'.loze*, i.e., All Saints, Nov. 1. (See *Halloo*.)

Old English *hălgian*, past *hălgode*, past part. *hălgod*, *hălgung*.

Hallucination, *hăl.hu'.si.nay''.shŭn*, delusion of mind.

French *hallucination*; Latin *hallucinatio* (*hălluz*, the great toe).

Halm or **haum**, *harm* or *horm*, a stalk. **Harm**, injury.

Germ. *halm*; Fr. *chaume*; Lat. *culmus*, a stalk. "Harm," O. E. *hearn*.

Halo, *hay'.lō*, a "glory," a luminous circle; haloed, *hay'.lode*, encircled by a halo. **Hallo**, *hăl'.lō*, to call to.

"Halo," Fr. *halo*; Lat. *hălo*; Gk. *halōs*. "Hallo," Germ. *halloh*.

Halt, *hălt*, lame, to stop; *halt'-ing*, limping, stopping; *halt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.) (Old Eng. *healt*, v. *healt[ian]*, to limp.)

"Halt" (to stop), French *halte*; German *halte*, v. *halten*.

Halter, *hălt'.er*, a rope [for horses, for hanging criminals].

Alter, *ol'.ter*, to change. **Altar**, *ol'.tar*, [for sacrifice, &c.]

"Halter," Germ. *halter*, [a rope] for holding. "Alter," Fr. *alterer* (Lat. *altér*, another. "Altar," Lat. *altäre* (*alta ara*) Isid.)

Halve, *harv*, to divide into two equal parts; halved, *harvd*; *halv'-ing* (Rule xix.), *har'-ving*; *halves*, *harvz*.

Half, *plu. halves*, *harf*, *harvz*, a moiety. (Old Eng. *healf*.)

Hăm, the back part of the thigh. **Am**, part. of the verb to *be*.

Ham'string, to cut the sinews of the leg; *ham'strung*, *ham'string-ing*. **Ham'strings**, sinews of the thigh.

Old English *ham* or *hamn*; *ham-elan*, to hamstring.

Hamadryad, *ham'.a.dri.ad*, a tree nymph; *plu. ham'adryads* or *hamadryades*, *ham'.a.dri'.a.dēez*.

Latin *hămadryas*, *plu. hămadryades* (Greek *hama drus*, so called because they are born with their tree and perish with it).

Hamburgh [grapes], *Ham'.bur.rak*. The city is *Hăm'.burg*.

Homburg, *hŏm'.burg* (in Bavaria).

Hamlet, *hăm'.let*, a small village. (Old Eng. *hām*, dim. *-let*.)

Ham'mer, an instrument for driving nails, to hammer; *hammered*, *ham'.merd*; *ham'mer-ing*, *ham'mer-er*.

Ham'mer-cloth, the cloth which covers a coach-box.

To bring to the hammer, to sell by auction.

Old English *hamor*, *hamor-wyrt*, hammer-wort, a herb.

Hammock, *hăm'.mŏk*, a hanging bed on board ship.

An Indian word: Columbus says, "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship . . . to barter thoir . . . *hamacas* or nets, in which they sleep." German *hange-matte*.

Ham'per, a basket, to perplex, to shackle; *hampered*, *hăm'.-perd*; *ham'per-ing*, *ham'per-er*.

Low Latin *hanaperium*, a hanaper; German *hapern*, to impede.

Hand, the palm with its five fingers. And, a conjunction.

Hand, a suit of cards dealt to one "hand" or player, to deliver; hand'-ed (R. xxxvi.), hand'-ing, hand'-y, (*comp.*) hand'-er, (*super.*) hand'-est; hand'-iness, hand'-ily; hand-bill, hand-book; hand's-breadth, four inches; hand-loom, hand-mill, hand-rail, hand-writing.

Hand'ful, *plu.* handfuls (not *handsful*), two, three, *handfuls* means a handful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three, ... *handsful* means two or three hands all full.

Off hand, impromptu, without delay.

On hand, in the process of being done.

On all hands, on every side.

Come to hand, arrived, received.

To have a hand in, to be partaker in.

To lend a hand, to assist. To strike hands, to confirm.

To take in hand, to undertake.

Old Eng. *hand*, *hand-bræd*, hands-breadth; *handfull*. And, and.

Hand-cuffs, manacles; handcuff, to confine the hands with handcuffs; handcuffed, *hand'.kuff*; hand'cuffing.

"Handcuffs" has no singular. The rule is this: if a pair is separable, each may be spoken of in the singular number, as a *glove*, a *stocking*, a *shoe*; but if the two articles are joined together there is no singular, as *trousers*, *nutcrackers*, *handcuffs*.

We see *feet-warmers* announced at the railway stations. As well talk of *hand-cuffs*, *eyes-glasses*, and *books-binder*.

Handicap, *hand'.i.căp*; the weighting of horses differing in age, &c., in order to place them in a race on an equality.

The word is borrowed from a game of cards somewhat similar to Loo, only the winner is weighted with extra stakes.

Handicraft, *hand'.i.krăft*, work done by the hand; hand'icraftsman, an artisan; hand'-i-work, work of skill.

Old English *handcraft*, handicraft; *handcraftig*, mechanical.

Handkerchief, *plu.* handkerchieves, *hand'.kêr.chief*, *plu.* *hand'.kêr.checz*. This wretched compound is half French and half English, and the plural is a foolish exception to a general rule, Rule xxxix.

We had an excellent word in the language, *handsecate* or *handscyte*, hand napkin, which in every respect is to be preferred.

Old English *hand* and French *couvre chef* (ancien mot qui signifie bonnet, chapeau, coiffe de toile de paysanne; bandage pour envelopper la tête. *Fleming et Tibbins*).

Handle, *hănd'l* (noun and verb); handled, *hănd'ld*; hand'ling, hand'ler. (Old Eng. *handle*, v. *handlian*, to handle.)

Handsel, *hănd'sêl*, earnest money, to pay earnest money; handselled, *hănd'.sêld*; hand'sell'-ing (Rule iii., -EL).

Old Eng. *handselen*, *handsylen*, v. *handsyllan*, to give into the hand.

Handsome, *hand'sŭm*, beautiful; hand'some-ly, hand'some-ness,

Handy, ready; (*comp.*) hand'i-er, (*super.*) hand'i-est; hand'i-ly, hand'i-ness, R. xi. (Old Eng. *hand* with the adj. suffix *-y*.)

Hang, to suspend on a gallows; (*past* and *p. p.*) **hanged** (1 syl.)

Hang [nôt on a gallows], (*past* and *p. p.*) **hung**; **hung** [beef]; **hang'-ing**. **Hang'ings** (*no sing.*); house drapery.

Hang'-er, a short broadsword; **hang'er-on**, a dependant; **hang'man**, the public executioner.

Old English *hôn*, past *heng*, past part. *hangen*, to suspend, to crucify.

Hang-nail (corruption of *ang-nail*), a sore near the nail.

Old English *ang-nægle*, sore of the nail (*ange*, a sore, a trouble).

Hanker, to long for. **Anchor** [of a ship]. **Anker** [of brandy].

Hän'ker, han'kered (2 syl.), han'ker-ing. (Followed by *after* or *for*: "I hanker after fruit" or "for fruit.")

"Hanker," German [*nach*] *hanger*, to hanker after.

"Anchor," Latin *anchōra* (Greek *agkūlōs*, hooked).

"Anker," a Dutch liquid measure, about thirty-two gallons.

Hän'sard, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament.

These are printed and published by the Messrs. Hansard. Luke Hansard, the founder, came from Norwich, in 1752.

Hanseatic [league], *hän'.se.ät''.ik*, a German trade union established in the 13th century, and virtually dissolved in 1630.

The triennial diet was called the *Hansa*, its members Hansards, from *am-see*, [towns] on the sea. The league was first called *amsee-staaten*, free-cities on the sea.

Hau'sel, a reward, gift, bribe, the first money received in a day.

To **hansel**, to use for the first time; han'selled (2 syl.), han'sell-ing. **Han'sel Monday**, Monday of the new year.

A corruption of *handsyl*. Old English *handsylen*, a giving into one's hand, v. *handsyllan*, to deliver into one's hand.

Hap, chance, to befall; **happed** (1 syl.); **hap'-ly**, by chance; by **hap-haz'ard**, by mere accident, at random.

Happen, *hăp'n*, to befall; **happened**, *hăp'.n'ed*; **happen-ing**, *hăp'.ning*. (Welsh *hap*, luck, chance; v. *hapiaw*.)

Hap'py, (*comp.*) hap'pi-er, (*super.*) hap'pi-est (Rule xi.); hap'pi-ly, felicitously; hap'ly, fortuitously.

Hap'i-ness (*-ness* abstract noun), state of enjoyment.

"Happy" means lucky. It is an adjective formed from *hap*, luck.

Haraŋgue (Fr.), *hă.răŋg'*, a set speech, to make a set speech; **harangued**, *hă.rang'd'*; **harangu-ing**, *hă.răŋg'.ing*.

(Verbs ending in any double vowel, except *-ue*, retain both when *-ing* is added, R. xix.); **harangu-er**, *hă.rang'.er*.

Harass, to torment (only one *r*). **Arras**, a tapestry curtain.

Harass, *har'răs*; **harassed**, *har'răst*; **harass-ing**, *har'răs-ing*; **harassing-ly**; **harass-er**, *har'răs.er*.

French *harasser*; Greek *arassô*, to strike against, to dash on.

Harbinger, *har'.bîn.djër*, precursor, to precede; harbingered, *har'.bîn.djerd*; harbinger-ing, *har'.bîn.djer.ing*.

A "harbinger" is one sent forward to provide for an army on the march. Old English *here-bergan*, to lodge the army.

Harbour, *har'.bôr*, a haven. Ar'bour, a bower.

Har'bour, to shelter; har'boured (2 syl.), har'bour-ing, har'bour-er; harbourage, *har'.bôr.age*.

Old English *here-beorga*, a station where an army on march rested, v. *here-byrgan*, to harbour, to shelter an army on the march.

Hard, (*comp.*) hard'-er, (*super.*) hard'-est. Ar'dour, zeal.

Hard, not soft, difficult; hard'-ly, scarcely; hard'-ish (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns means "like.")

Hard'-ness, firmness, solidity. Har'di-ness, boldness.

Hard'-ship (*-ship*, state of being [hard]); hard-earned, -*urnd*; hard-fought, -*fort*; hard-headed, -*hëd'.ed*; hard-hearted, -*har'.tëd*; hard-mouthed; hard-ware, metal household goods; hard-water, hard-won, -*wûn*.

I don't hardly know: Should be *I hardly know*.

I can't hardly tell: Should be *I can hardly tell*.

Old English *heard*, *heardë*, adv.; *heard-heort*, hard-hearted; *heard-heortnes*; *heardlic*, hardish; *heardlice*, hardly; *heardnes*.

Harden, *hard'n*, to make hard (*-en*, converts adj. to verbs); hardened, *hard'n'd*; harden-ing, *hard'.ning*; harden-er, *hard'.ner*. (Old English *heard[ian]*, to harden.)

Hard'y, strong in health; (*comp.*) hard'i-er, (*super.*) hard'i-est (R.xi.); hard'i-ly, stoutly; hard'i-ness, hard'i-hood (*-hood*, state, a hardy-state), daring, effrontery. (French *hardi*.)

Hare, Are; Hair, Air; Here, Ere; Hear, Ear; Heir, E'er.

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped; (*male*) buck, (*fem.*) doe, *dō*;

hare-bell, the blue-bell of Scotland, the squill;

hare-brained, -*braind*, giddy, heedless;

hare-lip, a cleft lip; hare-lipped, -*lipt*;

hare's-foot, hare's-ear, hare's-tail grass, hare-wort (plants).

Old English *hara*, a hare; *hare-fōt*, *hare-wyrt*, &c.

Are, *r* (not *air*), Norse plural of the verb To be.

Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English *hær*.)

Air, the atmosphere. (Fr. *air*; Lat. *aer*; Gk. *aër*.)

Here, *hë'r*, in this place. (Old English *hær* or *hër*.)

Ere, *air*, before, in time. (Old English *ær*.)

Hear, *hë'r*, to learn by the ear. (Old Eng. *hýran*, *hëran*.)

Ear, *ë'r*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *cār*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of real property. (Latin *hæres*.)

E'er, *air* contraction of "ever." (Old Eng. *æfre*, *æfer*.)

Harem, *hair'm*, the female apartments in Eastern families, a seraglio. (Arab. *harama*, to forbid.)

Haricot, *har'ri.kō*, the French kidney-bean, a ragout.

Fr. *haricot* (petite fève, ragoût fait avec du mouton et des navets).

Hark, listen (imper. mood). **Ark**, a coffer, Noah's ship.

Contraction of *hearken*, Old English *heoren[ian]*.

Harlequin, *har'.le.kwīn*, the companion of Columbine in pantomimes; **harlequinade**, *har'.le.kwīn.ade'*, a pantomime especially for harlequin.

French *arlequin*, *arlequinade*; Italian *arlecchino*.

Harlot, a wanton woman, at one time applied to males as well as females, "*He was a gentle harlot* (stripling) *and a kind*," Chaucer; **harlotry**, *har'.lo.trī*, lewdness.

Welsh *herlawd*, a tall stripling (*lawd*, a lad).

Harm, injury, to injure. **Arm** [of the body], to equip for fight; **harmēd** (1 syl.), injured. **Armed** (1 syl.), equipped...; **harm'-ing**, injuring. **Arm-ing**, equipping for fight; **harm'ful** (Rule viii.), injurious. **Armful**, as much as the arms will hold; **harm'ful-ly**, **harm'ful-ness**; **harm'-less**.

Arm-less, without arms. **Harm'less-ly**, **harm'less-ness**.

"Harm," Old English *hearm*, v. *hearm[ian]*. "Arm," *earm* or *arm*.

"To arm," French *armer*; Latin *armo*, n. *arma*.

Harmattan (Arab.), the hot dry wind of the great desert.

Har'mony, *plu. harmonies*, *har'.mo.nīz*, concord.

Harmonise, *har'.mo.nīze* (R. xxxi.), to agree, to adjust in musical harmony; **har'monised** (3 syl.), **har'monis-ing** (R. xix.), **har'monist**; **harmonic**, *har.mon'īk*; **harmoni'-cal**, **harmoni'-cal-ly**; **harmonics**, *har.mon'īks* (R. lxi.); **harmonica**, *har.mon'ī.kah*, a musical instrument.

Harmonious (R. lxvi.), *har.mo'ni.ūs*; **harmoni'-ous-ly**, &c.

French *harmonie*, *harmonique*, *harmonica*, *harmonieux*, *harmoniste*; Latin *harmōnia*, *harmōnicus*.

Har'ness, equipments for horses, armour, to harness [a horse]; **har'nessed** (2 syl.), **har'ness-ing**, **har'ness-er**.

Welsh *harnais*, v. *harneisiaw*, *harnestwr*, a harnesser.

Harp, a musical instrument, to play the harp; **harped** (1 syl.); **harp'-ing**, playing the harp, talking constantly on one subject; **harp'-er**, a minstrel; **harp'-ist**.

Old English *hearp[ian]*, past *hearpode*, past part. *hearpe*; *hearp*, a harp; *hearpere*, a male harper; *hearpestre*, a female harper; *hearpstreng*, a harp-string; *hearpung*, a harping.

Harpoon, *har.poon'*, a spear for whaling, to use the harpoon; **harpooned'** (2 syl.), **harpoon'-ing**, **harpoon'-er**.

French *harpon*, *harponner*, *harponneur*.

Harpisichord (not *harpsicord*), *harp'.si.kord*, the clavecin.

- Har'py**, *ply*, **harpies**, *har'piz*, fabulous winged monsters. NOTE II
 French *harpie*; Latin *harpyia*; Greek *harpia* (*harpazo*, to ravage).
- Harquebus**, **harquebuss**, **harquebuse**, and **arquebuse**, *har'kwe-büs* or *ar'kwe.buz*, a fire-arm; **arquebusier**, *ar'kwe.bu-seer'*, one armed with an arquebuse; **arquebusade**, *ar'kwe.bu.zade'*, the shot of an arquebuse.
Eau de arquebusade, a lotion for gunshot wounds.
 French *arquebuse*, *arquebusade*, *arquebusier*; Italian *arcobugio* (*arco-buso*, a bow pierced with a hole).
- Harridan**, *har'ri.dän*, a worn-out licentious woman.
 French *haridelle*, a jade, a haridan.
- Harrier**, *har'ri.er*, a dog for hunting hares, a kind of hawk.
 Old English *hara*, a hare. The word should be *haraer*.
- Har'row**, an instrument used in farming. **Ar'row**, a dart.
Harrow, *har'ro*, to rake land with a harrow, to distress acutely; **har'rowed** (2 syl.), **har'row-ing**, **har'row-er**.
 Latin *äro*, to till land; Greek *aröo*, to plough or till.
- Har'ry**, to pillage, to torment; **harried**, *har'röd*; **har'ry-ing**.
 Old English *herian* or *hergian*, past *herode*, past part. *herod*.
- Harsh**, rough; **harsh'-ly**, **harsh'-ness**. (German *harsch*.)
- Hart**, **Heart**, **Art**.
Hart, *fem. roe*, (both) deer, (*offspring*) fawn.
 Old English *heort*, the hart; *rd*, the roe; "fawn," French *faon*.
Heart, *hart*, part of the animal body. (Old Eng. *heorte*.)
Art, a work of human skill. (Latin *ars*, gen. *artis*.)
- Harum-scarum**, *hair'am skair'am*, a young scape-grace.
- Har'vest**, ingathering of crops, to gather in crops; **har'vest-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **har'vest-ing**, **har'vest-er**, **har'vest-man**; **harvest-home**, **harvest-feast**; **harvest-moon**, the full moon when the sun is crossing the equator in the autumn.
 Old English *harfest* or *herfest*. **Ear'ing**, the time of sowing.
- Has** (*poetical hath*), verb have. **As**, conj. (Greek *hös*).
 Old English ic *habbe* *thú hafast* or *hæfst*, he *hafath* or *hæfth*.
Has is a later form, but goes as far back as the eleventh century.
- Hash**, mince, to mince. **Ash**, a tree. (Old Eng. *æsc*, an ash.)
Hashed (1 syl.), **hash-ing**. (French *hachis*, v. *hacher*.)
- Hasp**, a fastening, to fasten with a hasp. **Asp**, a venomous worm.
Hasped (1 syl.), **hasp'-ing**. ("Asp," Lat. *aspis*; Gk. *aspis*.)
 Old Eng. *hæps*, a hasp; v. *hæps[ian]*, past *hæpsode*, p. p. *hæpsod*.
- Hassock**, *häs'sök*, a doss. (Welsh *hesg*, sedges; and *-ock* dim.)
- Häst**, second sing. ind. pres. of have. **Häste**, hurry.
 Old English ic *habbe*, *thú hafast* or *hæfst*, whence *hæ'st*, *hæ'st*.

Hāste (1 syl.), hurry, to hurry; hāst'ed (Rule xxxvi.), hāst'-ing (Rule xix.); hāst'-y, hāst'i-ly (Rule xi.), hāst'i-ness.

Hasten, hāce'n, to make haste (-en converts adj. to verbs); hastened, hāce'n'd; hasten-ing, hāce'ning; hasten-er.

Hasty-pudding, -pood'-ing, flour dropped into hot milk.

French *haste* now *hâte*, *haster* now *hâter*; German *hast*, *hasten*.

Hāt, a covering for the head. At, prep. (See Hate.) Hätt'-er (Rule i.), a seller of hats. Häter, one who hates.

Hätt'-ed, wearing a hat. Hated, hāte'.ed, detested.

"Hat," Old English *hæt*. "At," *æt*. "Hate," *hætan*, n. *hête*.

Hāth, a brood, to bring forth a brood, to plot; hatched (1 syl.), hatch'-ing, hatch'-er. (See Hatchet.)

Hatches, hāth'-ēz, the coverings over the hatchway.

Hatch'way, an opening in deck to afford a passage up and down. Hatch-bar, a bar for closing the hatches.

German *hecke*, a brood, v. *hecken*, [aus]hecken.

"Hatches," Old English *hæca*, a bar.

Hāth'et, a small axe; hatchet-faced, gaunt with big features.

To take up the hatchet, to make war.

To bury the hatchet, to make peace.

Fr. *hachette*, figure à *hache*, hatchet-face; Lat. *ascia*; Gk. *axinē*.

Hāth'ment (corruption of achievement), a funeral escutcheon.

French *achèvement*, from *achever*, to achieve.

Hāte (1 syl.), detestation. Ate (1 syl.), did eat. Ait, an isle.

Hate, to detest; hāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), hāt'-ing (Rule xix.)

hāt'-er, hate'ful (Rule viii.), hate'ful-ly, hate'ful-ness.

Hā'tred. (See Hat.)

Old English *hête*, *hêtellece*, hatefully; v. *hæ[ð]ian*, *hating*, a hating.

Hatter, hāt'-er, a maker or seller of hats. (See Hat, Hate.)

Hauberk, haw'-berk, a ringed mail-armour tunic.

Old English *healsborga*, a shirt of mail (*heals*, the neck).

Haughty, hor'-ty, (comp.) haught'i-er, (super.) haught'i-est, haught'i-ly, haught'i-ness; hauteur (French), hō.tūr'r.

French *hautain* (*haut*, lofty, Latin *ortus*, from *orior*, to arise).

Haul, a catch [of fish], to drag by force. Awl, an instrument.

All, adj. Hauled (1 syl.), haul'-ing, haul'-er. (See Hale.)

"Haul," French *haler*. "Awl," Old English *æ[ð]el* or *awel*. "All," *æ[ð]el*.

Haum, hawm, a stalk. (See Halm.) Harm, injury.

Haunch, harnsh or hawnsh, the part between the ribs and the thigh. (French *hanche*, the hip; Low Latin *ancha*.)

Haunt, harnt, a place of frequent resort. Aunt, a parent's sister or sister-in-law. Ant, änt (not aunt), an insect.

Haunt, to resort often to a place, to visit [as ghosts];

haunt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), haunt'-ing, haunt'-er.

"Haunt," Fr. *hanter*. "Aunt," Lat. *amita* (am't). "Ant," em't.

Hautboy, *hō'boy*, a large strawberry, a wind instrument; *plu.* hautboys, *hō'boyz*. The instrument is also written oboe.

Fr. *haut bois* (*haut bois*, long stalk); Ital. *oboe*, the mus. inst.

Hauteur (French), *hō.tūr'r*, insolent haughtiness.

Haut-gout (French), *hō'goo'*, high relish, rich flavour.

Have, *hāv*, (past) *hād*, (past part.) *hād*, *hāv'-ing* (Rule xix.), to possess, also an auxiliary.

I had rather, a corruption of *I'd rather* (I would rather, Latin *malō*, i.e., *magis volo*).

Old English *habb[an]*, past *hæfde*, past part. *hæfed* or *hæfd*.

Haven, *hay'v'n*, a harbour. Heaven, *hēv'n*, paradise.

Old English *hæfen*, a haven; *heofon*, heaven.

Haversack, *hāv'er.săk*, a soldier's knapsack.

French *havre-sac* (*dans lequel les soldats portent leurs hardes*).

Havoc, *hāv.ŏk*, devastation. (Welsh *hafog*.)

Haw, Awe. Hoar, Oar, O'er, Or. Whore. Horehound.

Haw, the hawthorn berry. (Old Eng. *haga*, *hagathorn*.)

Awe, fear arising from reverence. (Old English *ége*.)

Hoar, *hō'r*, white with frost or age. (Old English *hár*.)

Oar, *ō'r* [of a boat]. (Old English *ár*.)

O'er, *ō'r*, contraction of *over*. (Old English *ober* or *ŏfer*.)

Or, conjunction. (Old English *oththe*.)

Whore, *hō'r*, a harlot. (O. E. *hóre*, *häre*; Welsh *huren*.)

Hore-hound, corruption of *hara-hune*, hare's honey.

Hawk, a falcon, a plasterer's tool, to peddle, to clear the throat.

Hawk'ing, sport with hawks, clearing the throat of phlegm, peddling goods; hawked (1 syl.), hawk'-er.

"Hawk" (a falcon), Old English *hafoc*, *hafocere*, a fowler.

"Hawk," Welsh *hoch*, a hawking of phlegm; v. *hochi*.

"Hawk" (to peddle), German *hocken*, to take on one's back.

"Hawk" (a plasterer's tool), German *hocker*, inequality. It is a tool to rub down inequalities and make the plaster smooth.

Hawse, *hawz*. Hoarse, *hō'ree*. Horse. Whores, *hō'rz*.

Hawse, the position of the cables before a vessel moored;

hawse-hole, the hole through which the cable runs;

hawser, *haw'zer*, a large rope for towing, warping, &c.

"Hawse-hole," Old English *hals hole*, a neck hole.

Hoarse, having a rough voice from a cold. (Old Eng. *hás*.)

Horse (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English *hors*.)

Whores, *hō'rz*, prostitutes. (O. E. *hóre*, *häre*; Welsh *huren*.)

Hawthorn, the hedge thorn. (Old English *haga-thorn*.)

Hawthorn-dean, *haw'.thorn.deen'*, a species of codlin [apple].

So called from Hawthorn Dean, Roslin, near Edinburgh.

Hay, dried grass. Hey? what say you? Ha! exclamation of surprise. Aye, *ā*, always. Ay, *ah'ē*, yes.

Hay-cock, a pile of hay partly made; hay-rick, a hay stack.

"Hay," Old Eng. *hæg*. "Hey?" Fr. *hein*? "Ha!" Fr. *ha*!

"Aye," Old Eng. *ā*, always. "Ay," Teutonic *jā* = *ya*; Fr. *oui*.

Hazard, *hāz'ard* (only one *z*), accident, to adventure; haz'ard-ed (Rule xxxvi.), haz'ard-ing; hazardous, *hāz'ar.dūis*; haz'ardous-ly, haz'ardous-ness. (Fr. *hasard*, *hasarder*.)

Hāze, mist; hāz'-y (Rule xix.), hāz'i-ness, hāz'i-ly.

Welsh *hws*, a covering; or Old English *haso*, a livid colour.

Hazel-nut, *hay'zēl nūt*, nut of the hazel tree.

Old English *hæsel-hnut* or *hæst-hnut*, the hazel or cap nut.

He, (*poss.*) his, (*object.*) him; *fem.* she, (*poss.*) hers, (*obj.* her; *plu.* of both, they, (*poss.*) theirs, (*object.*) them.

(His, her, their, possessive pronouns used as adjectives.)

He, she, are also used as gender-words: as *he-ass*, *she-ass*; *he-bear*, *she-bear*; *he-devil*, *she-devil*; *he-goat*, *she-goat*; *she-cat*, *she-fox* or *vixen*.

He, him; they, them. Unhappily, in our pronouns we have departed from a general rule. The *obj.* case being different from the *nom.* has led to endless perplexities.

In the following examples the wrong cases are used.

(1.) *He* for "him."

Let *he* that looks after them [mind this]. (*Scott.*)

All is now made up between you and *he* (between him).

I saw you and *he* in the park yesterday (saw him).

Did you know it to be *he* (it [*obj. case*]..him).

I always suspected it to be *he* (it [*obj. case*]..him).

(2.) *Him* for "he."

No mightier than thyself or *him*.

She suffers more than *him*.

If there is one character baser than another it is *him* w^{ho}.. (*Sir Sydney Smith*).

There were thousands who could do as well as *him* (*Nepier*).

That must be *him*, I am sure.

(3.) *Them* for "they," and *vice versa*.

A fool's wrath is heavier than *them* both. (*Prov. xxvii. 3.*)

They that honour me I will honour (honour..them).

In regard to "but" (*except.*) and "than," it is quite certain that at one time they were used as prepositions, thus the expressions "than whom," "than me," "than her," "than him," "no one but me," &c., are to be found in our very best authors.

Old Eng. *he*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*. "She," *heo*, gen. *hire*, dat. *hire*, acc. *hi*. *Plu. nom. hi*, gen. *hira*, dat. *hem*, acc. *hi*.

(It will be seen that our *obj. case* is the *dat.* not the *acc.*)

Head, *hēd*, part of the body, to lead. Heed, caution.

Head-ed, *hēd'.ed*, led. Heed'-ed, regarded.

Head-ing, *hēd'.ing*, leading. Heed'-ing, regarding.

- Head-less, *hĕd'less*. Heed'-less, regardless.
- Head-piece, *hĕd-piece*; head-ship (-ship, office or state); headsmān, *hĕdz'mān*, an executioner; head'mān', foreman; head'-strong, obstinate; head'-way, movement in advance; head'-wind, contrary wind; [so many] head of cattle, [so many] cattle; head of the table, at the top; neither head nor tail, no consistency [of account]; over head and ears, quite overwhelmed; make head-way.
- Head-y, *hĕd'y*, affecting the head. Eddy, a whirl.
- Head'i-ly, head'i-ness, obstinacy, rashness.
- head, -hood, suffixes meaning "state," "office," or "personality"; god-head (the god personality); maiden-head (maiden state); child-hood, man-hood, priest-hood, &c.
- Block-head is one who has a "wooden" [stupid] head.
- Fore-head is the "fore" or front part of the head.
- Old English *heafod*, *heafod-mānn*; -hād (suffix), -head, -hood.
- Heal, to cure. Heel, of the foot (both *heel*). Eel, a fish.
- Healed (1 syl.), heal'-ing, heal'-ing-ly, heal'-er.
- Old English *hǣlan*, past *hǣlde*, past part. *hǣled*, *hǣling*. "The heel," Old English *hēl*. "Eel," Old English *ēl*, *ēl-nett*.
- Health, *hēlth*; health'-ful (Rule viii.), health'-ful-ly, health'-ful-ness. Health'-y, conducive to health; health'-i-ly (Rule xi.), health'-i-ness. (Old English *hǣlth*.)
- Heap, *heep*, a mass, a large quantity, to pile up, to amass; heaped, *hept*; heap'-ing, to heap up.
- Old English *heap*, v. *heap[ian]*, past *heapode*, past part. *heapod*.
- Hear, Ear; Here, Ere. Heir. (See Hare.)
- Hear, *hēr*; (past and p. p.) heard, *hurd*. Herd [of cattle].
- Hear'-ing, hear'-er, hear-say. (See Harken.)
- Ear, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. Ear'-ing, seedtime. Ear'-ring, ring for the ear. (Old English *cār*, *cār-hring*.)
- Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)
- Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ēr*.)
- Heir, *air*, the successor of real property. (Latin *hæres*.)
- Old English *hȳr[an]*, to hear; past *hȳrde*, past part. *hȳred*.
- Hearken, *hark'n*, to listen; hearkened, *hark'nd*; hearken-ing, *hark'ning*; hearken-er, *hark'ner*.
- Old English *heore[n]ian*, *heorenung*, a hearkening, &c.
- Hearse, *hurse*, a carriage to convey coffins to sepulture.
- French *herse*, a harrow, a frame with spikes to hold candles, one of the hurses mounted on wheels. "Erse," Gaelic.
- Heart, *hart*, [of the body]. Hart, a male deer. Art, skill.
- Heart-less, *hart'-less*, without heart. Art'-less, without art.
- Heartless-ly (art'less-ly); heartless-ness (art'less-ness).

Heart-y, *har'ty*; heart'i-ness, heart'i-ly (Rule xi.)

Heart-ache, *har't-ake*; heart-sick, heart-sick'ness.

To learn by heart, by rote; by heart, in the memory.

Old English *heorte*, the heart; *heort-ece*, heart-ache; *heort-seoc*, -sick.

"Hart," Old English *heort*, *heort*, "Art," Latin *ars*.

Hearth, *harth* (not *herth'*), the stone floor in front of a fire-place; hearth-rug, the carpet for the hearth; hearth-stone, a chalky stone for whitening a hearth. (Old Eng. *heorth*.)

Heat, *heet*, warmth; to make warm. Eat, to masticate. Heat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), heat'-ing, warming. Eat'-ing, feeding.

Heat'-er, an iron [for tea-urns, &c.]. Eat'-er, one who eats.

Höt, heated; hüt'-ly, hüt'-ness.

Old English *hāt*, v. *hāt[ian]*, past *hātode*, past part. *hātod*.

Heath, *heeth*, a plant, a large open waste; heath-y. (Old Eng. *hæth*.)

Heathen, *hē'thēn*, a pagan; heathenise (R. xxxi.), *hē'thēn.ize*;

heathenised, *hē'thēn.izd*; heathenis-ing (Rule xix.);

heathen-ish, *hē'thēn.ish* (-ish added to nouns means "like");

heathenish-ly; heathenism, *hē'thēn.izm*, paganism.

Old English *hæthen*, *hæthenise* (*hæth*, a heath), dwellers on the heaths.

"Pagans," dwellers in the villages (Latin *pāgus*).

Heather, *hēth'er*, the heath-plant; heathery, *hēth'ēry*, abounding in heather. (Old English *hæth*.)

Heave, (*past*) hove, (*past part.*) hove [in sight], i.e., appeared.

Heave, (*past and p. p.*) heaved, [a sigh]. Eve, evening.

To heave-to, *heev-too'*, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion; (*past and past part.*) hove-to.

Old English *hebb[an]*, past *hóf*, past part. *hafen*, to heave.

Heaven, *hēv'n*; Haven, *hay'v'n*; Even, *ē'v'n*.

Heaven, paradise; heaven-ly, *hēv'n.ly*; heavenli-ness

(Rule xi.), *hēv'n.li.ness*; heaven-ward, *hēv'n.wr'd* (adj.),

heaven-directed; heaven-wards (adv.)

Haven, *hay'v'n*, a harbour. (Old English *hæfen*.)

Even, *ē'v'n*, level; evening. (Old Eng. *efen*, both meanings.)

Old English *heofon*, heaven (from *heofen*, elevated or vaulted).

Heavy, *hēv'y*, weighty; heavi-ly (R. xi.), *hēv'i.ly*; heavi-ness,

hēv.i.ness. (Old English *hefig*, *hefiglic*, *hefiglice*, heavily.)

N.B.—It will be observed that every word (except *hearse*) beginning with *hea-* belongs to our native language.

Hebrew, *hē'brew*; Hebraic, *he.bray'ik* (adj. of Hebrew);

Hebraical-ly, *hē.bray'i.kāl.ly*; Hebraicise, *hē.bray'i.size*;

to convert into Hebrew; Hebraicised, *hē.bray'i.sizd*;

Hebraicis-ing (Rule xix.), *hē.bray'i.size.ing*; Hebraism,

hē.bray.izm, a Hebrew idiom; Hebraist, *hē.bray.ist*, a

Hebrew scholar; Hebraistic, *hē.bray'is'tik* (adj.)

"Hebrew," either from Abraham, or Eber great grandson of Shem.

Gk. *Hebraïds*; *Hebraisti* (adv.); Lat. *Hebraeus*; Fr. *Hébreu*.

Hecatomb, *hĕk'.a.tōme*, the sacrifice of 100 oxen at a time.

Latin *hēcátombe*; Greek *hēcátōn bous*, 100 oxen.

Hectic, *hĕk'.tik*, a feverish red blush on the cheeks.

Latin *hectica*; Greek *hĕktiké*; French *hectique*.

Hector, *hĕk'.tōr*, a bully, to bully and bluster; **hec'tored** (2 syl.), **hec'tor-ing**. (From *Hector*, the Trojan hero.)

(It is hard to imagine how this modest, noble-minded patriot came to signify a bully and braggart like Ajax.)

Hedge, a field fence, to make a hedge. **Edge**, a border.

Hedged (1 syl.), **hedg'-ing** (Rule xix.) **Edged**, **edg'-ing**.

Hedg'-er, **hedg'e-less**. **Edge-less**, blunt.

Hedg'e-hog, **hedg'e-row**, **hedg'e-spar'row**.

Old Eng. *hege*, *hedg'e-rowe*, v. *hegian*, past *hegede*, past part. *heged*.

Heed, care, to regard with care; **heed'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **heed'-ing**, **heed'-less**, **heed'less-ly**, **heed'less-ness**, **heed'-ful** (R. viii.), **heed'ful-ly**, **heed'ful-ness**. (See *Head*.)

Old English *hēd[an]*, past *hēdde*.

Heel [of the foot]. **Heal**, to cure. **Eel**, a fish.

Heel, to put a heel on a boot, &c., to lie over on one side (said of a ship); **heeled** (1 syl.), **heel-ing**.

Heal, to cure; **healed** (1 syl.), **heal-ing**, **heal'-er**.

At one's heels, close by. **To take to one's heels**, to run off.

Old Eng. *hēl*. *Hēl-heart*, heel-hearted, i.e., fearful. (A good word.)

"Heel" (to lay a ship on its side), O. E. *hyld[an]*, to incline, to bend.

"Heal," Old English *hæ[an]*. "Eel," Old English *ēl*.

Hegemony, *hĕ.gēm'.o.ny*, the leading influence of one state over others. (Greek *hēgēmōnia*, *hēgēmōn*, a leader.)

Hegira, *hĕ.djī'.rah*, the epoch of the Mahometan era.

Arabic *hadjara*, to remove, referring to the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16th, A.D. 622.

Heifer, *hĕf'.fēr*, a young cow. **Steer**, a young ox, both calf.

The sire a **Bull**, the dam a **Cow**. A steer, 3 years old, **Ox**.

Old English *heafor*, *steor*, *bulluca*, *cū*, *cūlf*.

Heigh-ho! *hī'.hō'*, an exclamation expressive of weariness.

Height, *hīte*. Length, breadth, depth, but height (not *height*), elevation from the ground. **Hight**, *hīte*, called.

High, *hī*, elevated; **high'-ly**, **high'-ness**.

Heighten, *hīte'.n*, to make high; **heightened**, *hīte'n'd*; **heighten-ing**, *hīte'.ning*; **heighten-er**, *hīte'ner*.

Old English *heāh*, high; *heāhtice*, highly; *heāhnes*, highness; *heātho* or *hēthe*, height. (Our word should be *heighth*.)

"Hight" (to call or name), Old Eng. *hāt[an]*, past *hätte*, p. p. *hätt*.

Heinous, *hay'.nūs* (not *hē'nūs*), atrocious; **heinous-ly**, *hay'-.nūs.ly*; **heinous-ness**. (French *haineux*, *haine*.)

Heir, (*fem.*) *heir-ess*, *air*, *air'-ess*. (One of the three simple words which lose the initial *h*, the others are *honest* and *honour*, with *hour* (R. xlviii.); *heir'-ship* (*-ship*, state or office); *heir-loom*, something which descends to heirs.

Heir-appa'rent, a direct heir. **Heir-presumptive**, an indirect heir who will succeed if there is no direct heir.

In the following derivatives the h is resumed.

Heritage, *hēr'ri.tage*, what is due to an heir.

Heritable, *hēr'ri.ta.b'l*; **heritor**, *hēr'rī.tor*.

Hereditable, *he.rēd'.i.ta.b'l*; **hered'itably**; **hereditament**, *her'ri.dit''.a.ment*; **hereditary**, *he.rēd'.i.ta.ry*; **hered'ity**.

Inherit, *in.hēr'rit*; **inher'it-ed**, **inher'it-ing**, **inher'itor**.

Inheritance, *in.her'ri.tance*, what an heir inherits.

Latin *heres* (from *hæreo*, to stick). **Heir-loom** is hybrid, "loöm" being the Anglo-Saxon *getōma*, household goods.

French *héritage*, *héréditaire*, *hériter*, *hérétique*.

(The same irregularity exists in the French words, thus the "h" is aspirated in *héritage*, *hériter*, not in *héritier*, *hérédite*, &c.)

Heliacal, *he.lī'.a.kāl*, emerging from or passing into the sun's light; **heli'acal-ly**. (Lat. *hēliācus*; Gk. *hēlios*, the sun.)

Helianthus, *hē'.li.an''.rhūs*, the sun flower.

Greek *hēlios*, *anthōs*, the flower [picturing] the sun.

Helical, *hē'l'.i.kāl*, spiral; **hēl'ical-ly**.

Greek *hēlix*, gen. *hēlikōs*, spiral; v. *hēlissō*, to turn round.

Helio-centric, *hē'.li.o.sēn''.trīk*, concentric with the sun.

Greek *hēlios kētrōn*, [having for centre] the sun's centre.

Heliotrope, *hē'l'.i.o.trōpe* (should be *hē'.li.o.trope*), a turnsole, supposed at one time to turn always towards the sun.

Greek *hēlios trépō*, to turn to the sun.

Hēll, the place of future torment. **Ell**, a measure of length.

Hell'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **hell'ish-ly**, **hell'ish-ness**, **hell-hound**.

Old English *hell*, v. *hēlan*, to conceal. "Hades" is the same, being the Greek *aïdos* (not *haïdos*), *a-idēs*, not seen.

Hellebore, *hē'l'.e.bōre*, the Christmas-rose, aconite, &c.

Greek *hēlēbōrōs* (*elein bōra*, to destroy pasture).

Hellenes, *hēl.lee'.neez* (not *hē'l'.lēn.ēez*), the Greeks.

Hellenic, *hēl.lee'.nik*, adj. of Helle'nes.

Hellenism, *hēl.lee'.nīzm* (not *hē'l'.lēn.īzm*), a Greek idiom.

Hellenize, *hēl.lee'.nīze* (not *hē'l'.lēn.īze*, Rule xxxii.), to imitate the Greeks; **hellenizing**, *hē'l'.lēn.īze'.ing*.

Hellenistic, *hē'l'.lēn.īs''.tīk*, pertaining to Greek.

Hellenistically, *hē'l'.lēn.īs''.tī.kāl.ly*, in Greek style.

Greek *hēllēnēs*, *hēllēnikōs*, *hēllēnizō*, *hēllēnistēs*.

Helm, a rudder, a helmet. **Elm**, a tree. (Old English *ellm.*)

"Helm," Old English *helma*, a rudder; *helm*, a helmet.

Helmet, *hĕl'mĕt*; **hel'met-ed** (Rule iii.), wearing a helmet, *v.s.*

Helot, *hĕl'ot*, Spartan serfs; **helotism**, *hĕl'otizm*, slavery, the condition of helots; **hel'otry**, the body of helots.

Greek *Heilōtēs*, *heilōtera*, serfdom (from *haires*, to overpower).

Help, (*past*) **helped** or **helped**, (*past part.*) **helped** or **helped** [*holpen*, *hō'pĕn*], assistance, to assist; **help'-er**, **help'-ful** (Rule viii.), **help'ful-ly**, **help'ful-ness**, **help'-less**, **help'-less-ly**, **help'less-ness**; **help-mate**, one who renders help to another; **help-meet**, a wife, *I will make a help-meet for him* (Genesis ii. 18).

Old English *help*, *v. help[an]*, *past help*, *past part. holpen*.

Helter-skelter, in tumultuous confusion.

Helve (1 syl.), the handle of a hatchet; **helved** (1 syl.), furnished with a helve. (Old English *helf*.)

Hem, the edge of a garment sewed down, to sew down the edge, to confine (followed by *in*), an exclamation.

Hemmed (1 syl.), **hemm'-ing** (Rule i.), **hemm'-er**.

Old English *hem*, a hem or border.

Hema-. See **Hæma-** for words derived from Greek *haima*.

Hem'i-, half. (Greek *hēmi-*; Latin *sēmi-*; French *dem'i*.)

Hemicarp, *hĕm'i.karp* (in *Bót.*), one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves. (Greek *hēmi-karpos*.)

Hemicrania, *hĕm'i.kray'nī.ah*, pain on one side of the head.

Greek *hēmi-krānion*, half the head.

Hemicycle, *hĕm'i.sī.k'l*, a half cycle. (Greek *hēmi-kuklōs*.)

Hemigamous, *hĕ.mig'.a.mūs* (in *Bót.*), having two florets in the same spike, one neuter and the other uni-sexual.

Greek *hēmi-gāmōs*, half marriage.

Hemiptera, *hĕ.mīp'.tĕ.rah*, an order of insects including cockroaches, locusts, bugs, grasshoppers, lantern-flies, &c.

Hemipter, *plu.* **Hemipters**, *hĕ.mīp'.ter*, one of the above; **hēmip'teral** or **hemipterous**, *hĕ.mīp'.tĕ.rūs*.

Greek *hēmi-ptērōn*, half-wing, because half of the upper wings is membranaceous and half crustaceous.

Hemisphere, *hĕm'i.sfere*, a half sphere; **hemispherical**, *hĕm'i.sfēr'ri.kāl*; **hem'ispher'ical-ly**.

Greek *hēmi-sphairā*, a half-sphere or ball.

Hemistich, *hĕm'i.stīk* (often called *hĕm'i.stitch*), half a stanza, two lines of poetry [in rhyme].

Greek *hēmi-stīchōs*, half a row or verse.

Hem'lock (corruption of the Old Eng. *hemleac*, "leac" meaning a herb, whence *leactān*, a herb garden, *leac-wēard*).

Hemp, a plant, the fibres thereof; **hemp'-en**, made of hemp.

Old English *heneþ* or *hæneþ*; Latin *cannābis*, hemp.

Hēn, *fem.* of cock. In domestic fowls both called poultry; a young hen is a pullet, a young cock is a cockerel. A "pullet" is sometimes called a poult, and a "cock" a bird.

Hen and cock (suffixed or affixed) are also used as gender-words: as *cock-bird*, *hen-bird*; *cock-pheasant*, *hen-pheasant*; *cock-sparrow*, *hen-sparrow*; *moor-cock*, *moor-hen*; *peacock*, *pea-hen*; *turkey-cock*, *turkey*, &c.

Hen-coop, a coop for hens when rearing their young;

Hen-pecked, *hēn-pēkt*, domineered over by a wife.

Old English *hen* or *henn*, *coc* or *cocc*. French *poulet*.

Henbane, *hēn'-bane*, the hyoscyamus plant.

A corruption of Old English *henbelle*, *belene*, *belone*, or *belune*. There is no such word as *hen-bana*, hen-murderer, and the notion of the seeds being fatal to poultry arose from a misapprehension of the word. The Greek word *hyoscyamus* (*huos kūdmōs*), hog-bean, throws no light on the meaning.

Hence (1 syl.), from this place. **Hens**, *hēnz*, female birds.

Hence'-forth, **hence-for'ward**, from this time onwards.

From **hence**, from **henceforth**; from **thence**, from **thenceforth**; from **whence**. ("Hence," O. E. *heonan*, *hinan*.)

"From," in the phrases given above, is redundant, but well-established. There are similar Latin examples: as *ex-inde* and *de-inde*; *ab-hinc* and *de-hinc*, &c.

Hench'man, a servant. (Old English *hīna* or *hīne*, a domestic servant, whence *hinemann*, a henchman.)

Hepatic; *hē-pāt'-īk*, pertaining to the liver.

Hepatitis, *hē'-pa.tī'-tīs*, inflammation of the liver (-itis denotes inflammation).

Latin *hēpar*, the liver; *hēpāticus*; Greek *hēpar*, *hēpātikos*.

Hepatica, *hē-pāt'.i.kah* (not *hepetica*), liver wort.

Gerard says, "It is singular good against the inflammation of the liver." (Latin *hēpar*; Greek *hēpar*, the liver.)

Hēp'ta-. (Greek prefix for *seven*.)

Hēp'ta-chord, a instrument with seven strings. (Gk. *chordē*.)

Hēp'ta-gōn, a figure with seven angles (Greek *gōnia*); **heptagonal**, *hēp.tag'.ō.nāl* (long o in Greek).

Hēp'tandria, *hēp.tān'.dri.ah*, plants with seven stamens (Linnaeus called stamens *andres*, men or the male organs of plants); **heptan'drian**.

Heptan'gular, a hybrid which should be abolished.

Heptagon is good Greek, and *septangular* good Latin.

Heptarchy, the seven Saxon kingdoms of England.

Greek *hēpta archē*, sovereignty [under] seven [rulers].

Her, object. case of **She**; also a poss. pron., used as an adj. (*Nom.*) *she*, (*poss.*) *hers*, (*obj.*) *her*; *plu. (Nom.) they*, (*poss.*) *theirs*, (*obj.*) *them*; *herself*, (*mas.*) *himself*, (*plu. both genders*) *themselves*. (*See He.*)

Old English *heo*, *she*; gen. *hire*, dat. *hire*, acc. *hi*; plu. nom. *hi*, gen. *hira*, dat. *hem*, acc. *hi*. (Our obj. is the old dative.)

Herald, *hēr'rald*, one to make state proclamations, to proclaim; *her'ald-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *her'ald-ing*, *herald-ship*.

Heraldry, *hēr'rāl.dry*, the science of coat-armour.

Heraldic, *he.rāl'.dik*, pertaining to coat-armour.

Heraldical-ly, *he.rāl'.di.kāl.ly*, adv.

French *héralut*, *héraldique*; Old French *hérault*; German *heralt*.

Herb (not *erb*), a plant with a succulent deciduous stalk; *herbage*, *hēr'.bāge* (not *ēr'.bage*), grass, pasture; *herbal*, *hēr'.bāl*, a book about herbs; *her'bal-ist*, a collector or cultivator of herbs; *herbarium*, *plu. herbaria*, *hēr.bair'ri.um*, *hēr.bair'ri.ah*, an album or collection of dried plants; *herbary*, *hēr'.ba.ry*, a garden of herbs; *herbaceous*, *her.bay'.shus* (-*e*- before "-ous" of concrete nouns, -*i*- before "-ous" of abstract nouns, R. lxvi.); *herbes'cent*.

Herbivora, *hēr.biv'.o.rah*, eaters of herbs; *herbivorous*, *hēr.biv'.o.rūs*. **Herborise**, *hēr'.bo.rize* (Rule xxxi.), to search for herbs; *her'borised* (3 syl.), *her'boris-ing* (R. xix.), *her'boris-er*; *herborisation*, *hēr'.bo.ri.za''.shūn*.

French *herbe*, *herbace*, *herboriste*, *herborisation*, *herboriser*; Latin *herba*, *herbaceus*, *herbārius*.

Herculean, *her.kū'.le.ăn* (not *her.ku.lee'.ăn*), very great.

Hercules, *hēr'.ku.leez*, type of strength.

Herculanean, *hēr'.ku.lay''.ne.ăn*, Hercules-like.

Latin *Hercūles*, *hercūlēs*, *hercūlāneus*; Greek *Hēraklēs*.

Herd [of beasts]. **Heard**, *herd* [v. *hear*]. **Erred**, *erd* [v. *err*].

A herd of *bucks*, *bullocks*, *camels*, *cattle*, *deer*, *elephants*, *harts*, *horses*, *oxen*, *stags*, *swine*, *rabble*.

A flock of *birds*, *goats*, *sheep*.

A drove of *cattle*, *sheep*, *horses*, going to market.

To herd together, to associate together, like cattle; *herd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *herd'-ing*; *herds'man*.

Old English *heorde*, same word as hoard; v. *heord[an]*.

"Heard," Old English *hȳrd[an]*, past *hȳrde*, past part. *hȳred*.

"Erred," French *errer*; Latin *erro*, to err, to wander.

Here, *hēr*; **Hear**, *Ear*; **Heir**, *E'er*; **Hair**, *Air*; **Hare**, *Are*.

Here, *hēr*, in this place; *here-about*s, *here-after*, *here-by*, *here-in*, *here-of*, *here-to* (-*too*), *here-unto*, *here-on*; *here-upon*; *here-with*, *here-withal*. (Old Eng. *hēr*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend by the ear. (Old Eng. *hȳr*[an]);

Ear, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *eār*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of property. (Latin *hæres*);

E'er, *air*, contraction of ever. (Old English *æfer*.)

Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English *hær* or *hēr*);

Air, the atmosphere. (French *air*; Latin *aer*.)

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English *hara*);

Are, *r*, Norse plu. of the pres. ind. of *to be*.

Hereditary, *hēr.ēd'ī.ta.rī*, descending by heirs; hereditari-ly (Rule xi.); hereditable, *hēr.ēd'ī.ta.b'l*; hereditament, *hēr'ri.dīt'.a.ment*, any property which may be inherited; her'itage; her'itor, owner of parish lands (Scotland).

Inherit, *in.hēr'rit*; inher'it-or, inher'itrix, inher'it-able; inheritance, *in.hēr'ri.tance*, property inherited.

In the above the "h" is aspirated. In the following it is dropped:

Heir, *air*; heir'-ess, heir'-less, heir'-ship, heir'-loom.

Latin *hereditarius*, *hereditas*, *hæres*. The same irregularity prevails in French: "H" is aspirated in *héritage* and *hériter*, but not in *héritier*, *hérédite*, *héréditaire*.

Heresy, plu. heresies, *hēr'ri.sīz*, heterodoxy; heretic, *hēr'ri.tīk*; heretical, *hēr.ēt'.ī.kāl*; heret'ical-ly.

French *hérésie*, *hérétique*; Latin *hæresis*, *hereticus*; Greek *hairesis*, *hairetikos* (*haireo*, to choose for oneself, not to receive by faith).

Her'itable, her'itage, her'itor. (See Hereditary.)

Hermaphrodite (not *hermophradite*), *hēr.māf'.ro.dite*, a living creature uniting in one the two sexes.

Fr. *hermaphrodite*; Gk. *hērm-aphrōdītōs* (*Hermes* and *Aphrōdītēs*).

Hermeneutics, *hēr'.me.nū''.tīks* (R. lxi.), the science of exposition; hermeneutical, *hēr'.me.nū''.tī.kāl*; hermeneu'tical-ly.

French *herméneutique*; Greek *hērmēneutikōs* (*hērmēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, *Mercury*).

Hermet'ical, chemical. Hermit'ical, hermit-like.

Hermet'ical-ly sealed, -*seald*, closed up [like a glass-tube] by fusion; hermet'ic. (French *hermétique*.)

Hermēs (*Mercury*) is the fabled inventor of chemistry.

Her'mit (corruption of *Eremit*), fem. her'mit-ess.

Hermit'ical, hermit-like. Hermet'ical, chemical.

Hermitage, *hēr'.mī.tage*, the dwelling of a hermit.

French *hermite*, *hermitage*; Latin *erēmīta*, *erēmiticus*; Greek *ērē-mītēs* (from *ērēmōs*, a desert.) Our error is from the French.

Hernia, *hēr'.nī.ah*, a rupture of some organ through the skin; her'nial (adj.) (Latin *hernia*, a rupture.)

Hero, *plu.* heroes, *hē'roze* (Rule lxii.), *fem.* heroine, *hēr'ro:in*; heroism, *hēr'ro:izm*; heroic, *hē.rō'ik*; heroidal, *hē.rō'ī.kāl*; hero'ical-ly, *he'ro-wor'ship*, idolising celebrities.

French *héros, héroïne, héroïsme, héroïque*; Latin *hērōs, hērōina, hērōicus*; Greek *hērōs, hērōnē, hērōikōs*.

Heron, *hēr'rōn*, or *hern*, a game-bird. **Her'ring**, a fish.

Her'onry, a place where herons congregate and breed.

Hernshaw, the *hern* at which hawks were flown.

Not to know a hawk from a hernshaw, to be without discrimination, *Not to know a "hawk" from the "hern" at which it flies.*

French *héron*. Archaic *hernshaw, hearneſew, hernsue, herunſew*.

Herpes, *hēr'pez*, a skin disease, the shingles; **herpet'ic**.

French *herpes, herpétique*; Latin *herpes* (Greek *herpo*, to creep).

Her'ring, a fish. **Err'ing**, wandering. **Heron**, a bird (*q.v.*)

Old English *herring*, a herring or shoal of fish (*here*, an army).

"Erring," French *errer*; Latin *erro*. "Heron," French *héron*.

Hers, poss. case of **She**, (*obj.*) *her*. **Mas.** *his*, *n. he*, *obj.* *him*.

Hersé (French), *hearse, herse*, a carriage for the dead.

Hesitate, *hēs.i.tate*, to doubt, to stammer; *hes'itāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *hes'itāt-ing* (R. xix.), *hes'itāt-ing-ly*; *hesitation*, *hēs.i.tay''shūn*; *hesitancy*, *plu. hesitancies*, *hēs.i.tan.siz*.

French *hésiter, hésitation*; Latin *hæsītātio, hæsītāre*.

"Hesitnde," a state of doubt (Latin *hæsītūdo*) might be introduced.

Hēt'ēro- (Greek prefix), dissimilar, irregular, diverse.

Het'ero-cephalus, *-sēf'.a.lūs* (in *Bot.*), having male and female flower-heads on the same plant. (Greek *kēphālē*.)

Het'ero-cer'cal, [*fishes*] having a tail unequally lobed: as dog-fish and sharks. (Greek *kērkhōs*, a tail.)

Heteroclite, *hēt'.e.rōk''.lite*, anything anomalous, varying from the ordinary rule. (Greek *klītus*, a slope.)

Het'ero-dox, heretical; **het'ero-dox'ical**, not orthodox; **het'ero-dox'y**, heresy. (Greek *dōxa*, opinion.)

Heterogamous, *hēt'.e.rōg''.a.mūs*, where the florets in the same truss are of different sexes; (in *grasses*) where the parts of fructification are on different spikelets of the same plant. (Greek *gāmos*, marriage.)

Hetero-geneous, *hēt'.ē.ro-djē'nē.ūs*, dissimilar; **het'ero-ge'neous-ly**, **het'ero-ge'neous-ness**; **het'ero-geneity**, *-djē.nee' i.ty*, opposite of homogeneity.

French *hétérogène, hétérogénéité*; Greek *hētērōs gēnōs*, another kind.

Hew, **Hue**, **Hugh**, **Yew**, **You**, **Ewe**, **U**.

Hew, *you*; (*past*) *hewed* (1 syl.), (*past part.*) *hewed* or *hewn*, to cut; **hew'-ing**, **hew'-er**. *Hewn* stone,

Hue, *you*, colour, tint. (Old English *heaw* or *hūw*.)

Hugh, *you*, proper name (Dutch for "high"),

Yew, *u*, a tree. (Old English *iw*, the yew-tree.)

You, *u*, plu. nom. and obj. of **Thou**. (O. E. *ge*, dat. *ēow*.)

Ewe, *u* (not *yōw*), a dam among sheep. (O. E. *ēowu*.)

Old English *hēow[an]*, to hew; past *hēow*, past part. *hēdweni*.

Hexa- (Greek prefix for "six"). Greek *hex*, six.

Hex'a-chord, an inst. with six strings. (Gk. *chorda*, a string.)

Hex'a-gōn, a figure with six sides and angles; **hexagonal**, *hex.äg'.o.nāl*; **hexag'onal-ly**. (Greek *gōnia*, an angle.)

Hexa'gynian, *hex'.a.gin''.i.an* (in *Bot.*), having six pistils or female organs. (Greek *hex gūnē*, six female [organs].)

Hexa-hedron, *hex'.a.hēd''.ron*, a cube or figure with six equal sides; **hexa-hed'ral**. (Greek *hedra*, a side, seat, base.)

Hexameter, *hex.ām'.e.ter*, a verse with six "feet" or poetic beats. (Greek *hex metron*, six measures.)

Hexandrian, *hex.ām'.dri.an* (in *Bot.*), having six stamens; **hexandria**, *hex.ām'.dri.ah*. (Greek *hex anēr*, six men.)

Hexangular, *hex.ām'.gu.lar*, half Gk. and half Lat., **hex'agon** is good Gk., **sexangular** good Lat. (with six angles).

Hexa-petalous, *-pēt'.a.lūs*, having six petals. (Gk. *petālōn*.)

Hexapla, *hex.āp'.lah*, six versions in six different languages of a book. (Greek *hex-haplōs*, six-fold.)

Hexa-pōd, plu. **hexa-pods**, animals with six feet; **hexapoda**, *hex.āp'.o.dah*, the genus. (Greek *pous*, gen. *pōdos*.)

Hey? what say you? **Hay**, dried grass. (Old Eng. *hēg*, *hīg*.)

Heyday! an exclamation of pleasurable surprise, frolic, wildness: as the *heyday of youth*.

"Heyday!" German *heida*. "Heyday" (frolicsome time), *heiditid*, the festive-tide, the joyous time [of youth].

hhd, contraction for hogshead; *i.e.*, *h* [hog], *hd* [head].

Hiatus (*hi.ā'.tus*) [in a MS], a gap from loss in the continuity, a difficulty of pronunciation produced by the concurrence of vowels. (Latin *hiātus*, *hiāre*, to gape.)

Hibernate, *hi'.bēr.nate* (not *hi.bēr'.nate*), to pass the winter in a dormant state or in seclusion; *hi'bernāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *hi'bernāt-ing* (R. xix.); **hibernation**, *hi'.bēr.nay''.shūn*; **hiber'nal**. (Latin *hiberna*, *v. hibernāre*, *hibernus*.)

Hibernian, *hi.ber'.ni.an*, Irish, an Irish man or woman.

Hibernicism, *hi.ber'.ni.sizm*, an Irishism.

Latin *Hibernia*, Ireland (*Iernia*); Celtic *Iar* or *Eri*, western.

"Erin" is *Eri-innis* or *Iar-innis*, western island.

Hiccough (better hiccup), *hik'.up* (noun and verb); **hiccupped**, *hik'.upt*; **hiccuph-ing**, *hik'.up-ing* (Rule lxxv.)

Dutch *huckup*; French *hoquet*, an imitation word.

Hidal'go (Spanish), a nobleman of the lowest class.

- Hide** (1 syl.), the skin of a beast, a measure of land, to conceal.
Ides, between the calends and nones (*Rom. calendar*).
Hide, to conceal, (*past*) **hid**, (*past part.*) **hidd'-en**; **hid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **hid'-er**. **Hied** (v. *hie*). **Eyed** (v. *eye*).
 Old English *hȳd*, a skin, or a measure of land; v. *hȳd[an]*, to conceal.
Hideous, *hid'.e.us*, horrible; **hid'eous-ly**, **hid'eous-ness**.
 Archaic *hidous*; Norman *hidous*; French *hideux*.
 (The -e- of "hideous" was interpolated when the fashion prevailed of pronouncing "d" like "j," as "dew" = *jew*; "odious" = *o.jus*, so "hideous" = *hid.jus*, etc.)
Hie, *hi*, to hasten. **High**, *hi*, elevated. **I**, pron. **Eye**, *i*.
Hied, *hide*, hastened. **Hide** (a skin). **Eyed**, *ide* (v. *eye*); **hie-ing**, *hi'-ing*. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both when -ing is added.) **Eye-ing**.
 Old Eng. "To hie," *hig[an]*. "High," *htg* or *heah* "Eye," *ēge*.
Hierarch, *hi'.e.rark*, chief priest; **hierarchy**, *hi'.e.rar.ky*, the church dignitaries; **hierarchal**, *hi'.e.rar.kāl*; **hierāt'ic**; **hierarchism**, *hi'.e.rar.kizm*; **hieroc'racy** (not -sy).
 Latin *hierarcha*, *hierarchia*, *hierarchicus* (Greek *hiērōs archē*).
Hieroglyphic, *hi'.e.ro.glif''ik* (not *hi'.ro.glif''ik*), a sacred symbol, emblematic; **hieroglyphical**, *hi'.e.ro.glif''i.kāl*; **hieroglyphical-ly**; **hieroglyphist**, *hi'.e.rög''.lɪ.fist*.
Hieroglyph, *hi'.e.ro.glif*, a sacred symbolic word.
 Latin *hieroglyphicus*; Greek *hiērōs gluphō*, to carve sacred [words].
Hierogram, *hi'.e.ro.gram*, a species of sacred writing; **hierogrammatic**, *hi'.e.ro.grām.māt''ik*; **hierogrammat'ical**, **hierogrammat'ical-ly**; **hierogrammatist**, -*grām''.ma.tist*.
 Greek *hiērōs gramma*, a sacred letter.
Hierophant, *hi'.e.ro.fānt*, a Greek priest; **hierophan'tic**.
 Greek *hiērōphantēs*, *hiērōphantikos*.
Higgle, *hīg'.g'l*, to chaffer; **higgled**, *hīg'.g'ld*; **hig'gling**.
Higgler, *hīg'.lēr*, a hawk of eatables, a caviller.
 Welsh *hic*, *hiced*, *hoced*, a cheating, a tricking; v. *hiciaw*, *hocedu*.
Higgledy-piggledy, all in disorder (Rule lxix.)
High, *hi*, elevated. **Hie**, *hi*, to hasten. **I**, pron. **Eye**, *i*.
High, (*comp.*) **high'-er**, (*super.*) **high'-est**. **Hire**, *hi'r*, to borrow. **Ire**, *i'r*, anger.
High-ly, *hi'.ly*; **high'-ness**; **high'-way** or **high-road**, the turnpike; **high'-lows**, lace-boots; **high-treason**.
Lord High Admiral, *plu.* **Lords High Admiral**.
High Admiral, *plu.* **High Admirals**.
High'-way-man, *plu.* **highwaymen**, a robber on the high-road.
 Old English *htg* or *heah*, *heahlice*, highly; *heahnes*, highness.
Highlands, *hi'-lands*, a district of Scotland. **Islands**, *i'lands*;
Highlander, *hi'.lān.dēr*, a native of the Highlands.

Hilarity, *hīl.lər'ri.ty*, mirth; **hilarious**, *hīl.lair'ri.ūs*, not *hīl'.la.rūs* (-i-ous for adj. formed from abstract nouns; -e-ous for those formed from concrete nouns, Rule lxvi.)

Latin *hilaritas*, *hilaris*, v. *hilarare*, to make merry.

Hilary term, *hīl'.a.ry*, a law term beginning about the time of St. Hilary's day, Jan. 13.

Hill, an elevation of land less than a mountain. **Hill**, not well.

"*Hill*" retains its double "l" in all compounds except *hil-ly*.

Hill'-ock, a small hill. (-ock, Old English diminutive.)

Hil'-ly (adj.), **hill'-side**. (Old English *hyll*.)

Him, obj. sing. of he the pronoun. **Hymn**, *hīm*, a sacred lyric.

Him, (fem.) **Her**, (nom.) **She**; (plu. of both) **They**, (obj.) **thēm**.

Him-self, fem. **herself**, (plu. of both) **thēmselves**.

(For errors of speech see *He* and *I*.)

"*Him*," "*her*," and "*them*" are the dative not the acc. cases of the original pronouns: Nom. *he*, Gen. *his*, Dat. *him*, Acc. *hine*; plu.

N. *hi*, G. *hira*, D. *him*, Ac. *hi*. So *heo*, she, G. *hire*, D. *hire*, Ac. *hi*.

"*Hymn*," Old Eng. *hymen*; Low Latin *hymnus*; Greek *hymnos*.

Hind, fem. of Stag, both Red-deer, a field labourer, (adj.) the back part; **hind'-er** [part], the part behind (**hīn'der**, to obstruct); **hind'-most**, **hinder'-most**.

Old Eng. *hynd*, a fem. stag. *Hinder*, behind. *Hind*, a labourer.

("Hinder," Ang.-Sax. "*hinder*," "*behind*," not the comp. of "*hind*.")

Hinder, *hīn'der*, to obstruct; **hind' er**, the back part; **hindered**, *hīn'derd*; **hīn'der-ing**, **hīn'der-er**; **hinderance**, *hīn'der-ance*, an obstruction.

Old English *hīndrian*, means to keep back; *hinder*, back, behind.

Hindoo or **Hindū**, *hīn.doo'*, a native of Hindūstan.

Hindūism, *hīn.doo'.izm*, the religion of the Hindūs.

Hindūstani, *hīn'.doo.stān'ni*, the language of Hindūs.

Hind (Persic). *Sind* (Sanskrit), black. "*Indla*," the black country.

Hinge, a joint on which a door or lid moves. **To hinge on**, to turn on; **hinged** (1 syl.), **hing-ing**, *hīnj'-ing* (Rule xix.)

The Anglo-Saxon word is *heor*, but our word seems to be derived from the verb *hang[an]*, to hang; German *hange*, a hinge.

Hinny, a mule, to whinny; **hinnied**, *hīn'.nīd*; **hīn'ny-ing**.

Latin *hinnio*, to neigh or whinny; *hinnus*, a mule; Greek *ginnōs*.

Hint, an indirect allusion, to intimate indirectly; **hint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **hīnt'-ing**, **hīnt'ing-ly**, **hīnt'-er**.

Hip, the fleshy part of the thigh, the fruit of the dog-rose, an exclamation, as in *hip! hip! hurrah* (hu.ray').

Hipped, *hīpt*, melancholy with the meagrimis. (Corruption of *hypped*, from "*hypochondriac*.")

Hipp'ish, rather **hipped** (-ish diminutive).

Old Eng. *hyp*, the hip; *hypbān*, the hip-bone. *Heope*, the hip berry.

Hipomæa, no such word. It is Ipomæa, a sort of bindweed.

Hippocrass, *hîp'.po.krās*, a spiced wine cordial.

So called from "Hippocrates Sleeve" or woollen bag used as a strainer. (*Hippocrates*, physician, born at Cos, B.C. 460.)

Hippo- (Greek prefix), a horse. (Greek *hippōs*, a horse.)

Hip'po-drōme, a horse circus. (Greek *dromos*, a course.)

Hip'po-griff, half a horse and half a griffin. (Gk. *grups*.)

Hip'po-pathology, *-pā.thōl'.ō.gy*, the science of horse diseases. (Greek *pathōs lōgōs*, disease-treatise.)

Hippophagi, *hîp.pōf'.a.gî*, eaters of horse-flesh; hippophagous, *hîp.pōf'.ā.gūs*. (Greek *phāgō*, to eat.)

Hip'po-pōt'amus, plu. hip'po-pōt'āmi, the sea or river horse. Greek *hippōs pōtāmōs*, river horse.

Hip'po-therium, plu. hippo-theria, *hîp'.po-rhē'rî.um*, plu. *hîp'.po-rhē'rî.ah*, a fossil beast allied to the horse.

Greek *hippos thērion*, horse-beast.

Hippurites, *hîp'.pu.rîtes* (better *hip.pu'rîtes*), fossil bivalve molluscs; hippu'ric [acid]; hip'purite [limestone], limestone abounding in the above

(The *-u* in these words, representing Greek *-ou*, is long.)

Greek *hippōs oura*, horse-tail (*-ile*, a fossil, Greek *tilhos*).

Hippuris, *hîp.pū'ris*, mare's tail. (Greek *hippos oura*.)

Hire, *hîr*, wages. Higher, *hîr*, more high. Ire, *îr*, anger.

Hire, to borrow on a consideration; Let, to lend on a consideration; hired, *hîrd*; hir'-ing (Rule xix.), hir'-er; hire'-ling, a mercenary.

Old Eng. *hȳr*, hire, v. *hȳr[ian]*, past *hȳrode*, past part. *hȳrod*, *hȳrling*. "Higher," Old Eng. *hȳra*. "Ire," Lat. *ira*.

Hirsute, *hîr'.sûte*, covered with hairs, hairy; hirsute'-ness.

Latin *hirsutus*, hairy.

His, *hîz*, poss. pers. pron., fem. her, plu. their. Hiss (*q.v.*)

Hiss, to express disapproval by a dental aspiration; hissed, *hist*; hiss'-ing, hiss'-er. Hist, silence! His, *hîz*, pron.

Old Eng. *hys[ian]*, to hiss. "His," *hys*. "Hist," Norse *hysse*, to hush.

Hist! hush (Norse *hys*!). Hissed, *hist* (v. *hiss*).

History, plu. histories, *hîs'.to.rîz*, chronicle of events.

Historian, *hîs.tōr'rî.an*; historic, *hîs.tōr'rîk*; historical, *hîs.tōr'rî.kāl*; histor'ical-ly.

Historiographer, *hîs'.to.rî.ōg''.ra.fēr*, one employed by a sovereign to write the current history of the realm.

Latin *histōria*, *histōricus*, *histōriographus* (Greek *histōria*).

Histrion'ic, relating to the stage; histrionical, *hîs'.tri.ōn''.i.kāl*; histrion'ical-ly; histrionism, *hîs'.tri.ō.nîzm*.

Latin *histrionicus*, *histrion*, an actor; French *histrion*.

Hobgoblin (not *hopgobbling*), *hɔb.gɔbb'lin*, a bogey.

Hobnail, *hɔb'.nāle*, a nail for shoeing horses or for peasants' highlows. (German *hufnagel*, a hoof-nail.)

Hɔb'nɔb, to fraternise in drinking; hob'nobbed (2 syl.), hob'nobb'ing. (The *b* is doubled because "nob" is treated as a monosyllable, Rule i.)

Hɔck, a Rhenish wine, the ham, to cut the hamstring; hocked, *kɔkt*; hock'-ing. Also spelt hough, *hɔk*.

Old English *hoh* or *hɔ*, the hock or ham.

Hocus, *hɔ'.kūs*, to cheat; hocused, *hɔ'küst*; ho'cuss-ing; hɔ'cus-pɔ'cus, a juggling trick, to impose by trick.

An exception to R. iii. Welsh *hocusedus*, a juggler; *hocusedu*, to trick. "Hocus-pocus" is said to be a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, the words used in the Roman Catholic Church in the eucharist.

Hɔd, a dorsel for carrying bricks. Odd, not even.

Hɔd'-man, a labourer who carries the hod.

Germ. *holle*; Fr. *hotte*, a hod or dorse. "Odd," Ang.-Sax. *other*.

Hɔd'den-gray, a coarse cloth of undyed wool.

Hɔd'ge'-pɔd'ge (2 syl.), a medley, a stew of odds and ends.

French *hochepot* (ragoût fait de bœuf haché, et cuit sans eau dans un pot avec des marrons).

Hoe, *hɔ*, a garden and field tool. Ho! stop! How (A. S. *hú*).

Hoe, *hɔ* (verb), hoed (1 syl.); hoe-ing, *hɔ'-ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*); hɔ'-er (R. xix.) (Fr. *houe*, v. *houer*. "Ho," Welsh and Fr.)

Hog, a male pig. Boar, the sire. Sow, the dam. Litter, the brood. Farrow, a "litter," to bring forth a litter. Porkers, young pigs for slaughter. Pork, the flesh of pigs.

Hogg'-ish, filthy (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); hogg'ish-ly, hogg'ish-ness.

Hogg'-et, a boar of the second year, a weaned sheep.

Welsh *huch*, a swine. "Boar," Old Eng. *bār*. "Sow," O. E. *sīg*. "Swine," O. E. *swīn* or *swīn*. "Litter," Fr. *litière* (*lit*, a bed; Lat. *lectus*), "Farrow," O. E. *feorh*. "Pork" and "porker," Fr. *porc*, Lat. *porcus*, a pig. Hogget, Welsh *hogyn*, a stripling.

Hogmanay, *hɔg'.mā.ny*, December; hogmany-night, New-year's eve. (Old English *hālig-monāth*, holy month.)

Hogshead (written *hhd.*), a Dutch measure of liquids.

Hoiden, *hɔy'dɛn*, a boisterous romping girl; hoi'deu-ish, rather boisterous and rude [said of girls].

Welsh *hoeden*, a flirt, a coquette.

Hoist (1 syl.), to raise, to lift; hoist'-ed (R. xxxvi.), hoist'-ing.

"Hoist" (a corruption of *hoise*), Fr. *hausser*, to raise; Germ. *hissen*.

Hɔity-toity, *hɔy'.ty toy'.ty*, an exclamation to check over exuberance, or noisy ill-temper,

Höld, a grasp, to cling to. **Old**, advanced in age.

Höld, a grasp, the keelson of a ship, to grasp, to support, to forbear; (*past*) **hëld**, (*past part.*) **hëld** [**höl'den**].

Höld'-ing, a tenure, grasping, supporting, &c.

Höld'-er, **hold'-fast**, **höld on**, cling to, continue.

Old English *heald[an]*, *past heold*, *past part. healden*.

"Hold" (of a ship), Old English *hol*, a hollow, a cavity.

Höle (1 syl.), an excavation. **Whole**, **hôle**, all.

Old English *hol*, a cavity. "Whole," Old English *walg*; Greek *hōlōs*.

Holiday, **höl'ī.day**, a festival, release from work. **Holy-day**, **hō'.ly.day**, a day set apart for religious observances.

Both the same compound word: Old English *hālig-dæg*.

Holiness, **hō'.li.ness**, sacredness. **His Holiness**, the title of the pope. (Old English *hālignes*. See **Holy**.)

Holland, **höl'.lānd**, the Netherlands; **Hol'lander**, a Dutchman; **hol'lands**, a superior kind of gin; **hol'land**, fine linen, originally bleached in Holland.

Holla, **Holloa**, **Hollo**, **Holloo**, **Hollow**, **Halo**.

Holla or holloa, **höl'.lah**, to shout; **holloaed**, **höl'.lard**; **holloa-ing**, **höl'.lah-ing**. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*.)

Hollo, **höl.lō'**, a shout of surprise, a call. (Fr. *ho!* *là*, *hola!*)

Halloo'! a shout to incite dogs to run after game.

Hollow, **höl'.lō**, a cavity. (Old English *hol*.)

Halo, **hay'.lo**, a luminous ring. (French *halo*; Latin *hālo*.)

Hollow, **höl'.lō**, a cavity, an outside with no solid inside, false, to excavate; **höl'lowed** (2 syl.), **höl'low-ing**; **höl'low-ness**, **höl'low-ly**, **hol'low-eyed**. (See **Holla**.)

Old Eng. *hol*, a hollow, v. *hol[ian]*, *past holede*, *past part. holed*.

Holly, **höl'.ly**, **Wholly**, **hōle'.ly**. **Hole'-ly**. **Holy**, **hō'.ly**.

Holly, **höl'.ly**, an evergreen. (Old English *holegn* or *hōlen*.)

Wholly, **hōle'.ly**, entirely. (O.E. *walg*; Gk. *hōlōs*, the whole.)

Hole'-ly, full of holes. (Old English *hol* or *hole*.)

Holy, **hō'.ly**, sacred. (Old English *hālig*.)

Hol'lyhock, a tall flowering plant. (Old English *holi-hoc*.)

Holm, **hōlm** or **hōme**, the evergreen oak. **Hōme** (1 syl.), abode.

Holm or holme, **hōme**, a river islet: as **Stockholm**.

"Holm" (the oak), Old English *holegn* or *hōlen*, holly or holm.

"Holm" (a river island), Old Eng. *holm*. "Home," Old Eng. *hām*.

Holo-, **höl'.o-** (Gk. prefix), the whole. (Gk. *hōlōs*, the whole.)

Hōl'o-caust, **-korst**, a burnt-offering in which the whole was consumed. (Greek *hōlo-kaustos*, the whole burnt.)

- Höl'o-graph**, -*gräf*, a deed written by the hand of the grantor. (Greek *hōlo-graphē*, wholly [in] writing.)
- Holoptychius**, *hōl'ōp.tīk'.i.ūs*, a genus of fossil fishes.
Greek *hōlo-ptūchē*, wholly wrinkled or corrugated.
- Holster**, *hōl'.ster*, a leather case in a saddle for pistols, **holstered**, *hōl'.sterd*, provided with holsters.
- Old English *heolster*, a hiding place.
- Hölt** (Ang. Sax.), a wooded hill, a cover. (In names of places.)
- Holy**, *hō'.ly*; **Wholly**, *hōle.ly*; **Hole'-ly**, **Holly**, *hōl'.ly*.
- Holy**, *hō'.ly*, sacred; **hō'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **hō'li-ly**; **hō'ly-day**, a sacred day. **Holiday**, *hōl'i.day*, a festival, a day of release from business; *plu.* **holidays**, *hōl'i.dāze*.
- Holy of Holies**, *hō'.ly ōv hō'.līz*, part of the Jewish temple.
- Holy Ghost**, *hō'.ly gōst*, the Holy Spirit.
- Holyrood**, *hō'.ly.rood*, a crucifix over the rood-screen.
- Wholly**, *hōle.ly*, entirely. (Old Eng. *walg*; Gk. *hōlōs*.)
- Hole'-ly**, full of holes. (Old English *hol* or *hole*.)
- Holly**, *hōl'.ly*, an evergreen. (Old English *holegn*.)
Old English *hālig*, holy; *hāligdæg*, *hālignes*, holiness; *hālig-water*.
- Homage**, *hōm'.age* (not *ōm'.age*), reverence.
Low Latin *homagium* (*hōmo*, a man); French *hommage* (*homme*).
- Hōme** (1 syl.), place of abode; **hōme-ly**, plain, like home; **home'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **home'-less**, **home'less-ness**; **hōme'brēd**, reared at home. **Home'-made bread** (-*brēd*), bread made at home. **Home'-farm**, the fields, &c., contiguous to the farm-house. **Home'-sick**, pining for home; **home-sick'-ness**. **Home'-spūn**, plain, spun at home. **Home'-brewed**, beer made at home.
- Home-Sec'retary**, *plu.* **Home-Secretaries**, -*sēk're.tū.rīz*.
- Home'-stead**, -*stēd*, the ground on which a farm-house stands, the farm-house itself.
- Home-ward**, *hōme'w'rd* (adj.), towards home.
- Home-wards** (adv.), in a homeward direction.
Old English *hām*, *hāmes*, at home: *hāmstede*, homestead; *hāmweard*.
- Homeopathy**, *hōm'.e.ōp'.a.thī* (no compound of *home*); **home-opathist**, *hōm'.e.ōp'.a.thīst*, one who practises homeopathy or curing disease on the principle of "like cures like": as *heat* to cure a burn, &c. The other system of medicine is **Allopathy**, *āl'.lōp'.a.thī* (no compound of *all*).
"Homeopathy," Greek *hōmoios pathōs*, [medicine] like the disease.
"Allopathy," Gk. *allōs pathōs*, [medicine] one thing, disease another.
- Homer**, *hō'.mer*, the great Greek epic poet, his two epics.
- Hōmeric**, *hō.mēr'rik*, like Homer.

Homicide (not *homocide*), *hŏm' i. side*, a manslayer; **homicidal**, *hŏm' i. sĭ'' dŭl*, murderous.

Latin *hŏmĭcida*, *hŏmĭcidium* (*hŏmo*, gen. *hŏmĭnis*).

Hŏmo- (Greek prefix), "the same." (Greek *hŏmŏs*.)

Hŏm'o-centric, *-sĕn'. trĭk*, having the same centre.

Greek *hŏmŏs kĕntrŏn*, the same centre.

Hŏm'o-cercal, *-ser'. kŭl*, having, like herrings and cod-fish, both lobes of the tail alike. (Greek *kerkŏs*, a tail.)

Hŏm'o-chromous, *-krŏ'. mŭs* (in *Bot.*), having all the flowerets of one colour. (Greek *chrŏma*, colour.)

Hŏm'o-geneous, *-djĕ'. nĕ. ŭs*, having a uniform structure; **hŏm'o-ge'neous-ness**; **hŏm'o-geneity**, *-djĕ'. nec'. i. ty*, uniformity of structure throughout.

Greek *hŏmŏgĕnĕs*, *hŏmŏs gĕnŏs*, the same kind throughout.

Homologous, *hŏm. ŏl'. ŏ. gŭs*, parts constructed on one uniform plan, but each having its proper function; **homological**, *hŏm'. ŏ. lŏdj'' i. kŭl*; **homolog'ical-ly**.

Greek *hŏmŏs lŏgŏs*, the same analogy.

Hŏm'o-nym, *-nĭm*, a word like another in sound, but not in meaning. (Greek *ŏnŭma* for *ŏnŏma*, a name.)

Hŏm'o-petalous, *-pĕt'. ŭ. lŭs*, having all the petals formed alike. (Greek *pĕtālŏn*, a petal, a leaf.)

Hŏne (1 syl.), a whetstone. **One**, *wŭn*, a unit.

Old English *hŏn*, a whetstone. "One," Old English *ĕn* or *ĕn*.

Honest, *ŏn'. ĕst*, morally upright. (One of the three simple words which drop the *h*: as *heir*=*air*, *hour*=*our*, R. xlviii.)

Honest-ly, *ŏn'. ĕst. ly*; **honest-y**, *ŏn'. ĕs. ty*.

(This loss of the *h* is due to French influence.)

French *honneste*, now *honnĕtĕ*; Latin *hŏnestas*, *hŏnestus*.

Honey, *hŭn'. ĭ*, a syrup collected by bees; **honeyed**, *hŭn'. ĭd* (not *honied*), sweet: as *honeyed words*; **honey-comb**, *hŭn' i. kŏme*, the waxen cells in which bees deposit their honey; **honey-combed**, *hŭn' i. kŏmd*, punctured all over; **hon'ey-moon**, the first month after marriage; **honey-suckle**, *hŭn' i. ŭk' l*, a climbing plant; **honey-wort**, *hŭn' i. wŭrt*.

Old English *hunig*, *hunig-camb*, *honey-comb*; *honig sucle*.

Honorarium, *plu. honoraria*, *hŏn'. o. raĭr'' rĭ. ŭm*, *hŏn'. o. raĭr'' rĭ. ah*, a douceur to a professional man.

Latin *hŏnŏrĕrĭum*, a gift to a consul when he came into his province, the "footing" paid on entering office.

Honour, *ŏn'. ĕr*, rank, rectitude, to respect; **honoured**, *ŏn'. ĕrd*; **honour-ing**, *ŏn'. ĕr. ĭng*; **hon'our-er** (Rule xlviii.)

Honorary, *ŏn'. o. ra. ry*, without emolument. **Onerary**, *ŏn'. e. ra. ry*, fitted for burdens.

Honourable, *ŏn'. o. ra. bl*, deserving honour (Rule xlviii.)

The Right Honourable, title given to cabinet ministers, to earls and countesses, viscounts and viscountesses, barons and baronesses, chief justices, lord mayors, &c.

The Honourable, title of address given to puisne judges, to the younger sons of earls, and to all the sons of viscounts and barons.

Honourably, *ɔn'.er.a.b'ly*; **hon'ourable-ness** (Rule xlviii.)

Honours, *ɔn'.ɛrz*, university final-examination distinction.

Honours of war, the privilege granted to the vanquished of marching past their conquerors with military insignia.

Debt of honour, one incurred by gambling, betting, &c., not recoverable in courts of law.

French *honneur* !! *honorer*, *honorable*; Latin *honor*, *hōndrāpilis*.

Hood (to rhyme with *good* not with *food*), a covering for the head, to cover the head with a hood; **hood'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **hood'-ing**, **hood'-less**.

Hood'-wink, to bamboozle; **hood'-winked** (2 syl.), **hood-wink'-ing**. (Old English *hōd*, "wink" *winc[ian]*).

-hood (a native suffix), state, condition: as *man-hood*, *priest-hood*, *child-hood*. (Old English *hād*, state, degree, sex.)

Hoof, *plu.* **hoofs** (R. xxxix.), the horny part of the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, &c.; **hoofed** (1 syl.), having hoofs. (O. E. *hōf*.)

Hook, a crome, to catch on a hook; **hooked** (1 syl.), **hook'-ing**. By hook or by crook, by one way or another, by fair means or by foul. (Old English *hōc*, *hōciht*, hooked.)

(N.B. *-ook* [except in *hookah*] is always short: as *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*.)

Hookah, *hoo'.kah*, a Turkish pipe.

Hoop, a band for casks. **Whoop**, a war cry. **Hōpe**, **Ope**.

Hooped (1 syl.), furnished with hoops; **hoop'-er**.

(N.B. Unlike *-ook*, *-oop* is always long: as *coop*, *droop*, *hoop*, *loop*, *poop*, *scoop*, *sloop*, *stoop*, *swoop*, *troop*, *whoop*.)

"Hoop," O. E. *hōp*. "Whoop," *wōp*. "Hope," *hopa*. "Ope," *open*.

Hooping-cough, *hoo'.ping-kōf* (should be **whooping-cough**), a cough with a whoop. (Old English *wōp* or *hwēōp*.)

Hoot, a shout of contempt, to shout in contempt; **hoot'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **hoot'-ing**, **hoot'-er**. (Welsh *hwchuw*, a hoot.)

(N.B. Except in "foot" and "soot," *-oot* is always long: as *boot*, *coot*, *hoot*, *moot*, *root*, *shoot*. "Foot" rhymes with *put*, and "soot" is uncertain, being a rhyme to *foot*, *cut*, or *hoot*.)

Hōp, a jump on one leg, a dance, a plant, to jump on one leg; **hōp**, (*past*) **hopped**, **hōpt**; **hōpp'-ing** (Rule i.), **hōpp'-er**.

Old English *hopp[ian]*, to hop or dance; *hoppere*, a hopper.

"Hop" (plant), German *hopfen*; French *houblon*.

Hōpe (1 syl.), expectation, to expect. **Ope** (1 syl.), to open. **Hōp**.

Hoped (1 syl.), hōp'-ing (Rule xix.), hōp'-er (of hope).
 Hopped, hōpt; hōpp'-ing (Rule i.), hōpp'-er (of hōp).
 Hōpe'-ful (Rule viii.), hōpe'ful-ly, hōpe'ful-ness.

Old English *hōpa*, hope, v. *hop[ian]*, past *hopode*, past part. *hopod*.
 "Hop," Old English *hopp[ian]*, past *hoppede*, past part. *hopped*.

Hopper, hōp'-pēr, the funnel through which grain passes into a mill; so called from its hopping or jerking motion.

Horal, hōr'.al, pertaining to hours. Oral, or'.al, by word of mouth.

Hor'ary, noting the hours. Or'rery, an astronomical toy.

Latin *hōra*, the hour, *hōrārius*; Greek *hōra*.

"Oral," French *oral* (Latin *ōs*, gen. *ōris*, the mouth).

"Orrery," so called in compliment to C. Boyle, earl of Orrery.

Horde, hōrd, a migratory tribe. Hoard, hōrd, a store.

French *horde*; German *horde*. "Hoard," Old English *heord*, a store.

Horehound, a plant. (Old English *hara-hunig*, hares' honey.)

(There are many similar compounds: as *hara-fōt*, haresfoot; *hara-mint*, hare-mint; *hara-wyrt*, hare-wort, &c.)

Horizon, hō.rī'.zōn (not hōr'rī'.zōn), the line of view where sky and earth seem to meet.

Latin *hōrizon* (Greek *hōrīzō*, to mark a boundary, *hōros*).

Horizontal, hōr'ri'.zōn''.tāl, on a line with the horizon; hori-
 zon'al-ly; hor'izontal'ity. (French *horizontal*.)

Hörn, a hard substance projecting from the head of some animals, a musical instrument. Awn, the beard of grass.

Hörn-y; horned, hōrnd or hōr'-nēd; horned-ly, hōr'.nēd.ly;
 horned-ness, hōr'.nēd.nēss; hörn'-er, a worker in horn;
 horn'-ing (said of the moon). Awn'-ing, a cloth cover
 to protect goods from the sun or weather.

Old Eng. *horn*, *hornleas*, hornless. Awn, Lat. *arēna*; Gk. *achnē*.

Hornblende, hōrn.blēnd, a mineral. (German *hornblende*).

Hornet, a large wasp-like insect. (Old English *hyrnet*.)

Horology, hō.rōl'.o.gy, science of clock-making.

Horologist, hō.rōl'.o.jist; horological, hō.ro.lōdj''.i.kāl;
 horologe, hō'.ro.lōdje, a time-piece; horog'raphy.

Latin *hōrologium*, *hōrōlōgicus*; Greek *hōra logcs*.

Horoscope, hō'r'o.skōpe (in *Astrol.*), the aspect of the planets at a given time [as at the birth of a child]; horoscopy, hō'rōs.ko.py, divination by horoscopes.

French *horoscope*; Latin *hōroscōpus*, *hōroscōpium*; Greek *hōra skōpein*, to investigate the hour [of nativity].

Horrible, hōr'rī'.bl (not hōr'rüb b'l), dreadful; horribly, hōr'ri.bly (not hōr'rüb b'ly); hōr'rible-ness.

Horrid, hōr'rid, disagreeable; hor'rid-ly, hor'rid-ness.

Horrify, hōr'rī'.fy, to strike with horror; horrifies, hōr'rī'.fize; hor'rifed, -fide; hor'rify-ing; horrific, hōr'rīf'.ik.

Horror, *hōr'ror* (not *horrou*), dread; horrors, a disease so called; horror-stricken, *hōr'ror-strik''n*.

Latin *horribilis*, *horridus*, *horrificus*, *horror* (*horrere*, to set the hair on end); French *horrible*.

Hors de combat (Fr.), *hōr' d' kōne.bah''*, disabled in battle.

Horse, *hōrce*, a quadruped. Hoarse, *hō'rse*, rough in voice.

Horse, the animal irrespective of sex. Stallion, *stāl'yūn*, the sire. Mare (1 syl.), the dam. Foal, the infant offspring irrespective of sex. Colt, Filly, male and fem. foal.

Horsed, *hōrst*, mounted on horseback; horse-shoe, *-shoo*.

Horse'-laugh, *hōrce.lahf*, a loud vulgar laugh; horse-leech.

Horse-whip, *hōrce.whīp*, a whip for a horse, to flog; horse'-whipped, *whīpt*; horse'-whipp-ing (Rule i., "whip" is treated as a monosyllable), horse'-whipp-er.

Horsemanship, *hōrce'.man.ship*, the art of a horseman.

The Horse Guards, (sing. "One of the Horse Guards" or "In the Horse Guards,") cavalry household troops.

Old Eng. *hors*, *hors-stēal*, a horse-stall. "Hoarse," Old Eng. *hās*.

"Stallion," Welsh *ystalwyn*.

"Mare," Old English *mære* or *myre*.

"Foal," Old English *fola*. "Colt," Old English *coll*. "Filly,"

French *filie*; Latin *filia*, a daughter.

Horse-radish, *hōrce.rad'-ish* (not *-rēd'.ish*), a pungent root.

The word *horse* enters into the name of several plants, as *horse-bramble*, *horse-cucumber*, *horse-mint*, *horse-vetch*, *horse-parsley*, *horse-chestnut*. The Greek *hippos*, a horse, is used also for anything large and coarse, as *hippo-krémnos*, a horse-cliff, i.e., very steep, &c.; so in Latin *hippo-lapathum*, *hippo-marathrum*, wild fennel; *hippō-selinum*, horse or wild parsley. Compare also *horse-play*, *horse-laugh*, *horse-faced* (having a large coarse face), &c.

Horticulture, *hōr'.ti.kūl''.tchūr*, the art of gardening; horticultural, *hōr'.ti.kūl''.tchūr.āl*; horticulturist, *hōr'.ti.kūl''.tchūr.ist*, one skilled in garden plants.

Fr. *horticulture*, *horticultural*. (Lat. *hortus cultura*, garden culture.)

Hortus siccus, *hōr'.tūs sīk'.kūs*, a collection of plants dried and sorted. (Latin *hortus seccus*, a garden of dried plants.)

Hosanna, *hō.zān'.nāh*, an "Io triumphe!" to Jehovah.

A Hebrew word, meaning "Save, I beseech thee!" but it is now used to signify "Praise!" "Glory be given!"

Hose, *hōze*. Hoes, *hōze*, plu. of hoe, a tool. Owes, *ōwz* (v. owe).

Hose, *hōze*, stockings. (The plu. *hosen*, *hō'.zen*, not in use.)

Hosier, *hō'.zhēr*, a dealer in stockings. Osier, *ō'.zher*, willow.

Hosiery, *hō'.zhě.ry*, stocking-goods.

"Hose," Old Eng. *hose*, plu. *hosan*. "Osier," Fr. *osier*; Gk. *oisua*.

Hospice, *hōs'.pīs*, an Alpine convent where travellers are entertained. (Fr. *hospice*; Lat. *hospitum*, an inn; *hospes*, a host.)

Hospitable, *hōs'.pī.tā.b'l* (not *hōs.pī't'.ā.b'l*); hospitably, *hōs'.pī-*

tă.b'ly (not *hös.pit'.ă.bly*); *hospitable-ness*, *hös'.pi.tă.b'l-ness* (not *hös'.pit'.ă.b'l.ness*).

Hospitality, *plu. hospitalities*, *hös'.pi.tăl'.i.tiz*.

Hospital, *hös'.pi.tăl*, an infirmary.

Latin *hospitālis*, *hospitālitās* (*hospes*, a guest); French *hospitalité*.

Hospodar, *hös'.pō.dār* (not *hospidar*), a vassal prince of Turkey.

Höst, *fem. hōst'ess*, the entertainer of guests. **Host**, an army, a multitude; the consecrated wafer in the papal church.

Hostel, *hös'.těl*, now *hotel*; *hostelry*, *hös'.t'l.ry*, an inn.

French *hoste*, now *hôte*, a landlord. "Host" (an army), Latin *hostes*.

"Hostel," Low Latin *hostilaria*; French *hostel*, now *hôtel*.

Hostage, *hös'.tāge*, a pledge. (French *ostage*, now *otage*.)

Hostile, *hös'.tīle*, inimical; *host'ile-ly*, *hös'.tīl.ly* (adv.)

Hostility, *plu. hostilities*, *hös'.tīl'.i.tiz*, enmity.

French *hostile*, *hostilité*; Latin *hostilis*, *hostilitās*.

Hostler, *hös'.ler* (not *ös'.ler*), the man who takes charge of the horses at an inn. (Fr. *hosteler*, now *hôteler*, the innkeeper.)

Höt, warm; (*comp.*) *hött'-er*, (*super.*) *hött'-est* (Rule i.)

Hött'-er, warmer. **Otter**, *öt'.tēr*, an animal. **Ottar** [of roses].

Höt-ly, *höt'-ness*, *höt'-house*; *hot-pressed*, *höt-prēst*.

Heat, *heet*; *heat'-ed*, *heat'-ing*, *heat'-er*. **Eat**, &c.

Old Eng. *hāt*, heat, hot; v. *hāt[ian]*, past *hātode*, past part. *hātod*.

"Otter," O. E. *ōter*. "Ottar," Arab. "Eat," O. E. *āt*; "eater," *āta*.

Hotch-potch, a medley. (See *Hodge-podge*.)

Hotel, *hō.těl*, a large inn. (French *hôtel*, for *hostel*.)

Hottentot, *höt'.tēn.tōt*, a native of South Africa.

Hough, *hök* (not *höff*), the ham, to cut the sinews of the ham. (Of the words in *-ough*, three are pronounced *-ok*, viz., *hough*, *lough*, and *shough*, two *-off*, five *-uff*, three *-ōw*, and three *-ōw*, Rule lxxv.); *houghed*, *hökt*; *hough'-ing*.

Old English *hō* or *hoh*, the hough or ham. The word should be pronounced "hōh," slightly guttural, not *hök*.

Hound, a dog that hunts by scent and gives tongue upon trail or drag. **Grayhound** (not *greyhound*), is a dog which will attack a *gray* or badger without being taught so to do. "Grayhounds" do not use their *nose* in coursing, like hounds, but their *eyes*. **Harrier**, a dog for hares (Old Eng. *harra*, a hare). **Terrier**, a fox-dog, &c., so called because it will follow game even to the burrow or earth-hole. (Fr. *terre*; Lat. *tērra*; Old Eng. *hānd*, a hoind.)

Hour, *our*, sixty minutes of time. **Our**, belonging to us.

Hour-ly, *our'.ly*; *hour'-hand*, *hour'-glass*.

(This is one of the three simple words in which, from Fr. influence, the *h* is wholly dropped: as in *heir*, *honour*, and *honest*, R. xlviii.) French *heure* = *eur*; Latin *hōra*; Greek *hōra*.

Houri, *hoo'ry*, plu. *houris* [or *houries*], *hoo'riz*, a nymph of paradise in Mahometan mythology. (Arabic *huri*.)

House, (noun) *houce*, (verb) *hōwz* (Rule li.)

House, *houce*, a dwelling-place; **house'-less**, **house'-hold**; **house-holds**, flour for domestic use; **house-maid**; **house-leek**, **house-keeper**; **house-breaker**, *brāker*; **house-wife**; **house-wifery**, *hūz'if.ry*, economical domestic management. **Huzzy**, a house trull.

House, *hōwz*, to place under the shelter of a house; **housed**, *hōwd*; **hous-ing**, *hōwz'-ing*.

Old English *hūs*, *hūs-brice*, house-breaking; *hūsa*, a housemaid.

Housel, *hōw'zēl*, to give or receive the eucharist; **houselled**, *hōw'zēld*; **hou'sell-ing** (Rule iii.)

Old English *hūsel[ian]*, past *hūselode*, past part. *hūselod*, to give or receive the eucharist; *hūsel*, the eucharist.

Housing, *hōw'zīng*, depositing in a house, a cloth laid over a saddle; **housings**, *hōw'zīngz*, horse-trappings.

"Housing" (in a house), Old English *hūs*, a house, v. *hūs[ian]*.

"Housing" (a covering), Welsh *hws*, a housing or covering.

Hōve (1 syl.), as *hove in sight*, appeared in sight, past tense of *heave* in seaman's language. (O. E. *hóf*, past t. of *hebban*.)

Hovel, *hōv'el* (not *hūv'el*), a mean hut; **hovelled** *hōv'ēld*, put into a hovel; **hōv'ell-ing** (Rule iii. -EL).

Old English *hóf*, a house, with -*el*, diminutive; Welsh *hogyl*, a hovel.

Hover, *hōv'ēr* (not *hūv'ēr*), to flutter over, to hang about; **hovered**, *hōv'ērd*; **hov'er-ing**, **hov'ering-ly**, **hov'er-er**. (Followed by *over* or *about*.)

Welsh *hōfio* or *hofian*, to hover; *hof*, that which hovers.

How (to rhyme with *nōw*, not with *grōw*), in what manner?

How do you do? i.e., *how do you du?* (Old Eng. *dug[an] valēre* = "Quamodo vāles," how do you thrive?)

Howbeit, *hōw.bc'it*, nevertheless; **however**, **how so**; **howsoever**, *hōw'.so.ēv''.er* (not *hōw'.sām.ēv''.er*.)

Old English *hū*, how; *hūgeares*, however; (*geares*, certainly, ever).

Howdah, *hōw.dah*, a seat fixed on an elephant's back for two or more riders. (Hindūstani *haudah*.)

Howitzer, *hōw.ūt'.zer*, a mortar with the trunnions at the middle of the piece, and not at the end.

A corruption of the German *haubitze*, a howitzer.

Howker, *hōw.ker*, a Dutch fishing-boat. **Hookah**, *hoo'.kah*, a Turkish pipe. **Hooker** (to rhyme with *looker*.)

Hōwl (to rhyme with *cōwl*, not with *bōwl*.) **Owl**, a bird.

Hōwl, the cry of a dog, to cry like a dog; **hōwled** (1 syl.), **howl'-ing**, **howl'-er**. (German *heulen*; Greek *hulao*.)

How'let, the grey or brown owl. Ow'let, a young owl.

"Howlet," Fr. *hulotte*. "Owlet," Old Eng. *ūle*; Lat. *ulula*.

Hoy! (*interjection*), stop! a small Dutch vessel.

"Hoy" (a boat), Dutch *huy*; French *heu*.

Hoya, *hoy'yah*, a hothouse wall-flower called *the wax-plant*, from its waxy appearance. It is of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Hubbub, *hūb'būb*, uproar. (Welsh *uban*, a hubbub, v. *ubain*.)

Huckaback, *hūk'a.bāk* (not *huckerbuck*), toweling.

Hucklebone, *hūk'l.bōne*, the hip bone. (Germ. *höcker*, a knob.)

Huckster, *hūk'stēr*, a pedlar; huck'ster-ing. (*-ster*, Rule lxi.)

Archaic *hucche*, a hutch or chest, with *-ster*.

The German word is *hōke*, a higgler, v. *hōken*.

Huddle, *hū'd'l*, to crowd promiscuously (followed by *together*); huddled, *hū'd'd'l*; huddling, *hū'd'ling*; hudd'ler.

German *hudler*, a huddler; v. *hudeln*, to bungle, to muddle.

Hudibrastic, *hū'di.brās'tik*, in the style of Hu'dibras.

Hue, Hew, Hugh, all *hue*. You, Yew, Ewe, U, all *u*.

Hue, *hue*, tint; hued, *heud*, tinted; hue'-less.

Hew, to cut; hewed, *heud*; hew'-ing; hew'-er.

Hugh, *hue*, a proper name. (Dutch for "high.")

You, *nom.* and *obj. plu.* of thou. (Old English *cow*.)

Yew, a tree. (Old English *iw*. The ash-tree is *cow*.)

Ewe, the dam of sheep. (Old English *cowu*.)

"Hue," *hūw* or *hiow*. "Hew," *hedw[an]*, past *hedw*, past part. *hedwen*.

Huff, *plu.* huffs, *hūfs* (Rule xxxix.), ill-temper, to offend, to fine your adversary at "draughts" for omitting to take a "man"; huffed, *hūft*; huff'-ing, huff'-er; to take huff, ...offence.

Span. *chufar*, to mock or bully; O. Eng. *hwearf*, to make an exchange.

Hūg, an embrace, to embrace; hugged, *hūgd*; hugg'-ing (Rule i.), hugg'-er. (Welsh *ug*, that is enveloping.)

Hūge (1 syl.), vast; huge'-ly, huge'-ness. Hugh, a man's name.

Old Eng. *hou*, a mountain; Germ. *hugel*, *Hugo*; Dutch *hugh*, lofty.

Hūg'-ger-mūg'-ger, in disorder; In hugger-mugger, clandestinely.

Danish *hug*, to squat; *smug*, privately, clandestinely ("smuggle").

Huguenot, *hew'gue.nōt*, protestants of France; hu'guenot-ism.

French *huguenot*, *huguenotisme*; German *hugenott*.

Hūlk, the body of a ship, anything unwieldy, to loiter about; hulk'-y, heavy, stupid; hulk'-ing, unwieldy, loitering about; The Hulks, old ships once used for convicts.

Old English *hulc*, a cabin; *hulce*, a light ship.

Hūll, the body of a ship, a husk, to shell, to throw; hulled, *hūld*; hull'-ing. (Old Eng. *hule*, a husk; *hulc*, a ship.)

Hulla-baloo, *hūl'.lah ba.loo'*, an uproar, a confused noise.

French *hurle-berlu* (*hurler berlu*, to yell [like] a crazy man).

Hūm, a murmur, a falsehood, to deceive, to sing with the mouth shut, to murmur; hummed, *hūmd*; **hum'm-ing** (Rule i.), **hum'm'-er**; **hum'-drum'**, without animation.

Humble-bee, the buzzing (not the *lowly*) bee.

German *hummen*, to hum, to buzz; *hummel-bee*, the humble-bee.
 "Hum" (a falsehood, to deceive), a contraction of *humbug*, q.v.

Human, *you' man* (R. xlviii.), pertaining to mankind; **hu'man-ly**.

Humane, *you' main'* (R. xlviii.), compassionate; **humane'-ly**.

Humanise, *you' mā-nīze*, to civilise; **hu'manised** (3 syl.), **hu'manis-ing** (Rule xix.); **hu'manis-er** (Rule xxxi.)

Humanity, *you' măn.i.ty*, benevolence, kindness.

Humanity Studies, *-stūd' iz* or **Humanities**, *you' măn' i.tiz*, classic literature (*lit'era humanio' res*), so called in opposition to *divinity* (or *lit'era divine*).

French *humain*, *humanité*, *humaniser*; Latin *hūmānitas*, *hūmānus*.

Humble, *hūm' b'l* (not *um' b'l*), lowly, to debase; **humbled**, *hūm' b'ld*; **hum'bling**, **hum'bling-ly**, **hum'ble-ness**, **hum'bly** (not *ūm' b'l.ness*, *ūm' bly*). **Humble-bee**, v. **Hum**.

Humility, *you' mīl' i.ty*, lowliness of mind, modesty.

Humiliate, *you' mīl' i.āte*, to degrade; **humil'iāt-ed**, **humil'iāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **humil'iāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Humiliation, *you' mīl' i.ā' shūn*, an abasing.

French *humble*, *humilité*, *humiliation*; Latin *hūmilitas*, *hūmiliatio*, *hūmiliator*, v. *hūmiliare*, *hūmilitas*.

Humbles, *hūm' b'lz* for **Umbles**, *ūm' b'lz*, the heart, liver, &c., of deer, the huntsman's perquisite; **hum'ble-pie** for **umble-pie**, pie made of umbles.

To eat **umble-pie**, to be humiliated (to be sent from the master's "venison" to the servant's "pie of umbles.")

Latin *umbilicus*, the insides of anything, the navel.

Humbug, *hūm' būg*, a pretender, a deceiver, to hoax; **hum'-bugged** (2' syl.), **hum'bugg-ing**, **hum'bugg-er**. (This word is treated as if *bug* were a separate word, Rule i.)

Irish *uim-bog* = *umbug*, soft copper, worthless money, a mixture of bad copper and brass, issued by James I., whence *umbug* is the opposite of *sterling* or *genuine* (F. Crossley).

Humeral, *you' mē.rāl*. **Humoral**, *you' mō.rāl*.

Humeral, pertaining to the *hu'mērūs* or shoulder;

Humoral, pertaining to the humours or fluids of the body.

Humerus, *you' mē.rūs*, from the shoulder to the elbow;

Humorous, *you' mō.rūs*, full of humour or fun.

"Humeral," Fr. *huméral*, *humérus*; Lat. *hūmērus*; Gk. *ōmōs*.

"Humoral," French *humeur*; Latin *humor*, moisture.

Humic, *you' mīk* [acid], obtained from *humus* or mould,

Latin *humus*, mould, moist earth.

Humid, *you'.mīd*, moist; **humid'ity**, dampness.

French *humide*, *humidité*; Latin *hūmidus*, *hūmiditas*.

Humiliate, *you.mīl'.i.ate*; **humil'iāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **humil'iāt-ing** (R. xix.); **humiliation**, *you.mīl'.i.a.shŭn*; **humil'ity**.

Humite, *you'.mīte*, a precious stone of a brown-red tint.

So named after Sir Abraham Hume. (-ite, a stone, Greek *lithos*.)

Hummock, *hŭm'.mŏk*, a hillock, a mass of floating ice.

Hammock, *hām'.mŏk*, a swing bed [on board ship].

"Hummock," *hump* with dim. -ock: Latin *umbo*; Greek *ambŏn*.

"Hammock," Indian *hamacas*, nets for sleeping on.

Hummums, Persian sweating-baths. (Persian *hamman*.)

Humour, *you'.m'r*, moisture, temper, fun, to indulge; **humoured**, *you'.merd*; **hu'mour-ing**, **hu'mour-er**;

Hu'mour-less, **hu'mour-ist**; **hu'mour-some**, *you'.mor.sŭm*. (-some, Old English "full of.")

Hu'mourous, jocose. **Hu'merus**, from shoulder to elbow; **Hu'mourous-ly**, *you'.mor.ŭs.ly*; **hu'mourous-ness**.

Latin *humor*, moisture. According to an old theory, there are four principal "humours" in the body, on the due proportion and combination of which a man's temper and disposition depend. The four humours are blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy.

Hŭmp, a protuberance [on the back]; **hump'-back**, one with a protuberance on the back; **hump-backed**, *hŭmp-băkt*.

Latin *umbo*; Greek *ambŏn*. (In Danish *humpe* is "to hobble.")

Humus, *you'.mus*, black mould. (Latin *hŭmus*, mould.)

Hunch, a hump, to elbow; **hunched** (1 syl.), **hunching**; **hunch-backed**, *-băkt*. **Hunk or hunch** [of bread], a large slice.

Lat. *uncus*, bowed; Gk. *ogkos*, bulk, mass (v. *ogkob*, to enlarge).

Hundred, *hŭn'.drĕd* (not *hŭn'.derd*), ten-times-ten; **hun'dredth**, **hun'dred-fold**; **hun'dred-weight**, *-wait* (marked *cwt.*, that is, *c* for *centum*, a hundred, and *wt.*), 112 lbs.

Old English *hundred*, *hundrath*, *hund*, *hundseald*, *hundtig*.

Hŭng, suspended; **hanged**, *hăngd* [on a gallows]; **hung-beef**, beef salted and dried. (O. E. *hang[ian]*, *hangede*, *hanged*.)

Hunger, *hŭng'ger*, desire for food, to crave food; **hungered**, *hŭng'gĕrd*; **hunger-ing**, *hŭng'ger-ing*.

Hun'gry, feeling a craving for food; **hun'gri-ly** (Rule xi.)

Old English *hungu*, v. *hungr[ian]*, *hungrig*, hungry.

Hŭnks, a sordid man, a niggard. (Welsh *onc*.)

Hŭnt, a chase, to chase; **hŭnt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **hŭnt'-ing**.

Hŭnt'-er, *fem.* huntress, one who hunts; **hunt'-er**, a horse for hunting; **huntsman** (not *huntman*).

Hunting, Coursing. "Hunting," the pursuit of game by horses and a pack of hounds. "Coursing," searching for

- hares and rabbits chiefly on foot with two hounds held in leash and slipped together.
- Old English *huntath*, a hunting; *huntere*, v. *hunt[ian]*, past *huntode*, past part. *hunted*, *hunted*, a hunting.
- Hurdle**, *hur'dl*, twigs twisted into a frame for a fence, to fence with hurdles; *hurdled*, *hur'dld*; *hurdling*.
- Old English *hyrde* (*hyrde*, a guard, a guardian, a keeper).
- Hurdy-gurdy**, a stringed inst. worked by a wheel and handle.
- "Hurdy," Ital. *ordigno*, a machine; "gurdy" is guitar with dim.
- Hurl**, to cast. **Earl**, *url*, an English peer next in rank to a duke.
- Hurled** (1 syl.), *hur'ling*, *hur'-er*. (Old Eng. *hweafa*.)
- Hurly-burly**, uproar. (Fr. *hurli-berlu*, yelling of madmen.)
- Hurrah!** *hoo.ràh!* a shout of exultation. (German *hurrah!*)
- Hurricane**, *hūr'ri.kain*, a storm of wind; *hurricano*, *hūr'ri.kāh.no*, plu. *hurricanes*, *hūr'ri.kah.nōze* (Rule xlii.)
- This is not a comp. of *hurry cane* (to carry off the sugar canes rapidly), but the Span. *hurican*; Ital. *oragano*; Fr. *ouragon* (*orage*, a storm).
- Hurry**. **Haste**. "Hurry" implies haste with confusion or agitation. "Haste" simply implies speed and dispatch.
- Hurried**, *hur'rid*, hastened and flustered; *hurries*, *hur'riz*; *hurried-ly*; *hur'ri-er*, *hurry-ing*, *hurry-skurry*.
- Welsh *gyriad*, a racing, a forcing on, *gyrol*, *gyru*, to hurry on.
- hurst**, a copse, a thicket. **Erst**, formerly.
- Ang. Sax. *hyrste*, a copse. "Erst," *erst*, for *érest*, super. of *ér*.
- Hurt**, injury, to injure; (*past*) *hurt*, (*past part.*) *hurt*; *hurt-ing*, *hurt'-er*; *hurt'-ful* (R. viii.), *hurt'-ful-ly*, *hurt'-ful-ness*.
- Old English *hyrt* (Italian *urto*, a blow, v. *urtare*, to strike).
- Hurtle**, *hur'tl*, to clash together, to jostle; *hurtled*; *hur'tld*; *hurtling*. (French *hurter*, to run foul of each other.)
- Hurtle-berry**, the whortle-berry. (Germ. *heidel beere*, heath-berry.)
- Husband**, *fem. wife* (1 syl.); (*verb*) to manage frugally; *hus'-band-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *hus'-band-ing*; *hus'-band-man*, a tiller of the soil. *Hus'-band-less*, *hūz'-band-less*.
- Husbandry**, *hūz'.bān.dry*, tillage, domestic economy.
- Old English *hūsbonða*, not the house *band*, but the house proprietor or house holder. "Wife," Old English *wif*.
- Hush**, to silence; *hushed* (1 syl.), *hush'-ing*. (German *husch*.)
- Husk**, a shale; *hūsk'-y*, full of husks, hoarse; *hūsk'-i-ly* (Rule xi.), *hūsk'-i-ness*. (German *hülse*, a sheath, a husk.)
- Hussar**, *hoo.zar'*, one of the hussars or light cavalry. **Huzza!**
- "Hussar," Fr. *hussard*, from the Hungarian *housz-ar* (20-pay), because to form this corps the Hungarian nobles equipped at their own expense one man out of every twenty families.
- Hussif**, *hūz'.if*, a case to contain needles, cotton, &c. (*house.wife*).
- Hussite**, *hūz'.ite*, a follower of John Huss of Bohemia.

- Hussy, *hűz'.zy*, a slattern. (Old English *hűsa*, a maidservant.)
- Hustings, *hűs'.tings*, a booth where votes are taken, a platform.
Old English *hűsting*, a husting, a place of council.
- Hustle, *hűs's'l*, to push together, to elbow out; hustled, *hűs'.s'ld*; hustling, *hűs'.ling*; hustler, *hűs'.lěr*.
Dutch *hutselen*, to shake about; Danish *husere*, to act violently.
- Huswife, *hűs'.wife*, a thrifty female house manager.
- Hussif, *hűz'.if*, a needle and cotton case. (O. E. *hűs wif*.)
- Hűt, a mean cottage, a temporary dwelling, to place in hűts;
hűtt'-ed (Rule i.), hűtt'-ing. (Germ. *hutte*; Fr. *hutte*.)
- Hűtch, a rabbit coop, a slight wooden chest. (French *huche*.)
- Huzza, *hoo'zàh'*, a shout of joy or triumph, to shout with joy;
huzza-ing, *huzzaed'* (2 syl.) Hűssar', a horse soldier.
"Huzza," German *hussah*! "Hussar," Bohemian *housz-ar*.
- Hyacinth, *hű'a.sínth*, a bulbous flowering plant; hyacinthine,
hű'a.sín''thín, purple, like a hyacinth.
French *hyacinthe*; Latin *hyacinthus*; Greek *huakinthűs*.
According to Grecian fable, Hyacinthos was a Laconian youth greatly beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by him with a discus.
- Hyads or Hyades, *hű'.adz* or *hű'.ă.deez*, a cluster of seven stars,
the rising of which (with the sun) was supposed to indicate rain. (Lat. *hyădes*; Gk. *huădēs*, v. *huű*, to rain.)
- Hybrid, *hű'.brűd*, a mongrel, [applied to words] compounded of different languages as *bi-monthly*; hybridous, *hű'.brűd.űs*; hybridism, *hű'.brűd.izm*.
Hybridise, *hű'.brűd.ize*; hybridised (3 syl.), *hy'brűdis-ing* (Rule xix.), hybridisation, *hű'.brűd.i.zay''shűn*.
French *hybride*; Latin *hybrűda* (Greek *hubris* wanton violence).
- Hydatids or hydatides, *hű'.ďă.tűd* or *hű'.ďăt'.i.deez*, small vesicles of water (supposed to be animals) found in dropsical patients, the simplest kind of intestinal worms.
Greek *hudătis*, plu. *hudătűdēs*, vesicles of water (*hudűr*, water).
- Hydr- before vowels, hydro- before consonants (Latin form of the Greek prefix *hudr*, *hudro-*); *hudűr*, water.
- Hydra, *hű'.drah*, a water-snake. (Lat. *hydra*; Gk. *hudra*.)
- Hydr-acid, *hű'.drűs'.űd*, an acid containing hy'drogen as an essential element. (Greek *hudr-*; Latin *acidus*.)
(This hybrid ought not to be tolerated, "aquacid" would be good Lat.)
- Hydr-angea, *hű'.drűnge'.ah* (the *e* is to soften the *g*), a shrub.
Greek *hudűr aggos*, a water pitcher, which the seed-vessel resembles.
- Hydrant, *hű'.drűnt*, a pipe for the discharge of water.
Greek *hudrainű*, to sprinkle water, to irrigate.
- Hydr-ate, *hű'.drűte*, a compound containing water in chemical combination: thus, *slaked lime* is a "hydrate of lime."
- Hydraulics, *hű'.draw'.űks* (R. lxi.), the science which treats

of water in motion, the laws by which the motion is regulated; the machines employed, and the effects produced. The science which treats of water at rest is **Hydrostatics**.

Hydraulic, *hī.drauw'.līk* (adj.): as *hydraulic-press*.

Greek *hudraulis* or *hudraulikōs* (*hudōr aulōs*, a water pipe).

Hydro- before consonants, same as *hy'dr-*. (Gk. *hudōr*, water.)

Hy'dro-cephalus, *-sēf'.a.lūs*, water in the head; **hy'dro-cephalic**, *-sēf'.āl''īk*. (Gk. *hudōr kephālē*, water in the head.)

Hy'dro-dynamics, *-dī.nām'.īks*, the science which treats of water as a force; **hy'dro-dynam'ic** (adj.)

Greek *hudōr dunāmis*, water [as] a force.

Hydro-gen, *hī'dro.djēn*, the gas most prevalent in water.

(Water consists of two volumes of hyd. to one of oxy.)

Greek *hudōr gennao*, to generate water.

Hydropathy, *hī.drōp'.a.ṛhē*, the water cure; **hydropathist**, *hī.drōp'.a.ṛhēt*; **hydropathic**, *hī.dro.pāth'īk*.

Greek *hudōr pathos*, water [the cure of] disease.

Hydro-phobia, *hī.dro.fō'.bī.ah*, canine madness.

Greek *hudōr phōbōs*, water-dread, the dread of water.

Hy'dro-statics, *-stāt'.īks* (R. lxi.), the science which treats of water at rest: its weight, pressure, specific gravity, &c. (*See* **Hydraulics**, **Hydrodynamics**.)

Greek *hudōr stātikōs*, water static or at rest.

Hydro-zoa, *hī'dro-zō'.ah*, living creatures in water.

Greek *hudōr zōa*, living animals in water.

Hyena or **hyæna**, *hī.ē'.nah*, a wild beast of the dog family.

Latin *hyæna*; Greek *huaina* (*hus*, a hog, so called from its mane).

Hygiene, *hī'.djēen* (not *hī'.djeen*), health, how to preserve and how to restore it; **hygienic**, *hī'.djē.ēn''īk*; **hygieist**, *hī'.djē'.ist*. **Hygieia**, *hī'.djē'.ah*, the goddess of health.

Greek *hugieia*, health; *hugieinos*, pertaining to health.

Hy'gro- (Greek prefix, moist). Greek *hugros*, moisture.

Hygrometer, *hī.grōm'.ē.tēr*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of moisture in the air; **hygrometry**, *hī.grōm'.ē.try*; **hygrometric**, *hī'.gro.mēt''īk*; **hygrometrical**, *hī.grō.mēt'.rī.kāl*; **hygromet'rical-ly**.

Greek *hugrōs mētrōn*, the measure of moisture.

Hygrology, *hī.grōl'.o.gy*, treats of the phenomena due to the moisture of the atmosphere, their causes and effects.

Greek *hugrōs lōgōs*, a treatise on [atmospheric] moisture.

Hygro-scope, *hī'.gro.skōpe*, an instrument to show the dryness and moisture of the air; **hy'gro-scopic**, *-skōp'.īk*.

Greek *hugrōs skōpēō*, to look at the moisture.

Hygro-statics, *hī'.gro-stāt'.īks* (Rule lxi.), the science of comparing degrees of moisture.

Greek *hugrōs stātikōs*, moisture static or at rest.

Hylæo-saurus, *hī'.lē.ō.saw''rūs*, a fossil wood-lizard.

Greek *hylē sauros*, wood-lizard. It should be *Hylesauros* or *Hylosaurus*. Dr. Mantell's compound is not a good one.

Hylism, *hī'.līzm*, the theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. (Greek *hylē*, wood, raw material, matter.)

Hylo-theism, *hī'.lo.rhee''īzm*, the belief that matter is God; **hylo-theist**, *hī'.lo.rhee''īst*, one who believes in hylotheism.

Greek *hylē theōs -ism*, the doctrine that matter is God.

Hy'lo-zoism, *-zō'.īzm*, the belief that life is only material organism; **hy'lo-zoist**, *-zō'.īst*. (Greek *hylē zōē*, matter [is] life.)

Hymen, *hī'.mēn*, the god of wedlock; **hymeneal**, *hī'.mē.nee''āl*.
Greek *Humēn*, Hymen; *hymēnaios*; Latin *Hymen*.

Hymenoptera, *hī'.mēn.ōp''tē.rah*, an order of insects with four membranous wings, like bees, wasps, &c.; **hymenop'ter**, one of the above order; **hymenopterous**, *hī'.mēn.ōp''tē.rūs*.
Greek *humēn pteron*, membrane wing.

Hymn, *hīm*, a sacred lyric. **Him**, obj. sing. of *He*.

Hymnal, *hīm'.nal*, a collection of hymns; **hymnol'ogy**.

Hymn, to praise in hymns; **hymned**, *hīmd*; **hymn-ing**, *hīm'.īng*; **hymnic**, *hīm'.nīk*. (The *y* points to Greek.)

O. E. *hymen*; Lat. *hymnus*; Gk. *humnōs*, v: *humnō*, to praise in song.

Hyoscyamus, *hī'.ōs.sī''.a.mūs*, henbane. (Old Eng. *henne-belle*).
Latin *hyoscydmus* (Greek *hūs kuāmōs*, hog-bean).
Bane is a corruption of Old English *belene*, *betune*, or *belone*.

Hyper-, *hī'.pēr-* (Gk. prefix), *over, above, beyond*. (Gk. *hyper*.)

Hy'per-æsthesia, *-ēs.rhee'.zī.ah*, morbid sensibility.

Greek *hyper aisthēsis*, over sensibility.

Hyperbola, *hī'.pēr'.bo.lah*. **Hyperbole**, *hī'.pēr'.bo.lē*:

Hyper'-bola, one of the conic sections or curves;

Hyper-hole, *hī'.per'.bo.le* (not *hī'.per'.bole*), exaggeration.

Hyper-boloid, *hī'.pēr'.bo.loid*, a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis.

Hyperbolic, *hī'.pēr.bōl''āk*; **hyperbolical**, *hī'.per.bōl'.i.kāl*, exaggerated; **hyperbol'ical-ly**.

Hyperbolism, *hī'.pēr'.bōl'.īzm*; **hyper'bolist**;

Hyperbolise, *hī'.pēr'.bo.līze* (Rule xxxi.); **hyper'bolised** (4 syl.), **hyper'bolis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *hyperbole*, *hyperbolicus* (Greek *hyper-ballō*, to overshoot).

Hyper-borean, *hī'.per.bō'.rē.ān*, far north.

Latin *hyperboreus*; Greek *hyperbóreios*, in the extreme north, [where the "hyperboreans" were supposed to live].

Hy'per-critical, *-krīt'.i.kal*, over critical; **hy'per-crit'ic**; **hyper-criticism**, *hī'.per-krīt'.i.sīzm*, petty criticism;

Hypo-critical, *hîp'.o.krî't'.i.kâl*, deceitful; **hypo-critical-ly**, French *hypercritique*; Greek *hyper kritikôs*. (See **Hypocrisy**.)

Hyper-dulia, *hî'.pěr.du'.lî.ah* (better *-du.lî'.ah*), a special service to the Virgin Mary.

Greek *hyper douleia* or *doulia*, extreme servitude. "Dulia," in the Roman Catholic Church is an inferior adoration paid to saints, in contradistinction to "latrî'a," the worship paid to deity only.

Hyphen, *hî'.fĕn*, a short line to join together two parts of a word: *as mess-mate*; **hyphened**, *hî'.fĕnd*, joined by a hyphen.

Lat. *hyphen* (Gk. *hup'hēn*, "under one," both belonging to one word).

Hypo-, *hîp'.o-* (Gk. prefix), under, less in quantity. (Gk. *hupō*.)

Hypo-chondria, *hîp'.o-kôn'.dri.ah*, the spaces each side of the epigastric region; **hyp'o-chondriac**; **hypo-chondriasis**, *hîp'.o-kôn'.dri'.a.sîs*, melancholy; **hyp'o-chondriac**, *-kôn'.dri.ăk*, one affected with melancholy; **hyp'o-chondriacal**, *-kôn'.dri'.a.kâl*; **hyp'o-chondriacal-ly**; **hypo-chondriacism**, *hîp'.o-kôn'.dri'.a.sîzm*, the disease of melancholy.

Greek *hupo chōndrōs*, under the cartilage or spaces each side of the epigastric region, supposed to be the seat of melancholy.

Hypocrisy, *plu. hypocrisies*, *hî.pōk'.ri-sîz*, dissimulation; **hypocrite**, *hîp'.o.krî't*, a dissembler.

Hyp'o-crit'ical, deceitful. **Hyper-crit'ical**, over critical; **hyp'o-crit'ical-ly**, deceitfully. **Hyper-crit'ical-ly**.

Latin *hypōcrisis*, *hypōcrita*; Greek *hupō-krisis*, *hupō-kritēs*, *hupō-kritikôs*, *hupō-krisia* (v. *hupō-kritōnai*).

Hypo-gastric, *-gās'.trîk*, pertaining to the hypo-gastrium, *hîp'.o-gās'.tri.um*, or paunch.

Greek *hupō-gastrîon*, the paunch (*hupo gastēr*, under the abdomen).

Hypo-phosphite, *fōs'.fî't*, a compound of hypo-phosphorous acid with a base (*-ite* [in *Chem.*] a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ous* not *-ic*); **hy'po-phosphorous**, *-fōs'.fō.rūs* [acid], an acid which contains less oxygen than "phosphorous acid," and phosphorous, *fōs'.fō.rūs* [acid] contains less than phosphoric acid (*-ic* [in *Chem.*] denotes the highest possible quantity of oxygen).

Greek *hupo*, an inferior quantity, with *phosphite*, &c.

Hypostasis, *hî.pōs'.tā.sîs*, distinct personality combined with perfect union (applied to the Trinity); **hypostatic**, *hî.po..stāt'.îk*, individual but united; **hypostatical**, *hî.po.stāt'.i.kâl*; **hy'postatical-ly**.

Latin *hypostāsis*; Greek *hupo-stāsis*, subsistence, reality, essence (v. *huphistamai*, to subsist or remain when everything else is gone).

Hypo-sulphate, *-sŭl'.fate*, a compound of hypo-sulphuric acid with a base; **hy'po-sulphite**, *-sŭl'.fî't*, a compound of hypo-sulphurous acid with a base; **hy'po-sulphuric**, *-sŭl'.fu'.rîk* [acid], an acid containing less oxygen than sulphu'ric acid, but more than sul'phurous acid; **hy'po-**

sulphurous, *sŭl'fu.rŭs*, a compound containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

Greek *hypo-*, inferior in quantity. *-ate* denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in *-ic* with a base. *-ite* denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in *-ous* with a base. *-ic*, the highest state of oxygenation; *-ous*, an inferior state.

Hypothenuse, *hŭ.pŏth'.e.nuce*, the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right-angle. (This word ought to be *hypot'enuse*.)

Latin *hypotenusa* (Greek *hupoteinō*, to subtend); French *hypoténuse*; German *hypotenuse*; Spanish *hipotenusa*.

Hypothecate, *hŭ.pŏth'.e.kate*, to assign in pledge as security; *hypoth'ecāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi); *hypoth'ecāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *hypoth'ecāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *hypothecation*, *hŭ.pŏth'.e.kay''.shun*; *hypoth'ec*, a lien on movables.

Lat. *hypothēca*, *hypothecarius*; Gk. *hupo-thēkē*; Fr. *hypothèque*.

Hypothesis, *plu.* *hypotheses*, *hŭ.pŏth'.ē.sŭs*, *hŭ.pŏth'.ē.sēz*, a supposition, something assumed for argument-sake; *hypothetic*, *hŭ'.po.thēt''.ĭk*, assumed without proof; *hypothetical*, *hŭ'.po.thēt''.ĭ.kāl*; *hypothet'ical-ly*.

Latin *hypothēsis*; Greek *hupo-thēstis* (*hupo-tithēmi*).

Hyson, *hŭ'.sŭn*, best green tea. (Chin. *hi-tshun*, first gathering.)

Hyssop, *hŭss'ŭp*, a plant. (Latin *hyssopus*; Greek *hussōpos*.)

Hysterics, *hŭss.tēr'riks*, mother-fits; *hysteria*, *hŭss.tēr'ri.ah*; *hysterical*, *hŭss.tēr'ri.kāl*; *hyster'ically*.

Latin *hysterica* (Greek *hustērōs*, the womb).

Hythe, *hithe*, a staith, a landing place. (Old English *hyth*.)

I, Eye, i. High, *hŭ*. Hie, *hŭ*.

I, pron., (poss.) mine, (obj.) me. Plu. we, ours, us.

My, our, are possessive pronouns.

Anglo-Saxon *ic*, gen. *min*, dat. *me*, acc. *mec*.

Plu. *we*, gen. *ŭser*, dat. *is*, acc. *ŭsic*.

(It will be seen that our "obj." is the "dative" case, not the acc.)

Errors of Speech.—**I** for **Me**.

Let you and I set them a better example. (*Let me*.)

Let's you and I go. (That is, let us, viz., you and me go.)

Between you and I, there is not a word of truth in it.

For you and I it has no sort of interest. (*For me*.)

They can do nothing without you and I to help them.

This is for you and I. (*For you and for me*.)

It has long puzzled a good many, you and I among the number.

Me for **I**.

Who's there? It is only me. Only you and me are left.

Who calls? Me. (*I call*.) Who told him? Me.

Better you than me. Sooner you than me.

It is quite certain that neither you nor me had any hand in it.

Eye, the organ of vision. (Old English *ēge* or *eāge*.)

High, *hŭ*, elevated. (Old English *heāh*.)

Hie, *hŭ*, away, to make haste. (Old Eng. *hig[an]*, to hie.)

- ia (Lat.), things pertaining to: *rega'lia*, *insignia*.
- ia (in *Bot.*), denotes a class or order: as *monogyn'ia*.
- iad (Greek suffix, *-iades*, a patronymic), belonging to, about: *Luciad*, *Dunciad*, *Baviad*, *Rosciad*, *Henriade* (Fr.), &c.
- Ibidem, *i.bi'.dēm* (Lat.), in the same place; *ibid.*, *i'.bid*.
- Ibis, *i'.biss*, an African bird. (Latin *ibis*; Greek *ibis*.)
- ible (Latin *i-bil-is*) adj., liable to, able to, full of, fit for: *risible*, fit for laughter; *mixible*, able to be mixed.
(Words from Latin verbs not of the *first* conj. add -ible, those from the *first* conj., with all native words, and those coined by ourselves, add -able. For exceptions see Rule xxiii.)
- Iberis, *i'.bē.ris*, the candy-tuft (from *Ibēria*, Spain).
(The *e*- is long in Latin and Greek *ἰβηρία*, *ἰβηρος*.)
- ic (Latin *-ic-us*), adj., pertaining to: *civ'ic*, *gigantic*.
- ic, -ics (Greek *-ik-a*), added to names of sciences.
(Except in the five words borrowed from the French, [*arithmetique*, *logique*, *magique*, *musique*, and *rhétorique*], the plural "-ics" is employed, as it ought always to be: *conics*, *optics*, &c.)
- ic (Greek *-ik-os*) in *Pathology*, "in an excited state"; *tetan'ic*.
(In *Chem.*) an acid containing the largest possible quantity of oxygen: as *ni'tric* [acid].
- ical (Latin *-i-cal-is*), adj. "pertaining to": *astronom-ical*.
- Ice (1 syl.), frozen water, to cover with ice or sugar; *iced* (1 syl.); *ic-ing*, *ice'-ing* (Rule xix.); *icy*, *i'.sy*; *i'ci-ly*, *i'ci-ness*; *icicle*, *i'.sī.k'l*, a pendent of ice; *ice'-berg*, a mountain of ice; *ice'-floe*, *-flo*, a small mass of floating ice; *ice'-house*, a place for storing ice; *ice-pack*, broken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass.
Old English *ts* or *tsz*, *tsigcel*, an icicle.
- Icelander, *ice'.län.dēr*, a native of Iceland; *Iceland'ic*.
- Ich dien, *ee'k' deen'*, "I serve." The motto of the Prince of Wales.
(This motto was first adopted by the Black Prince, 1346.)
- Ichneumon, *ik.new'.mōn*, a sort of weasel (common in Egypt).
Ichneumonidæ, *ik'.new.mōn''i.dee* (-*idæ*, a group or family).
Ichneumonidan, *ik'.new.mōn''i.dän*, pertaining to the ...
Latin *ichneumon* (Greek *ichnos*, a footstep, so called because it follows the footsteps of the crocodile).
- Ichor, *i'.kor*, the blood of gods, the pus of ulcers; *ichorous*, *i'.kōr.ūs*, like ichor. (Greek *ichôr*.)
- Ich'thyo-, *ik'.thē.o-* (Greek prefix), fish; *ichthus*, fish.
Ichthyo-graphy, *ik'.thē-ōg'.rā.fy*, treatise on fishes.
Greek *ichthus graphê*, a description of fishes.
Ichthyo-logy, *ik'.thē-ōl'.ō.gy*, a history of fishes.
Greek *ichthus lōgōs*, a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyo-graphist, *ik'.rhě.og''.ra.fist*; ichthyol'ogist. I

Ichthyo-lite, *ik'.rhě.ō.lite*, a fossil fish.

Greek *ichthus lithos*, a fish [of] stone.

Ichthyo-saurus, *ik'.rhe.ō.saw''.rūs*, the fish-lizard.

Greek *ichthus sauros*, the fish-lizard or saurian.

Ichthiosis, *ik'.rhě.ō''.sīs*, a thickening of the skin.

Greek *ichthus*, [scaly like] a fish. I

Iceicle, *i'.sī.k'l*; i'ci-ness, i'ci-ly. (See Ice.)

Icono-, *ī.kōn'.o-* (Greek prefix), image; *eikōn*, an image.

Icono-clast, *ī.kōn'.o.klast*, a breaker of idols or images.

Icono-clasm, *ī.kōn'.o.klazm*. (Greek *klastēs*, *klaō*, to break.)

Icosahedron, *i'.kō.sā.hěd''.rōn*, having twenty equal sides;

icosahedral, *i'.kō.sā.hěd''.rāl*. (Gk. *eikōsi*, twenty, *hēdra*.)

Icy, *i'.sy*, full of ice, cold as ice, consisting of ice. (See Ice.)

I'd, *i'd*, contraction of *I would*.

id., contraction of *idem* (Latin), the same.

-id (Lat. -*id-us*), nouns, something subject to an action: *acid*.

-id (Gk. -*idēs*, patronymic), "of the race," "about": *Æne'id*.

-id (Gk. -*eidos*), nouns. (In *Chem.*) preceded by -*o-*, and indicating "likeness," "resemblance to": *alkaloid*, *spheroid*.

(We pronounce -*oid* in these compounds as one syllable, but the French have preserved the proper separation, and we should have done the same: *al'.ka.lo.id* and *sphē.ro.id* would be far better than *al'.ka.loid* and *sphē.roid*.)

-idæ (Gk. -*idēs*, patronymic), a group or family: *cani'dæ*.

-ide (1 syl., Gk. -*eidos*), like, (in *Chem.*) bases, combinations of oxygen not forming acids: *oxide*, *chloride*.

Idea, *ī.dee'.ah*, a mental conception; ide'a-less; ideal, *ī.dee'.āl*;

ide'al-ly; ideal-ism, *ī.dee'.āl.izm*; idealise (Rule xxxi.),

ī.dee'.āl.ize; ide'alised (4 syl.); ide'alis-ing (Rule xix.),

ide'alis-er; idealisation, *ī.dee'.āl.i.zay''.shūn*; ideality,

ī.dee'.āl''.i.ty, enthusiasm from ideas; ide'alist. The

ide'al, the imaginary standard of perfection. Beau

ideal (Fr.), *bō ī.dee'.āl*, imaginary standard of the beautiful.

Ideology (*q.v.*) Ideography (*q.v.*)

Latin *idea*; Greek *idēa* (from *eido*, to see).

Identical, *ī.dēn'.ti.kāl*, the self-same; iden'tical-ly;

Identify, identifies, *ī.dēn'.ti.fize*; identified, *ī.dēn'.ti.fide*;

iden'tifi-er, iden'tify-ing (Rule xix);

Identification, *ī.dēn'.ti.fī.kay''.shūn*; iden'tity.

French *identique*, *identification*, *identifier*, *identité* (Latin *idem*).

Ideography, *īd'.ē.ōg''.ra.fy*, the representation of ideas by symbols; ideographic, *īd'.ē.ō.grāf'.ik*; ide'ograph'ical-ly.

Greek *idēa graphē*, idea picturing or drawings.

Ideology, *id' e.öl' .o.jy*; mental philosophy; ideologist, *id' .ě.öl' .o.jst*; ideological, *id' .ě.ö.łödj' .i.käl*; ideological-ly.

Greek *idéa logos*, treatise about ideas.

Ides (1 syl.), between the calends and the nones in the Roman calendar. (Latin *idus* [Etruscan *iduäre*, to divide]).

-ides, *-i'.deez* (Greek *-idēs*, patronymic), a "family," a "group."

Idio-, *id' .i.o-* (Greek prefix), individual, special.

Idio-crazy, *id' .i.ök' .ră.sy*. **Idiosyncrasy**, *-sîn' .kră.sy*.

Idiocracy, personal speciality. **Idio-syncrasy**, a craze.

Idio-cratic, *-krăt' .ik*; **idio-syncratical**, *-sîn.krăt' .i.käl*.

Greek *idîōs krâsis*, personal or individual craze.

Greek *idîōs sun krâsis*, an individual with a craze.

Idiom, *id' .i.ôm*, that construction which characterises and individualises a language; **idiomatic**, *id' .i.o.măt' .ik*; **idiomat'ical**, **idiomat'ical-ly**.

(We want the word "idiotism" (Latin) for idiomatic phrases.)

Latin *idiōma*; Greek *idiōma* (*idîos*, one's own, individual).

Idio-pathic, *id' .i.o-păth' .ik*. **Symptomati'c** (in *Medicine*).

A *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder: as *symptomatic fever* which follows the fracture of a limb. An *idiopathic* disease is one which does not proceed from a prior disorder.

Greek *idîōs pathos*, special disease, a disease of its own.

"Symptomatic," Greek *symptōma* (*sun pîpto*, to fall with or after another [disease], &c.)

Idio-syncrasy, *plu. idio-syncrasies*, *id' .i.o-sîn' .kră.sřz*, a craze or morbid notion held by an individual; **idio-syncratic**, *id' .i.o-sîn.krăt' .ik*.

Greek *idîōs sun krâsis*, a craze peculiar to an individual.

Idiot, *id' .i.öt*, one of imbecile mind; **idiotic**, *id' .i.öt' .ik*; **idiotical-ly**, *id' .i.öt' .i.käl-ly*; **idiotism**, *id' .i.ö.třzm*; **idiotey**, *id' .i.öt.sy*.

Greek *idîōtēs*, a private man, one who has no part in public affairs: hence ignorant, incompetent.

Idle, *i'.d'l*, doing nothing, lazy. **Idol**, *i'.döl*, an image adored.

Idling, *i'.d'ling*, frittering time away; **i'dler**; **i'dly**.

Idleness, *i'.d'l.ness*. (The older spelling is *idel*.)

Old English *idel*, *idellic*, *idellice*, *idly*; *idelnes*, idleness.

Idol, *i'.döl*, an image adored. **Idle**, *i.d'l*, lazy (see above.)

Idolater, *fem. idolatress*, *i.döl'.a.těř*, *i.döl'.a.trěss*.

Idolatrous, *i.döl'.a.trăs*; **idol'atrous-ly**.

Idolise, *i'.dö.lize*, to dote on; **i'dolised** (3 syl.), **i'dolis-ing** (Rule xix.); **i'dolis-er**, one who "idolises" another.

Latin *idolatra*, *idolatrix*, *idolum*; Greek *eidōlon*, *eidōlo-latreia*, idol-worship; *eidōlo-latrēs*.

Idyll (double l), *ī.dil*, a pastoral poem; **idill-ic**, *ī.dil'ik*.

Latin *idyllum*; Greek *eidullōn* (*eidōs* with *dim.*)

If, provided that, supposing that. "If" for *whether* is not agreeable to modern usage; hence the following sentences are not to be imitated:—

Uncertain, if [*whether*] by augury or chance (*Dryden*).

Noah sent forth a dove...to see *if* the waters were abated. *Gen.* viii. 8.

(This use of *if* is according to Latin idiom, "*visam si domi sis*,"

"*sinito ambulare si foris, si intus volent*" (*Plaut.* Capt. 1, 2, 5)

-**iff** (Latin suffix *-iv-us*) nouns, "one who is": as *plaintiff*.

ig-, the prep. *in*. There are ten examples of this prep. before *no-*, five have *ig-*, and five *in-* for prefix:—

ig-noble, *ig-nominious*, *ig-noramus*, *ig-norance*, *ig-nore*;

in-nocent, *in-nocuous*, *in-nominate*, *in-novate*, *in-noxious*.

Igneous, *ig'.nē.ūs* (Rule lxvi.), containing fire, resulting from the action of fire: as *igneous rocks*. (Latin *ignēus*, burning.)

Ignis fatuus, *plu. ignes fatui* (Lat.), *ig'.nīs fāt'.u.ūs*, *plu. ig'.neez fāt'.u.i*, Will o' the whisp, Jack o' lantern.

Ignite, *ig.nīte'*, to set on fire; **ignit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ignit'-ing** (Rule xix.), **ignit'-er**, **ignit'-ible** (not *-able*.)

Ignition, *ig.nīsh'.ōn*, the act of setting on fire. **Combustion**,

com.būs'.tchūn, the act of burning after ignition.

Igneous, *ig'.nē.ūs* (R. lxvi.), containing fire. (See **Igneus**.)

Latin *ignire*, *ignitus* (*ignis*, fire); French *ignition*.

Ignoble, *ig.nō'.b'l*, the contrary of noble; **igno'ble-ness**, **igno'bly**.

Latin *ignōbilis* (*ig[in]nōbilis*), *in-* negative; French *ignoble*.

Ignominious, *ig'.no.mīn''.ī.ūs* (R. lxvi.), the contrary of renowned;

ignomin'ious-ly, **ignomin'ious-ness**; **ign'ominy**.

Latin *ignōmīnia* (*ig[in]nōmen*), *in-* negative; French *ignominie*.

Ignora'mus, *plu. ignora'mus-es* (not *ignorami*, because "*ignora-mus*" is not a Latin noun, but a *verb*, and means "we are ignorant"), one wholly unversed in a matter.

Ignorant, *ig'.no.rānt*, the contrary of knowing; **The ig'no-**

rant; **ign'orant-ly**. **Ignorance**, *ig'.no.rānce*.

Ignore, *ig.nōr'*, the contrary of acknowledge; **ignored'** (2 syl.), **ignōr'-ing** (Rule xix.), **ignōr'-er**.

French *ignorant*, *ignorance*, *ignorér*; Latin *ignorantia*, v. *ignōre* (*ig[in]gnarus*, knowing), *in-* negative.

Iguana, *ig'.u.ah''.nah*, a genus of the lizard family.

Iguanidæ, *ig'.u.ān''.ī.dee*, the family of the above genus (*-idæ*, Greek *-idēs*, a group, a family, &c.)

Iguanidon, *ig'.u.ān''.ī.dōn*, a fossil reptile with teeth like the iguana.

Cuvier calls iguana a "St. Domingo word," *hiuana* = *ig.o.ah'.nah*.

Bontius says it is Japanese, *leguan*, the monitor.

(It will be observed that every word, except the last, beginning with "ig-" is from the Latin.)

-il, -ile (Latin *-il-is*), adj., "capable of," "belonging to": *civ-il*, the manners belonging to a citizen; *host-ile*, &c.

Il- for in-, before words beginning with *l*: as *il-legal*, *il-liberal*; *il-luminate*, *il-lustrate*.

Iliad, *il' i.ăd*, Homer's epic about the siege of *Ilium* (Troy).

Greek *Ιλιάς*, gen. *Ιλιάδος* (*Ilias poiēsis*, a poem about *Ilias* *gé*, the land of *Ilium*); Latin *Iliās malōrum*, a world of troubles.

Ilk. In Scotch it is put after a man's name when the place of his estate is of the same name as his own: as *Balfour of that ilk*; that is Balfour of Balfour.

Anglo-Saxon *ælc*, each [alike].

Ill, *Hill*. *I'll*, *ile*. *Isle*, *ile*. *Aisle*, *ile*.

Ill, not well. *Hill*, an elevation of earth. *Ill'-ness*.

I'll, *ile*, a contraction of *I will*. *Isle*, *ile*, an island.

Aisle, *ile*, the wing of a church. (French *aile*, a wing.)

Ill retains the double *l* in all its compounds: as *ill-nature*, *illtimed*, *illtemper*, *illwill*, &c.

"*Ill*." Old English *usel*, evil. "Hill," Old English *hyl*.

Illapse, *il.lăps'*, *Elapse*, *e.laps'*.

Illapse, a gradual slipping of one thing into another.

Elapse, to glide away, to transpire.

Illapsed' (2 syl.), *illăps'-ing* (R. xix.) *Elapsed*, *elapsing*.

Latin *illapsus* (*il[In]lapsus*, sliding into something).

Latin *elapsus* (*e[ex]lapsus*, sliding out or away).

Illative, *il' la.tiv*, inferential; *il'lative-ly*, by inference.

"*Illative*" is Latin *il[In]fero*, *il-lātus*; whence it will be seen that *infer-ential* and *illat-ive* are parts of the same verb.

Illegal, *il.lē.găl*, the contrary of *legal*; *ille'gal-ly*; *illegalise*, *il.lē.găl.ize*; *illē'galised* (4 syl.), *illē'galis-ing* (Rule xix.)

Illegality, *il.lē.găl' i.ty*.

French *illégal*, *illégalité*; Latin *il[In]legālis*, against the law.

Illegible, *il.ledge' i.b'l*, not legible; *illeg'ibly*; *illegibility*, *il.ledge' i.b'il' i.ty*, the state of being illegible.

Latin *il[In]legibilis*, not easy-to-be-read (*lêgo*, to read).

Illegitimate, *il' le.djīt' i.mate*, not legitimate, base-born; *illegit'imate-ly*; *illegit'imate-ness*; *il'legitimāt-ed*, proved to be base-born; *illegit'imat-ing* (Rule xix.); *illegitimacy*, *plu.* *illegitimacies*, *il' le.djīt' i.mā.siz*.

Latin *illegitimus* (*il[In]legitimus*, not legitimate).

Illiberal, *il.lib' ē.răl*, the contrary of *liberal*; *illib'eral-ly*;

Il-liberality, *il.lib' ē.răl' i.ty*, meanness.

Latin *iliberālis*, *iliberālitās* (*il[In]liberālis*, not liberal).

Illicit, *il.lis' it*, unlawful; *illic'it-ly*, *illic'it-ness*.

Latin *illicitus* (*il[In]licitus*, not allowed-by-law).

Illimitable, *il.lim'.i.tă.b'l*, not having a limit; **illim'itable-ness**, **illim'itably**, **Unlim'ited**, not limited (Rule lxxii.)

French *illimitable* (Latin *il[im]limitāre*, not to limit).

Illiterate, *il.lit'.ē.rate*, the contrary of literate; **illit'erate-ly**, **illit'erate-ness**; **illiteracy**, *il.lit'.ē.ră.sŷ*, ignorance.

Unlettered, *un.lēt'.terd*, not able to read (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *il[im]litrātus*, not skilled-in-letters.

Illness, *il'nēs*, sickness, suffering from ill-health. (See III.)

Illogical, *il.lodge'.i.kăl*, not logical; **illog'ical-ly**, **illog'ical-ness**.

Latin *il[im]lōgica*, not logic.

Illude, *il.lūde'*. **Elude**, *e.lude'*. **Delude**, *de.lude'*:

Illude, to deceive the sight;

Delude, to deceive the mind or imagination;

Elude, to escape by artifice.

Illūd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **illūd'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Illusion, *il.lū'.shūn*. **Delusion**, *dē.lū'.shūn*:

Illusion, ocular deception; **Delusion**, mental deception;

Elusion, evasion, an escape by artifice.

Illusive, *il.lū'.siv*; **illu'sive-ly**, **illu'sive-ness**.

Illusory, *il.lū'.sō.ry*, deceptive to the eye.

Latin *il[im]lūdēre*, to play on one [to deceive his sight]; *de ludere*, to cheat the imagination or mind; *el[ex]ludēre*, to slip away.

Illuminate, *il.lū'.mī.nate*, to throw light on, to adorn with illuminated letters, &c., to light up a place with lamps, &c.; **illu'mināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **illu'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **illu'mināt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **illumina'ti**, those who belong to a clique assuming to be in advance of the age; **illuminative**, *il.lū'.mī.na.tiv*.

Illumination, *il.lū'.mī.nay'.shūn*. **Illume**, *il.lume'*, to adorn, to enlighten; **illumed'** (2 syl.), **illūm'-ing** (R. xix.)

Latin *illuminatio*, *illuminātor*, v. *illumināre* (*il[im]lumināre*; here *in* is intensive); French *illumination*, *illuminer*.

Illusion, *il.lū'.shūn*, ocular deception. **Delu'sion**, mental deception. **Illusive**, *il.lū'.siv*; **illu'sive-ly**, **illu'sory**.

Latin *illusio* (*il[im]lusio*, a playing on [one to deceive his sight]).

Illustrate, *il'.lūs.trate* (not *il.lūs'.trate*), to explain by pictures; **il'lustrāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **il'lustrāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **il'lustrāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **illustration**, *il'.lūs.tray'.shūn*; **illustrative**, *il.lūs'.tra.tiv*; **illus'trative-ly**.

Illustrious, *il.lūs'.trī.ūs*, celebrated; **illus'trious-ly**, **illus'trious-ness**; **illustratory**, *il.lūs'.tra.tō.ry*.

Latin *illustris*, *illustratio*, v. *illustrāre* (*il[im]lustrāre*, to shine or throw light on something); French *illustration*, *illustrer*, &c.

(It will be observed that every word, except "ill" and its compounds, beginning with "ill-" is from the Latin, "il-" representing "in-".)

Im-, the Latin prep. "in," prefixed to words beginning with the labials *b, m, p*: as *im-bibe, im-mortal, im-perfect*.

(If a word is not found under "Im-" look under "Em-".)

-im, the Chaldaic plu. suffix: *Cherub-im, Seraph-im*.

I'm, i'm, contraction of *I am*.

Image, *im'age*, an idol, a statue, a personal likeness; (*verb*) *im'aged* (2 syl.), *im'ag-ing*; *imagery*, *im'age.ry*.

Imagine, *im mädj'.in*; *imag'ined* (3 syl.), *imag'in-ing* (Rule xix.); *imagin-able*, *im mädj'.in.ä.b'l*; *imag'inable-ness*, *imag'inably*; *imaginary*, *im mädj'.i.nü.ry*; *imagination*, *im mädj'.i.nay''shün*; *imaginative*, *im mädj'.in.a.tiv*, possessed of imagination, fanciful; *imag'inative-ly*.

Lat. *imāginārius*, *imāginātio*, *imāginātivus*, v. *imāgināre* (*imāgo*).

Imago (Latin), *imay'.go*, the third or perfect state of insects.

The first state is the *Larva*, the second the *Pupa*.

Imbecile, *im.bě.seel*, weak, infirm; *imbecility*, *im'.bě.sil''.i.ty*.

French *imbécile*, *imbécilité*; Latin *imbecillus*, *imbécilitas* (*im[in]bacillo*, [leaning] on a staff [from infirmity]).

Imbed (better *embed*), to collect into a bed. (O. E. *em-bæd*.)

"Im-," "Em-," prefix. "Im," Lat. *in*, *into*, *not*; Eng. *in*, *into*. "Em-," prefix of native words, "to make," "to collect into."

Imbibe, *im.bibe'*, to drink in; *imbibed'* (2 syl.), *imbib'-ing* (Rule xix.), *imbib'-er*. (Latin *im[in]bibō*, to drink in.)

Imbitter (better *embitter*), to make bitter. (O. E. *em-biter*.)

Imbricate, *im'.brī.kate* (in *Botany*), to overlap like roof-tiles; *im'bricat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *im'bricat-ing* (Rule xix.)

Imbrication, *im'.brī.kay''shün*.

Latin *imbricāre*, *imbrex*, a roof-tile (*imber*, [protection from] rain).

Imbroglia, plu. *imbroglios* (Rule xlii.), *im.brō'.li.ōze* (not *embroglio*), a complicated embarrassment (Italian).

Imbrown (better *embrown*), to make brown. (O. E. *em-brūn*.)

Imbrue (better *embrue*), to make gory. (Gk. *em bro[τος]*, gore.)

Imbrute, *im.brūte* (not *embrute*), to degrade to the state of a brute; *imbrüt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *imbrüt-ing* (R. xix.)

Lat. *im[in]brūta*. It is an Eng. made word, but from Lat. sources.

Imbue, *im.bū*, to saturate; *imbued'* (2 syl.), *imbu'-ing*. (Verbs ending with any two letters, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); *imbument*, *im.bū'.mēnt*.

Latin *im[in]buo*, to stuff or swell in, to soak, to saturate.

Imitate, *im'.i.tate*, to copy; *im'itāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *im'itāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *im'itāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *imitation*, *im'.i.tay''shün*; *imitative*, *im'.i.ta.tiv*; *imitative-ly*, *im'itativeness*; *imitable*, *im'.i.ta.b'l* (not *imitatable*); *imitability*, *im'.i.ta.bil''.i.ty*. Neg. *In-im'itable*, &c.

Latin *imitābilis*, *imitatio*, *imitator*, v. *imitari*; French *imitable*, *imitation*, *imitatif*. (Only one *m*.)

Immaculate, *im.măk'.ă.late*, without spot, unstained; **immac'ulate-ly**, **immac'ulate-ness**. **Immaculate Conception**, the dogma that the Virgin Mary was born without sin.

Latin *im[ini]măcŭlātus*, not spotted.

Immanation, *im'.ma.nay''.shŭn* (better **Emanation**), flowing out from. (Latin *manāre*, to flow.)

Immanent, *im'.ma.nent*, inherent. **Im'minent**, threatening.

Latin *im[ini]manens*, gen. *manentis*, remaining in; *im[ini]minuens*, gen. *minentis*, [hanging] threatening over.

Immanuel, *im.măn'.u.ěl*. In the Bible **Emman'uel** (*Isa. vii. 14*, compare *Matt. i. 23*), Jesus, the Messiah.

Immaterial, *im'.ma.tee''.rĭ.ăl*, not material; **immate'rial-ly**.

Immateriality, *im'.mă.tĕ.rĭ.ăl''.ĭ.ty*; **immate'rial-ist**.

Immaterialism, *im'.ma.tĕ''.rĭ.ăl.izm*; **immate'rialised**, *im'.ma.tĕ''.rĭ.ăl.ized*; **immate'rial-ness**.

Latin *im[ini]materialis*, not material; French *immatĕriel* (wrong), *immatĕrialism*, *immatĕrialiste*, *immatĕrialitĕ*.

Immature, *im'.mă.tŭ'r*, not mature; **immature'-ly**, **immature'-ness**, **immatured'** (3 syl.); **immatu'urity**, unripeness.

Unmatured, *un'.ma.tŭ'rd*, not ripe (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[ini]mătŭrus*, not mature; *imătŭritas*

Immeasurable, *im.mĕzh'.ă.r.ă.b'l*, not measurable; **immeas'urable-ness**, **immeas'urably**. (See **Immense**.)

Unmeasured, *un.mĕzh'.erd*, not measured (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *im[ini]mensurābilis*, not measurable (*mensūra*, a measure).

Immediate, *im.mĕe'.ăi.ate* (not *im.mĕe'jit*), without delay; **imme'diate-ly**, directly; **imme'diate-ness**.

Latin *immediatē*; French *immĕdiat* (Latin *in mĕdius*, without a medium, whence "direct," directly or without delay).

Immemorial, *im'.mĕ.mō''.rĭ.ăl*, beyond the reach of memory; **immemo'rial-ly**. **Immemorable**, *im.mĕm'.ō.ră.b'l*.

Lat. *im[ini]mĕmōrĭa*, beyond the reach of memory, -*mĕmōrābilis*.

Immense, *im.mĕnse'*, not to be measured; **immense'-ly**.

Immensity, *im.mĕn'.sĭ.ty*, unbounded extent.

Immensurable, *im.mĕn'.sŭ.ră.b'l*. **Immeasurable**, *q.v.*

Latin *im[ini]mensus*, not [to be] measured, -*mensurābilis*.

Immerge, *im.mĕrge'*, to plunge under [water]. **Emerge'**, to rise out of... **Immerged** (2 syl.), **immerg'-ing**. **Emerged**, &c.

Immerse, *im.mĕrse'*, to plunge into [water], to be deeply engaged in business; **immersed'** (2 syl.), **immers'-ing** (R. xix.)

Immersion, *im.mĕr'.shŭn*, the act of plunging into [water];

Emersion, *ĕ.mĕr'.shŭn*, the act of rising out of [water].

Immersible, *im.mĕr'.sĭ.b'l* (not -able). **Emersible**.

Unmerged, *un.mĕrge'd'*, not sunk (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[ini]mergo*, supine *mersum*, to plunge into [water].

Latin *e[ex]mergo*, supine *mersum*, to rise out of [water].

Immethodical, *im' mē.rhōd' .i.kāl*, not methodical; **immethodical-ly**. (Latin *im[in]mēthōdicus*, not methodical.)

Immigrate, *im' mī.grate*. **Emigrate**, *em' i.grate*.

To *emigrate*, to leave one's country for residence elsewhere

To *immigrate*, to enter a new country to settle there.

Im'migrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **im'migrāt-ing**, **im'migrant**.

Immigration, *im' mī.gra'' shūn*. **Emigrat-ed**, &c.

Latin *im[in]migrāre*, to migrate into [another country];

ex *migrāre*, to migrate out of [your own country].

Imminent, *im' mī.nēnt*, threatening. **Im'manent**, inherent.

Eminent, *em' i.nēnt*, illustrious. (Lat. *e-minens*, hanging out.)

Latin *im[in]minens*, gen. *minentis*, [hanging] threatening over;
im[in]manens, gen. *manentis*, remaining or abiding in.

Immixable, *im' mīx' .ā.b'l*, not mixable. (Rule xxiii.)

Unmixed, *un' mīxt'*, not mixed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[in]miscere*, supine *mixtum*, not to mix.

Immobility, *im' mo.bīl' .i.ty*, steadfastness, permanency.

Immobile, *im' mo.beel'* (not *im' mo.bīl'*). French.

Immovable, *im' moo' vā.b'l*; **immo'vable-ness**, **immo'vably**.

Latin *im[in]mōbilis*, not movable; *mōbilitas*; French *immobilité*.

Immoderate, *im' mōd' .ē.rate*, not moderate; **immod'erate-ly**.
immod'erate-ness. **Immoderation**, *im' mōd' .ē.ray'' shūn*.

Unmoderated, *un' mōd' .e.rā.tēd*, not moderated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[in]mōdērātus*; not moderate; *immōdērātio*.

Immodest, *im' mōd' .est*; not modest; **immod'est-y**, **immod'est-ly**.

Latin *im[in]modestus*, not modest; *immōdestia*; French *immodeste*.

Immolate, *im' mō.late*, to sacrifice; **im'molāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
im'molāt-ing (Rule xix.), **im'molāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.);

immolation, *im' mō.lay'' shūn*.

Latin *immōlātio*, *immōlāre*, to sacrifice. (In *mōla*, in meal-flour,
referring to the meal and salt thrown over the victim.)

Immoral, *im' mōr.rāl*, not moral; **immor'al-ly**, indecorously.

Immorality, *plu. immoralities*, *im' mo.rāl' .i.tiz*.

Latin *im[in]mōrālis*, not moral; *mōrālitās*; French *immoral*.

Immortal, *im' mōr.tāl*, not mortal; **immor'tal-ly**.

Immortality, *im' mor.tāl' .i.ty*; **immortalise** (Rule xxxi.),

im' mōr.tāl.ize; **immor'talised**, **immor'talis-ing** (R. xix.)

Immortalisation, *im' mōr.tāl.i.za'' shūn*.

Immortelle (French), *im' mor.tell'*, a wreath of "everlasting
flowers" to decorate the grave of a person deceased.

Latin *im[in]mōrtālis*, not mortal; *immōrtālitās*; French *immor-
tel* (!) *immortalité*, *immortalisation*, *immortaliser*.

Immovable (not *immoveable*, R. xx.), *im' moo' vā.b'l*, not movable;
immo'vable-ness, **immo'vably**, fixedly, steadfastly.

Immovables, *im.moo'.vǎ.b'łz*, fixtures, houses and lands.

Immobility, *im'.mo.bil''ǎ.ty*. (See *Immobility*.)

Unmoved, *un.moovd'*, not moved (Rule lxxii.)

"Immovable" (Rule xxiii.); Latin *im[in]mōvērī*, not to be moved.

Immunity, *plu. immunities*, *im.mū'.nǎ.tǐz*, exemption [from toll].

Latin *im[in]munus*, not [obliged to make] a gift; *immūntas*, *immūnis*, free. French *immunité*.

Immure, *im.mūre'*, to enclose in a wall; *immured'* (2 syl.),

immūr'-ing, Rule xix. (Latin *im[in]murus*, in a wall.)

Immutable, *im.mū'.ta.b'ł*, not mutable; *immuta'ble-ness*, *immuta'bly*. *Immutability*, *im.mū.tǎ.bil''ǎ.ty*.

Lat. *im[in]mūtābilis*, not mutable; *immutābilitas*. Fr. *immutable*. (N.B.—All but three words beginning with "im-" [before m] are Latin, and in two-thirds of the examples "im-" is negative.)

Imp, a scion, a child; now it means "a little devil," to eke a hive by an extra piece; *imped*, *imt*; *imp'-ing*.

Old Eng. *imp[an]* (to eke, to graft), past *impode*, past part. *impod*.

Impact, *im'.pǎkt*, collision; *impact'-ed*, driven close together; *impaction*, *im.pǎk'.shǔn*, the act of striking against.

Impinge, *im.pǐnge'*, to striko against something; *impinged'* (2 syl.), *imping'-ing* (Rule xix.), *imping'-ent* (not *-ant*.)

Latin *impactus*, *impactio*, v. *im[in]pingere* [*pangere*], supine *factum*, to strike on or against; French *impact* ("impaction" is not French).

Impair, *im.pair'*, to injure; *impaired'* (2 syl.), *impair'-ing*, *impair'-er*. (Should be *empair*, Fr. *empirer*, Lat. *pejor*.)

Impale, *im.pail'* (better *empale*, *q.v.*) (Fr. *empaler*, *empalement*.)

Impalpable, *im.pǎł'.pǎ.b'ł*, not palpable; *impal'pably*.

Impalpability, *im.pǎł'pa.bil''ǎ.ty*, intangibility.

Fr. *impalpable*, *impalpabilité* (Lat. *im[in] palpāre*, not to stroke).

Impannel, *im.pǎn'.nēł*, to enter the names of a jury in a panel or piece of parchment; *impanneled* (3 syl.), *impan'nel-ing*, *impan'nel-er* (Rule iii., -EL).

Latin *im[in]pannus*, [written] on "pannus" or cloth (Greek *pénos*.)

Impart, to communicate; *impart'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *impart-ing*, *impart'-er*, *impart'-ible* (not *-able*, R. xxii.), *impartibility*.

Latin *im[in]partire*, to divide or part to (*partitio*, *pars*).

Impartial, *im.par'.shǎł*, not partial or biassed; *impar'tial-ly*.

Impartiality, *im.par'.shě.ǎł''ǎ.ty*, fair dealing; justice.

French *impartial*, *impartialité* (Latin *im[in]pars*, not a part).

Impass'able, not to be passed. *Impass'ible*, not subject to pain; *impass'able-ness*, state of being impassable; *impass'ably*.

Impass'ible, *impass'ible-ness*; *impassive*, *im.pǎss'.iv*; *impassive-ly*; *impassive-ness*, insusceptibility of pain; *impassibility*, *im.pǎss'.ǎ.bil'.ǎ.ty*, state of being impassive.

"Impassable," French *impassabilité*, *impassable* (*im passer*).

"Impassible," Latin *impassibilis*, *impassibilitas* (*im patior*).

Impassion, *im.păsh'ôn*, to affect with passion; **impassioned**, *im.păsh'ônd*; **impassion-ing**, *im.păsh'ôn.ing*; **impassion-able**, *im.păsh'ôn.ă.b'l*; **impassionably**, *im.păsh'ôn.ă.bly*.

French *impassionner*, *im-* Intensive (Latin *passio*, passion).

Impatient, *im.pay'shënt*, not patient; **impatient-ly**;

Impatience, *im.pay'shënce*, want of patience.

Latin *impatientia*, *impatiens* (*im[in]patiens*, not patient).

Impeach, *im.pecch*, to charge with crime; **impeached'** (2 syl), **impeach'-ing**, **impeach'-er**, **impeach'-able**, **-ment**.

Low Latin *impetilio*, *impetere*; Law Latin *impecciare*. It is not from the French *empêcher*, to hinder, but *im[in]petere*, to seek for legal redress against a person; (*petitio*, the charge of a plaintiff).

Impeccable, *im.pëk'.kă.b'l*, not peccable; **impec'cably**;

Impeccability, *im.pëk'.ka.b'l''ă.ty*; **impec'cancy**.

Latin *im[in]peccabilis*, not peccable, *impeccabilitas*.

Impede, *im.peed'*, to hinder; **impêd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **impêd'-ing** (R. xix.); **impediment**, *im.pêd'.ă.mënt*; **impediment''-al**.

Latin *impêdimentum*, *impêdio* (*im[in]pedes*, [clogs on the feet]. The idea is taken from the custom of fastening "traces" or hair round the legs of chickens to keep them from roaming).

Impel', to urge forward; **impelled**, *im.pêld'*; **impell'-ing** (Rule iv.), **impell'-er**, **impell'ent**. **Impel**, *better impell*.

Impulsive, *im.pŭl'.siv*; **impul'sive-ly**, **impul'sive-ness**;

Impulse, *im'.pŭlce*; **impulsion**, *im.pŭl'.shŭn*.

Latin *impellere*, supine *impulsum*, to drive forward.

Impend', to hang over; **impend'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **impend'-ing**;

Impend'-ent (not *-ant*, R. xxii.); **impence**, *im.pën'.dënce*; **impendency**, *im.pën'.dënsy*, the state of impending.

Latin *impendens*, gen. *impendentis*, *im[in]pendere*, to hang over.

Impenetrable, *im.pën'.ë.tră.b'l*, not penetrable; **impenetrably**.

Impenetrability, *im.pën'.ë.tră.b'l''ă.ty*, obduracy.

Unpenetrated, *im.pën'.ë.tră.tëd*, not penetrated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *impenetrabilis*, *im[in]penetrabilis*, not penetrable.

Impenitent, *im.pën'.ă.tënt*, not penitent; **impen'itent-ly**.

Impenitence, *im.pën'.ă.tence*; **impenitency**, *im.pën'.ă.tën.sy*.

Lat. *impenitens*, gen. *impenitentis*; Fr. *impénitent*, *impenitence*.

Imperative, *im.për.ră.tiv*, absolutely indispensable; **imper'a-tive-ly**; **imperious**, *im.pë'.ră.ŭs*. (See Imperial.)

Latin *imperātivus* (*imperāre*, to command with authority).

Imperceptible, *im'.për.sëp''ă.ble*, not perceptible (Rule xxii.), **impercep'tible-ness**, **impercep'tibly**, **impercep'tibil'ity**.

Unperceived, *un.per.ceevd'*, not perceived (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *imperceptible*, *imperceptibilité* (Lat. *im[in]perceptio*, not to perceive).

Imperfect, *im.per'fect*, not perfect; imper'fect-ly, imper'fectness; imperfection, *im'.per.fek''shūn*.

Lat. *im[īn]perfectus*, not perfected; *imperfectio*; Fr. *imperfection*.

Imperial, *im.pec'.rī.āl*, royal, supreme; impe'rial-ly.

Imperialism, *im.pec'.rī.āl.izm*; impe'rial-ist.

Imperative, *im.pēr'rā.tiv*; imper'ative-ly (*q.v.*)

Imperious, *im.pec'.rī.ūs*, dictatorial, arrogant; impe'rious-ly; impe'rious-ness, arrogance, haughtiness.

Emperor, *fem.* empress, *ēm'.pē.ror*, *ēm'.press*. (We owe the irregularity of "emperor" to the French.)

Latin *impēriātis*, *impēriōsus*, *impērātor*, *impērātrix*, *v. impērāre*, to command; French *empereur* || *imperatrice*.

Imperil (only one *r*), *im.pēr'rīl*, to endanger; imper'illed (3 syl.), imperill-ing, R. iii., -EL. (Would be better with one *l*.)

Fr. *péril*, with *im-* to verbalise the word (Lat. *pēricūlum*, danger).

Imperious, *im.pē'.rī.ūs*. (See above, Imperial.)

Imperishable, *im.pēr'rish.ā.b'l*, not perishable (Rule xxiii.), imper'ishable-ness, imper'ishably, imperishabil'ity.

Unperished, *un.per'rishd*, not perished (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *impérissable*, *impérissabilité* (Lat. *im[īn]perire*, not to perish.)

Impermeable, *im.per'.mē.ā.b'l*, not permeable; imper'meably, imper'meable-ness; impermeability, *im.per'.mē.ā.bīl''ī.ty*.

Unpermeated, *un.per'.mē.ā.tēd*, not permeated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[īn]permeābilis*, not permeable (*per mēāre*, to go through).

Impersonality, *im.per'.sō.nāl''ī.ty*, without distinct personality.

Impersonal Verbs, verbs with only the 3rd per. sing. of each tense. (These verbs have *it* for their nom. case: as *It rains, it snows, it irks me, it behoves you*); imper'sonal-ly.

Latin *im[ip]ersonālis*; French *impersonel* (wrong).

Impersonate, *im.per'.sō.nate*, to personify; imper'sonāt-ed; imper'sonāt-ing; impersonation, *im.per'.sō.nay''shūn*.

Lat. *persōna*, a person, an actor (with *im-* to verbalise the word).

Impertinent, *im.per'.tī.nent*, not pertinent, rude, impudent; impertinent-ly. Impertinence, *im.per'.tī.nence*.

Latin *im[īn]pertinens*, gen. *impertinentis*, not pertaining to (*pertinēre*, to pertain to; *per teneo*, to hold throughout).

Imperturbable, *im'.per.tur''.bā.b'l*, not to be disquieted; imper'turbably; imperturbability, *im'.per.tur''.bā.bīl''ī.ty*;

Imperturbation, *im.per'.tur.bay''shūn*, calmness.

Unperturbed, *un'.per.turbd'*, not perturbed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *imperturbable*, *imperturbabilité*; Lat. *imperturbātus* (*im[īn]perturbāre*, not thoroughly disturbed).

Impervious, *im.per'.vī.ūs*, not penetrable; imper'vius-ly, imper'vius-ness, impassibility.

Latin *impervius* (*im[īn]*, not, *per via*, a way through).

Impetuous, *im.pēt'.u.ūs*, hasty, violent; **impet'uous-ly**, **impet'-uous-ness**; **impetuousity**, *im.pēt'.u.ūs'.ī.ty*.

Impetus, *im'.pēt.ūs*, impulsive force.

Latin *impetuosus*, *impētus*; French *impétuosité*.

Impiety, *plu. impieties*, *im.pī'.ēt.iz*, profanity; **impious**, *im'.pī.ūs*, profane (unpious, not pious); **im'pious-ly**, **im'pious-ness**.

Latin *impietas*, *im[in]pius*, not pious; French *impiété*.

Impinge, *im'.pīnge'*, to strike against; **impinged'** (2 syl.), **imping'-ing** (Rule xix.), **imping'-ent**. **Impact'** (*q.v.*)

Latin *impingo*, supine *impactum* (*im[in]pango*, to strike against).

Impious, *im'.pī.ūs*; **im'pious-ly**. (See **Impiety**.)

Implacable, *im.play'.kā.b'l* (not *im.plāk'.ā.b'l*), not to be appeased; **implā'cable-ness**, **implā'cably**; **implā'cability**, *-b'il'.ī.ty*.

Latin *implacabilis*, *implacabilitas* (*im[in]plācāre*).

Implant', to plant in [the mind]; **implant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **implant'-ing**; **implantation**, *im'.plān.tay''.shūn*.

Old Eng. *plant[ian]*, to plant, past *plantode*, past part. *plantod*.

Implead, *im.plēd'*, to prosecute; **implead'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **implead'-ing**; **implead'-er**, one who prosecutes.

Implead is to state the plaintiff's case.

Plead, to state the defence or answer to the charge.

French *plaider*, to plead (*pléé*, a defendant's answer).

Implement, *im'.plē.mēt*, a tool. (Low Latin *implementa*, plu.)

Implicate, *im'.plī.kate*, to involve; **im'plicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **im'plicāt-ing**; **implicative**, *im'.plī.kā.tiv*; **im'plicative-ly**; **implication**, *im'.plī.kay''.shūn*.

Latin *implicatio*, *im[in]plicāre*, to fold in, to involve.

Implicit, *im'.plī.sīt* or *im.plīs'.īt*, entire, implied; **implicit-ly**, *im.plīs'.īt.lī*; **implicit-ness**, *im.plīs'.īt-ness*.

Latin *implicitus* (*im[in]plicitto*, freq. of *plīco*) v.s.

Implore, *im.plōr'*, to entreat; **implored'** (2 syl.), **implōr'-ing** (Rule xix.), **implor'-ing-ly**, **implōr'-er**.

Latin *im[in]plōrāre*, to beg or entreat for [something].

Imply', to mean, to hint at; **implied'** (2 syl.), R. xi., **imply'-ing**.

Latin *im[in]plicāre*, to fold in.

Impoison (better **empoison**), *im.poi'.zōn*, to infect with poison; **impoi'soned**, **impoi'son-ing**. (French *empoisonner*.)

Impolitic, *im.pōl'.ī.tīk*, not politic; **impol'itic-ly**.

French *impolitique*; *im[in]pōliticus*, not politic.

Impolite, *im'.po.līte*, not polite; **impolite'-ness**, **impolite'-ly**.

Latin *impolitus*; *im[in]pōlitus*, not polished.

Imponderable, *im.pōn'.dē.rā.b'l*, without weight.

Imponderables, *im.pōn'.dē.rā.b'lz*, whatever has no sensible weight, as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

Imponderability, *im.pŏn'.dĕ.ră.bĭl''.ĭ.ty*; **impon'derous**.

French *impondérabilité*, *impondérable* (Latin *pondus*, weight).

Import, (noun) *im'.port*; (verb) *im.port'* (Rule 1.) **Export**.

Im'port, something brought into a country from abroad;

Ex'port, something sent out of a country into foreign lands.

Import', to bring something into a country from abroad;

Export', to send something out of a country into foreign lands; **import'-ed**, **import'-ing**, **import'-er**, **import'-able**.

Importation, *im'.por.tay''.shŭn*. **Exportation**, *-'tay''.shŭn*.

Im'port, meaning that which is imported by words.

Import'ant, of great consequence; **import'ant-ly**;

Importance, *im.pŏr'.tănce*; serious consequence.

French *importer*, *importable*, *importance*, *important*, *importation*, *exporter*, *exportation*; Latin *im[in]portāre*, to carry into a place.

Importune, *im'.por.tune'*, to tease with entreaties; **importuned'** (3 syl.), **importŭn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **importŭn'-er**;

Importunity, *plu. importunities*, *im'.por.tu''.nĭ.tĭz*;

Importunate, *im.pŏr'.tu.nate*, annoyingly urgent;

Impor'tunate-ly; **impor'tunate-ness**.

Latin *importŭnitas*, *importŭnus* (*im[in]portŭnus*, not quiet).

Impose, *im.pŏze'* (followed by *on* or *upon*), to lay [a duty on one], to practise [on one's credulity]; **imposed'** (2 syl.), **impŏs'-ing** (R. xix.), **impo'sing-ly**, **impŏs'-able**. **Im'post**.

Imposition, *im'.pŏ.zĭsh''.ŏn*, a fraud. **Imposition of hands**, the laying on of hands in ordination and confirmation.

Impostor, *im.pŏs'.tor*; a cheat. **Imposture**, *im.pŏs'.tchŭr*, deception. (Lat. *impŏsĭtio*, *impostor*, *impostura*; Gk. *pono*.)

Impossible, *im.pŏs'.sĭ.b'l*, not possible; **impos'sibly**;

Impossibility, *plu. impossibilities*, *im.pŏs'.sĭ.bĭl''.ĭ.tĭz*.

Lat. *im[in]possibilis* (*im*, not; *posse*, to be able); Fr. *impossibilité*, &c.

Imposthume, *im'.pŏs.tume*, an abscess. A corrupt spelling of *aposthume*. (Lat. *apostĕma*, Gk. *apostĕma*, an abscess.)

Imposture, *im.pŏs'.tchŭr*. **Impos'tor** (see **Impose**).

Impotent, *im'.pŏ.tĕnt* (not *im.po'tent*), not potent or strong; **im'potent-ly**. **Impotence**, *im'.pŏ.tense*; **im'potency**.

Latin *impŏtens*, gen. *impŏtentis*, *impŏtentia* (*im*, not, *pŏtens*, able).

Impound', to shut up in a "pound," to keep back; **impound'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impound'-ing**, **impound'-er**, **impound'-age** (—*age* [Latin *agĕre*], the act of), the act of impounding.

Old English *pynd[an]*, to pound, to shut up.

Impoverish, *im.pŏv'.er.ish*, to pauperise; **impŏv'erished** (4 syl.), **impŏv'erish-ing**, **impŏv'erish-er**, **impŏv'erish-ment**.

Italian *impoverire*, (Latin *paupĕro*, to make poor; *pauper*).

Impracticable, *im.prāk'.tī.ka.b'l*, not practicable; **imprac'ticable-ness**, **imprac'ticably**; **impracticability**, *im.prāk'.tī.kā-bīl''.ī.ty*. (French *impracticabilité*, *impracticable*.)

Latin *practicus*; Greek *pratto*, to do; with *im* [*in*] negative.

Imprecate, *im'.prē.kate*, to curse; **im'precāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **im'precāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **im'precāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Imprecation, *im'.prē.kay''.shūn*; **im'precatory**.

Latin *imprecatio* (*im* [*in*] *precāre*, to pray against a person).

Impregnable, *im.prēg'.na.b'l*, not to be taken by force (R. xxiii.), **impreg'nably**; **impregnability**, *im.prēg'.nā.bīl''.ī.ty*.

(The "g" in these words is a gross blunder. See below.)

Fr. *imprenable*, *imprenabilité*; Lat. *im* [*in*] *prehendi*, not to be taken.

Impregnate, *im.prēg'.nate*, to fecundate, to saturate; **impreg'nāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impreg'nāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Impregnation, *im.prēg.nay''.shūn*, the act of impregnating.

French *imprégner*, *imprégnation* (Latin *prægnatio*; Greek *gennaō*).

Imprescriptible, *im'.pre.scrip''.tī.b'l*, inalienable, not to be lost on the plea of prescription; **imprescrip'tibly**.

Unprescribed, *un'.prē.skrijb'd''*, not prescribed (Rule lxxii.)

French *imprescriptible*; (Latin *im* [*in*] *prescribo*, *prescriptio*.)

Impress, (noun) *im'.press*; (verb) *im.press'* (Rule l.), a stamp, to stamp; **impressed**, *im.press't*; **impress-ing**, **impress'-ible**, **impress'ibly**; **impressibility**, *im'.press.sī.bīl''.ī.ty*.

Impression, *im.prēsh'on*, a mark, a notion, an indistinct remembrance. **Impressive**, *im.prēs'.siv*, exciting attention; **impress'ive-ly**, **impress'ive-ness**.

Impress'-ment, the act of forcing men into the army or navy.

Latin *impressio*, *imprimō*, supine *impressum*, to imprint.

Imprimis, *im.prī'.mis*, in the first place. (Latin *imprimis*.)

Imprint, (noun) *im'.print*, (verb) *im.print'* (Rule l.)

Im'print, name and address of printer attached to books, &c. **Imprint'**, to fix on the mind, to stamp; **imprint'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **imprint'-ing**. **Imprimā'tur**.

Ital. *imprimere*, to print; Fr. *imprimer*; Lat. *imprimere*, to engrave.

Imprison (better *emprison*), *im.priz'.ōn*, to put into prison; **imprisoned**, *im.priz'.ōnd*; **impris'on-ing**, **impris'on-er**; **imprison-ment**, *im.priz'.ōn.ment*. (Fr. *emprisonner*, &c.)

Improbable, *im.prōb'.ā.b'l*, not probable; **improb'ably**;

Improbability, *plu. improbabilities*, *im.prōb'.ā.bīl''.ī.tiz*.

Latin *im* [*in*] *probābilis*, not probable; French *improbable*, &c.

Improbability, *im.prōb'.ī.ty*, dishonesty. (Latin *im* [*in*] *probūitas*.)

Improficiency, *im'.pro.fīsh''.ēn.sy*, want of proficiency.

Latin *im* [*in*] *proficiens* (*im* [*in*] *pro fūcto*, not to make progress).

Impromptu (French), *im.prŏmp'.tu*, offhand, without study.

Latin *im[in]promptus*, not drawn out (*prŏmo*, to draw out).

Improper, *im.prŏp'.er*, not proper; **improp'er-ly**.

Impropriety, *plu. improprieties*, *im'.pro.prī''.ĕ.tīz*.

Improper Fraction, a fraction in which the denominator or divisor is not greater than the numerator: as $\frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$.

Lat. *im[in]proprius*, not proper, *impropietas*.

Impropriator, *im.prŏ'.pri.ā.tor*, a layman who "enjoys" ecclesiastical revenues; **impropriation**, *im.prŏ'.pri.ā''.shŭn*, secularisation of church property.

Latin *im[in]proprius*, for [the use of] a private person or layman.

Impropriety, *plu. improprieties*, *im'.pro.prī''.ĕ.tīz*. (See **Improper**.)

Improve, *im.proov'* (not *im.prŏve*), to ameliorate; **improved**, *im.proovd'*; **improv-ing** (Rule xix.), *im.proov'.ing*; **improv-ing-ly**; **improv-er**, *im.proov'.er*; **improv-able**, *im.proo'.vā.b'l* (R. xx.); **improv'able-ness**; **improvably**, *im.proo'.vā.b'ly*; **improvability**, *im.proo'.va.bīl''.ī.ty*.

Improvement, *im.proov'.ment*, amendment.

(Of the sixteen words in "-ove," only two (*move*, *prove*) are pronounced -*oov*; four (*dove*, *glove*, *love*, *shove*) are pronounced -*ue*, and the rest are pronounced -*ŏve*, Rule lxxi.)

Latin *pro-vehō*, to carry or travel forwards.

Improvident, *im.prŏv'.ī.dent*, not provident; **improv'ident-ly**;

Improvidence, *im.prŏv'.ī.dence*, want of foresight.

Latin *im[in]providens*, gen. -*providentis*, not fore-seeing.

Improvise, *im'.pro.vīz'* (not *im'.pro.veez'*), to compose [poetry] offhand; **improvised'** (3 syl.), **improvis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Improvisator, *plu. improvisators*, *im'.pro.vīz''.ā.torz*; *fem. improvisatrice*, *im'.pro.vīz''.ā.trīs*.

Improvisatore, *plu. improvisatori*, *im'.pro.vīz'.a.tō.ry*, *plu. im'.pro.vīz'.a.tō.rī* (Eng.-Ital.), **improvisator**, &c.

Improvisation, *im.pro.vī.za'.shŭn*, the art of improvising.

French *improvisation*, *improvisatrice*; Italian *improvisatore*, *improvisatori*, *improvisare*, to make rhymes extempore.

Imprudent, *im.prŭ'.dent*, not prudent; **impru'dent-ly**; **imprudence**, *im.prŭ'.dence*, indiscretion.

Latin *im[in]prudens*, not prudent; *imprudētia*.

Impudent, *im'.pu.dent*, not modest; **im'pudent-ly**, rudely.

Impudence, *im'.pu.dence*, effrontery, want of modesty.

Latin *im[in]pudens*, not modest; *impudētia*.

Impugn, *im.pūn'*, to call in question; **impugned**, *im.pūnd'*; **impugn-ing**, *im.pū'ning*; **impugn-er**, *im.pū'ner*; **impugn-able**, *im.pū'.nā.b'l*, subject to be impugned.

Archaic Fr. *impugner*, to impugn; Lat. *impugnare*, to fight against.

Impulse, *im'pũlse*, without reflection; **impulsive**, *im.pũl'siv*, energetic and thoughtless; **impul'sive-ly**, *impũl'sive-ness*.

Impulsion, *im.pũl'shũn*, the force given to a body in motion by another striking against it.

Impel, *im.pẽl*; **impelled'** (2 syl.), **impell'-ing**, **impell'-er**, Rule iv. ("Impel" would be better with double l.)

Latin *impello*, supine *impulsum* (*im[in]pello*, to drive against).

Impunity, *im.pũ'nĩ.ty*, without punishment.

Latin *impũnitas* (*im[in]punire*, not to punish).

Impure, *im.pũre'*, not pure; **impure'-ness**, **impure'-ly**.

Impurity, *plu. impurities*, *im.pũ'rĩ.tĩz*.

Latin *im[in]pũrus*, not pure; *impũritas*; French *impureté* (!)

Impute, *im.pũtẽ'*, to attribute (followed by *to*); **impũt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impũt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **impũt'-er**, **impũt'-able**, **imput'able-ness**, **imput'ably**.

Imputation, *im'pu.tay''shũn*. **Imputative**, *im.pũ'ta.tĩv*; **impu'tative-ly**, by imputation.

French *imputable*, *imputation*, *imputatif*, *imputer*.

Latin *im[in]putare*, to charge against, to think ill of.

(Of the eighty or ninety words beginning with "im-p.." only three [imp, im-plant, im-pound] are native words, two of which have been tampered with, the rest are Latin or Gallic-Latin. In rather more than half the number "im-" is negative, in ten examples it verbalises a noun, and in thirty-one examples it stands for the prep. "in.")

In- (negative) does not belong to native English words, our proper negative prefix is *un-* or *on-*, in one example (*inability*) changed to *in-*.

In- is the Latin negative, equivalent to *un-*. **Dis-** is Latin and Greek. Both these have been adopted in the French and English languages.

In- and *un-* signify the *absence* of the thing referred to.

Dis- signifies *severance* from the thing referred to.

In- (not negative) belongs to our native words as well as to Latin and French words. Its meaning is *in*, *into*, *within*, *against*, and in some instances it simply intensifies.

In- before *nó-* in five instances is written *ig-* (always in a negative sense), but in a similar number of examples it is written *in-*. Before the labials "b," "m," "p," it is written *im-*. Before "l" it is *l-*, and before "r" it is *ir-*.

In a negative sense *in-* should never be written *en-*, although as a preposition it is not unfrequently so written in words borrowed from the French, and always so in words derived from the Greek.

When *en-* is prefixed to native words it means "to make," "to collect," or it verbalises a word.

In (*prep.*); **inn'-er** (R. i.), **in'ner-most**, **in'most**. **Inn**, an hotel. "Inner-most" is not *most inner*, but a corruption of *inne-most* or *inne-mest*.

Inability, *in' a.bil' .i.ty*, absence of ability. **Disabil'ity**, loss of ability. (The idea of "separation" is shown better in *disable*.) (Old English *in-*, neg.; *abal*, ability.)

(This is the only example of *in-*, neg. [for *un-*] with a native word.)

Inaccessible, *in.ak.sēs' .sī.b'l* (not *un-*, being from the Latin; not *-able*, because not of the first conj.), inapproachable; *in'acces'sible-ness*, *in'acces'sibly*.

Inaccessibility, *in.āk.sēs' .sī.bīl' .i.ty*, unapproachableness.

French *inaccessible*, *inaccessibilité*; Latin *in-accessus*, not accessible.

Inaccurate, *in.āk' .kū.rate* (not *un-*, as it is from the Latin), incorrect; *inac'curate-ness*, *inac'curate-ly*.

Inaccuracy, *plu. inaccuracies*, *in.āk' .kū.rā.siz*.

Latin *in-accūrātus*, *-accūrātiō* (v. *in ac[ad]curāre*, not to care for).

Inaction, *in.āk' .shūn*, absence of action, idleness, rest;

Inactive, *in.āk' .tīv*; *inac'tive-ly*; *inactivity*, *-ak.tīv' .i.ty*.

French *inaction*, *inactif*, *inactivité*. Latin *in-activus*, not active.

Inadequate, *in.ād' .ē.kwātē* (not *un-*, being from the Latin), insufficient; *inad'equate-ly*, *inad'equate-ness*;

Inadequacy, *in.ad' .ē.kwa.sy*, insufficiency.

Fr. *inadéquate*. Lat. *in, ad-aquātus*, not equal to, v. *ad-aquare*.

Inadmissible, *in' .ād.mīs' .sī.b'l* (not *un-*, being from the Latin; not *able*, because not of the first conj.); *in'admissibil'ity*.

Fr. *inadmissible*, *inadmissibilité*. Lat. *in, ad-missus*, not admitted to.

Inadvertent, *in' .ad.ver' .tent*, not intentional; *inadver'tent-ly*;

Inadvertency, *plu. inadvertencies*, *in' .ad.ver' .tēn.siz*; *inadvertence*, *in' .ad.ver' .tēnsē*, an unintentional error.

French *inadvertant* (wrong), *inadvertance* (wrong). Latin *in*, not, *ad-vertens*, gen. *vertentis*, turning to (*in ad vertēre*, not to turn to).

Inalienable, *in' .āl' .ī.ē.nā.b'l* (not *un-*, not being from the Latin), not alienable; *inal'ienable-ness*, *inal'ien-ably*.

Unalienated, *un.āl' .ī.e.nate.ed*, not estranged (Rule lxxii.)

French *inalienable*; Latin *in alienāri*, not to be alienated.

Inamorato, *plu. innamoratos*, *in' .ām.ō.rak' .tōzē*, a man in love; *fem. innamorata*, *plu. innamoratas*, *in' .ām.ō.rak' .tah*, *plu. -tarz*, a woman in love. (Eng.-Ital. for *innamorato*, &c.)

Inane, *in.ain'*, vapid, void of energy; *inane-ly*, stupidly;

Inanity, *plu. inanities*, *in.ān' .ī.tiz*, vanities, sillinesses.

Inanition, *in' .a.nīsh' .ōn*, feebleness from starvation.

Latin *inānis*, *inānitas*, v. *inānīre*, to make void, to empty.

Inanimate, *in.ān' .i.mate*, destitute of life or animation;

Inanimation, *in' .ān.ī.may' .shūn*, lifelessness, spiritlessness.

Unanimated, *un' .ān' .ī.ma.tēd*, not animated (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.) Latin *in-anīmus*, without mind or life, *inānimātus*; French *anime*.

Inapplicable, *in.ap'.pli.kũ.b'l* (not *un-*, being Latin), not applicable; **inap'plicably**; **inap'plicabil'ity**. (Double *p-*.)

Unapplied, *un'.ap.plide'*, not applied (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inapplicable*, *inapplicabilité*; Lat. *ap[ad]plicāre*, to fold together.

Inappreciable, *in'.ap.pree''.she'ũ.b'l* (not *in'.a.pree''.sha.b'l*), not appreciable, invaluable, inestimable, not perceptible;

Inappreciably, *in'.ap.pree''.she'a.bly*. (Double *p-*.)

Unappreciated, *un'.ap.pree''.shẽ.ũ.tẽd*, not valued (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *inappreciable*; Lat. *in ap[ad]preciātus*, not prized to [its value].

Inapprehensible, *in'.ap.pre.hẽn''.sĩ.b'l*, not intelligible.

Unapprehen'ded, not understood (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *ap[ad]prehendẽre*, supine *apprehensum*, to lay-hold on.

Inapproachable, *in'.ap.prõch''.ũ.b'l*, not to be approached.

Fr. *approcher*, to draw nigh (*proche*, near; Lat. *proxime*), with *in-*, neg.

Unapproached, *un'.ap.proched'*, not approached (R. lxxii.)

Inappropriate, *in'.ap.prõ''.pri.ate* (not *in'.a.prõ''.pri.ate*), not appropriate; **in'apprõ'priate-ly**, **in'apprõ'priate-ness**.

Unappropriated, *un'.ap.prõ''.pri.ũ.tẽd*, not appropriated.

(The past part. is negated in Fr. by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)

French *approprier*; Latin *in ap[ad]propriāre*, not to appropriate.

Inapt, *in.ap't* (not *un-*, being Latin), unfit; **inapt'-ly**, **inapt'-ness**. **Inaptitude**, *in.ap'.tĩ.tũde*, unfitness.

French *inaptitude*; Latin *in aptus*, not apt.

Inarticulate, *in'.ar.tĩk''kũ.late* (not *un-*, being Latin), not articulate; **inartic'ulate-ly**, **inartic'ulate-ness**.

Inarticulation, *in'.ar.tĩk''kũ.lay''.shũn*, indistinct speech.

Unarticulated, *un'.ar.tĩk''.ũ.lāte.ẽd*, not articulated.

French *inarticulation*; Latin *in artĩculātus*, not articulated.

Inartificial, *in.ar'.tĩ.fĩsh''.ũl* (not *un-*, being Latin), not artificial; **inartific'ial-ly**, **artlessly**.

French *inartificiel* (wrong). Latin *in*, not; *artificialis* (*arte factus*).

In-as-much-as, *in'.az.mũch''.az*, seeing that, because.

Inattentive, *in'.ũt.tẽn''.tĩv* (not *in'.a.tẽn''.tĩve*), not attentive; **inatten'tive-ly**; **inattention**, *in'.ũt.tẽn''.shũn*.

Unattentive should be discarded. (Double *t-*.)

French *inattention*, *inattentif*. Latin *in*, not; *attentus*, attentive, *-attentio* (*at[ad]tendo*, to stretch [the mind] to something).

Inaudible, *in.aw'.dĩ.b'l* (not *un-*, being Latin; not *-able*, because it is not of the first conj.), not audible; **inau'dible-ness**, **inau'dibly**; **inaudibility**, *in.aw'.dĩ.bĩl''.ĩty*.

Latin *in auditus*, not heard; v. *audire*, to hear.

Inaugural, *in.aw'.gũ.rũl*, made at inauguration.

Inaugurate, *in.aw'.gu.rate*, to invest with office; **inau'gu-**

rāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), inau'gurāt-ing (R. xix.), inau'gurāt-or (R. xxxvii.); inauguration, in.aw'.gū.ray''.shūn.

French *inaugural*, *inaugurer*, *inauguration*; Latin *inaugūrāre*, *inaugūrātio* (*augur*, a soothsayer. To consult a soothsayer);

Inauspicious, in'.aus.pīsh''.ūs (not un-, being Latin), not auspicious; inauspic'ious-ly, inauspic'ious-ness.

Latin *in auspicūm*, not [favoured by] the auspices (*avis spēcio*, to observe the birds [in augury]).

Inborn', innate. (Old English *in boren*, past part. of *bēr[an]*.)

Inbrēd', inherent. (Old Eng. *in brēd*, past part of *brēd[an]*.)

Incalculable, in.kāl'.ku.lū.b'l, not calculable; incal'culably.

Uncalculat-ed, un.kāl'.ku.lātē.ed, not reckoned up.

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by *non* or *peu*, and in Eng. by un-.) French *incalculable*; Latin *in[not]calculātus*, calculated.

Incandescent, in'.kăn.dēs''.sent, glowing with white heat.

Incandescence, in'.kăn.dēs''.sense, the glow of white heat.

French *incandescent*, *incandescence*; Latin *incandescēre*.

Incantation, in'.kăn.tay''.shūn, the words used by enchanters,

French *incantation*; Latin *in-cantāre*, to enchant or charm.

Incapable, in.kay'.pa.b'l, not capable; incapably.

In'capabil'ity. Incapacity, in'.ka.pās.i.ty.

Incapacious, in'.ka.pay''.shūs; incapa'cious-ness.

Incapacitate, in'.ka.pās''.ī.tate, to disqualify; incapac'i-tāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incapac'itāt-ing.

Fr. *incapable*, *incapacité*; Lat. *in capax*, not capable (v. *capio*).

Incarcerate, in.kar'.se.rate, to imprison; incar'cerāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incar'cerāt-ing; incarceration, -se.ray''.shūn.

Lat. *incarcērātio*, *incarcērāre* (*carcer*, a prison); Fr. *incarcération*.

Incarnate, in.kar'.nate, embodied in flesh [said of deity];

Incarnation, in'.kar.nay''.shūn, assumption of a form of flesh.

Latin *incarnātio*, *incarnāre* (*in caro*, gen. *carnis*, in the flesh).

Incautious, in.kaw'.shūs, not cautious; incau'tious-ness, incau'tious-ly. (Latin *incautus*, not cautious.)

Incendiary, plu. incendiaries, in.sēn'.dī.a.riz, one who maliciously sets fire to [buildings], or inflames the public mind;

Incendiarism, in.sēn'.dī.a.rizm. (Lat. *incendiārius*, *incendēre*.)

Incense, in'.sēnse, odoriferous exhalation. Incense', to provoke; incensed, in.sēn't; incens'-ing (Rule xix.), provoking to anger; incens'-er; incens-ive, in.sēn'.siv, provocative.

(As a rough rule, if "c" and "s" occur in the same syl. "c" is followed by "s," and "s" by "c," R. lix. "Sense" is an exception.)

Lat. *incensum*, *incense*; *incensus*, provoked (*incendēre*, to inflame).

Incentive, in.sēn'.tīv, a stimulus. (Latin *incentivum*.)

- Incertitude**, *in.ser'.ti.tude*, want of stability; *in.ter'z.z* (These forms are established but cannot be commended.)
Uncertain, *un.ser'.t'n*, not sure; *uncer'tain-ness*;
Uncertainty, *plu. uncertainties*, *un.ser'.t'n.tiz*. (These forms are established but cannot be commended.)
 French *incertitude*, *incertain*; Latin *incertitudo*, *incertus*.
Incessant, *in.sēs'.sānt*, without cessation; *inces'sant-ly*.
 Latin *incessanter* (*in cessāre*, not to cease); French *incessant*.
Incest, *in'.sēst*; **incestuous**, *in.sēs'.tū.ūs*; **incestuous-ly**.
 Latin *incestum*, *incestuosus* (*in castus*, not chaste); French *inceste*.
Inch, the twelfth part of a foot in length. (Old English *incc*.)
Incidence, Incidents. Accidence, Accidents.
Incidence, *in'.sī.dence*, a term in *optics*, as the line or angle of incidence, opposed to the line or angle of reflexion. The two angles being always equal.
Co-incidence, "a chance concurrence of similar events," is used, but incidence is not used to signify "a chance occurrence."
Incident, *plu. incidents*, *in'.sī.dentz*, an occurrence.
Accidence, *ak'.sī.dence*, a rudimentary grammar;
Accident, *plu. accidents*, *ak'.sī.dentz*, a mishap.
Incidental, *in'.sī.dēn'.tal*, casual; *inciden'tal-ly*.
 French *incidence* (*in Geom.*), *incident*, *incidentel*; Latin *incidens*, gen. *incidentis*, v. *incidēre* (*in-cādo*, to fall on).
 French *accident*; Latin *accidens*, gen. *accidentis* (*ac[ad]cādo*).
Incipient, *in.sīp'.i.ent*, rudimentary; *incip'ient-ly*.
 Lat. *incipiens*, gen. *incipientis*, v. *incipere* (Old Lat. *cepio*, to begin).
Incisive, *in.sī'sīv*, cutting; *inci'sive-ly*. **Incisor**, a front tooth.
Incision, *in.sīzh'.un*, a cutting into [something].
 Latin *incisio*, *incisōres* [*dentes*] (*in-cādo*, to cut into).
Incite, *in.sīte'*, to stir up; *incit'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *incit'-er* (Rule xix.), *incit'-ing*, *inciting-ly*, *incite'-ment*.
Incitation, *in'.sī.tay''shūn*, an incentive, a strong motive.
Insight, *in'sīte*, a discriminating knowledge, a glance.
 Latin *institatio*, *institāmentum*, v. *institāre*, to spur on.
Incivility, *plu. incivilities*, *in'.sī.vīl'.i.tiz*, discourtesy.
Unciv'il, not civil; *unciv'il-ly*, not civilly.
Uncivilised, *un.civ'.īl.īzd*, not civilised (Rule lxxii.)
 (The past part. in Fr. is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un*.)
 Fr. *incivilité*, *incivil*; Lat. *incivilis* (*in*, not; *civilis*, like a citizen).
Inclement, *in.klēm'.ent*, not mild; **inclement-ly**, rigorously;
Inclemency, *in.klēm'.en.sy*, severely cold [weather].
 Lat. *inclementia* (*in clemens*, not mild); Fr. *inclemence*, *inclement*.
Incline, *in.klīnē'*, to slope, to feel disposed; *inclined'* (2 syl.), *inclin'-ing* (Rule xix.), *inclin'-er*, *inclin'-able*;
Inclination, *in'.klī.nay''shūn*, willingness, slope.

Un-inclined not disposed [a passive state]. Dis-inclined, positively averse; disinclination, aversion, unwillingness.

Latin *inclinabilis*, *inclinatio*, *in-clināre*; French *inclination*.

Inclose, *in.klōze'*, to shut up one thing in another: as a letter in an envelope; inclosed' (2 syl.), inclōs'-ing (Rule xix.); inclōs'-er, one who incloses; inclosure, *in.klō'.zhūr*, something inclosed. ("Enclose" is the French form, *enclos*.)

Include, *in.klūde'*, to comprise; includ'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), includ'-ing; inclusive, *in.clū'.siv*, comprehending;

Exclusive, not comprehending, leaving out.

Inclū'sive-ly; Exclusive-ly.

Inclusion, *in.klū'.zhūn*, the act of including, the state of being included. Exclusion, the state of being left out.

Old Eng. *clusa*, a prison; Lat. *inclusio*, v. *inclūdo*, supine *inclūsum*, to include; *excludo*, supine *exclūsum*, to exclude.

Incognito, *plu. incognitos* (Rule xlii.), *fem. incognita* (Italian), *in.kōg'.nī.tōze*, *in.kōg'.nī.tah*. Contracted form *incog'*, in disguise, in privacy. Incognisable, *in.kōg'.nī.za.b'l*, not recognisable. (Latin *incognitus*, unknown.)

Incoherent, *in.kō.hē'.rent*, not coherent; incoherent-ly;

Incoherency, *plu. incoherencies*, *in.kō.hē'.rēn.siz*;

Incoherence, *in.kō.hē'.rence*, want of coherence.

Fr. *incohérent*, *incoherence*; Lat. *in, co[con]hæreo*, not to stick together.

Incombustible (not -able), *in'.cōm.būs'.tī.b'l*, not combustible; incombustible-ness, incombustibly, incombū'stibility.

French *incombustible*, *incombustibilité*; Latin *in-combūrere*, supine *combustum* (*con-buro* [Old Latin], *uro*, to burn together).

Income, *in'.kūm*, annual amount of property arising from interest, business, pay, &c. (German *einkommen*, income.)

Incommensurable, *in'.kōm.mēn''.su.ra.b'l*, not having a common measure; incommensurably, incommen'surability.

Incommensurate, *in'.kōm.mēn''.su.rate*, disproportionate.

Fr. *incommensurable*, *incommensurabilité* (Lat. *in, com, mensūra*).

Inconmode, *in'.kōm.mōde'* (not *in'.kō.mode'*), to inconvenience; incommōd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incommōd'-ing (Rule xix.)

Inconmodious, *in'.kōm.mō''.dī.ūs* (not *in'.kō.mō''jūs*), inconvenient; incommo'dious-ness, incommo'dious-ly.

Lat. *incommōdāre*, *incommōdus*; Fr. *inconmode*, v. *incommoder*.

Incommunicable, *in'.kōm.mu''.nī.kā.b'l*, not able to be communicated; incommu'nicable-ness, incommu'nicably.

Incommunicative, *in'.kōm.mu''.nī.kā.tīv*, reserved.

Uncommu'nicated, not communicated (Rule lxii.)

Uncommunicative, *un'.kōm.mu''.nī.kā.tīv*.

French *incommunicable*, *incommunicabilité*, *peu communicatif*.

Latin *incommunicabilis*; *in*, not; *communicare* (*communis*).

Incommutable, *in'.kõm.mũ'' .ta.b'l*, indefeasible; incommu'table-ness, incommu'tably. Uncommut'ed (Rule lxxii.)

French *incommutable*; Latin *in-commutābilis* (*in, com, mutāre*).

Incomparable, *in.kõm'.pũ.ra.b'l* (not *in kõm pair'.a.b'l*), not to be compared together; incom'parable-ness; incom'parably, infinitely, beyond all comparison.

Uncompared, *un'.kõm.paird'*, not compared together.

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.) Latin *incomparābilis* (*in, comparāri*, not to be compared).

Incompatible (not -able), *in'.kõm.pũ'' .i.b'l*, not consistent [with]; incompat'ible-ness, incompat'ibly. Incompat'ibles (*in Chem.*), salts which in contact decompose each other.

Incompatibility, *in'.kõm.pũ'' .i.b'il'' .i.ty*, unsuitability.

French *incompatible*, *incompatibilité* (Latin *in, com petēre*).

Incompetent (not -tant), *in.kõm'.pẽ.tent*, not competent; incom'petent-ly, incom'petence, incom'petency.

French *incompétent*, *incompétence*; Latin *incompētens*, gen. -*pētentis*.

Incomplete, *in'.kõm'.pleet'* (not *un-*, being Latin), not complete; incomplete'-ness, in an unfinished state; incomplete'-ly.

Uncompleted, *un'.kom.pleet'.ed*, not completed (Rule lxxii.)

French *incomplet*; Latin *in*, not; *complere*; supine *completum*.

Incomprehensible, *in.kõm'.pre.hẽn'' .sĩ.b'l* (not -able), beyond human understanding; incomprehen'sibly;

Incomprehensibility, *in.kõm'.pre.hẽn'' .sĩ.b'il'' .i.ty*.

Incomprehensive, *in.kõm'.pre.hẽn'' .sĩv*.

Uncomprehended, *un.kõm'.pre.hẽn'' .dẽd*, not understood.

Fr. *incompréhensible*, *incompréhensibilité*; Lat. *incomprēhensibilis*.

Incompressible, *in'.kom.prẽs'' .sĩ.b'l*, not to be reduced in size by pressure; incompressibility, *in'.kõm.prẽs'' .sĩ.b'il'' .i.ty*.

Uncompressed, *un'.kõm.prest'*, not pressed together (R. lxxii.)

French *incompressible*, *incompressibilité*. Latin *in*, not; *comprimere*, supine *compressum* (*in, con, pressus*, not squeezed together).

Inconceivable, *in'.kõn.see'' .vũ.b'l*, not to be imagined; inconceiv'able-ness, inconceiv'ably (Rule xxviii.)

(“-able,” the wrong conj., Rule xxiii. This error, as usual, is French.) French *inconcevable*. Latin *in*, not; *concipere* (*con capio*).

Inconclusive, *in'.kõn.klu'' .zĩv*, not conclusive; inconclu'sive-ly, inconclu'sive-ness. Unconcluded, not finished (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *non conclu*. Lat. *in*, not; *concludo*, sup. *conclusum* (*con claudo*).

Incondensable, *in'.kõn.dẽn'' .sũ.b'l* (not -ible, being the 1st conj., Lat.), not to be condensed; inconden'sably, inconden'sabil'ity. Also uncondensable, uncondensability.

French *non-condensible*, *non-condensibilité*. French *non* and *peu* are represented by *un-*. Latin *in*, *condensari*, not to be condensed.

Incongruent, *in.kõn'.gru.ent*, not suitable; **incon'gruent-ly**;

Incongruous, *-gru.üs*, not in keeping; **incon'gruous-ly**;

Incongruity, *plu. incongruities*, *in'.kõn.gru''ä.tiz*.

French *incongruité*; Latin *incongruus*, *incongruens*, gen. *-entis*, *incongruitas* (*in, con, gruere*, not to flock together).

Inconsequential, *in.kõn'.sě.kwěn''.shäl*, not following from the premises, of small moment; **incon'sequen'tial-ly**.

Latin *inconsēquens*, gen. *-sequētis*, *inconsēquentia* (*in, con, sequor*).

Inconsiderable, *in'.kõn.sĩd''.ě.ra.b'l*, not important; **-sid'erably**;

Inconsiderate, *in'.kõn.sĩd''.ě.rate*, thoughtless, rash; **inconsid'erate-ly**, **inconsid'erate-ness**, thoughtlessness;

Inconsideration, *in'.kõn.sĩd''.ě.ray''.shŭn*, negligence.

Unconsidered, *un'.kõn.sĩd''.erd*, not duly thought about.

French *peu considéré*. Our *un-* represents the French *peu, mal, non*.
Lat. *inconsideratio*, *inconsiderāre*, not to consider; Fr. *inconsideration*.

Inconsistent, *in'.kõn.sīs''.tent*, not consistent; **inconsis'tent-ly**;

Inconsistency, *plu. inconsistencies*, *in'.kõn.sīs''.těn.sĭz*;

Inconsistence, *in'.kõn.sīs''.tense*, incongruity.

Latin *in, con, sistere*, not to bide together.

Inconsolable, *in'.kõn.sõ''.la.b'l* (not *-ible*, being the 1st. conj., Lat.), not to be solaced; **inconsolably**, *in'.kõn.sõ''.la.bly*.

Disconsolate, *dis.kõn'.so.late*, lost to comfort, unhappy; **disconsolate-ly**, **discon'solate-ness**.

Unconsoled, *un'.kõn.sõled''*, not solaced (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inconsolable*; Lat. *inconsolābilis* (*in, con, solari*, not to be solaced).

Inconstant, *in.kõn'.stant*, not constant; **incon'stant-ly**; **inconstancy**, *in.kõn'.stān.sy*, fickleness, want of persistency.

French *inconstant*, *inconstance*; Latin *inconstans*, gen. *-constantis*, *inconstantia* (*in, con, stans* [*stare*], not to stand firmly).

Inconsumable, *in'.kõn.su''.mä.b'l*, not able to be consumed.

Unconsumed, *un'.kõn.sumed''*, not consumed (Rule lxxii.); **unconsum'-ing** [fire], fire which burns without consuming.

Latin *in, consumere*, not to consume (*con sumo*, to take wholly).

Incontestable, *in'.kõn.tēs''.ta.b'l*, indisputable; **incontest'ably**.

Uncontested, *un'.kõn.tēs''.tēd*, not disputed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in, contestari*, not to be proved by witnesses (*testis*).

Incontinent, *in.kõn'.tĭ.nent*, not chaste; **incon'tinent-ly**.

Incontinence, *in.kõn'.tĭ.nence*; **incon'tinency**.

French *incontinence*, *incontinent*; Latin *incontinens*, gen. *-tinentis*, *incontinentia* (*in, con, teneo*, not [able] to contain [oneself]).

Incontrovertible, *in.kõn'.tro.ver''.tĭ.b'l*, indisputable; **incontro-ver'tibly**, **incontrovertibil'ity**, indisputability.

Uncontroverted, *un.kõn'.tro.ver.ted*, not called in question.

Uncontrovertible, not to be changed from one form to another: gold is *uncontrovertible*.

French *incontrovertible*, *non-controverti*, *non-controvertible*, non being represented by *un-*. These words are ill-formed. The Latin verb is *controversāri*, to dispute. The French have evidently taken *vertere* (to turn) for *versāri* (to converse), and we have copied the error.

Inconvenient, *in'.kōn.vē'nī.ent*, not commodious; inconvenient-ly; inconvenience, *in'.con.vē'nī.ence*, that which deranges, to derange; inconvenienced (5 syl.), inconveniencing (Rule xix.), incommoding.

Inconveniency, *plu. inconveniencies*, *in'.con.vē'nī.ēn.siz*.

Latin *inconvēniens*, gen. *-vénientis* (*in, con, vèniens*, not coming together [amicably]); French *inconvenient*.

Incorporate, *in.kor'.pō.rate*, to unite into one body, to intermix; incorporat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incorporat-ing (Rule xix.)

Incorporation, *in.kor'.pō.ray''shūn*.

Incorporeal (not incorporal), *in'.kor.pō''rē.āl*, not having a material body. Incorporeal-ly (not incorporal-ly), *in'.kor.pō''rē.āl.ly*, immaterially, without a material body.

Incorporeity, *in.kor'.pō.rē''ī.ty*, immateriality.

Incorporealism, *in'.kor.pō''rē.āl.izm*, spiritual existence.

Latin *incorporāre*, *incorporātio*; French *incorporer*, *incorporation*.

Latin *incorporālis* or *incorporeus*; French *incorporel*, *incorporeal*.

Latin *incorporālitās*; French *incorporalitté*, *incorporeality*.

Fr. *incorporeité* (Lat. *in corpus*, without body). See **Corporeal**.

Incorrect, *in'.kor.rekt'*, not correct; incorrect-ly, incorrect-ness.

Uncorrected, *un'.kor.rēk''tēd*, not corrected (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. is negated in Fr. *by non* or *peu*, and in Eng. *by un-*).

French *incorrect*; Latin *incorrectus* (*in, corrigere*, supine *-correctum*).

Incorrigible, *in.kor'ri.jib'l*, not able to be reformed; incorrigible-ness; incorrigibly, beyond the hope of reform.

Incorrigibility, *in.kor'ri.ji.bīl''ī.ty*, an incorrigible state.

Fr. *incorrigible*, *incorrigibilité*; Lat. *in corrigi*, not to be corrected.

Incorrodible, *in'.kor.rō''dī.b'l*, not possible to be corroded;

Incorrodibility, *in'.kōr.rō'.dī.bīl''ī.ty*.

Uncorroded, *un'.kor.rō''dēd*, not corroded (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *corroder*; Lat. *corrodere* (*in, cor[con], rodere*, not to gnaw away).

In'corrupt', not subject to decay. Un'corrupt', not depraved.

Incorrupt'ed, not turned to corruption.

Uncorrupted, not morally depraved.

Incorrupt'-ible, not liable to decay. Uncorrupt'ible, not liable to be morally corrupted (1 Cor. xv. 52).

Incorrupt'ible-ness, incorrupt'ibil'ity, the quality of not being subject to material corruption;

Uncorrupt'ible-ness, uncorrupt'ibil'ity, the quality of not being subject to moral corruption (Titus ii. 7).

Incorruption, *in'.kor.rŭp''.shŭn*, the state of not being subject to material corruption (1 Cor. xv. 50);

Uncorruption, *un'.kor.rŭp''.shŭn*, the state of not being subject to moral corruption.

Fr. *in corruptible*, *in corruptibilit  *; Lat. *in corruptibilis*, *in corruptio*.

Increase, (noun) *in'.kr  se*, (verb) *in'.kr  se'* (Rule 1.)

In'crease, augmentation: **Increase'**, to get larger; **increased'**, **increas'-ing** (Rule xix.), **increas'ing-ly**, **increas'-able**.

Latin *increscere*, to grow larger and larger. Verbs in -*sco* are inceptive.

Incredible, *in'.kr  d'   .b'l*, not credible; **incred'ible-ness**, **incred'-ibly**; **incredibility**, *in'.kr  d'   .bil''.i.ty*;

Incredulous, *in'.kr  d'   .l  s*, unbelieving; **incred'ulous-ness**, **incred'ulous-ly**. **Incredulity**, *in'.kr  d'  l''.i.ty*.

Uncredited, *un'.kr  d'   .ed*, not believed, not trusted.

Uncred'itable-ness, quality or state of not being trustworthy.

Discred'itable, base, ruinous to one's reputation.

Discredit, *dis.kred'   *, dishonour, disgrace.

French *incr  dible*, *incr  dibilit  *, *incr  dulit  *, *discredit*; Latin *incr  dibilis*, *incr  dibilitas*, *incr  ditus*, *incr  d  ltas*, *incr  d  lus*.

Increment, *in'.kr  ment*, increase. (Latin *incrementum*.)

Incriminate, *in'.kr  m'   .nate*, to charge with fault; **incrim'in  t-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **incrim'in  t-ing**. (In Lat. the second *i* is long.)

Latin *incrimin  re*, to incriminate; French *incriminer*.

Incrust, *in'.kr  st'* (not *en-*, being Latin), to form a hard crust; **incrust'-ed**, **incrust'-ing**. **Incrustation**, *-tay''sh  n*.

French *incrustation*, *incruster*; Latin *incrust  tio*, *incrust  re*.

Incubate, *in'.k  .bate*, to brood; **in'cub  t-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'cub  t-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'cub  t-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Incubation, *in'.k  .bay''sh  n*; **incubative**, *in'.k  .b  .t  v*.

Incubus, *in'.k  .b  s*, a night-mare, a mental oppression.

Latin *incub  tio*, *incub  tor*, *inc  bus*, *incub  re*; French *incubation*.

Inculcate, *in'.k  l'.kate* (not *in'.k  l.kate*), to teach; **incul'c  t-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incul'c  t-ing**, **incul'c  t-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Inculcation, *in'.k  l.kay''sh  n*, indoctrination.

Latin *in culc  re* (in calco, to tread in; calx, a heel), *in culc  tor*.

Inculpate, *in'.k  l'.pate*, to criminate; **incul'p  t-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incul'p  t-ing** (Rule xix.); **inculpatory**, *in'.k  l'.pa.t  .ry*.

Inculpation, *in'.k  l.pay''sh  n*, censure.

Inculpable, *in'.k  l'.pa.b'l*, unblamable; **incul'pably**; **inculpability**, *in'.k  l'.pa.bil''.i.ty*, freedom from blame.

French *in culpable*, *in culpation*, *in culper*; Latin *in culp  bilis*, *in culp  re*. (In all these cases the *in-* is negative.)

"**Inculpate**," to blame, is directly opposite to the Latin *in culpare* (to hold blameless), and the French *in culper*.

We have opposed it to the English-Latin word *ex-culpate*, but having a fixed meaning in Latin it ought not to be reversed:

Incumbent, *in.kũm'.bent*, a clergyman with a "living," obligatory; **incum'bency**, *plu. incum'bencies*, *in.kũm'.bẽn.siz*.

Latin *incumbens*, gen. *incumbentis* (*in-cumbere*, to lie upon).

Incur, *in.kur'*, to become liable; **incurred'** (2 syl.), **incurr'-ing**, Rule iv. (Latin *in-curro*, to run into.)

Incurable, *in.kũ'.rã.b'l*, not to be cured; **incũ'erable-ness**, *in-cũ'rably*; **incurability**, *in.kũ'.rã.bil''ĩ.ty*.

French *incurable*, *incurabilité*; Latin *in*, not, *cũrabilis*, v. *cũrãre*.

Indebted, *in.dẽt'.ed* (not *en-*, being Latin), to owe; **indebtedness**, *in.dẽt'.ed.ness*. (Latin *indebitus*.)

Indecency, *plu. indecencies*, *in.dẽe'.sẽn.siz*, **indecorum**.

Inde'cent, offensive to modesty; **inde'cent-ly**.

French *indẽcent*, *indẽcens*; Latin *indẽcens*, gen. *-entis* (*in dẽceo*).

Indecision, *in'.dẽ.sizh'.ũn*, want of decision; **indecisi'ive**, *in'.dẽ.sĩ'.sĩv*; **indecisi've-ly**, **indecisi've-ness**.

Undecided, *un'.dẽ.sĩ'.dẽd*, not decided (Rule lxxii.)

French *indẽcision*; Latin *in*, not, *dẽcidẽre*, sup. *decisum* (*de cãdo*).

Indeclinable, *in'.dẽ.kli''.nã.b'l*, not declinable.

Undeclined, *un'.dẽ.klind'*, without case-endings (R. lxxii.)

Indecorous, *in'.dẽ.kõr'rũs* (not *in.dẽk'õ.rũs*), not decorous; **indecor'ous-ly**; **indeco'rum**, impropriety of conduct.

Latin *indẽcõrum* (*in*, not, *dẽcor*, decent, v. *dẽco*, to be fit).

Indeed, in fact, is it possible? (Old English *in dẽd*, in fact.)

Indefatigable, *in'.dẽ.fãt'.ĩ.gã.b'l*, persistently industrious; **indefat'igable-ness**, **indefat'igably**, **indefat'igability**.

Latin *indẽfãtigãbilis*, *in*, *dẽfãtigãri*, not to be wearied.

Indefeasible, *in'.dẽ.fee'.zã.b'l*, inalienable; **indefea'sibly**.

Indefeasibility, *in'.dẽ.fee'.zã.bil''ĩ.ty*, imprescriptibility.

Low Latin *in*, not, *dẽfẽsibilis* (Latin *de-ficio* [*facio*], to undo).

Indefensible, *in'.dẽ.fẽn'.sĩ.b'l*, not to be defended; **indefen'sibly**;

Indefensibility, *in'.dẽ.fẽn'.sĩ.bil''ĩ.ty*.

Undefended, *un'.dẽ.fẽn'.dẽd*, not defended (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *dẽfẽdẽre*, supine *dẽfensum*; Fr. *indẽfẽndable* (wrong).

Indefinite, *in.dẽf'.ĩ.nĩt* (not *in.dẽf'.ĩ.nĩte*), not definite; **indef'inite-ly**, **indef'inite-ness**, **indef'in'ity**; **indefinitive**, *in'.dẽ.fĩn'.ĩ.tĩv*; **indef'in'itive-ly**.

Indefinable (Rule xxiii.), *in'.dẽ.fĩ''.nã.b'l*; **indefi'nably**.

Undefined, *un'.dẽ.fĩnd'*, not defined (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *dẽfĩnĩre*, *dẽfĩnĩtivus*; French *indẽfĩnissable* (wrong).

Indeliberate, *in'.dẽ.lib''.ẽ.rate*, without due consideration; **indelib'erate-ly**. **Undelib'erated** (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *dẽlibẽrãre*, to deliberate (*libra*, a balance).

Indelible, *in.dēl'.i.b'l* (not *-able*), not to be erased;

Indelibly, *in.dēl'.i.b'il''i.ty*.

(These words are disgraceful and ought to be corrected into indeble, indebly, and indebility. The verb is *dēleo*, not *delio*.)

Fr. *indéléble*, *indélébilité*; Lat. *indēlebilis* (*dēleo*, to blot out).

Indelicate, *in.dēl'.i.kate*, not refined; **indel'icate-ly**, **indel'icate-ness**; **indel'icacy**, *plu. indel'icacies*, *in.dēl'.i.ka.siz*.

French *indélicat*; Latin *in*, not, *dēlicātus*, delicate, dainty.

Indemnify, *in.dēm'.nī.fy*, to secure against loss; **indemnifies**, *in.dēm'.nī.fize*; **indemnified**, *in.dēm'.nī.fide* (Rule xi.); **indem'nifi-er**, **indem'nify-ing**. **Indemnification**, *in.dēm'.nī.fī.kay''shūn*, security against loss.

Indemnity, *plu. indemnities*, *in.dēm'.nī.tiz*.

Fr. *indemnité*; Lat. *indemnīs facere* [*facere*], to secure from loss.

Indemonstrable, *in'.dē.mōn''.strā.b'l*, not to be demonstrated.

Undemonstrated, *un'.dē.mōn''.strā.ted*, not proved (R. lxxii.)

Latin *indemonstrābilis* (*in*, not, *demonstrāri*, to be demonstrated).

Indent', to mark with indentations, to make an indenture; **indent'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **indent'-ing**;

Indentation, *in'.dēn.tay''shūn*, a jag, a dent;

Indenture, *in.dēn'.tchūr*, a written contract, to bind by an indenture; **indentured**, *in.dēn'.tchūrd*; **inden'tūre-ing**.

These are ill-formed words. The Latin *in-dent(atus)* means without teeth, and "indent" in English means to make teeth or jags.

Latin *dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth; Greek *ódous*, gen. *ódontós*.

"Indentures" are so called because they were originally made in duplicate on one skin. The skin being divided with an indented or zigzag edge, the two parts of which could be fitted together.

Independent, *in'.de.pēn''.dent* (noun), a "dissenter," (adj.) not dependent; **independ'ent-ly**. **Independence**, *in'.de.pēn''.dence*, private means, self-reliance, self-confidence; **independency**, *plu. independencies*, *in'.de.pēn''.dēn.siz*.

Dependent on [another], "hanging on" another.

Independent of [another]. *Of* unites the two nouns in regimen: so *exclusive of*, *irrespective of*.

French *Indépendant* (wrong), *indépendance* (wrong); Latin *in*, not, *dependens*, gen. *dependentis*, *dependere*, to hang from or on.

Indescribable (R. xxiii.), *in'.dē.skri''bā.b'l* (not *in'.dēs-krī''bā.b'l*), not able to be described; **indescr'ibably**.

Undescribed, *un'.dē.skribd*, not described (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *de-scribere*, to write down or describe.

Indestructible, *in'.dē.strūk''tī.b'l* (not *in'.dēs.trūk''tī.b'l*), imperishable; **indestruc'tibly**, **indestructibil'ity**.

Undestroyed, *un'.dē.stroid'*, not destroyed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indestructible*, *indestructibilité*; Lat. *in*, *de-struere*, to pull down.

Indeterminate, *in'.dē.ter''.mī.nate*, indefinite; indeter'minate-ly;

Indeterminable, *in'.dē.ter''.mī.na.b'l*; indeter'minably;

Indetermination, *in'.dē.ter''.mī.nay''.shūn*, irresolution;

Undetermined, *un'.dē.ter''.mī.nd*, not fixed (Rule lxxii.)

Indeterminate [quantities], those which cannot be known.

Undetermined [quantities], those which are capable of being known; but have not yet been determined.

Fr. *indéterminable*, *indétermination*; Lat. *in*, not, *determināre*.


Index, plu. indexes [of books], indices [of figures], *in'.dī.sēz*;

Indices, *in'.dī.sēz*, exponents: in 3^2 ; a^3 , the little figures 2, 3 are the indices to point out to what power the figure is to be raised; "3" is to be raised to the square or second power, $3 \times 3 = 9$; and a to the cube or third power.

Index (verb), to make an index; indexed, *in'.dēx*; index-ing, index'ical, index'ical-ly.

Index Expurgatorius, *ex.pur'.gū.tōr''.rī.ūs*, the list of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read till the objectionable parts are expurgated.

Index Libro'rum Prohibito'rum, the list of books wholly forbidden to the faithful in the Roman Catholic church.

Index-finger, the first finger (). (See Indicate.)

Fr. *index*; Lat. *index*, plu. *indices*, inventory of a book, the forefinger.

Indian, *in'.dī.ān*, pertaining to India, a native of India;

Indian-corn, Indian-red, Indian-yellow;

Indian-ink, or India-ink, *in'.dī.ink*;

India-rubber, *in'.dī.rūb'.er*; India-paper, *in'.dī.pā'.per*;

India-man, *in'.dī.man*; a large merchant ship for trading to India. (Persian *hind*; Sanskrit *sind*, black.)

Indicate, *in'.dī.cate*, to point out; indicat'ed (Rule xxxvi.), indicat-ing (R. xix.), indicat-or (R. xxxvii.), indicat'ory.

Indication, *in'.dī.kay''.shūn*, a premonstration.

Indicative, *in'.dik'.a.tiv*; indicat'ive-ly. (See Index.)

French *indication*, *indicatif*; Latin *indicatio*, *indicativus*, v. *indicare* (*indictum*, a discovery; *index*, a discoverer).

(This is not a compound of *dicere*, to show or speak, but of *dicāre*.)

Indict, *in'.dī.te*, to charge with crime. Indite', to write.

Indict-ed, *in'.dī.te.ed*; indict-ing, *in'.dī.te'ing*; indict-able, *in'.dī.te'.ā.b'l*, what may be legally indicted.

Indictment, *in'.dī.te'.ment*, a formal charge in writing.

Indict-or, *in'.dī.tor*, the person who indicts another.

Indict-ee, *in'.dī.tee*, the person indicted.

Latin *in-dico*, supine *in-dictum*, to speak against, to denounce. "Indite" is from the same Latin verb meaning "to write out."

Indiction, *in.dik'.shŭn*, the reckoning by cycles of fifteen years.
(This system was introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312, in connection with the payment of tribute.)

Latin *indictio*, declaration [of a tax prior to its being collected].

Indifferent, *in.dif'.fē.rent*, regardless; **indifferent-ly**, not well.

Indifference, *in.dif'.fē.rence*, absence of interest in a matter.

French *indifférent*, *indifférence*; Latin *indifferens*, gen. *-differentis*, *indifferentia* (*in*, not, *differo*, to distract [oneself]).

Indigenous, *in.didg'ē.nŭs*, native to a place.

Latin *indigēna*, a native (*indu geno* [*in-gigno*], born within).

Indigent, *in'.dī.djēnt*, needy; **indigent-ly**, **indigency**.

French *indigent*, *indigence*; Latin *indigentia*, *indigeo*, to want.

Indigestion, *in'.dī.djēs''.tchŭn*, constipation; **indigestible** (not -able), *in'.dī.djēs''.ā.b'l*; **indigestibly**.

Undigested, *un'.dī.djēs''.tēd*, not digested (Rule lxxii.)

French *indigestion*, *indigestible*; Latin *indigestio*, *indigestibilis*, *in*, not, *digere*, supine *digestum*, to dissolve, to digest.

Indignant (not *indignent*), *in.dig'.nant*, scornfully angry; **indignant-ly**. **Indignation**, *in'.dig.nay''.shŭn*;

Indignity, plu. **indignities**, *in.dig'.nī.tiz*, insult.

Latin *indignatio*, *indignitas*; v. *indignari*; French *indignation*, &c.

Indigo, plu. **indigos** (Rule xlii.), a blue dye, a plant.

Fr.; Ital., Span., *indigo*; Lat. *indicum*, the Indian plant.

Indirect, *in'.dī.rēkt*, not direct; **indirect-ly**, obliquely; **indirect-ness**. (Fr. *indirect*; Lat. *indirectus*, *rectus*, right.)

Indiscernible, *in'.diz.zer''.nī.b'l* (not -able), imperceptible;

Undiscerned, *un'.diz.zernd'* (not *un'.de.zernd'*), Rule lxxii.

Latin *in*, not, *discernere*, to sift [flour], to discern.

Indiscoverable, *in'.dis.cŭv''.ēr.ā.b'l*, not to be found out;

Undiscovered, *un'.dis.cŭv''.erd*, not discovered.

French *in*, not, *découvrir*. Low Latin *cofera*, a coffer; *de-cofera*, to take out of a coffer; *in, de, cofera*, not to take from its coffer.

Indiscreet, *in'.dis.kreet'*, imprudent; **indiscreet-ly**, **-creet-ness**;

Indiscretion, *in'.dis.krēsh''.ān* (not *in'.dis.kree''-shŭn*).

French *indiscrétion*, *indiscret*; Latin *in*, not, *discernere*, supine *discrētum*, not to sift or separate [right from wrong].

Indiscriminate, *in'.dis.krīm''.ī.nate*, promiscuous; **indiscriminate-ly**; **indiscrimināt-ing**, not making any distinctions;

Indiscrimination, *in'.dis.krīm''.ī.nay''.shŭn*;

Indiscriminative, *in'.dis.krīm''.ī.na.tiv*; **-native-ly**;

Undiscriminated, *un'.dis.krīm''.ī.nā.tēd*, not sorted (R. lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *discriminare*; Gk. *dis-krima*, judgment between [things].

Indispensable, *in'.dis.pēn''.sa.b'l*, absolutely necessary; **indispensably**, **indispensable-ness**, **indispensability**.

Undispensed, *un'.dis.penst*, not dispensed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indispensable*, *indispensabilité*; Lat. *in*, not, *dispensare*.

Indisposed, *in'.dis.pōzed'*, not in health, disinclined;

Indisposed towards, averse to.

Indisposition, *in'.dis'.pō.zish''ān*, ill-health, reluctance.

Undisposed of, *un'.dis.pōzed'* or, not sold (Rule lxxii.)

French *indisposer*, *indisposition*; Latin *disponere*, to set aside, hence to put in order; *in-disponere*, to put out of order, hence to be disordered or unwell; not set aside, hence not parted with.

Indisputable, *in'.dis'.pū.tā.b'l'* (not *in'.dis.pū''.tā.b'l'*), without dispute; indisputable-ness; indisputably, beyond all doubt.

Undisputed, *un'.dis.pū''.tēd*, not disputed (Rule lxxii.)

French *indisputable*; Latin *in*, not, *disputābilis*, *disputāre*.

Indissoluble, *in'.dis'.zō.lū.b'l'* (not *in'.dis.zōl''.ā.b'l'*), not capable of being melted; indissoluble-ness, indissolubly.

Indissolubility, *in'.dis'.zō.lū.b'il''ī.ty*.

Indissolvable, *in'.dis.zōl''.vā.b'l'*, not able to be dissolved.

Undissolved, *un'.dis.zōl.vā'*, not dissolved (Rule lxxii.)

French *indissoluble*, *indissolubilité*; Latin *in*, not, *dis-solvere*, to loose thoroughly; Greek *sen luo*, to loose altogether.

Indistinct, *in'.dis.tīnct'*, not distinct; indistinct-ness, indistinct-ly. Indistinction, *in'.dis.tīnk''shūn*.

Indistinguishable, *in'.dis.tīn''.gwīsh.ā.b'l'*, not able to be distinguished. (An ill-formed word, the Latin corresponding one is *indistinguiibilis* [*in'.dis.tīn.gwi.b'l'*]).

Undistinguished, *un'.dis.tīn''.gwīsh't*, not distinguished.

Fr. *indistinct*, *indistinction*; Lat. *in*, not, *distinctio*, *distinctus*, *distinguere*, *distinctum*, to notify by a mark (Gk. *stigma*, a mark).

Indite, *in'.dīte'*, to write. Indict, *in'.dīte'*, to accuse; indit'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), indit'-ing (Rule xix.), indit'-er.

Latin *in-dicere*, supine *indictum*, to set forth in writing. Hence Cicero says "*non idem loqui est, et dicere*" [to write].

Individual, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl'* (not *in'.dī.vī''.jū.āl'*), one person or thing; individ'-ual-ly; individuality, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl''ī.ty*;

Individualise (R. xxxi.), *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.īze*, to particularise; individ'-ualised (6 syl.), individ'-ualis-ing;

Individualisation, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.ī.zay''shūn*;

Individualism, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.īz'm*;

Individuate, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.ate*; individ'-uat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), individ'-uat-ing; individuation, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.ā''shūn*.

Fr. *individuel* (!), *individualité*, *individualisation*, *individualiser*; Lat. *individuus* (*in*, not, *dividi*, to be divided).

Indivisible, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'l'* (not *-able*), not capable of being divided; indivisibles, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'lz'* (in *Mathematics*); indivisibly, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'ly*, inseparably;

Indivisibility, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'il''ī.ty*, inseparability.

Undivided, *un'.dī.vī''.dēd*, not divided (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indivisible*, *indivisibilité*; Lat. *indivisibilis* (*in-dividere*).

Indocile, *in.dōs'āle*, not docile; **indocility**, *in'.dō.sil'ī.ty*.

French *indocile*, *indocilité*; Latin *indocilis*, *indocilitas*.

Indoctrinate, *in.dōk'tri.nate*, to instruct; **indoc'trināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **indoc'trināt-ing**; **indoc'trination**, *-nay''shūn*.

As the Latin word *in-doctus* is "un-learned," *endoctrinate* (French *endoctriner*) would have been a better form.

Indolent, *in'.dō.lent*, slothful; **indolent'-ly**, listlessly;

Indolence, *in'.dō.lence*, laziness, sluggishness.

Latin *indolentia* (v. *in-dōlere*, not to feel pain, not to grieve), a state in which there is no grief, "labour" being trouble.

Indomitable, *in.dōm'ī.tā.b'l* (not *-ible*, the first Latin conj.), untamable, persistent; **indom'itably**, persistently.

Fr. *indomptable* (!!) Lat. *indomābilis* (*in*, not, *dōmare*, to tame).

We have taken the freq. v. *dōmīlare*, to tame, to weary.

Indoors, *in'.dōrz* (not *indoor*, in the house. (It is the *-s* [*-es*] which gives the adverbial form, as in *backwards*, *northwards*, *anights*, *adays*.) Old English *in dōr* [*in-dōres*].

Indorse, *in.dorce'*, to write one's name on the back [of a bill, cheque, &c.]; **indorsed'** (2 syl.), **indors'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Indorse'-ment (only five words omit *e* before *-ment*, R. xviii.)

Indors'-er, the person who indorses a bill, &c.

Indorsée', the person to whom a bill of exchange is assigned by indorsement; **indors'-able**.

Latin *indorsāre*, to put on the back (*dorsum*, the back).

Indubitable, *in.dū'bī.tā.b'l*, beyond all doubt; **indū'bitable-ness**; **indū'bitably**, doubtlessly.

French *indubitable*; Latin *indūbīlābilis*, *in-dūbītāre*, not to doubt.

Induce, *in.dūce'*, to persuade; **induced'** (2 syl.); **induc-ing** (Rule xix.), *in.dūce'ing*; **induc-er**, *in.dūce'er*.

Induce'-ment (Rule xviii.); **induc-ible**, *in.dūce'.i.b'l*.

Latin *in-dūcere*, to lead into [a scheme], to persuade.

Induct, *in.dūkt'*, to put formally into possession [of a "living"]; **induct'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **induct'-ing**, **induct'-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Induction, *in.dūk'.shūn*, introduction into a benefice, the drawing of inferences from given data;

Inductive [philosophy], *in.dūk'.tīv*, the science of drawing general conclusions from given data; **induc'tive-ly**; **induction-al**, *in.dūk'.shūn.āl*, adj. of induction.

(In the following examples the prefix is negative.)

Inductile, *in.dūk'.til*, [metal] not capable of being drawn out into threads; **inductility**, *in'.dūk.til'ī.ty*.

French *induction*, *inductile*; Latin *inductio*, *inductor* (*indūcere*).

It is most undesirable to blow hot and cold with the same prefix.

Indue, *in.dū'*, to invest. **Endue**, *en.dū'*, to endow.

Indued' (2 syl.), **indu'-ing**. (Verbs ending with any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.)

Latin *induere*, to put on [a garment]; Greek *enduo*.

Indulge, *in.dūl'ge'*, to humour, to cookey; **indulged'** (2 syl.), **indulg'-ing** (Rule xix.); **indulg'-er**; **indulg'-ent**, **indul'-gent-ly**; **indulgence**, *in.dūl'.jence*.

Fr. *indulgent*, *indulgence*; Lat. *indulgentia*, *indulgens*, gen. -*entis*.

Indurate, *in'.dū.rate*, to harden; **in'durāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'durāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **induration**, *in'.dū.ray''.shūn*.

Latin *induratio*, *indurare* (*dūrus*, hard); French *induration*.

Industry, *in'.dūs.try* (not *in.dūs'.try*), diligence in work; **industries**, manual trades; **industrial**, *in.dus'.trī.āl*; **indus'trial-ly**; **industrial school**, where trades, &c., are taught; **industrious**, *in.dūs'.trī.ūs* (not *in.dūs'.trūs*), hard-working; **indus'trious-ly**, diligently.

French *industrie*, *industriel*; Latin *industria*, *industrius*.

Indweller, *in.dwell'.er*, an inhabitant; **indwell'-ing**.

Norse *in dwæle*, to dwell in; *dwæler*, a dweller.

-ine (Latin *-in[us]*), adj., pertaining to, as *canine* (*canis*, a dog).

-ine (Latin *-in[us]*), nouns, (in *Chem.*) a gas or simple substance.

-ine (Latin *-ina*), feminine termination, as *hero-ine*.

Inebriate, *in.ē'.brī.ate*, to make drunk; **inē'briāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inē'briāt-ing** (R. xix.); **inebriety**, *in'.ē.brī''.ē.ty*.

Inebriation, *in.ē'.brī.ā''.shūn*, intoxication.

Lat. *inebriatio*, *inebriator*, v. *inebriare* (in intensive, *ebrius*, drunk).

Inedited, *in.ēd'.it.ēd*, not published. (Latin *inēditus*.)

Ineffable, *in.ēs'.fū.b'l*, unspeakable; **inef'fably**.

French *ineffable*; Latin *ineffabilis* (in, not, *fārī*, to speak).

Ineffaceable, *in.ēs'.face'.ū.b'l* (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *e* before *-able*, Rule xx.); not to be effaced; **inefface'ably**.

Fr. *ineffaçable* (Lat. in, *ef[ex]facies*, not [wiped] from the face).

Ineffectual, *in'.ēs'.fēk''.tū.āl* (not *in'.ēs'.fēk''.tehū.āl*), failing to produce the desired result; **ineffec'tual-ly**.

Ineffective, *in'.ēs'.fēk''.tīv*; **ineffec'tive-ly**, **ineffec'tive-ness**.

Inefficacious, *in'.ēs'.fī.kay''.shūs*, inadequate; **inefficacious-ly**, **ineffica'cious-ness**, **inefficacy**, *in.ēs'.fī.kū.sy*.

Inefficient, *in'.ēs'.fīsh'.ent*, not sufficient for the purpose; **ineffic'iently**; **inefficiency**, *in'.ēs'.fīsh''.ēn.sy*.

Lat. *inefficax*, gen. -*efficacis*, without potency (in, *ef[ex]facio* [facio]).

Inelastic, *in'.ē.lās''.tīk*, not elastic; **inelasticity**, *in'.ē.lās'.tīs''.sī.ty*, not possessed of elastic power.

Non-elastic, **non-elasticity**. (Fr. forms *non-élastique*, &c.)
French in, not, *élastique*, *élasticité* (Greek *elaínō*, to draw out).

Inelegant, *in.ē'l.ē.gānt*, not elegant; **inel'egant-ly**; **inelegance**, *in.ē'l.ē.gānce*; **inelegancy**, *in.ē'l.ē.gān.sy*.

Ineligible, (with *-li-* not *-le-*), *in.él'.i.gi.b'l*, not eligible; **inel'igibly**; **ineligibility**, *in.él'.i.gi.bil''.i.ty*.

French *inélégance*, *inélégant*, *inélégible*, *inélégibilité*; Latin *inēlgantia* (*in*, not, *e[ex]ligo* [*lēgo*], to pick out).

An "elegant" thing is something "picked out" for its beauty.

An "eligible" person is one "picked out" for his suitability.

(If we had not Cicero's assurance of the fact, the derivation of *elegant* from *eligens*, gen. *eligentis*, would be quite incredible.)

Inequality, *plu. inequalities*, *in'.ē.kwōl''.i.tiz*, want of equality.

Inequitable, *in.ēk'kwī.tā.b'l*, not just or impartial.

Unequal, *un.ē'.kwāl*, not equal; **unequal-ly**, **unequaled**.

Latin *in*, not, *equalitas*, *aequitas* (*aequis*, equal).

Ineradicable, *in'.ē.rād''.i.kā.b'l*, not to be rooted out.

Uneradicated, *un'.ē.rād''.i.kā.tēd*, not uprooted (R. lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *e[ex]radicare*, to root out (*radix*, a root).

Inert, *in.ert'*, slow to act, sluggish; **inert-ly**, **inert'-ness**.

Inertia, *in.er'.shē.ah*, the reluctance of material bodies to change motion for rest, or rest for motion.

French *inerte*; Latin *iners*, gen. *inertis*, *inertia*, sluggishness.

In esse (Lat.), *in.ēs'.sy*, in actual existence, in actual possession;

In posse (Lat.), *in.pōs'.sy*, in expectancy, what may be.

Inestimable, *in.ēs'.tī.mā.b'l*, invaluable; **ines'timably**.

Unesteemed, *un'.ēs.teemd'*, not esteemed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inestimable*; Lat. *inestimabilis*, *estimare* (Gk. *eis timō*).

Inevitable, *in.ēv'.i.tā.b'l*, not to be avoided; **inev'itable-ness**, **inevitably**; **inevitability**, *in.ēv'.i.tā.bil''.i.ty*.

Unavoided, *un'.ā.void'.ēd*, not avoided; **unavoid'-able**.

Fr. *inévitabile*; Lat. *inevitabilis* (*in*, *e[ex]vitāri*, not to be avoided).

Inexact, *in'.ex.act'*, not exact; **inexact'-ness**; **inexact'itude**.

Unexactd, *un.ex.ak'.ted*, not exacted or insisted on.

Fr. *inexacte*, *inexactitude*; Lat. *in*, *exactus*, not exact (*exactus*, done throughout; *ex-ago*, to do to-the-end).

Inexcitable, *in'.ex.sī''.tā.b'l*, not excitable; **inexcit'able-ness**; **inexcitability**, *in'.ex.sī''.tā.bil''.i.ty*, insensibility.

Unexcited, *un.ex.sī'tēd*, not excited (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *in*, not, *excitable*, *excitabilité*; Lat. *excitare* (*ex* *cito*, to stir up).

Inexcusable, *in'.ex.kū''.sā.b'l*, not to be excused; **inexcus'ably**, **inexcusable-ness**. **Unexcused**, *un'.ex.kūsed'*, not ...

Fr. *inexcusable*; Lat. *inexcusabilis* (*in*, *ex*, *causa*, not free from motive).

Inexhausted, *in'.ex.haus'.tēd*, not exhausted; **inexhaustible**, *in.ex.haus'.tā.b'l* (not *-able*); **inexhaus'tible-ness**, **inexhaus'tibly**; **inexhaustibility**, *in'.ex.haus'.tā.bil''.i.ty*.

Unexhausted, *un'.ex.haus'.tēd*, not exhausted (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *exhaurio*, supine *exhaustum* (to draw [all] out).

Inexorable, *in.ex'ō.rā.b'l*, not to be appeased; **inex'orably**, **inex'orable-ness**; **inexorability**, *in.ex'ō.rā.b'il''ī.ty*.

French *inexorable*; Latin *inexōrābilis* (*in, ex orārī*, not to be induced by prayers not-to-do a thing).

Inexpedient, *in'.ex.pē''dī.ent* (not *-ex.pee'jēnt*), unfit, undesirable; **inexpe'dient-ly**; **inexpedience**, *in'.ex.pee''dī.ence*; **inexpediency**, plu. **inexpediciencies**, *in'.ex.pee''dī.ēn.siz*.

French *in*, not, *expédient*; Latin *in-expēdire* (*in, ex, pede*, not to put the foot forth, i.e., not to bestir oneself, not to expedite).

Inexpensive (Not connected with *pence*), *in'.ex.pēn.siv*, not costly; **inexpen'sive-ly**, **inexpen'sive-ness**.

Unexpended, *un'.ex.pēn''dīd*, not all spent (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *expendo*, sup. *expensum* (*pendo*, to weigh out money).

Inexperience, *in'.ex.pē''rī.ence*, want of experience; **inexpe'rienced** (5 syl.) or **Unexperienced** (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inexpérience*; Lat. *in*, not, *experientia*, v. *expēiri* (*peritus*).

Inexpiable, *in.ex'pī.ā.b'l*, not atonable; **inex'piably**.

French *inexpiable*; Latin *inexpiabilis*, *-expiāre* (*pio*, to purge).

Inexplicable, *in.ex'plī.kā.b'l*. **Unexplainable**, *un.ex.plain'.a.b'l*.

Inexplicable, impossible to be explained from mysterious obscurity, hence we say an *inexplicable mystery*.

Unexplainable, impossible to be explained for moral or physical reasons, thus the *processes of algebra are unexplainable* to young children and rustics.

Inexplicable-ness, **inexp'licably**; **inexplicability**, *in.ex'.plī.kā.b'il''ī.ty* (not *in'.ex.plīk'.ā.b'il''ī.ty*).

Unexplained, *un'.ex.plaind'*, not explained (Rule lxxii.)

French *inexplicable*; Latin *inexplīcābilis*, *inexplānābilis*, *in, ex-plīcāri*, not to be unfolded (*plīca*, a fold or plait); *in, ex-plānāri*, not to be smoothed out or made level.

Inexplicit, *in'.ex.plīs'īt*, not clear; **inexplic'it-ly**.

Latin *inexplīco*, supine *-explīctum*, not to unfold or reveal.

Inexplorable, *in'.ex.plōr''rā.b'l*, not able to be explored.

Unexplored, *un'.ex.plōrd'*, not explored (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in, explōrāri*, not to be explored (*ploro*, to bewail, to burst into tears. The connection is not manifest).

Inexpressible, *in'.ex.prēs''sī.b'l* (not *-able*), indescribable; **inexpres'sibly**. **Inexpressive**, *in'.ex.prēs''siv*; **inexpres'sive-ly**, **inexpres'sive-ness**. **Unexpressed**, *un'.ex.prest'*.

Lat. *in*, not, *exprīmēre*, sup. *expressum* (*ex prēmo*, to press or draw out).

Inextinct, *in'.ex.tīnkt'*, not extinct.

Latin *inextinctus*, not extinguished.

Inextinguishable (Rule xxiii.), *in'.ex.tīn''.gwīsh.ā.b'l*.

Unextinguished, *un'.ex.tīn''.gwīsh*, not quenched (R. lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *extinguēre*, supine *extinctum* (*stīnguo*, to quench).

Inextricable, *in.ex'.trĩ.kũ.b'l*, not to be disentangled; **inex'tric-able-ness**, **inex'tricably**. **Unex'tricated** (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inextricable*; Lat. *inextricabilis* (*in*, not, *ex trica*, out of the "hair leggings" wrapped round the feet of fowls to prevent their roaming).

Infallible (not *-able*), *in.fũl'.ĩ.b'l*, not liable to err; **infall'ibly**.

Infallibility (double *l*), *in.fũl'.ĩ.bĩl''ĩ.ty*; **infall'ible-ness**.

Lat. *infallibilis* (*in*, *fallere*, to deceive; Gk. *ophallo*, to make to fall).

Infamous, *in'.fũ.mũs* (not *in.fũ'.mũs*), shameful; **in'famous-ly**.

Infamy, *in'.fũ.my*, public disgrace, extreme baseness.

Lat. *infamia*, *infamis* (*in fāma*, the reverse of fame); Fr. *infamie*.

Inf'ant, a babe. **Infante**, *in.fũn'.ty* (in Spain or Portugal), any royal prince except the eldest. **Infanta**, *in.fũn'.tah*, any royal princess except an heiress-apparent to the throne.

Infancy, *in'.fũn.cy*. **Infanticide**, *in.fũn'.ĩ.side*, infant murder. **Infantile**, *in'.fũn.tĩle*; **infantine**, *in'.fũn.tĩne*.

Infantry, *in'.fũn.try*, foot soldiers. **Cavalry**, horse soldiers.

Fr. *infant*, *infanticide*; Lat. *infantia*, *infanticidium*, *infantiles* (*in-fans*, gen. *-fantis*, not able to speak).

"Infantry," the servants of the knights. They went on foot, while the knights rode on horseback. ("Infant" = Latin *puer*, a boy or servant = French *garçon* = Italian *fante*, a serving-man.) Italian *fanteria*; Spanish *infanteria*; French *infanterie*.

Infatuate, *in.fũt'.ũ.ate*, to bewitch; **infat'uāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infat'uāt-ing** (Rule xix.) **Infatuation**, *in.fũt'.ũ.ũ'.shũn*.

French *infatuer*, *infatuation*; Latin *infatuatio*, v. *infatuare* (*fatuus*, a fool; *in-fatuus*, to make a fool of one).

Infect', to taint; **infect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infect'-ing**, **infect'-er**.

Infection, *in.fẽk'.shũn*. **Infectious**, *in.fẽk'.shũs*; **infect'ious-ness**, **infect'ious-ly**; **infect-ive**, *in.fẽk'.tiv*.

Infectious disease, one communicated by the air.

(Latin *inficio* [*fācio*], supine *infectum*, to unmake, to deprave.)

Contagious disease, one communicated by contact.

(Latin *con-tago* [*tango*], to touch together.)

Epidem'ic disease, one not restricted to a locality.

(Greek *epi-dēmos*, on [all] the people, popular.)

Endem'ic disease, one restricted to a narrow locality.

(Greek *en-dēmos*, at home, local.)

Infer', to deduce; **inferred**, *in.fẽr'd'*; **infern'-ing**, Rule iv. (with double *r*). **Infer'-able**, Rule xxiii. (*better* **infern'-ible**).

In'fer-ence; **infer-ential**, *in'.fer.rẽn''shũl*; **infern'tial-ly**.

Latin *inferre*, to bring in, to infer; *infernens*, gen. *inferentis*.

Inferior, *in.fẽ'.rĩ.or*, of lower rank or quality.

Infe'rior plan'ets, those which have their orbits *nearer* to the sun than our own. **Superior planets**, those which have their orbits *further* from the sun than our own.

Inferiority, *in.fẽ'.rĩ.ũr''ri.ty*. (Lat. *infernior*; Fr. *inferniorité*.)

- Infernal**, *in.fer'nāl*, diabolical, pertaining to hell; **infer'nal-ly**.
 French *infernal*; Latin *infernalis* (*infra*, below).
- Infertile**, *in.fer'tile*, not fertile; **infertile-ly**, *in.fer'til.ly*.
Infertility, *in.fer.til'i.ty*, sterility, barrenness.
 French *infertile*, *infertilité*; Latin *infertilis*.
- Infest'**, to annoy, to haunt [as vermin, weeds, beggars, thieves, &c.]; **infest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infest'-ing**, **infest'-er**.
 Latin *infestare* (*in*, *festus*, not joyful); French *infester*.
- Infidel**, *in'fī.dēl*, a disbeliever in the national religion.
 In England, one who does not believe in the "atonement."
 In Turkey, one who does not follow the Mahometan faith.
Deist, one who does not believe in revelation.
Atheist, *ə.thē.ist*, one who does not believe in a God.
- Infidel'ity**, **de'ism**, **a'theism**, the notions of infidels, deists, and atheists respecting God and the Bible.
 Fr. *infidèle*, *infidélité*; Lat. *infidelis*, *infidelitas* (*fides*, faith).
- Infiltrate**, *in.fil'trate*, to enter through the pores; **infil'trat'-ed**, **infil'trat'-ing** (R. xix.); **infiltration**, *in'fil.tray'shūn*.
 French *infiltration*, v. *infiltrer* (*in sentire*, [strained] through felt).
- Infinite**, *in'fī.nīt* (not *in'fī.nīte*), endless; **in'finite-ly**.
Infinitive, *in.fīn'ī.tiv* [mood], part of a verb in Grammar;
infīn'itive-ly. **Infinitude**, *in.fīn'ī.tude*.
Infinitesimal, *in'fīn.ī.tēs'ī.māl*, infinitely small.
- Ad infinitum** (Lat.), *ad in'fī.nī'tūm*, for ever, without end.
 French *infinite*, *infinitésimal*, *infinitif*; Latin *infinitus*, *infinitus*, *infinitus modus* (*in finis*, without end).
- Infirm'**, feeble. **Unfirm**, not steady; **infirm'-ly**, **unfirm'-ly**.
Infirmity, *plu. infirmities* (Rule xlv.), *in.fīr'mī.tīz*.
Infirm'ary, *plu. infirmaries*, *in.fīr'mā.rīz*, a hospital.
 French *infirme*, *infirmerie* (wrong), *infirmité*; Latin *infirmus*, *infirmarium*, *infirmitas* (*in firmus*, not firm or strong).
- Inflame'** (2 syl.), to kindle; **inflamed'** (2 syl.), **inflām'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inflām'-er**. (The verb should have been *inflamm*.)
Inflammable, *in.flām'mā.b'l*; **inflam'mable-ness**, **inflam'mably**. **Inflammatory**, *in.flām'mā.tō.ry*.
Inflammability, *in.flām'mā.bil'ī.ty*.
Inflammation, *in.flām'may'shūn* (not *in'flū.may'shūn*).
 French *inflammable*, *inflammabilité*, *inflammation*, *inflammatoire*; Latin *inflammatio*, v. *inflammare* (*flamma*, a flame).
- Inflate'** (2 syl.), to puff out; **inflāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inflāt'-ing** (R. xix.), **inflāt'ing-ly**, **inflāt'-er**. **Inflation**, *in.flay'shūn*.
 Lat. *inflatio* ("inflation," not Fr.), *inflare*, to blow or puff out.
- Infect'**, to bend; **infect'-ed**, **infect'-ing**; **inflective**, *in.flēk'tīz*;
Inflection, *in.flēk'shūn*; **inflec'tion-āl**, **inflec'tionāl-ly**.

Inflexed, *in.flɛxt'*, bent; **inflex'-ible** (not *-able*), **inflex'ible-ness**, **inflex'ibly**; **inflexion**, *in.flɛk'shŭn*;

Inflexibility, *in.flɛx'x.bɪl'x.ty*, obstinacy, stiffness.

Latin *infectio*, v. *infectĕre*, supine *infectum*, *infectio*, *inflexibilis*, *inflexibilitas* (*in-flecto*, not to bend); French *inflexible*, *inflexibilité*, *inflexion*. (The other forms are not French.)

Inflict', to impose (followed by *on*); **inflict'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inflict'-ing**, **inflict'-er**; **inflict-ive**, *in.flɪk'.tɪv*;

Infliction, *in.flɪk'.shŭn*, a hardship, a calamity.

French *inflexion*, *inflexif*; Latin *in-fligĕre*, supine *inflexum*.

Inflorescence, *in'.flɔ.rɛs''.sense*, a flowering, a mode of flowering.

Fr. *inflorescence*; Latin *inflorescere*, frequent. of *floro*, to flourish.

Influence, *in'.flʊ.ɛnce*, authority, social or moral power, to induce, to affect by social or moral force; **in'fluenced** (3 syl.), **in'fluenc-ing** (R. xix.), **in'flu'enc-er**; **influential**, *in'.flʊ.ɛn'shəl*; **influential-ly**, *in'.flʊ.ɛn''.shəl-ly*.

Influenza, *in'.flʊ.ɛn''.zah*, an epidemic catarrh or cold.

In'flux, an impouring, a large number of strangers arrived.

French *influence*, v. *influencer*; Latin *influentia*, *influens*, *in-fluere*, supine *-fluxum*, to flow in. (The idea is that one liquor affects another by flowing into it.) "Influenza" (Ital.), an aström. notion that the disease is under the "influence" of the stars.

Infold' (not *en-fold*). It is to "fold in," not to "make" a fold), **infold'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infold'-ing**, **infold'-ment**.

Old Eng. *in*, *in*, *feald[an]*, past *-feold*, past part. *-gefealden*, to infold.

Inform', to instruct, to tell; **informed'** (2 syl.), **inform'-ing**.

Inform'-ant, one who tells another a piece of news or gossip.

Inform'-er, one who tells a magistrate of persons who violate the laws, one who prosecutes a law-breaker.

Information, *in'.for.may''.shŭn*. To inform against, to accuse.

Inform'-al, irregular; **inform'al-ly**; **informal'-ity**.

Fr. *informatton*, v. *informer*; Lat. *informatio*, *informāre* (*forma*, form).

Infraction, *in.frāk'.shŭn*. (See **Infringe**.)

Infrangible, *in.fran'.gɪ.b'l*, &c. (See **Infringe**.)

Infrequent, *in.frɛ'.quent*, **Unfrequent**, *un.frɛ'.quent*, seldom; **in-or un-frɛ'quent-ly**; **in-or un-frɛ'quency**;

Unfrequent, *un.fre.quent'.ted*, rarely visited (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *infrēquens*, gen. *-frequentis*, *infrēquentia*, *infrēquentatus*.

Infringe' (2 syl.), to violate, to encroach on; **infringed'** (2 syl.), **infring'-ing**, **infring'-er** **infringe'-ment** (Rule xviii.);

Infrangible, *in.fran'.gɪ.b'l*, not to be violated or broken; **infran'gible-ness**, **infran'gibly**, **infrangibil'ity**.

Infraction, *in.frāk'.shŭn*, a violation, a breach.

Latin *infringere* [*frango*], *fractum*, to break in pieces, to violate; *infractio*, *infrangibilis*. French *infraction*, *infrangible*.

Infuriate, *in.fū.rī.ate*, to enrage; **infuriat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infuriat-ing**; **infuriate** (*adj.*), enraged; **infuriat-er**.

Latin *in*, intensive, *furiāre*, to madden, *furiātus*.

Infuse, *in.fūze*, to steep in water without boiling (followed by *in*), to instil (followed by *into*); **infused** (2 syl.), **infus-ing**, **infus-ible** (not *-able*); **infusibil-ity**.

Infusion (R. xxxiii.), *in.fū.zhūn*. **Decoction**, *de.kōk'.shūn*.

Infusion is maceration without boiling: as tea;

Decoction is a boiled infusion: as gruel and barley-water.

Infusive, *in.fū.siv*; **infusive-ly** (*in-* meaning "in").

(In the following examples the prefix "in-" is used negatively, and the same words are used in a directly contradictory sense.)

Infusible, able to be infused, or not able to be infused.

Infusibil-ity, capacity of being made into an infusion (see above), incapacity of being made into an infusion.

(Some other negative prefix, as "non-," ought to have been employed.)

Infusoria, *in.fu.zōr'.rī.ah*, minute animal organisms in impure water. Obtained from *infusions* of vegetable matter, after being exposed to the air; **infusorial**; **infusory**, an order of infusoria, containing infusoria.

French *infusible*, *infusibilité*, *infusion*, *infusoire*, *infusoires*; Latin *infusorium* (a cruse), *infusio*, *v. infundere*, *sup. infusum*.

-ing (native suffix), the pres. part. (representing *-ende* or *-inde*), as "he is coming" [*cum-ende*].

-ing (native suffix), in verbal nouns (representing *-ung*), as "the preaching" [*predic-ung*]. It is much to be regretted that this termination has been discarded.

-ing (native suffix), a patronymic, originating from. Common in the names of places, with or without *-ham*, *-ton*, *den*, &c.

Ingenious, *in.gee'.nī.ūs*, skilful. **Ingenuous**, *in.gēn'.ū.ūs*, frank.

Ingēnious-ness, **ingēnious-ly**. **Ingenuity**, *in.gēnu'.ī.ty*.

Latin *ingēnōsus*, *ingēnūtas* (*ingēnium*, talent); French *ingénuité*.

Ingenuous, *in.gēn'.ū.ūs*, frank, candid. **Ingēnious**, skilful.

Ingēnuous-ness, **ingēnuous-ly**, candidly.

Latin *ingēnūus*, honest, frank (becoming a gentleman, *gens*)

Inglorious, *in.glor'.rī.ūs* (R. lxvi.), ignominious; **inglorious-ly**, **inglorious-ness**. (Latin *inglōrius*, *inglōriōsus*.)

Ingraft. (See Engraft.)

Ingratiate, *in.grā'.shē.ate*, to secure the goodwill and favour of a person. (Followed by *with* before the person concerned); **ingratiat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ingratiat-ing**.

(In the following examples "in-" with *gratia* is negative.)

Ingratitude, *in.grāt'.ī.tude*, want of gratitude. **Ingrate**.

Ungrateful, *un.grāte'.fūl*; **ungrate-ful-ly**.

Fr. *ingrat*, *ingratitude*; Lat. *ingrātūd*, *ingrātus* (*gratia*, thanks).

Ingredient, *in.grec'.dī.ent* (not *in.grec'.djent*), one of the items of a mixture, a component part.

In'gress, entrance; **E'gress**, exit. **Ingression**, *in.grēsh'.un.*

French *ingredient*; Latin *ingredior* [gradior], to enter in.

Ingulf. (See **Engulf**.)

Inhabit, *in.hāb'īt*, to occupy as a residence, to dwell in; **inhab'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inhab'it-ing**, **inhab'it-able**.

Inhab'itant, a rightful and permanent resident;

Inhab'it-er, one living in a house permanently or not.

Habitation, *hab'.i.tay''.shūn*; **habitable**, *hāb'.ī.tā.b'l*; **habitable-ness**; **habitaney**, *hab'.ī.tān.sy*.

Latin *inhābitābilis*, *inhābitantes*, *inhābitatio*, *inhābitāre*; French *habitable*, *habitation*; "*in-habitable*" (French), not-habitable.

Inhāle' (2 syl.), to draw into the lungs; **inhāled'** (2 syl.), **inhāl'-ing** (R. xix.), **inhāl'-er**, **inhāl'-able** (first Lat. conj.)

Inhalation, *in'.hā.lay''.shun*, inspiration [of fumes].

Latin *inhālātio*, *in-hālāre* (to breathe in); French *inhalation*.

Inharmonic, *in'.har.mōn''.īk*, sequence of sounds at abnormal intervals; **inharmonical**, *-mōn''.ī.kāl*; **inharmonic'-ly**.

Inharmonious, *in'.har.mō''.nī.ūs* (Rule lxvi.), not harmonious; **inharmo'nious-ly**, **inharmo'nious-ness**.

Fr. *in*, not, *harmonque*, *harmonieux*; Lat. *harmōnia*, *harmōnicus*.

Inherent, *in.hē'rent*, innate; **inhē'rent-ly**, **inhē'rency**.

French *inhérent*, *inhérence*; Latin *in-hæ'rere*, to stick fast in.

Inherit, *in.hēr'rit*, to possess by inheritance; **inhēr'it-ed**, **inhēr'it-ing**, **inhēr'it-able**, **inhēr'it-ably**, **inhēr'it-ance**.

Inhēr'it-or, *fem.* **inhēr'itress** or **inhēr'itrix**.

Inheritability, *in.hēr'ri.tā.bīl''.ī.ty*.

(The prefix "*in-*" should not have been added to these words, for "*in hæres*" (Lat.) is "*one who is not the heir*" or *one who has no heir*.)

Heritage, *hēr'ri.tage*; **hēr'it-able**, **hēr'it-or**.

Hereditable, *he.rēd'.ī.tā.b'l*; **hered'it-ably**, **hered'ity**.

Hereditary, *he.rēd'.ī.tā.ry*; **hereditament**, *her're.dīt''.ā.ment*.

(In the following the "*h*" is not sounded.)

Heir, *fem.* **heir-ess**, **air**, *air'-ess*; with the compounds.

French *hériter*, *héritage*, *héritier*, *héréditaire*; Latin *hereditarius*, *hereditas*, *hæres*, an heir. No verb in the Latin.

Inhospitable, *in-hōs.pī.tā.b'l* (not *in'.hōs.pīt''.ā.b'l*), not hospitable; **inhos'pit-ably**. **Inhospitality**, *in'.hōs.pī.tāl''.ī.ty*.

Latin *inhospitālis*, *inhospitālitās* (*in*, neg., *hospes*, a host).

Inhuman, *in.you'mān*, cruel; **inhū'man-ly**, **cruelly**.

Inhumanity, *plu.* **inhumanities** (R. xlv.), *in'.you.mān''.ī.tiz*.

Latin *inhūmānus*, *inhūmāntas*; French *inhumain*, *inhumanité*.

- Inhume**, *in.hewm'*, to bury. **Exhume**, *ex.hewm'*, to disinter.
Inhūmed' (2 syl.), **inhūm'-ing**; **in'humation**, *may''shūn*.
 Fr. *inhumation*, v. *inhumer*; Lat. *inhūmatio*, *inhūmare* (humus).
Inimical, *in.im'.ā.kāl* (not *in'.i.mī''.kāl*), hostile; **inim'ical-ly**.
 Latin *inimicus* (in, not, *amicus*, a friend).
Inimitable, *in.im'.ā.tā.b'l*, exquisite, beyond imitation; **inim'i-**
tably; **inimitability**, *in.im'.ā.tā.b'il''ā.ty*.
 Lat. *inimitabilis* (in, not, *imitari*, to be copied); Fr. *inimitable*.
Iniquity, plu. **iniquities**, *in.ik'kwī.tiz*, atrocity; **iniquitous**,
in.ik'kwī.tūs; **iniquitous-ly**, *in.ik'kwī.tūs.ly*.
 French *iniquité*; Latin *iniquitas* (in, not, *aequus*, even or just).
Initials, *in.ish'.ālz*, the first letters of a person's name: as J. S.
 [John Smith]; **initial**, *in.ish'.āl*, at the beginning.
Initiat-or (Rule xxxvii.), *in.ish'.ā.a.tor*, one who initiates.
Initiate, *in.ish'.ā.ate*, to teach, to introduce; **initiat-ed**
 (Rule xxxvi.), *in.ish'.ā.ate.ēd*; **initiat-ing** (Rule xix.),
in.ish'.ā.ate.ing. **Initiative**, *in.ish'.ā.ā.tiv*; **initiative-ly**,
in.ish'.ā.ā.tiv.ly; **initiatory**, *in.ish'.ā.ā.tō.ry*.
Initiation, *in.ish'.ā.ā''shūn*, formal admission.
 French *initiation*, *initiation*; Latin *initiatō*, *initiator*, *initiare*
 (*initium*, the beginning; *in-eo* supine *in-itum*, to go in).
Inject', to force in; **inject'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inject'-ing**, **inject'-er**.
Injection, *in.jēk'.shūn*, the act of injecting, what is to be...
 Fr. *injection*, v. *injecter*; Lat. *injectio*, *injectare* (*in facto*, to throw in).
Injudicious, *in.djū.dish''.ūs*, not judicious; **injudic'ious-ly**,
injudic'ious-ness. **Injudicial**, *in'.djū.dish''.āl*, not judicial.
Injudicable, *in.djū'.āi.ka.b'l*, not amenable to law-courts.
 Latin *injudicabilis*; in, not, *iudicialis* (*iudex*, a judge).
Injunction, *in.jūnk'.shūn*, command. (Latin *injunctio*).
Injury, plu. **injuries**, *in'.djū.riz*, damage; **in'jūr-er**.
Injurious, *in.djū'.rī.ūs*; **inju'rious-ly**, **inju'rious-ness**.
Injure, *in'.djūr*, to damage; **in'jured** (2 syl.), **in'jūr-ing**.
 Latin *injūria*, *injūriōsus*, v. *injūriāri* (in, not, *jus*, what is right).
Injustice, *in.jūst'.īs*, failure or violation of justice.
Unjust' (should be *injust*), **unjust'-ly**, **unjustifi'able**.
Unjustified, *un.djūs'.tī.fide*, not justified (Rule lxxii.).
 French *injustice*, *injuste*; Latin *injustitia*, *injustus*, *injuste* (adverb).
Ink, a fluid for writing, &c., to daub with ink; **inked**, *inkt*;
ink'-ing, *ink'-y*, **ink'i-ness** (R. xi.), **ink'i-ly**, **ink'-stand**.
 French *encre*; Italian *inchiostro*; Latin *encaustum*; Dutch *inkt*.
Inkling, *ink'.ling* (no connection with *ink*), an intimation.
 Welsh *ynghan*, to hint or intimate.
Inlāce' (2 syl.), to embellish with lace, to lace together; **inlāced'**
 (2 syl.); **inlac-ing**, *in.lāse'.ing*; **inlac-er**, *in.lāse'.er*.
 Latin *in lācino*, to make holes in [cloth]; *lācīna*, fringe.

Inlaid', -laid, paid, said, with their compounds. (See Inlay.)

In'land, remote from the coast; in'land-er, one who dwells inland.

Inland Revenue, *re.vēn'ū*, derived from taxes, excise, stamps.

Old Eng. *in-land*, *inlanda*, an inlander; *inlandisc*, born in the land.

Inlay, (noun) *in'lay*, insertion; (verb) *in.lay'*, to lay brass, ivory, &c., in furniture. Inlay, *past inlaid*, *past part.* inlaid (R. xiv.), inlay'-ing, inlay'-er. (O. E. *in leg.*)

In'let, a small bay, a passage into.

Old Eng. *in* with *lēt*, v. *léd[an]*, to lead in, or *lét[an]*, to let in.

Inly, *in'ly*, internally. (Old Eng. *inlíc* (adj.), *inlíce* (adv.), inly.)

In'mate (2 syl.), a mate in the same house. (Dutch *maat*.)

In'most, furthest from the outside. In'nermost (a corruption of the Old English *innemest* [*in'.ne.mest*]).

Inn, an hotel. In, a prep. Inn-keep'er, Inn-yard.

Inns of Court, the four "societies" which exercise the right of admitting persons to practice at the bar: (1) *The Inner Temple*, (2) *The Middle Temple*, (3) *Lincoln's Inn*, (4) *Gray's Inn*.

Inns of Chancery, nine appendages to the "Inns of Court": (1) *Clement's*, (2) *Clifford's*, (3) *Lyon's* (of the "Inner Temple"); (4) *Furnival's*, (5) *Thavies'*, (6) *Symond's* (of "Lincoln's Inn"); (7) *New Inn* (of the "Middle Temple"); (8) *Barnard's*, (9) *Staples' Inn* (of "Gray's Inn").

Old English *inn*, an hotel, a mansion. *In*, prep. "Clifford's Inn," once the mansion of *De Clifford*; "Lincoln's Inn," of the earls of *Lincoln*; "Gray's Inn," of the lords *Gray* [of *Willon*].

Innate' (2 syl.), inborn; innate'-ly, innate'-ness. (Lat. *innātus*.)

In'ner, comparative of *in*, (*super.*) in'ner-most or in'-most.

"Inner-most," a corruption of *innemost* or *innemest* (*in'.ne.mest*), not *inner* and *most*. Old English *in*, *inner*, *innemest*.

Innervation, *in'.ner.vay''.shun*, a state of weakness, a vital process by which nervous energy is imparted.

Unnerved, *un.nervd'*, the nerves unstrung. (Lat. *nervus*.)

("In" (*intens.* and *neg.*) in the same word is objectionable.)

Innings, *in'.ningz*, the turn of a player to use the bat in cricket.

Old Eng. *innung*, an inning. "Outing," a jaunt into the country.

Innocence, *in'.nō.sense*. In'nocents, idiots.

In'nocence, freedom from impurity, even in thought;

in'nocency. In'nocent, in'nocent-ly.

The Innocents, the babes slain by Herod.

French *innocence*, *innocent*; Latin *innōcens*, gen. *-entis*, *innōcentia*.

Innocuous, *in.nok'kü.ūs*. Innoxious, *in.nōk'she'us* (Rule lxvi.)

Innocuous, productive of no harm, safe from harm.

Innoxious, free from harmful qualities.

You may take [chloral] *innocuously*, because it is *innocuous*.
The drug is *innocuous* [harmless], because it is *innocuous*.

Innoc'uous-ly, innoc'uous-ness, freedom from harming;
innoxious-ly, *in.nŏk'.shūs.ly*; innoxious-ness.

Latin *innŏuus* (*in nŏcens*, not hurting); *innŏxius* (*nox*, a hurt).

Innovate, *in'.no.vate*, to introduce change; *in'novāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *in'novāt-ing* (R. xix.); *in'novāt-or* (R. xxxvii.);
innovation, *-vay''.shun*, a change of established custom.

Lat. *innŏvatio*, *innŏvator* *innŏvare* (*nŏvus*, new); Fr. *innovation*.

Innoxious, *in.nŏk'.she'us*. (See Innocuous.)

Innuendo, plu. innuendoes (double *n*), *in'.nu.ĕn''.dōze*, an indirect hint. (Lat. *in-nuendo*, [to hint] by nodding to one.)

Innumerable, *in.nu'.mĕ.r.ă.b'l*, numberless; innu'merably.

Unnumbered, *un.nŭm'.berd*, not numbered (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *innŭmĕrābilis* (*in nŭmĕrus*, without number).

Innutritious (not *-cious*, *nutricius* [in Lat.] is the adj. of *nutrix*,
gen. *nutricis*, a nurse), yielding nourishment (Rule lxvi.)

Innutritive, *in.nu'.trĭ.tĭv*, innutrition, *in'.nu.trĭsh''.ĭn*.

Latin *innutritio*, v. *innutrire* (*in nutrio*, not to nourish).

Inobservant, *in'.ob.zer''.vant*, not observant; inobser'vant-ly;
inobservance, *in'.ob.zer''.vance*; inobservable, *-zer''.va.b'l*.

Unobserved, *un'.ob.zerv'd*, not observed. (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *inobservābilis*, *inobservantia*, *inobservans*, gen. *-vantis* (*in*, not *observare*, to observe); French *inobservable*, v. *inobserver*.

Inoculate (only one *-c-*), *in.ok'.ĭ.late*, to bud, to propagate disease
by introducing infectious matter into the blood; *inoc'u-*
lāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *inoc'ulāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Inoculation (one *-n-* and one *-c-*), *in.ok'.ĭ.lay''.shŭn*.

Inoc'ulāt-or (only one *-c-*), one who inoculates (R. xxxvii.)

Latin *inocŭlatio*, *inocŭlātor*, *inocŭlāre* (*in ōculus* [to put] an eye in).

French *inoculation*, v. *inoculer*, *inoculiste*, a partisan of inoculation.

Inodorous, *in.ŏ'.dŏ.rŭs*, scentless.

Latin *inŏdŏrus* (*in ōdor*), without scent.

Inoffensive, *in'.ŏf.fĕn''.sĭv* (not *in'.o.fĕn''.sĭv*), giving no offence;
inoffensive-ly (double *-f-*), inoffen'sive-ness.

Latin *inŏffensus*, *inŏffendĕre*, supine *-ŏffensum* (*in*, of [ob]fendo, not to strike against, not to provoke to anger); French *inŏffensif*.

Unofficial, *in'.ŏf.fĭsh''.ăl* (not *in'.o.fĭsh''.al*, a common error),
not official; unofficial-ly, *in'.ŏf.fĭsh''.ăl.ly* (double *-f-*).

Latin *in*, not, *officiālis* (*officium*, office); French *inŏfficiel* (wrong).

Inoperative, *in.op'.ĕ.ră.tĭv*, not effectual; inop'erative-ly.

Lat. *in*, not, *ŏpĕrāri*, to work (*ŏpus*, gen. *ŏpĕris*); Gk. *hĕpŏ*, to be busy.

Inopportune, *in.op'.por.tune*, not opportune; inop'ortune-ly.

Latin *inopportŭnus*, *in*, not, *op[ob]portus*, in the port.

Inoppressive, *in'.ŏp.prĕs''.sĭv* (not *in'.o.prĕs''.sĭve*, a common error), not oppressive; inoppressive-ly (*-pp-* and *-ss-*).

Unoppressed, *un'.op.prĕst'* (not *un'.o.prĕst'*), not oppressed.

Lat. *in*, not, *opprimĕre*, sup. *oppressum* (*op[ob]prĕmo*, to press against).

Inordinate, *in.or'di.nate*, immoderate; **inor'dinate-ly**, **inor'di-nate-ness**. (Latin *inordinātus*, *in ordināre*, *ordo*, order.)

Inorganic, *in.or.găn'ik*, not organic, as earths and minerals; **inorganical**, *in.or.găn'ĩ.kăl*; **inorgan'ical-ly**.

Inorganised, *in.or'găn.ized*, not having organic structure;

Unorganised, not methodised, not arranged;

Disorganised, deranged, broken up.

French *inorganique*; Latin *in*, not, *orgănicus*; Greek *orgănōn*.

Inosculate, *in.ös'.kü.late*, to unite as two vessels in a living body; **inos'culāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inos'culāt-ing** (R. xix.)

Inosculat, *in.ös'.kü.lay''shñ*, union by ducts.

Lat. *in osculārē*, to [fit] one little mouth into another (*osculum*, *osdim*.)

Inquietude, *in.kwĩ'.ĕ.tude*, anxiety. (Lat. *inquē-tudo*, *disquiet*.)

Disquiet, *dis.kwĩ'.et*, discomfort; **disqui'et-ed**, distressed.

Unquiet, *un.kwĩ'.et*, not in repose, restless.

Inquire, *in.kwĩr'e*, to ask about, to search after; **inquired'** (2 syl.), **inquir'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inquir'ing-ly**, **inquir'-er**.

Inquiry, *plu. inquiries*, *in.kwĩ'.rĩz*, investigation, a question.

Inquisitive, *in.kwĩz'.ĩ.tĩv*, prying, apt to ask questions; **inquis'itive-ly**, **inquis'itive-ness**, impertinent curiosity.

Inquest, an official investigation into the cause of a death.

Inquisition, *in'.kwi.zĩsh''.ăn*, a court for trying "heretics";

inquisition-al, *in'.kwi.zĩsh''.ăn.ăl*, adj. of inquisition;

inquisition-ary, *in'.kwi.zĩsh''.ăn.ăry*;

Inquisit-or, *in.kwĩz'.ĩ.tor*, an officer of the inquisition;

inquisitorial, *in.kwĩz'.ĩ.tor''rĩ.ăl*; **inquisito'rial-ly**.

French *enquérir*, *enquête* now *enquête*, *inquisition*, *inquisitorial*, *inquisiteur*; Latin *inquisitio*, *inquisitor*, v. *inquirere*, supine *inquisitum* (*in quæro*, to search into).

Inroad, *in'.rōde*, an encroachment. (Old English *in rād*.)

Insalubrious, *in'.sä.lũ''.brĩ.ūs* (R. lxvi.), unhealthy; **insalu'brity**.

Insalutary, *in.säl'.ĩ.tũ.ry*, not favourable to health.

Latin *insälubus*, *insälubritas* (*salus*, health); French *insalubrite*.

Insane, *in.sain'*, mad; **insane'-ly**, **insane'-ness**, madness.

Unsound, not sound; **unsound'-ly**, **unsound'-ness**.

Insanity, *plu. insanities*, *in.săn'.ĩ.tĩz*, madness.

Latin *insānia*, *insānitas*, v. *insānīre* (*in sānus*, not sound).

Insatiable, *in.say'.shĩ.ă.b'l*, greedy; **insā'tiably**, **insā'tiable-ness**; **insatiability**, *in.say'.shĩ.ă.bĩl''.ĩ.ty*.

Insatiate, *in.say'.shĩ.ate*, never satisfied; **insatiated**, *in.say'.shĩ.ă.tēd*, not satisfied; **insa'tiate-ly**.

Insatiety, *in'.sa.tĩ''.ĕ.ty*, state of hungering for more.

French *insatiable*, *insatiabilité*; Latin *insātiābilis*, *insātiābilitas*.

Inscribe, *in.skrībē*, to write, to draw, to address [to]; inscribed' (2 syl.), inscrib'-ing (Rule xix.), inscrib'-er.

Inscription, *in.skrīp'.shūn*; inscriptive, *in.skrīp'.tīv*.

Latin *inscriptio*, *inscribere*, supine *inscriptum*; French *inscription*.

Inscroll' (not *inscrol*), to insert on a scroll; inscrolled' (2 syl.), inscroll'-ing, inscroll'-er (*in-scroll*, *in-roll*, see *Roll*.)

Inscrutable, *in.skru'.tā.b'l*, mysterious; inscrū'table-ness.

Inscrutability, *in.skru'.tā.b'l'.ī.ty*; inscrū'tably.

French *inscrutable*, *inscrutabilité*; Latin *inscrutābilis*, *inscrutābilitas* (*in-scrutāri*, not to scrutinise).

In'sect, a small animal (like a bee or fly) whose body seems to be almost cut through in parts; insectivora, *in'.sēk.tīv'.ō.rāh*, a family of animals, like the hedgehog and mole, that lives on insects; insectivorous, *in'.sēk.tīv'.ō.rūs*.

Latin *insecta vorāre*, to devour insects.

Insectile, *in.sēk'.tīlē*, having the nature of insects.

Insection, *in.sēk'.shūn*, an incision; insect'-ed.

Latin *insecta*, *insectio* (*in sēco*, supine *sectum*, to cut into slices).

Insecure, *in'.sē.kūre'*, not secure; insecure'-ly, insecurity.

Unsecured, *un'.se.kured'*, not secured (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *secūrus*, *-secūritas* (*se[for]sum*) *cura*, special care).

Insensible (not *-able*), *in.sēn'.sī.b'l*, without feeling; insen'sible-ness; insen'sibly, by imperceptible degrees.

Insensibility, *in.sēn'.sī.b'l'.ī.ty*, loss of sensibility.

Insensate, *in.sēn'.sate*, destitute of sense or sensibility.

Insentient, *in.sēn'.shē.ent*, not having perception.

Fr. *insensible*, *insensibilité*; Lat. *insensibilis*, *-sensibilitas* (*sensus*).

Inseparable, *in.sēp'.ā.rā.b'l* (*-pa-* and only one *p*), not separable; insepar'able-ness, insepar'ably, inseparabil'ity.

Inseparablēs, *in.sēp'.a.ra.b'lz*, things, &c., not to be parted.

Unseparated, *un.sēp'.ā.rā.tēd*, not separated (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inséparable*, *inséparabilité*, *inséparables*; Lat. *in-sēpdrāblis*.

Insert', to put in; insert'-ed (R. xxxvi.), insert'-ing, insert'-er.

Insertion, *in.ser'.shūn*, a putting in, something inserted.

French *insertion*; Latin *insertio*, *in-sēro*, to put in.

Insessores, *in'.ses.sō'.reez*, birds which live perched on trees; insessorial, *in'.sēs.sōr'.rī.āl*, adj. of the above.

Latin *insidēre* [*sedeo*] *insessum*, to perch on [a tree], *insessor*.

Inshrine. (See *Enshrine*.)

Inside, *in'.sīdē*, the part within. Out-side, the part without.

Old English *in side*, *ut side*, v. *insith[ian]*, *utsith[ian]*.

Insidious, *in.sīd'.i.ūs* (not *in.sīd'.jūs*), treacherous, crafty; insid'ious-ness, insid'ious-ly, craftily, treacherously.

Latin *insidiosus*, *insidia*, a snare.

Insight, *in'site*, a clear comprehension, a sight beyond the surface.

Old Eng. *in gesiht*, v. *geseón*, [to see], past *gesedh*, past part. *geségen*.

Insignia (*plu.*), *in.sig'ní.ah*, badges [of office], &c. (Lat. *insignia*.)

Insignificant, *in.sig.níf''í.kánt*, of no importance; **insignif'icant-ly**; **insignificance**, *in.sig.níf''í.káncé*; **insignif'icancy**; **insignificative**, *in.sig.níf''í.ká.tív*, not expressive by symbols.

Lat. *in*, not, *significans*, gen. *-antis*, *significativus* (*signum*, a sign).

Insincere, *in'sín.seer'*, not sincere; **insincere'-ly**, untruthfully;

Insincerity, *in'sín.sér''rí.ty*, want of candour and fidelity.

Fr. *insincère*; Lat. *insinserus* (*in*, *sine-cera*, not without wax). The reference is to honey from which the wax has been carefully extracted.

Insinuate, *in.sín'.ú.ate*, to screw oneself into [place or favour], to hint insidiously; **insin'uát-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **insin'uát-ing** (R. xix.), **insin'uáting-ly**, **insin'uát-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Insinuation, *in.sín'.u.a''shün*; **insinulative**, *in.sín'.u.á.tív*.

Latin *insinuatio*, *insinuativus*, *insinuator*, *insinuare* (*in sinus*, [to creep] into one's bosom; French *insinuation*, v. *insinuer*).

Insipid, *in.síp'id*, without flavour; **insip'id-ly**, **insipid-ly**, **insipid-ness**, **insipidity**.

Insipidity, *in.síp'id''í.ty*; **insip'id-ness**, **insipidity**.

French *insipide*, *insipidité*; Latin *insipidus* (*in*, not, *sapidus*, *sapid*).

Insist, to demand (followed by *on*), **insist'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **insist'-ing**, **insis'tence** (not *insistance*). We have also *consistent* and *consistence*, *persistent* and *persistence*; but have copied the French error in *resistant*, *resistance*. ("Desistent" is not fixed.)

Latin *insistens*, gen. *insistentis* (*in-sistère*, to sit or stand on);

French *insistance* (wrong), *insistant* (wrong), v. *insister*.

In situ (Latin), *in sí.tu*, in position. (Said of a fossil, when found in its original locality.)

Insnares, *in.snair'*, to allure into a trap; **insnares** (2 syl.), **insnar-ing** (R. xix.), *in.snair'ing*; **insnar-er**, *in.snair'er*.

Old English *in sneire*, [to drive] into a snare; Danish *snare*.

Insobriety, *in'so.brí''é.ty*, drunkenness. **Unsō'ber**, drunk.

Latin *in*, neg., *sōbrietas* (*sōbrius*, sober, s. priv. and *ebrius*, drunk).

The corresponding Greek word is *sō-phrón*, of sound mind).

Insolent, *in'sō.lent*, impertinent; **insolent-ly**, **insolence**.

French *insolent*, *insolence*; Latin *insolent*, gen. *-lentis*, *insolentia* (*in-sōlère*, to be unusual). "Insolence" means *unusual* conduct.

Insoluble, **Insolvable**, *in.sól'.ú.bl*, *in.sól'.v.á.bl*.

Insol'uble, incapable of being melted or dissolved;

Insol'vable, incapable of being solved or guessed.

Insolubility, *in.sól'.ú.bl''í.ty*. **Insolvabil'ity**.

Insolvent, *in.sól'.vent*, one not able to pay his debts,

Insol'vency, the state of being insolvent. (Lat. *solvo*, to pay.)

French *insoluble*, *insolvable*, *-insolubilité*, *insolvabilité*; Latin *insolubilis*, *insolvens*, gen. *insolventis* (*solvere*, supine *solutum*).

In so much that, so that, to such a degree that... (Old Eng.)

Inspect', to review; inspect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inspect'-ing, inspect'-or (Rule xxxvii.), inspect'-or-ship (*-ship*, office).

Inspection, *in.spěk'.shŭn*; inspective, *in.spěk'.tiv*.

Inspeximus, *in.spěx'.ĭ.mŭs*, confirmation of a grant. So called from the first word. "We have inspected" the grant and, being satisfied, confirm it.

Latin *inspectio*, *inspector*, v. *inspecto* (freq. of *in-spicito*, to pry into); French *inspection*, *inspecter*, *inspecteur*.

Inspire, *in.spī'r*, to infuse courage or divine afflatus; inspired' (2 syl.), inspir'-ing (R. xix.), inspir'-er, inspir'-able.

Inspiration, *in'.spī.ray''.shŭn*, divine afflatus.

Plenary Inspiration, *plē'nā.ry*, inspiration which renders a person incapable of committing error.

Verbal Inspiration, inspiration of words as well as thoughts.

Inspire, to draw air into the lungs; Respire, to exhale it.

Inspiration, inhalation; Respiration, exhalation.

Inspiratory, *in'.spī.ra.t'ry*; Respiratory, *rēs'.pī.ra.t'ry*.

Uninspired, *un'.in.spīr'd'*, not inspired (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inspiration*, v. *inspirer*; Lat. *inspiratio*, v. *in-spirāre*, to breathe in.

Inspissate, *in.spīs'.sate* (double -s-), to thicken [by evaporation];

inspis'sat-ed (Rule xxxvi.), inspis'sat-ing (Rule xix.);

Inspissation, *in'.spīs.say''.shŭn*, the act of inspissating, &c.

Lat. *in*, intens., *spissare*, to thicken; *spissatio* ("spissament," [Lat. *spissamentum*], what is used for thickening, might be introduced).

Inst., Prox., Ult., for *in'stānt*, *prox'ĭ.mo*, *ŭl'ĭ.mo*.

Instant, the current month: as *On the 10th Inst.* or *inst.*

Ultimo, the month just past: as *On the 10th ult.*

Proximo, the next month: as *On the 10th prox.*

"Instant," for *instante mense*, in the current month; *proximo mense*, in the next month; *ultimo mense*, in the last month (Latin).

Instability, *in'.stā.bīl'ĭ.ty*, want of stability.

Unstable, *un.stay'.b'l*, not steady, not permanent.

French *instabillite*; Latin *instābilitas* (*in*, not, *stare*, to stand).

Install (not instal), *in.stawl'*, to invest with office by placing

the person on a stall or chair; installed, *in.stawld'*;

install-ing, *in.stawl'ing*; install-er, *in.stawl'er*;

Installation, *in'.stāl.lay''.shŭn*, the ceremony of...

Installment (would be better *installment*), *in.stawl'.ment*.

Fr. *installation*, v. *installer*; Germ. *installiren*, *installation*.

Instance, *in'stance* (R. lix.), an example in point, to give an ...

For instance, for example. **In'stanced** (2 syl.), **in'stanc-ing**.

In'stant, a moment, present; **in'stant-ly**, directly.

Instanter, *in.stăn'ter* (Lat.), directly.

Instantaneous, *in'.stăn.tay''nĕ.ŭs*, momentary; **instanta'-neous-ness**; **instanta'neous-ly**, momentarily.

Latin *instans*, gen. *instantis*, *instantāneus*, *instanter*, *instantia* (in *stāre*, to stand by); French *instance*, v. *instant*.

Instate' (2 syl.), to put in office; **instāt-ed'** (Rule xxxvi.), **instāt'-ing**, Rule xix. (Latin *in-stātus*, [to put] in state.)

Instead, *in.stĕd*, in the place. (Followed by *of*.)

Old English *stede*, a place, hence *sted-ig*, steady or fixed in its place, *sted-fast*, *stednes*, steadiness, &c.

In'step, the upper curve of the human foot. (Old Eng. *insteppe*.)

Instigate, *in'.stĭ.gate*, to urge, to induce; **in'stigāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'stigāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'stigāt-or**.

Instigation, *in'.stĭ.gay''shŭn*, inducement.

Latin *instigātio*, *instigātor*, *instigāre* (in *stigo*, to prick on; Greek *stizō*, to prick); French *instigation*.

Instil' (*better instill*), to infuse by drops; **instilled'** (2 syl.); **instill'-ing** (Rule iv.), **instill'-er**, **instil'-ment**.

Instillation, *in'.stĭl.lay''shŭn*, infusion by drops.

Fr. *instillation*, v. *instiller*; Lat. *instillatio*, *instillare*, to drop in.

Instinct, (noun) *in'stinct*, (adj.) *in.stinct'* (followed by *with*).

In'stinct, the "intellectual" faculty of animals below man.

Reason, *ree'-son*, the intellectual faculty of man.

Instinct' [with], replete; **instinctive**, *in.stĭnk'.tĭv*, impulsive, spontaneous; **instinc'tive-ly**, spontaneously.

Latin *instinctus*, *instinguere*, supine *instinctum*, to provoke, to spur on (*stigo*, Greek *stizo*, to provoke); French *instinct*, *instinctif*.

Institute, *in'.stĭ.tute*, a literary society, a law, to found, to install; **in'stitūt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'stitūt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'stitūt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **in'stitūt-ist**.

Institution, *in'.stĭ.tu''shŭn*; **institu'tion-āry**, **institu'tion-āl**; **institut-ive**, *in'.stĭ.tu''tĭv*.

Latin *institutio*, *institutor*, *institutum*, v. *institutio* (*instituo*, to appoint); French *institut*, *institution*, *instituteur*.

Instruct', to teach, to direct; **instruct'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **instruct'-ing**, **instruct'-ible** (not *-able*).

Instruct'-er, one who gives directions to another.

Instruct'-or, *fem.* **instruct'ress**, a teacher.

Instruction, *in.strūk'.shun*; **instructive**, *in.strūk'.tĭv*.

Latin *instructio*, *instructor*, *instruere*, supine *-structum* (to pile up, to draw up in rank); French *instruction*, *instructif*.

Instrument, *in'strū.ment*, a machine; **instrument-al**, *in'strū. mēn'tāl*, conducive, [music] by instruments; **vocal** [music] by voices; **instru'mental-ly**, *instrū.mēn.tay' shūn*; **instrumen'tist**.

Instrumentation, *in'strū.mēn.tay' shūn*; **instrumentality**, *in'strū.mēn.tāl' ity*, agency.

French *instrument*, *instrumental*, *instrumentation*, *instrumentiste*; Latin *instrumentura*, *instrumentalis*, *v. instruere*, to instruct.

Insubjection, *in'sūb.jēk' shūn*, unruliness; want of subjection; **Unsubjected**, *un'sūb.jēk' tēd*, not subjected (Rule lxiii.)

Lat. *in*, neg., *subjectio* (*sub-jicio* [*jacio*], supine *jectum*, to lie under).

Insubordination, *in'sūb.or' dī.nay' shūn*, resistance of authority; **Insubordinate**, *in'sūb.or' dī.nate*, not yielding to authority.

Fr. *insubordination*; Lat. *in*, neg., *ordinatio*, body of rules (*v. ordinare*).

Insufferable, *in'sūf' fer.ā.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), not to be tolerated; **insufferable-ness**, **insufferably**, *in'sūf' fer.ā.b'l*.

Latin *in*, *sup[sub]ferro*, not to bear up under.

Insufficient, *in'sūf' fish' ent*, not sufficient; **insufficient-ly**, **Insufficiency**, *-fish' ent.sy*; **insufficiency**, *-fish' ence*.

Lat. *in*, not, *sufficiens*, gen. *-entis*, *sufficientia* (*sup[sub]jicio*, i.e. *facio*).

Insular, *in'sū.lar*, adj. of island; **insularity**, *in'su.lār' rī.ty*.

Insulate, *in'sū.late*, to detach; **insulat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **insulat-ing** (Rule xix.), **insulat-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **insulation**, *in'su.lay' shūn* (Latin forms).

Isolate, *ī.sō.late*, to detach; **isolat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **īsolāt-ing** (R. xix.), **īsolāt-or**; **isolation**, *ī.sō.lay' shūn* (French forms).

Lat. *insularis* (*insula*, an island); Fr. *isoler*, *isolement* (ill-formed).

Insult, (noun) *in'sult*, (verb) *in.sult'*, an affront; to affront; **insult-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **insult-ing**, **insult-ing-ly**, **insult'-er**.

Latin *insulto* [*salto*], to leap on one. Similarly "Result" to leap back, and hence to connect effect with cause; but "Consult" has quite another derivation, being from the *v. consūlo*, sup. *consultum*.

Insuperable, *in'sū' per.ā.b'l*, insurmountable; **insu'perably**.

Latin *insuperabilis* (*in-super*, [not to be got] over).

Insupportable (double *-p-*), *in'sūp.por' tā.b'l*, insufferable; **insuppor'tably**. **Unsupported**, not supported (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *insupportable*; Lat. *in*, not, *sup[sub]porto*, to bear up under.

Insuppressible, *in'sūp.prēs' sī.b'l*, not to be suppressed; **insuppressibly**; **insuppressive**, *in'sūp.prēs' sīv*.

Unsuppressed, *un'sūp.prēs't* (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *sup[sub]primo* [*primo*], sup. *pressum*, to press in.

Insure, *in.shure'*; **Assure**, *as.shure'*; **Ensure**, *en.sure'*.

Insure. (This word, in the sense of "assure," ought to be abolished; the Latin *in-secūrus* means "unsure," "insecure;" it never means "secure.")

Assure, to contract for an indemnity in case of fire, &c.

Ensure, to make sure, to certify, to guarantee.

Insured, *in.shūred'*; **insur-ing** (Rule xix.), *in.shūre'-ing*.

Insur-er, *in.shūre'.er*. (So with **Assure** and **Ensure**.)

Insurance (better **Assurance**), *in.shūre'.ance*.

Insurable, *in.shūre'.ā.b'l* (better **Assurable**).

Insurer, *in.shūre'.er*, one who makes a contract to indemnify himself against loss (better **Assurer**).

French *assurer*; Latin *ad securus*, to make secure to one.

Insurgent, *in.sur'.djent*, one who rises in arms against government; **insurgency**, *plu. insurgencies*, *in.sur'.djēn.siz*.

Insurrection, *in'.sur.rēk'.shūn*, a revolt, an uprising; **insurrec'tion-ist**, **insurrec'tion-al**, **insurrec'tion-ary**.

French *insurgent*, *insurgence*, *insurrection*, *insurrectionnel*; Latin *insurgens*, gen. *-gentis*, *insurrectio* (in-surgo, supine *surrectum*).

Insurmountable, *in'.sur.mount''ā.b'l*, insuperable; **insurmount-ably**. (French *insurmontable*; Latin *in sursum montes*.)

Insurrection, *in'.sur.rēk'.shūn*. (See **Insurgent**.)

Insusceptible, *in'.sūs.sēp''tī.b'l*, not susceptible; **insuscep'tibly**, **insusceptibility**, *in'.sūs.sēp'.tī.bīl''tī.ty*, callousness.

Latin *insusceptus* (in, not, sus[sub]ceptio [capiō], supine *susceptum*).

Intact, untouched, uninjured. (See **Intangible**.)

Intaglio, *plu. intaglios* (Rule xlii.), *in.tāl'.yō*, *in.tāl'.yōze*.

Intaglio rilievo, *in.tāl'.yo rēl'.i.vah''.to* (Eng.-Ital. for *rilevato*), **intaglio in relief**. "Intaglio" is a gem or stone with a design cut in it, like that of a seal. When designs are raised above the general surface they are called **Relievos** (Eng.-Ital. for *rilievo* or *rilevo*); **intagliated**.

Intangible (not *-able*), *in.tān'.djī.b'l*, insensible to touch; **intan'gible-ness**, **intan'gibly**, **intangibility**.

Intact, *in.tact'*, not touched, uninjured.

French *intangible*, *intangibilité*, *intact*; Latin *in*, not, *tangere*, supine *tactum*, to touch, *intactus*, *intact*.

Integer, *in'.tē.djēr*, a whole number. **Frac'tion**, less than a whole number. **Integral**, *in'.tē.grāl*, whole, entire; **in'tegral-ly**; **integrant**, *in'.tē.grānt*, a component part.

Integral Calculus (in *Math.*), *in'.tē.grāl kāl'.kū.lūs*.

Integration, *in'.tē.gray''shūn* (in *Math.*)

Integrate, *in'.tē.grate*, to renew, to complete; **in'tegrāted** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'tegrāt-ing**, **in'tegrāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Integrity, *in.tēg'.rī.ty*, honesty, entirety.

French *intégral*, *intégrant*, *intégration*, v. *intégrer*, *intégrité*; Latin *integer*, *integratio*, *integritas*, *integrare* (intact).

Integument, *in.tĕg'gũ.ment*, a covering [like the skin];
integumentary, *in.tĕg'gũ.mĕn'.tǎ.ry* (adj.)

Latin *intēgumentum* (*in tēgere*, to cover in, to cover entirely).

Intellect (double *-l-*), *in.tĕl.lekt* (not *in.tĕ.lekt*), talent, the understanding; **intellect-ual**, *in.tĕl.lĕk'.tũ.āl*; **intellect-ual-ly**, **intellect-ual-ist**, **intellect-ual-ism**.

Intellection, *in.tĕl.lĕk'.shũn*; **intellective**, *in.tĕl.lĕk'.tĭv*.

Intelligence, *in.tĕl'.ĭ.jence*, intellectual acuteness, news; **intel'ligencer**; **intel'ligent**, **intel'ligent-ly**.

Intelligible, *in.tĕl'.ĭ.ġ.b'l*, clear, lucid, perspicuous; **intelligible-ness**, **intelligibly**; **intelligibility**, *in.tĕl'.ĭ.ġ.bĭl'.x.ty*, perspicuity.

French *intellect*, *intellectif*, *intellection*, *intellectuel* (wrong), *intelligence*, *intelligent*, *intelligibilité*, *intelligible*; Latin *intellectuālis*, *intellectus*, *intelligens*, gen. *-gentis*, *intelligentia*, *intelligibilis*, v. *intelligere*, supine *intellectum* (*inter*, *legere*, to read).

Intemperance, *in.tĕm'.pĕ.rance*, excess; **intemperate**, *in.tĕm'.pĕ.rate*; **intemperate-ly**, **intemperate-ness**.

French *intemperance*, *intempérant*; Latin *intempĕrantia*, *intempe-rans*, gen. *-rantis* (*in*, not, *tempĕrāre*, to mix, to abstain).

Intend', to mean, to design; **intend'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **intend'-ing**.

Intend'-ant, a manager; **intend'-ancy**, management.

(Two French words, and both, as usual, conjugationally wrong.)

Intense, *in.tense*, extreme; **intense'-ly**, **intense-ness**.

Intensity, *in.tĕn'.sĭ.ty*; **intension**, *in.tĕn'.shũn*.

Intensify, *in.tĕn'.sĭ.fy*, to render more intense; **intensifies** (Rule xi.), *in.tĕn'.sĭ.fize*; **intensified**, *-fide*; **intensifier**, *in.tĕn'.sĭ.fĭ.ēr*; **intensify-ing**.

Intensive, *in.tĕn'.sĭv*; **intensive-ly**, **intensive-ness**.

Intent', having the mind bent on a subject, meaning, drift; **intent'-ly**, earnestly; **intent'-ness**, close application.

Intention; **Intension**, *in.tĕn'.shũn*; **Attention**, *at.ten.shũn*.

Inten'tion, meaning, purpose, determination;

Inten'sion, same as *tension*, state of being strained;

Attention, diligence, vigilance, a listening state.

(Obs. "*-sion*" is restricted to the mechanical word.)

Intention-al, *in.ten'.shũn.āl*, with design, on purpose; **inten'tional-ly**; [well] or [ill] **intentioned**, *in.ten'.shũnd*.

Attentive, *at.ten'.tĭv*, bent on a subject, diligent; **atten-tive-ly**; **atten'tive-ness**, state of being attentive.

To all intents or To all intents and purposes, virtually.

French *intendant*, *intendance*!! *intense*, *intensif*, *intensité*, *intention*, [bien] or [mal] *intentionné*, *intentionnel*!! *attentif*, *attention*; Latin *intendens*, gen. *intendēntis*, *intentio* and *intensio*, *intentus* and *intensus*, v. *in tendere*, supine *intensum*, to strain on [something].

In'ter- (Lat. prep.), between, among: as *inter-vene*, *inter-cept*.
In the word *inter-dict* it is a negative.

Inter', to bury in the earth; *interred*, *in'terd'*; *interr'-ing* (Rule iv.), *interr'-er*, *inter'-ment*. (Should be *interr*.)

Ital. *interrare*; Lat. *in terra* (*ter*, thrice, *terra*, earth).

Intercalated (only one *-l-*), *in'ter'.käl.ä.ted*, interposed [applied to Feb. 29 in Leap Year]; *intercalation* (not *intercallation*), *in'ter.käl.ä'.shün*, addition of a day to the calendar.

Latin *annus intercaläris*, leap year, *dies intercaläris*, the extra day in leap-year; *intercalätio* (*inter cäläre*, to call [the extra day] between [the ordinary ones]).

Intercede, *in'ter.seed''*, to go between, to interpose; *intercäd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *intercäd'-ing* (Rule xix.), *intercäd'-er*.

Intercession, *in'ter.sës''.shün*; *interces'sion-äl*, *interces'sional-ly*, *intercess'-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *intercessor-ial*, *in'ter.sës.sür''ri.äl*; *intercessory*, *in'ter.sës''.sö.ry*.

(We have ten words from the Latin "*cedo*" (to go), seven of which spell the word "*-cede*," and three "*-ceed*." The three ["*exceed*," "*proceed*," "*succeed*"] ought to be written "*-cede*" like the other seven, R. xxvii.)

Lat. *intercessio*, *intercessor*, *inter-cädo*; Fr. *intercéder*, *intercession*.

Intercellular (double *-l-*), *in'ter.sël''.lül.lär* (in *Bot.*), lying between the cellular tissues. (Lat. *inter*, *cellüla*, a little cell.)

Intercept, *in'ter.sépt'*, to take or seize while on the way; *intercept'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *intercept'-ing*; *interception*, *in'ter.sép''.shün*; *interceptive*, *-sép''.tiv*; *intercept'-or*.

French *interception*, *v. interceptor*; Latin *interceptio*, *interceptor*, *inter-ceptio* [*cäpio*], supine *-ceptum*, to take [on the way] between [the sender and the proper recipient].

Intercession, *in'ter.sës''.shün*, &c. (See *Intercede*.)

Interchain, *in'ter.chain*, to link together with a chain.

Fr. *inter chaîne* (Lat. *cätēna*), *v. -chainer*, to put a chain between [two].

Interchange, (noun) *in'ter.tchänge*, (verb) *in'ter.tchange'*, an exchange, to exchange; *in'terchänged'* (3 syl.), *inter-change-ing*, *in'ter.tchange''.ing*; *interchang-er*, *in'ter.tchange''.er*; *interchange'-able* (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*, Rule xx.); *interchange'able-ness*, *inter-change'-äbly*; *interchangeability*, *-tchänge'ä.bül''.ä.ty*.

French *inter changer*; Low Latin *cambiäre*, to change.

Intercolonial (only one *-l-*), *in'ter.köl.lö''.nül.äl* (not *in'ter.cöl.lö''.nül.äl*), relating to mutual colonial intercourse.

Latin *inter*, between, *colönia*, a colony.

Intercommunicate (double *-m-*), *in'ter.köm.mü''.nül.käte* (not *in'ter.kö.mü''.nül.käte*), to communicate mutually; *intercommu'nicät-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *intercommu'nicät-ing* (R. xix.), *intercommunication*, *in'ter.köm.mü''.nül.kay''.shün*.

Intercommunion, *in'ter.köm.mü''.nül.ön*, mutual communion; *intercommunity*, *in'ter.köm.mü''.nül.ty*.

French *inter*, communication, *communio*; Latin *communitas*, *commünitc*, *communitätio*, *commünitcäre* (*communis*, common).

Intercostal, *in'ter.kōs''tāl*, lying between the ribs.

French *intercostal*; Latin *intercostalis* (*inter costa*, between the ribs).

Intercourse (R. lix.), *in'ter.kō'rce*, good fellowship, trade.

French *inter course*; Latin *cursus*, a running from one to another.

Interdict, (noun) *in'ter.dikt*, (verb) *in'ter.dikt'*.

In'terdict. Excommunication, *ex.kōm.mū'ni.kay''shūn*.

An *interdict* is a papal bull forbidding the clergy to perform religious rites to the person or state named in the document. "To interdict" is to issue this bull.

An *excommunication* (the necessary effect of an interdict), is the cutting off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.

"To excommunicate" is to cut off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.

An *in'terdict* carries excommunication, and excommunication implies the issue of an interdict.

An *excommunication* is capable of degrees, and the amount is always stated in the bull.

Interdict, *interdict'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), **interdict-ing**.

Interdiction, *in'ter.dik''shūn*; **interdictive**, *in'ter.dik''tiv*; **interdictory**, *in'ter.dik''tōry*.

Fr. *interdiction*, excommunication; Lat. *interdictio*, *interdictum*, *interdicere*, sup., -dictum, to forbid; *excommunicatio*, *excommunicare*. ("Interdict" is the only word in which "inter" has a neg. sense.)

Interest, *in'ter.est*, concern, influence, a premium for a loan, to amuse. To interest [oneself], to use one's influence and exertion (followed by *in* or *on behalf of*);

Interest-ed, *in'ter.ēs.tēd*, amused, biased, concerned;

Interest-ing, *in'ter.est.ing*, amusing, exciting an interest; **interest'ing-ly**; **interest'ed-ness**, bias.

¶ **In loans**: the sum lent is the **Principal**; the premium paid for it is the **Interest**, the amount of premium is the **Rate**.

If £5 is given for the year's use of £100, then £100 is the **principal**, £5 the **interest**, and 5 per cent. (5 %) the **rate**.

Simple Interest is when the annual premium is paid to the lender, so that the interest is limited to the original loan.

Compound Interest is when the annual premium is *not* paid, but being added to the loan increases it. In the following year interest is paid on the original loan + the interest due thereon.

Thus: If £100 is lent at 5 per cent., at the end of the first year the loan will be £100 + £5, on which interest must be paid at the end of the second year. At the end of the third year the accumulated loan will be 100 + 5 + 5½ (£110 5s.), on which interest will be due, and so on, the "principal" increasing every year.

Germ. *interessent*, a partaker; *interesse*, interest, (Lat. *inter csse*).

Interfere, *in'.ter.fee'r''*, to intermeddle; **interfered**, *in'.ter.fee'rd''*; **interfer-ing**, *in'.ter.fee'r''-ing*; **interfer-er**, *in'.ter.fee'r''-er*; **interference** (not *-ance*), *in'.ter.fee'r''-ence*.

Latin *inter ferre*, to carry [oneself] between, or *inter ferre*, to strike between. Similarly, "interpose" is *inter ponere*, to put [oneself] between, and "interrupt" is *inter rumpere*, to burst in between.

Interim, *in'.tĕrĭm*, meanwhile. (Latin *intĕrim*.)

Interior, *in'.tee'.rĭ.or*, inside, internal. **Exterior**, outside, external; **interior-ly**; **exterior-ly**. (Not comp. degrees.)

Lat. *interior*, *exterior*, comp. deg. of *intra* and *extra*, but in English used sometimes substantively and sometimes as positive adj.

Interjacent, *in'.ter.jay''-sent*, lying between.

Interject, *in'.ter.jĕkt''*, to throw in, to throw between; **interject'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **interject'-ing**, **interject'-er**;

Interjection, *in'.ter.jĕk''-shŭn*, an exclamation, an oath; **interjection-al**; **interjectional-ly**.

Interlace, *in'.ter.lace''*, to intertwine; **interlaced'** (3 syl.), **interlac-ing** (Rule xix.), *in'.ter.lace'.ing*; **interlac-ing-ly**, **interlace'-ment**.

French *entrelacer*; Latin *laqueus*; Greek *lugos*, a withe.

Interlard, *in'.ter.lard''*, to intermix [fat with the lean]; **interlard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **interlard'-ing**.

French *entrelarder*; Latin *lardum*, lard.

Interleave, *in'.ter.leev''*, to insert blank leaves between printed ones; **interleaved**, *in'.ter.leevd''* (not *-left*); **interleav'-ing**.

A hybrid, Latin *inter*, between, and Anglo-Saxon *leaf*, a leaf.

Interline, *in'.ter.lĭne*, to write between other lines; **interlined''** (3 syl.), **interlin'-ing** (R. xix.), **interlin'-er**; **interlinear**, *in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ar*; **interlineary**, *in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ĕ.ry*;

Interlineation, *in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ĕ''.shŭn*, remarks between lines.

French *interlinéaire*, *interlinéation* v. *interlinéer*; Latin *interlinĕa*, *interlinĕāris*, *interlinĕre*, (*linĕa*, a line).

Interlocutor, *in'.ter.lŏk''ku.tor*, one of the speakers in a dialogue; **interlocutory**, *in'.ter.lŏk''ku.tŏ.ry*, consisting of dialogue.

Latin *interlocūtŏrius*, *inter-loquor*, to speak between [each other].

Interloper, *in'.ter.lŏ''.per*, an intruder; **interlope**, *in'.ter.lŏpe''*, to intrude; **interloped'** (3 syl.), **interlop'-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *interlope*, which is compounded of *inter* and the Anglo-Saxon verb *hleāp[an]*, to leap or loop; past *hleop*, past part. *hleāpen*.

Interlude, *in'.ter.lŭde*, a slight dramatic piece performed between the main drama and the "afterpiece." (Lat. *interlŭdium*.)

Interlunar (not *-er*), pertaining to that dark period which comes between the disappearance of one moon and the visible appearance of the new one. (Latin *interlunium lūna*.)

Intermarry, *in'.ter.mär''ry*, to marry a relative; intermarried, *in'.ter.mär''rīd* (Rule xi.); intermāry-ing. (Latin *inter-māritāre*; French *marier*.)

(The double "r" in "marry" is disgraceful. In "bury" we have a similar "r," but never think of doubling it to help out the sound.)

Intermeddle, *in'.ter.mēd''.dl*, to interfere; intermeddled, *in'.ter.mēd''.dlā*; intermed'dling, intermedd'ler.

German [*ver*]mitteln, to mediate, to interpose, -mittler, an interposer, -mittlung, an interposing; -mittler, a mediator.

Intermediate [space, colour], *in'.ter.mē''.di.ate*, between two extremes; interme'diate-ly. (Lat. *inter mēdius*.)

Interminable, *in'.ter'mi.na.b'l*, boundless; inter'minable-ness, inter'minably; interminate, *in'.ter'mi.nate*, endless.

Indeterminate, *in'.de.ter''.mi.nate*, uncertain.

French *interminable* (not a compound of [Latin] *inter mīnāri*, to threaten severely, but of *in-termināre*, not to terminate).

Intermingle, *in'.ter.mīn''.g'l*, to mix together; intermingled, *in'.ter.mīn''.g'ld*; intermīn'gling, intermīn'gler.

German *inter*, [*ge*]mengesel, a confused mixture, [*ge*]menge.

Intermission, *in'.ter.mīsh''.ūn*, temporary interruption;

Intermit, *in'.ter.mīt''*; intermitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.); intermitt'-ing (Rule iv.), intermitt'ing-ly.

Intermitt'-ent [*fever, spring*], ceasing at intervals.

Fr. *intermission*, &c.; Lat. *inter mittere*, to cease between whiles.

Intermix', to mix confusedly; intermixed, *in'.ter.mix''*, (past part.) intermixt'; intermixture, *in'.ter.mix''.tchūr*.

Latin *intermixtus* from *inter-misceor*, to intermix.

Intermural [burials], *in'.ter.mūr''.rāl*, within the city walls, between wall and wall. (Lat. *intermūrālis*, *mūrus*, a wall.)

Inter'nāl, interior, domestic. **Exter'nāl**, exterior, foreign; inter'nāl-ly. **Exter'nāl-ly**. (Latin *internus*, *externus*.)

International, *in'.ter.nash''.ūn.āl*, mutual between nations.

International-ly, *in'.ter.nash''.ūn.āl.ly*, mutually...

Internationality, *in'.ter.nash''.ūn.āl'.ī.ty*.

French *international*; Latin *inter nationēs*, between nations.

Internuncio, *phu. internuncios* (Rule xlii.), *in'.ter.nūn''.shē.ōze*, a representative of the pope in inferior states, a messenger between two courts. (English-Italian *internunzio*.)

Interpellation, -*pēllay''.shūn*. **Inter'polation**, -*polay''.shūn*.

Interpella'tion (double -l-), a citation, a summons.

Inter'polation, a spurious word or sentence foisted in.

Latin *interpellatio* (*inter pellāre*, to drive or force between).

Interpolate, *in'.ter'.po.late*, to add something without authority to what has been written by another; inter'polāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), inter'polāt-ing (R. xix.), inter'polāt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Interpolation, *in.ter'.po.lay''.shŭn*, In'terpellā'tion, *q.v.*

Latin *interpōlātiō*, *interpōlātōr*, *interpōlāre* (*inter pōlio*, to polish or furbish between [the parts supplied]); French *interpolation*.

Interpose, *in'.ter.pōze''*, to intervene; interposed, *in'.ter.pōzd''*; interpos-ing, *in'.ter.pōze''.ing*; interpos-er, *in'.ter.pōze''.er*.

Interposition, *in.ter'.po.zish''.ŭn*, intervention.

French *interposition*, *v. interposer*; Latin *interpōstītiō*, *inter pōno*.

Interpret, *in.ter'.prēt*, to explain, to translate; inter'prēt-ed (R. xxxvi.), inter'prēt-ing, inter'prēt-er, inter'prēt-able.

Interpretation, *in.tcr'.prē.tay''.shun*, explanation, meaning.

Interpretive, *in.ter'.prē.tiv*; inter'pretive-ly.

French *interprétation*, *interprétif*, *v. interpréter*; Latin *interpretātiō*, *interpretātōr*, *interpretābilis*, *interpretāri* (*interpres*, an interpreter).

Interregnum (double *r*), *in'.ter.rēg''.nŭm*, the interval between the death of one sovereign and the succession of another.

Latin *inter regnum*, space between two reigns. (So *inter-vallum*.)

Interrogate, *in.tēr'.ro.gate*, to question; inter'rogāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), inter'rogāt-ing (R. xix.), inter'rogāt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Interrogation, *in'.tēr'.ro.gay''.shun*, examination by questions.

Interrogative, *in'.ter.rōg''.a.tiv*; interrog'ative-ly.

Interrogatory, *in'.ter.rōg''.a.t'ry*, a question, containing a question.

Lat. *interrogātiō*, *interrogatīvē*, *interrogātōr*, *interrogatorius*, *interrogāre* (*inter, rogo*, to ask questions); Fr. *interrogation*, *interrogatif*.

Interrupt, *in'.ter.rupt''*, to hinder, to stop; interrupt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), interrupt-ed-ly, interrupt-ing, interrupt-ing-ly.

Interruption, *in'.ter.rŭp''.shŭn*; interrupt-er (should be -or, R. xxxvii.); interruptive, *in'.ter.rŭp''.tiv*; interrup'tive-ly.

Latin *interruptiō*, *interruptor*, *inter-rumpere*; French *interruption*.

Intersect, *in'.ter.sēkt'*, to meet and cross [like two lines]; intersect-ed, intersect-ing; intersection, *in'.ter.sēk''.shŭn*.

Latin *intersectiō*, *inter-sēcāre*, to cut midway; French *intersection*.

Intersperse, *in'.ter.sperce''*, to scatter; interspersed' (3 syl.), interspers'-ing (R. xix.) Interspersion, *in'.ter.spēr''.shŭn*.

Latin *interspersus* (*inter spargo*, to scatter among).

Interstice, *in.ter'.stis*, a chink; plu. interstices, *in.ter'.stis.sēz* (Rule xxxiv.); interstitial, *in'.ter.stish''.ŭl*.

French *interstice*; Latin *interstitium*. (-*sisto*, past *stīti*.)

Intertwine, *in'.ter.twine''*, to twist one thing into another; intertwined', intertwin'-ing, -twin'-ing-ly, -twin'-er.

Old English *inter* (Latin), *twīn[an]*, to twine or twist.

Interval, the space between two events, two points of time, two musical sounds, &c. (Fr. *intervalle*, Lat. *intervallum*.)

Intervene, *in'.ter.veen''*, to come between; intervened' (3 syl.), intervēn'-ing (R. xix.) Intervention, *in'.ter.vēn''.shŭn*.

Latin *interventiō*, *inter-vēnio*, to come between; French *intervention*,

Interview, *in'ter.vew*, appointment between two persons to see each other. (Fr. *entrevue*; Lat. *inter*, *videre*, to see.)

Inter-weave (*past*) inter-wove, (*past part.*) inter-woven, *in'ter.wcev*, *in'ter.wove*, *in'ter.wō'v'n*.
 Latin *inter*, Old English *wef*[an], *past waf*, *past part. wesen*.

Intestate, *in.tēs'tate*, without a will at the time of death.

Intestacy, *in.tēs'ta.sy*, the state of being intestate.
 Latin *in-testātus*, not witnessed (*testis*, a witness), an "intestate" is one whose will is not duly attested; French *intestat*.

Intestine, *in.tēs'tin* (not *in.tēs'tine*), domestic, home, internal;

The Intestines, *in.tēs'tinz*, the entrails; *intes'tinal*.

Lat. *intestina*, *intestinus* (*intus*, within); Fr. *intestin*, *intestinal*.

Inthral, *in.thrawl*; **inthrall**, *in.thrall*-ing. (See *Enthral*.)

Intimate, *in'ti.mate*, a familiar friend, to hint, to announce; *in'timāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *in'timāt-ing*, *in'timate-ly*.

Intimation, *in'ti.may"shūn*, a hint, an announcement.

Intimāt-er (should be *intimat-or*, R. xxxvii.), *in'ti.mātor*.
 Latin *intimas*, gen. *intimātis*, *intimatio*, *intimātor*, *intimāre*, *intimus* (*intra*, within); French *intimation*, v. *intimer*.

Intimidate, *in.tīm'i.date*, to frighten; *intim'idāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *intim'idāt-ing*, *intim'idāt-or* (R. xxxvii.); **intimidation**, *in.tīm'i.day"shūn*. (Fr. *intimidation*; Lat. *timidus*.)

("Entimidate" (*en timidus* "to make" timid) would be better. *Intimidate* should properly mean "not to frighten.")

Into follows verbs of motion. In follows verbs of rest.

Intolerable (*-tol* only one *l*), *in.tōl'ē.rā.b'l*, insufferable; **intol'er-able-ness**, *intol'erably*. Tolerable, pretty good, bearable.

Intolerance (not *intōllerance*), *in.tōl'ē.rance*, want of toleration; **intol'erant** (only one *-l-*), prejudiced; **intol'erant-ly**. **Intoleration** (only one *l*), *in.tōl'ē.ray"shūn*.

Latin *intolerābilis*, *intolerāns*, gen. *intolerantis*, *intolerantia*, *intolerāre*, not to tolerate; French *intolérable*, *intolérance*, *intolérant*.

Intonate, *in'to.nate*, to modulate the voice in speaking; **in'tonāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *in'tonāt-ing*; **intonation**, *-nay"shūn*.

Intone, *in.tōne*, to read with a monotonous chanting voice; **intoned** (2 syl.), **intōn-ing** (Rule xix.), **intōn-er**.

Latin *intōnāre*, to speak with a strained or stretched voice (*tōnus*, tone); Greek *tōnōs*, from *teino*, to stretch; French *intonation*.

Intoxicate, *in.tox'i.kate*, to make drunk; **intox'icāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **intox'icāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **intox'icant**.

Intoxication, *in.tox'i.kay"shūn*, drunkenness;

French *intoxication* (Latin *toxicum*; Greek *toxikon*, rank-poison).

Intra, *in'tra* (Latin prep.), within.

Intractable (not *-ible*), *in.trāk'tā.b'l*, stubborn; **intractable-ness**, **intractably**, **intractabil'ity**, stubbornness.

Latin *intractabilis*, *in trāhēre*, supine *-tractum*, not to draw.

Intra-mu'ral, within the city walls. Extra-mu'ral, outside...

Latin *mūrātis* (*mūrus*, a wall). The Latin forms are *intra-mūrānus* and *extra-mūrānus*, within and without the city walls.

Intransient, *in.tran'si'ent*, not transient.

Intransitive [verb], *in.trans'zitiv*, a verb with "subject" but no "object." A Transitive [verb] has both.

"I sit": *sit* has the "subject" *I*, but no "object," and therefore is an intransitive verb. "I love him": *love* has the "subject" *I* and the "object" *him*; it is, therefore, a transitive verb.

Lat. *intransitivus*, *in trans itum*, not to go over [to an "object"].

Intrench. (See *Entrench*.)

Intrepid, *in.trép'id*, fearless; intrep'id-ly, fearlessly.

Intrepidity, *in.tre.píd'zity*, fearlessness.

Latin *intrepidus*, *intrepiditas* (*in trépídus*, not trembling).

Intricate, *in'tri.kate* (not *in.trik'it*), complicated; in'tricate-ly; in'tricate-ness, state of being complicated.

Intricacy, plu. intricacies, *in'tri.ka.siz*, complication.

Latin *intricatus*, *intricatio* (*in trice*, in the clogs of hair called *trice* fastened round the legs of fowls to prevent their roaming).

Intrigue, *in.treeg'*, a cabal, a plot, to plot; intrigued, *in.treegd'*; intriguing, *in.treeg'ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); intriguing-ly, *in.treeg'ing-ly*; intrigue-er, *in.treeg'er*; intriguant, *in.treeg'-ant*.

French *intrigant*, *intrigue*, *intrigueur*, v. *intriguer* (Latin *intricare*, to entangle.) (See *Intricate*.)

Intrinsic, *in.trin'sik*, real, not merely outside show; intrin'sic-ly or intrin'sical-ly, truly, really, genuinely.

Latin *intrinsecus* (*intra secus*, in the inside); French *intrinseque*.

In'tro- (Latin prepositional prefix), within, into, in.

In'tro-duce (3 syl.), to bring in, to begin, to make acquainted; introduced (3 syl.); introduc-ing, *in'tro.duce'ing*; introduc-er, *in'tro.duce'er*; introductive, *in'tro.dúk'-tiv*; introductive-ly, introductōry, introductōri-ly.

Introduction, *in'tro.dúk'.shūn*, the beginning, &c.

Latin *introductio*, *intro-ducere*, to lead in; French *introduction*.

Intro-it, *in'tro.it*, what is sung while the priest is going to the altar. (Latin *intro-it*, [while the priest] goes in.)

Intrude, *in.trūd'*, to come without right or welcome; intrūd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), intrūd'-ing (R. xix.), intrūd'ing-ly, intrūd'-er.

Intrusion, *in.trū'zhūn* (Rule xxxiii.); intru'sion-ist; intrusive, *in.trū'ziv*; intru'sive-ness, intru'sive-ly.

Latin *intrudere*, supine *trusum*, to thrust in; French *intrusion*.

Intuition, *in'tu.ish'ān*, instinct; intuitive, *in.tu'zitiv*, instinctive; intu'itive-ly. (Fr. *intuition*, *intuitif*; Lat. *in tuor*.)

Inundate, *in'ũn.date* (not *in.ũn'.date*), to overwhelm; **in'undāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **in'undāt-ing** (R. xix.), **in'undāt-or**;

Inundation, *in'.un.day''shũn*, a flood, an overflow.

Latin *inundatio*, *inundator*, *inundāre* (*undā*, a wave).

Inure, *in.nũre'*, to habituate; **inured**, *in.nũred'*; **inur-ing** (Rule xix.), *in.nũre'-ing*; **inure-ment**, *in.nũre'.ment*.

Should be *Enure*. Archaic *ure*, use, habit; French *en heur*, hourly.

Inurn', to put into an urn; **inurned'** (2 syl.), **inurn-ing**.

Latin *in urna*, [to put] into an urn.

Inutility, *in'.u.tĩl''.ĩty*, uselessness; **inutile**, *in'.u.teel'*;

Unuseful, *un.ũse'.ful*, not useful;

Unused' (2 syl.), not used; Dis'used, the use discontinued.

Use-less (2 syl.), use'less-ly, use'less-ness.

Latin *inutilitas*, *inũtilis* (*in-utor* [usus], not to use); French *inutilit  *, *inutile*, *inutile* (user, to use).

In vacuo (Latin), *in. vak'ku.o*, in a place from which all air has been extracted. A vacuum, *vũk'.ũũm*.

Invade (2 syl.), to violate another's rights, to enter a country hostilely; **invād'-ed**, **invād'-ing** (Rule xix.), **invād'-er**.

Invasion (R. xxxiii.), *in.vay'.zhũn*; **invasive**, *in.vay'.ziv*.

Lat. *in-vād  re*, supine *invasum*, to go against, *invasio*; Fr. *invasion*.

Invalid, (noun) *in'.vũleed'*, (adj.) *in.vũl'.ĩd* (Rule li.)

In'valid', one not in health, one disabled; **invalid'-ed**.

Inval'id, worthless, of no authority; **invalid'ity**.

Invalidate, *in.vũl'.ĩ.date*, to render worthless; **invalidĩdāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **invalidĩdāt-ing**, R. xix. (All with -li-.)

Invaletudinarian, *in.vũl'.e.tu.dĩ.nair''ri.an*, one always ill.

Fr. *invalid  *, *invalidit  *; Lat. *invũletũdo* (*in, vũleo*, not to be well). ("Invalid," the noun, ought to be written "invalid  .")

Invaluable, *in.vũl'.u.ũ.b'l*, inestimable; **inval'uably**.

Unvalued, *un.vũl'.ude*, not appreciated (Rule lxxii.)

French *in value*; Latin *vũlor*, value (*vũl  re*, to be worth).

Invariable, *in.vair'ri.ũ.b'l*, without variation; **inva'riable-ness**; **inva'riably**. (Fr. *invariable*; Lat. *in vũriũbilis*, *varius*.)

Invasion, *in.vay'.zhun*; **invasive**, *in.vay'.ziv*. (See **Invade**.)

Invective, *in.v  k'.ziv*, a tirade; **invective-ly**.

Inveigh, *in.vay'* (followed by *against*), to rail at; **inveighed**, *in.vaid'*; **inveigh-ing**, *in.vay'.ing*; **inveigh-er**, *in.vay'.er*.

Invade, *in.vũd  *, to enter a country hostilely.

(The spelling of "inveigh" cannot be commended, and the interpolation of "g" before "h" to lengthen a vowel or to give "ei" the sound of "a" is certainly a very clumsy contrivance, to say the least.) Latin *inveh  *, supine *vectum*, to inveigle (*in vehi*, to be carried against one), *invehiva*, *invehivus*; French *invehive*, v. *invehiver*.

Inveigle, *in.vee'.g'l* (not *in.vay'.g'l*), to allure; **inveigled**, *in.vee'.g'ld*; **inveigling**, *in.vee'.g'ling*; **inveigler**, *in.vee'.g'ler*; **inveigle-ment**, *in.vee'.g'l.ment*, enticement to evil.

Norman *enveogler*; French *aveugler*, to blind, to hoodwink.

Invent'. **Discover**, *dis.kāv'.er*.

We **invent'** (or find out) a work of art, as a machine;

We **discover** (or find out) a country or work of science.

To **invent** is to create what did not before exist.

To **discover** is to make known what was before unknown.

Invent'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **invent'-ing**, **invent'-er** (should be **invent'-or**, R. xxxvii.), *fem. inventress*, *in.vēn'.tress*.

Invention, *in.vēn'.shūn*, a discovery in art.

Inventive, *in.vēn'.tīv*; **inven'tive-ness**, **inven'tive-ly**.

Inventory, *in'.vēn.tō.ry* (ought to be *inventory*), a list of movable property; **inventorial**, *in'.ven.tōr''rī.āl*.

Invention of the Cross, the alleged discovery of the cross in the fourth century, by certain agents of St. Helena.

(This use of the word is quite abnormal.)

French *inventaire*, *inventif*, *invention*, *v. inventer*, *v. inventorier*; Latin *inventarium*, *inventio*, *inventor*, *in venio*, supine *ventum*.

Inverse, *in'.verse* (adj.), *in.verse'* (verb) (Rule li.); **inverse'-ly**.

Inversion, *in.ver'.shūn*, a reversion of the order.

Invert', to turn upside down; **invert'-ed**, **invert'-ing**.

Inversely as (not *to*): as "Velocity is *inversely* as the time."

In inverse ratio to (not *in inverse ratio as*): Thus, 1, 2, 3, is in *inverse ratio to* 3, 2, 1.

In the inverse ratio of (not *in the inverse ratio to*): as "Time is *in the inverse ratio of* velocity."

Latin *inverso*, *in verto*, supine *versum*; French *inverse*, *inversion*.

Invertebrate (obs. *-te-*), *in.ver'.tē.brāte*, an animal with no backbone; **invertebral**, *in.ver'.tē.brāl*, without a backbone.

Invertebrata, *in.ver'.tē.brāy''tah*. Lamarck divided the animal kingdom into *vertebrata* and *invertebrata*; the former embraces all animals which have a backbone or bony skeleton; the latter, those animals which are devoid of such a structure: as molluscs [snails, &c.]

Latin *in vertebra*, without backbone, *vertebrātus*.

Invest', to dress; **invest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **invest'-ing**.

Invest-ment; **investive**, *in.ves'.tīv*, covering, clothing.

Investiture, *in.vēs'.tītchūr*, the act or right of giving legal possession [of church preferment].

Roman Catholic bishops have a ring and crosier given as external signs of office. An Anglican bishop, a crosier. A university student has a cap and gown. A freemason has an apron, &c.

Latin *in-vestio*, to clothe in [official symbols], *vestis*, a robe.

Investigate, *in.vēs'.tī.gate*, to examine into; **inves'tigāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inves'tigāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **inves'tigāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **investigable**, *in.vēs'.tī.gā.b'l*.

Investigation, *in.vēs'.tī.gay''shūn*; **investigative**, *in.vēs'.tī.gā.tīv*; **investigatory**, *in.vēs'.tī.gā.t'ry*.

Latin *investigāble*, *investigātio*, *investigātor*, *investigāre* (*vestigia*, a slot); French *investigation*.

Inveterate, *in.vēt'.ē.rate*, confirmed by long habit; **invet'erate-ly**, **invet'erate-ness**; **invet'erācy**, long habituation.

Latin *invetērātus* (*vetus*, old, long-standing).

Invidious, *in.vīd'.i.ūs* (not *in.vīd'.jūs*), obnoxious, provocative, ill-natured; **invid'ious-ness**, **invid'ious-ly** (Rule lxvi.)

Latin *invidiōsus* (*invidia*, envy).

Invigorate, *in.vīg'.ō.rate*, to strengthen; **invig'orāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **invig'orāt-ing**; **invigoration**, *in.vīg'.ō.ray''shūn*; **invig'orāt-er**. (Latin *vigor*, vigour, strength.)

Invincible, *in.vīn'.sī.b'l*, unconquerable; **invīn'cibly**;

Invincibility, *in.vīn'.sī.b'il'.t'y*; **invīn'cible-ness**.

Fr. *invincibilité*, *invincible*; Lat. *invincibilis* (*vincere*, to conquer).

Inviolable, *in.vī'.ō.lā.b'l*, not to be profaned or polluted; **invī'olably**; **inviolate**, *in.vī'.ō.lā.tē*, unbroken, unpolluted.

Inviolability, *in.vī'.ō.lā.b'il'.t'y*, state of being inviolable.

Fr. *inviolable*, *inviolabilité*; Lat. *inviolābilis* (*violāre*, to violate).

Invisible (not -able), *in.vīz'.i.b'l*, imperceptible to the eye; **invis'ible-ness**, **invis'ibly**. **Invisibility**, *in.vīz'.i.b'il'.t'y*.

Fr. *invisible*, *invisibilité*; Lat. *invisibilis* (*video*, sup. *visum*, to see).

Invite' (2 syl.), to request the company of, to challenge, to solicit; **invīt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **invīt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **invīt'ing-ly**, **invīt'-er**. **Invitation**, *in.vī.tay''shūn*.

Latin *invitatio*, v. *invītāre* (*in vitāre*, to do the contrary of shunning, i.e., to seek, to court); French *invitation*, v. *inviter*.

Invoke, *in'.vō.kate*, to address in prayer; **in'vocāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'vocāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'vocāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Invocation, *in'.vō.kay''shūn*, an address to deity.

Invoke, *in.vō.ke'*, to address in prayer; **invoked'** (2 syl.), **invōk'-ing** (Rule xix.), **invōk'-er**.

("Invoke" is used in poetry, but "invōke" in ordinary speech.)

Latin *invocatio*, *in-vōcāre*, to call on [one] for help.

Invoice, *in'.vōice*, a written priced list of goods sent to a customer, to make such a list; **in'voiced**, **invoic'-ing**, Rule xix. (French *envois*, things sent.)

Lat. *in via*, [a list of goods] on the way; Spanish *enviado*, Italian *inviato* (an envoy, show the compound more distinctly).

Invoke, *in.vō.ke'*; **invocation**, *in'.vō.kay''shūn*. (See **Invoke**.)

Involuntary, *in.vol'ũn.tã.ry*, not done by the will; **invol'un-tari-ly** (Rule xix.), **invol'untari-ness**.

Latin *involuntarius* (*in vóluntas*, *in-vôlo*, not to will).

Involve (2 syl.), to implicate, to surround, to embarrass; **involved** (2 syl.), **invölv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **involve'-ment**.

Involution, *in'.vö.lũ''.shũn.* **Evolution**, *e'.vö.lũ''.shũn* (in *Math.*), "Involution," the raising of a number to a given power. "Evolution," extracting the given root.

Involution: as 4^3 , i.e., multiply 4 thrice by itself = 64.

Evolution: as $\sqrt[3]{64}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, i.e., extract the third or cubo root of 64, and the 5th root of "a": ($\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$).

Latin *in-volvo*, to roll on [itself]; *e-volveo*, to roll out, extricate, or extract; *involutio*, *evolutio*; French *involution*, *evolution*.

Invulnerable, *in.vũl'.nẽ.rũ.b'l*, not able to be wounded; **invul'-nerable-ness**, **invul'nerably**, **invulnerabil'ity**.

French *invulnérable*, *invulnérabilité*; *invulnérabilité* (*vulnus*).

Inward, *in'.wãrd*; **internal**, placed inside; **in'ward-ly**.

Inwards (adv.), towards the inside. (As the -s [-ces] is the adverbial suffix, it is wrong to use *inward* as an adv.)

Old English *inweard*, inward; *inweardlice*, inwardly.

Inweave, (*past*) **inwove**, (*past part.*) **inwoven**, *in.aceev'*, *in.wöve'*, *in.wö'.v'n*, to intertwine; **inweav'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *in wëf[an]*, past *wef* or *wëfode*, past part. *wëfen* or *wëfod*.

Inwrap, *in.rãp'*, to envelop; **inwrapped**, *in.rãp't*; **inwrapp-ing** (Rule iv.), *in.rãp'.ing*. **Enrapt**, inspired.

Inwrought, *in.rãwt'*, worked in, adorned with figured work.

Old English *in weorc[an]*, past *worhte*, past part. *ge-worht*.

There are 672 words beginning with "in," all of which, except 31, are directly or indirectly from the Latin. In 540 cases the force of "in" is negative, in 26 it is part of another prep.: as "inter," "intro," &c., in 11 it means "to make," and in 9 it is radical.

Iodine, *i'.o.dine* (not *i'.o.deen*), an element.

In *Chem.* the termination *-ine* denotes a simple substance.

Iodate, *i'.o.date*, a salt of iodic acid.

In *Chem.* *-ate* denotes a salt from an acid ending in *-ic*.

Iodic [acid], *i'.o.dik*. (In *Chem.* *-ic* denotes an acid containing the greatest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Iodous [acid], *i'.o.dũs*. (In *Chem.* *-ous* denotes an acid with less oxygen than *-ic*.)

Iodide, *i'.o.dide*, a compound of iodine with a base.

In *Chem.* *-ide* denotes a compound with a base.

Iodite, *i'.o.dite*, a non-acid compound of oxygen.

Greek *iðês*, violet, so called from its colour.

Ionian, *i'.õ'.mũ.ũn*, relating to Iônia, in Asia Minor.

Ionic, *i'.õn'ic*. (The *-o-* is long in Greek *iónikos*.)

- Iota**, *i.ô'tah*, a jot, a tittle. (The smallest Greek letter.)
- I. O. U.** (*I owe you*), a brief acknowledgment of a debt.
- Ipecacuanha**, *ip'.ĕ.kăk'ă.ăn''.ah*, a South American plant.
Peruvian *ipe*, the root, *cacuanha*.
- Ipomœa**, *ip'.o.mee''.ah*, a plant allied to the convolvulus.
Greek *ips*, gen. *ipôs hōmoîds*, like a worm.
- Ir-** for *in-*, before the letter *r*.
- Irascible**, *ī.răs'.sī.b'l*, prone to anger; iras'cible-ness;
Irascibility, *ī.răs'.sī.bīl''ī.ty*; iras'cibly.
Fr. *irascible*, *irascibilité*; Lat. *irascor*, to be angry (*ira*, anger).
- Ire**, *ī'r*, anger; ire-ful, *ī'r'.ful*; ireful-ly, *ī'r'.ful.ly*.
Old English *yrre* or *irre*, Latin *ira*, anger.
- Iris**, *ī'ris*, the rainbow, the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; irised, *ī'rist*; irisated, *ī'ris.ătĕd*.
Iridescence (not *irrediscence*), *ī'rī.dĕs''.sense*, a rainbow-like exhibition of colours; irides'cent;
- Iridium**, *ī.rīd'ă.ăm*, a metal which assumes divers colours while under dissolution in hydrochloric acid.
Latin *iris*, the rainbow; Greek *iris*.
- Irish**, *ī'rīsh*, the language of Ireland, the people of Ireland, a cotton cloth made in Ireland, pertaining to Ireland;
Irish-ism, *ī'rīsh.izm*, a blunder of speech conveying a contradiction of terms. Ireland, *ī'r.lănd*.
Irishman, *plu.* Irishmen, *fem.* Irishwoman, *plu.* -women.
Proper names of a people ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, and *-x*, have two plural forms, one partitive made by adding *-man*, and one collective by placing *The* before the word: as *The Irish*, 2, 3, 4, &c., **Irishmen**.
Celtic *Eri-in* or *Iar-in* [*innis*], the western island.
- Irk**, *erk*, to distress; irk-some, *erk'sŭm*, distressing (-some denotes "full of"); irk'some-ness, irk'some-ly.
Old English *earg*, wretched, evil, *earg-sum*.
- Iron**, generally pronounced *ī'on*, sometimes *ī'ron*.
In irons, *ī'onz*, in chains. Fire irons, poker, shovel, and tongs.
To iron, *ī'ôn*, to smooth with a hot instrument for the purpose; ironed, *ī'ōnd*; iron-ing, *ī'ōn.ing*; iron-er, *ī'ōn.er*.
Iron-y, *ī'ōn.y*, containing iron. Ironry, *ī'rōn.ry*, satire.
Old English *īren*, *īren-bend*, an iron band, *īren-fetor*, an iron fetter, *īren-græg*, iron-grey, *īren-sīd*, iron-side.
- Ironry**, *ī'rōn.ry* (never *ī'ōn.ry*), ironical speech, sarcasm; ironical, *ī'rōn'ă.kăl*; iron'ical-ly. Irony, *ī'ōn.y* (*v.s.*)
Latin *īrōnicus*, *īrōnia*; Greek *cīrōnela* (*cīrōn*, a dissembler).
- Irradiate**, *īr.răd'ă.ate*. Eradiate, *ĕ.răd'ă.ate*.
Irradiate, to adorn with rays of light. Eradiate, to shoot forth like rays of light; irrad'iat-ed, irrad'iat-ing.

Irradiation, *ir'rád'.í.ā'.shūn*, the act of being irradiated;

Eradiation, *ē.rád'.í.ā'.shūn*, emission of beams of light.

Irradiance, *ir'rád'.i.ance*, lustre; **irrad'iancy**; **irrad'iant**.

Lat. *irrādiatio*, *ir[in]rādiāre*, to cast rays on [objects]; Fr. *irradiation*.

Irrational, *ir'rásh'.ōn.āl*, unreasonable; **irrational-ly**, *ir'rásh'.ōn.āl.ly*; **irrationality**, *ir'rásh'.ōn.āl'.í.ty*.

Lat. *irrātionālis* (in *rātio*, without reason); Fr. *irrationnel* (wrong).

Irreclaimable, *ir're.claim''.ā.b'l*, not to be reclaimed; **irreclaim'-ably**. **Un'reclaimed'** (3 syl.), not reclaimed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *ir[in]reclāmāre*, not to claim again (*clāmo*, to demand).

Irreconcilable, *ir're.kōn.sí'.lā.b'l*, not reconcilable; **irreconcil'-able-ness**, **irreconcil-ably**; **irreconciliation**, *ir're.kōn.sí'.í.ā'.shūn*, want of reconciliation.

Unreconciled, *un're.k'ōn.síld*, not reconciled (Rule lxxii.)

French *irréconciliable*; Latin *ir[in]reconciliātio*, v. *re-conciliāre*, not to conciliate again (*conciliūm*, a meeting; *con cālo*, to call together).

Irrecoverable, *ir're.cūv''.er.ā.b'l*, not to be recovered; **irrecov'-erable-ness**, **irrecov'erably**.

Unrecovered, *un're.cūv''.erd*, not recovered (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *recouvrable* (*re-couvrir*); Lat. *reōpērāre*, to recover; with neg. *ir*.

Irredeemable, *ir're.deem''.a.b'l*, not to be redeemed; **irredeem-ably**. **Unredeemed**, (3 syl.) not redeemed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *redimēre* (*re[d]imēre*, to buy back); with *ir-[in]* neg.

Irreducible, *ir're.dū''.sī.b'l*, not to be reduced; **irredu'cibly**.

Unreduced, *un're.dūced''*, not reduced (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-dūcere*, to reduce, to bring back again; with *ir-[in]* neg.

Irrefragible, *ir're.frān''.jī.b'l*. **Irrefragable**, *ir'ref'.rā.gā.b'l*.

Irrefran'gible, not to be refracted; **irrefran'gibly**, **irrefrangibil'ity**. **Irref'ragible**, not to be gainsaid.

Latin *refringere* (*re-frango*, supine *fractum*), to refract or bend back, with *ir[in]*, neg. Used chiefly in reference to rays of light.

Irrefragable, *ir'ref'.rā.gā.b'l*, not to be gainsaid; **irref'ragably**.

French *irrefragable*; Latin *irrefrāgābilis*, v. *refrāgāri*, to gainsay.

Irrefutable, *ir're.fū''.tā.b'l*, not to be refuted; **irrefu'tably**.

Latin *irrefutābilis* (*ir[in]re-futāri*, not to be refuted).

Irregular, *ir'reg'.ular*, not regular; **irreg'ular-ly**;

Irregularity, plu. **irregularities**, *ir'reg'.u.lār'rī.tiz*.

Latin *irregulāris*, *irregulārītas*, *ir[in]regūllāre* (*regūla*, rule).

Irrelative, *ir'rēl'.ā.tiv*. **Irrelevant**, *ir'rēl'.ē.vānt*.

Irrelative, unconnected: as *irrelative chords* (in music), chords which have no common sound; **irrelative-ly**.

Unrelated, *un're.late''.ed*, not related (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *ir[in]relātivus* (*re-ferro*, supine *lātum*, to refer).

Irrelevant (not *irrevelant*), inapplicable, not to the point : as *irrelevant to the subject*, *irrelevant testimony*; *irrelevantly*, *irrelevancy*; *irrelevance*, *ir.rēl'.ē.vānce*.

Latin *ir[in]rēlevāre*, not to lift off or relieve. Something that does not "lift off" the difficulty.

Irreligion, *ir.rē.lidj''.ān*, want of religion or contempt of it; *irreligious*, *ir.rē.lidj''.ūs*; *irreligiousness*, *irreligiously*.

French *irreligion*; Latin *irreligiōsus*.

Irremediable, *ir're.mē''.dī.ā.b'l*, not curable; *irremediably*, *irremediableness*. *Remedi-less*, *remēd'.āless*.

Unremedied, *un.rēm'.ā.dēd*, not cured (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *irremediābilis* (*ir[not]rēmēdium*, without remedy); Fr. *irremédiable*, *irremédiābilis*.

Irremovable (not *irremoveable*, only *-ce* and *-ga* retain the *e* before *-able*, Rule xx.), *ir're.moov''.ā.b'l*, not able to be moved; *irremovably*; *irremovability*, *ir're.moov''.ā.bil''.ī.ty*. *Unremoved*, *un'.rē.mōovd''* (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-mōvō*, to remove; with *ir[in]* negative.

Irreparable, *ir.rēp'.ā.rū.b'l* (not *ir.rē.pair''.rā.b'l*), not to be repaired or recovered; *irreparably*, *irrecoverably*.

Unrepaired, *un'.rē.paird''*, not repaired (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *ir[in]rēpārābilis* (*re.pārāre*, to make anew); Fr. *irréparable*.

Irrepealable, *ir.rē.peel''.ā.b'l*, not to be repealed.

Unrepealed, *un'.re.peeld''*, not repealed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *ap[ad]pellare*, to call to one; *re-appellare*, to call back again; *ir[in]re-ap[ad]pellare*, not to recall or repeal.

Irreprehensible, *ir.rēp'.rē.hēn''.sī.b'l*, not blamable; *irreprehensibly*. (Lat. *irreprehensibilis*; Fr. *irréprehensible*.)

Irrepressible, *ir're.prēs''.sī.b'l*, not to be repressed; *irrepressibly*.

Unrepressed, *un'.re.prēst'*, not repressed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-prīmēre* (*prēmo*), sup. *pressus*, to press back; with *ir* neg.

Irreproachable, *ir.rē.prōtch''.ā.b'l*, not worthy of censure; *irreproachableness*, *irreproachably*.

Unreproached, *un.re.prōtchd*, not censured (Rule lxxii.)

French *irréprochable*, *re-procher* (*proche* [Latin *proximus*], near, *re-procher*, not to admit, to reprove; *ir-reprocher*, not to reprove).

Irreprovable, *ir.rē.proov''.ā.b'l*, blameless; *irreprovably*.

Unreproved, *un'.re.proovd''*, not censured (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *prōbāre*, to prove; *re-prōbāre*, to reprove; with *ir* neg.

Irresistance, *ir.rē.zīs''.tānce*, forbearance to resist.

(Would be better *irresistance*, but, as usual, we have been led astray by the French, which gives "*résistance*," but *résist-ible*!!)

Irresistible (not *-able*), *ir.rē.zīs''.tī.b'l*, not to be resisted; *irresistibly*; *irresistibility*.

Resist'-less, not to be resisted; resist'less-ness, resist'less-ly.

Unresisted, *un'rě.zis''těd* not resisted (Rule lxxii.)

French *résistance*, *irrésistible*, *irrésistibilité*; Latin *re-sistere*, to make to stand back, with *ir[in]*, negative.

Irresolute, *ir'rěz'.ō.lūte*, not decided; irres'olute-ness,

Irresolution, *ir'rěz'.ō.lū''shūn*; irres'olute-ly.

Irresoluble, *ir'rěz'.ō.lu.b'l*, incapable of being resolved into parts or into a more elemental state.

Irresolvable, *ir'rě.zōl''va.b'l*, not to be resolved.

Unresolved, *un'rě.zōlvd''*, not resolved (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *irrésolution*, *irresolu*: Lat. *irresolūbilis*, *-résolutio*, *re-solvere*, supine *-solutum*, to melt back [to its simple state], with *ir*, neg.

Irrespective, *ir're.spěk''.tīv* (not *ēr'rě.spěk''.tīv*), independent; irrespec'tive-ly. Unrespect'ed, not respected (R. lxxii.)

Latin *re-spicio*, supine *respectum*, to look back upon, to respect, with *ir[in]*, negative, not to respect, to disregard.

Irrespirable, *ir'rěs'.pī.rā.b'l*, not fit for respiration.

Unrespired, *un're.spīred'*, not exhaled (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-spirare*, to exhale breath, with *ir[in]*, negative.

Irresponsible (not -able) *ir'rě.spōn''.sī.b'l*, not responsible;

Irresponsibility, *ir'rě.spōn''.sī.b'il''.ī.ty*; irrespon'sibly.

Unresponded-to, *un'rě.spōn''.dēd.tōo* (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-spondere*, supine *responsum*, to respond, with *ir[in]*, neg.

Irretrievable, *ir'rě.tree''vā.b'l*, not to be retrieved or recovered; irretriev'ably; irretrievable-ness, *ir'rě.tree''vā.b'lness*.

Unretrieved, *un'rě.treevd''*, not recovered (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-tribuere*, to give back, with *ir[in]*, neg.: French *trouver*.

Irreverent, *ir'rěv'.ē.rent*, not reverent; irrever'ent-ly; irreverence, *ir'rěv'.ē.rence*, want of reverence.

Unreverenced, *un.rev'.e.rencd*, not reverenced (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *irrévérent*, *irrévérence*; Lat. *irrévérentia*, *irrévérens*, gen. *-entis*.

Irreversible, *ir'rě.ver''sī.b'l* (not *ēr're.ver''sā.b'l*), not to be reversed or recalled; irrever'sable-ness, irrever'sably.

Unreversed, *un'rě.verst''*, not reversed (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *re-vertēre*, sup. *reversum*, to turn back, to reverse, with *ir[in]*, neg.

Irrevocable, *ir'rěv'.ō.kā.b'l* (not *ēr'rě.vōke'.ā.b'l*), not to be reversed or annulled; irrev'ocably (not *ēr'rě.vōke'.ā.b'ly*).

Unrevoked, *un're.vōkt'*, not revoked (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *ir[in]* *re-vocābilis*, not to be recalled; French *irrévocable*.

Irrigate, *ir'rī.gate*, to pour water over [land]; ir'rigāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ir'rigāt-ing (Rule xix.);

Irrigation, *ir'rī.gay''shūn*; ir'rigāt-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Lat. *irrigatio*, *irrigator* (*ir[in]* *irrigāre*, to throw water on); Fr. *irrigation*

Irritate, *ir'ri.tāte*, to provoke, to inflame; *ir'ritāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ir'ritāt-ing* (R. xix.), *ir'ritāt-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Irritation, *ir'ri.tay''shūn*; **irritative**, *ir'ri.ta.tiv*; **ir'ritative-ly**. **Irritant**, that which irritates; *ir'ritancy*.

Irritable, *ir'ri.tā.b'l*, passionate; *ir'ritably*, **irritability**.

Irritatory, *ir'ri.tā.t'ry*, productive of irritation.

French *irritabilité*, **irritable**, *irritant*, *irritation*, v. *irriter*; Latin *irritabilis*, *irritabilitas*, *irritatio*, *irritator*, v. *irritare*.

Irruption, *ir'rūp'shūn*, incursion. **Eruption**, a bursting out; **irruptive**, *ir'rūp'tiv*. **Eruptive**, *er'rūp'tiv*.

Lat. *irruptio*, *ir'inlrumpere*, sup. *ruptum*, to break in; Fr. *irruption*. (There are thirty-nine words beginning with the prefix "*ir-*," all directly or indirectly from the Latin, and in all (except the first one and the last three) the prefix is negative.)

Is, *iz*, third sing. pres. ind. of the anomalous verb **To be**.

Gothic *i-m*, *i-s*, *is-t*. Old English *eo-m*, *ear-t*, *is*, plu. *ar-on*.

-ise (Latin *-itum*) nouns, "act of," "habit of": as *exercise*.

-ise (Latin *-ire*) verbs, "to give," "to make": as *apologise*.

(The corresponding Greek ending is "*-ize-*")

-ish (Old English *-isc* or *-isch*) adj., pertaining to: as *English*.

Added to adj. it is a dimin. as *good-ish*, *bad-ish*.

Added to nouns it means "like": as *boy-ish*, *girl-ish*.

-ish (Lat. *-ire*, Fr. *-ir*, *-iss*) verbs, "to make," "to give": *fin-ish*.

Isinglass, *iz'zīn.glass* (a corruption of German *hausenblase*, that is, *hausen-blase*, the sturgeon's bladder).

This is a very disgraceful word, and quite misleads (see Rule lxiv.)

Islamism, *iz'lä.mīz-m*, the religious creed of Mohammedans.

Islam, *iz'lä.m*, the religion of Mohammed, the countries where it is professed, the whole body of Mohammedans.

Arabic *islam*, obedience to the will of God, *salama*, to submit.

Island, *i'land*, land surrounded by water. **Highland**, *hi'land*.

Island-er, *i'län.der*, an inhabitant of an island.

Highland-er, *hi'län.der*, one who lives in the Highlands.

Old Eng. *ed*, water; *ed-land*, water-land, an island; Lat. *insula*.

Isle, *ile*. **Aisle**, *ile*. **I'll**, *ile*. **Ill**, *Hill*.

Isle, *ile*, an island; **islet**, *i'let*, a little island.

French *isle*, now *île*; Lat. *insula*, an island.

Aisle, *ile*, the side "wings" of a church.

French *aisle*, now *alle* [of a church]; Latin *ala*, a wing.

I'll, *ile*, contraction of *I will*.

Ill, *il*, not well. (Old English *yfel*.)

Hill, *hīl*, an elevation less than a mountain. (O. Eng. *hyll*.)

-ism (Gk. suffix *-ism-os*), nouns, "system," "doctrine" "imitation of": as *baptism*, *despot-ism*, *Mohammed-ism*.

I'so- (Greek prefix), equal, similar. (Greek *isos*, equal.)

Iso-chronal, *ī.sōk'.rō.nal*, occurring at equal intervals, like the beats of the pulse. (Greek *isos chrōnōs*, equal time.)

Iso-clinal, *ī'.so-klī'.nāl*, having equal inclines or dips.

Greek *isos klinō*, to make equal slopes or inclines.

I'so-pōd, *plu. ī'so-pōds*, an insect which has all its legs alike; **isopoda**, *ī.sōp'.ō.dah*, the order ...;

Isopodous, *ī.sōp'.ō.dūs*. (Greek *isos pōdēs*, equal feet.)

Isosceles, *ī.sōs'.kē.leez* or *ī.sōs'sē.leez*, applied to triangles which have two sides equal. (Greek *skēlōs*, a leg.)

Iso-thermal, *ī'.so-rheī'.māl*, having the same temperature.

Greek *isos thermē*, equal heat.

Isolate, *ī'.so.late*, to cut off from all connections, to detach;

ī'solāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), **ī'solāt-ing**; **isolation**, *ī'.so.lay''.shūn*.

In'sulate, **in'sulāt-ed**, **in'sulāt-ing**, **insulāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **insulation**, *in'.su.lay''.shūn*; **in'sular**.

"Isolate," &c., the French form, *isoler*, *isolation*. "Insulate," &c., the Latin form, *insula*, *insularis*, *insulare*, supine *insulātum*.

Israelite, *īz'.rā.ēlite* (not *īz'.rēl.ite*), a descendant of Israel or Jacob, a Jew; **Israelitish**, *īz'.rā.ēlite''.ish*.

Issue, *iss'.su* (not *ish'.shu*), result, offspring, exit, an artificial ulcer, to proceed out of; **issued**, *iss'.sude*; **issu-ing**, *iss'.su.ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); **issu-er**, *iss'.su.er*.

Fr. *issue*, outlet; *issu*, born (past part. of *issir*); Lat. *ex-ire*, to go out.

-ist (Greek suffix *-ist-ēs*) nouns, "an agent": **art-ist**.

-ister or -ster, nouns, "one engaged in": **chorister**. (R. lxii.)

Isthmus, *īsth'.mūs*, a neck of land joining a continent or peninsula to the mainland; **isthmian**, *īsth'.mī.ăn*.

Latin *isthmus*; Greek *isthmōs*, a neck or bridge.

It, *possessive its, plu. they, theirs, them*. **Hit**, to strike.

(The introduction of "its" dates from the beginning of the reign of James I. (1603). In the Bible "his" is used for its.)

Old English nom. *hit*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hit*.

Italian, *ī.tāl'.yăn*, adj. of Italy; **Italian-ise**, *ī.tāl'.yăn.ize*, to reduce to Italian habits or idiom; **Ital'ianis-ing** (R. xix.);

Ital'ianised, *ī.tal'.yăn.izd*; **Ital'ianis-er**.

Italics, sloping type. **Italicise**, *ī.tāl'.ī.size*, to print in sloping type; **italicised**, *ī.tāl'.ī.sized*; **ital'icis-ing** (R. xix.); **italicism**, *ī.tāl'.ī.sizm*, an Italian idiom; **Ital'ian-iron**.

Latin *Italia*, the land of the *Vituli*, *Vituli*, or *Siculi*.

Itch, a cutaneous irritation. **Hitch**, an obstruction.

Itched, *itcht*; **itch'-ing**, **itch'-y**, **itch'í-ness**, (Rule xi.), **itch'ing-ly**. (Old English *gictha*, *itch* or *tetter*.)

- ite (Latin *-it-us*), adj., "quality of," "pertaining to," "like".
- ite (Latin *-it-us*), nouns, subject of an action: *favour-ite*.
- ite (in *Chem.*), a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ous*: as *sulphite* [of silver], sulphurous acid combined with silver.
- ite (Greek *lithos*, stone), in *Geology*, a fossil: *ammon-ite*.
- Item (Latin), *ī.tēm*, furthermore, also, a separate article.
- Itinerant, *ī.tīn'ē.rānt*, a vagrant; itin'erant-ly, itin'erancy; itinerary, plu. itineraries, *ī.tīn'ē.rā.rīz*, a route-book, a traveller's book for jottings on the way.
- Latin *iter*, gen. *itinēris*, a journey (*eo*, supine *itum*, to go).
- itis, *ī.tīss*, added to Greek words to denote inflammation: as *card-itis* (*kardia*), inflammation of the heart.
- Itself, plu. themselves, a reciprocal pronoun. (O. E. *hit sylf*.)
- ity, *ī.y* (Latin *-itas*), abstract nouns: as *curiosity*.
- ium (in *Chem.*), a metal: as *potass-ium*, *sall-ium*.
- ium (in *Bot.*), a species: as *delphin-ium* (larkspur).
- ive (Lat. *-iv-us*), adj., "able to," "inclined to": *cohesive*.
- ive (ditto), nouns formed from adj., "one who is": *captive*.
- I've, *ī.ve*, contract. of *I have*. Hive, a place for bees. (O. E. *hyfe*.)
- Ivory, *ī.vō.ry*, the tusk of male elephants, made of ivory;
- Ivories, *ī.vō.rīz*, works of art in ivory;
- I'vory-black, charred ivory or bone mixed with charcoal.
- Fr. *ivoire*; Lat. *ebur*, gen. *eboris* ([ex]barrus, from elephant's tooth).
- Ivy, plu. ivies, *ī.vīz*, a plant. (Old English *īfig*.)
- ize (Gk. *hizō*), "to make," "to make like," "to give": *tantal-ize*.
- The corresponding Latin suffix is "*-ise*."
- Jabber, *djāb'ber*, to gabble unintelligibly; jab-bered, *djab'berd*;
- jab'ber-ing, jab'bering-ly, jab'ber-er. (French *jaboter*.)
- Jacinth, *djās'.cīnth*, a pellucid gem (*Rev.* xxi. 20).
- Latin *jacinthus* or *hyacinthus*: Greek *hvakēinthos*. This gem is so called because its colour is like that of the purple hyacinth.
- Jack, a machine for sundry purposes.
- Jack-ass, the male ass. Jack-daw, a daw.
- Jack-pike, a young pike. Jack-rat, a male rat.
- Jack-plane, a large rough plane. Jack-towel, a long coarse towel hung on a roller. Jack-pudding, a clown.
- Jack o' lantern, *īgnis fatuus*. Jack-in-office, official prig.
- Jack of all trades, a man who can turn his hand to anything.
- Jackal, *jāk'.awl*, an animal half dog and half fox. (Span. *chacal*.)
- Jackanapes, *jāk'.a.nāpes*, an impertinent vulgar prig.
- Jacket, *jāk'.ēt*, a short coat without tails; jack'et-ed, put into jackets, wearing a jacket. (French *jaquette*.)

Jacobin, *zhāk'.o.bīn*, *djāk'.o.bīte*.

Jacobins, a revolutionary party in France who met, during the first revolution, in an old monastery of Jacobin monks; *Jac'obin-ism*, *Jacobin'ical*.

Jacobites, favours of the pretenders, when the Stuart dynasty was set aside. So called from *Jac'obus*, Latin for James; *Jac'obit-ism*; *Jacobitical*, *djāk'.o.bīt' .ā.kāl*.

Jacob's ladder, *djā'.cōbz lād'.dēr* (not *djā'.cups...*), the common Greek *valerian*. Its successive leaflets form a ladder.

Jaconet, *zhāk'.o.nēt*, a thick muslin. (French *jaconas*.)

Jacquard loom, *zhāk'.ard loom*, for weaving figures on silks and muslins. Invented by M. Jacquard, of Lyons.

Jade, *djāde*, a sorry horse or woman; *jād'-ed*, wearied out.

French *jadis*, once, in times gone by. A "jade," "once" a horse.

Jag, *djäg*, a rough tattered edge, to notch like a saw; *jagged* (1 syl.), *jagg'-ed-ly* (3 syl.), *jagg'-ed-ness*, *jagg'-ing* (Rule i.), *jagg'-er*, *jagg'-y*, not smooth at the edge.

Welsh *gag*, a hole; or German *zacke*, dented, a jag or spike, *hammer*.

Jaguar, *djäg'.u.ar* or *djā.gwār'*, the American tiger.

Jail, *djāle*, a prison; *jail'-er*; *jail-bird*, a prisoner.

Spanish *jaula*; French *geôle*; Low Latin *gaola*, *gaolarius*, a jailer.

Jalap, *djāl'.āp* (not *djōl'.ōp*), a purgative drug.

Fr. *jalap*; made from the root of a plant common in *Xalapa* (Mexico).

Jalousy, *plu. jalousies*, *zhāl'.ō.zeez'*. Jealousy, *djēl'.ō.sy*. (q.v.)

Jalousy, *zjāl'.ō.zee'*, a Venetian blind. Jealousy, suspicion...

French *jalousie*, both senses; Italian *gelosia*, jealousy.

The *persienne* (*pair'.se.enn'*) is a folding outside shutter, with bars like those of a louver [window]. The Jalousy is an *inside* blind.

Jam, a conserve of fruit, to squeeze. Jamb, *djām* [of a door]; *jammed*, *jāmd* (Rule i.); *jamm'-ing*, *jamm'-er*.

Jamb, *djām*, the side supports of a door-way, fireplace, &c.

French *jambage* (*jambe*, a leg); Greek *kamax*, a pole or stake.

Jangle, *djān'.gl*, to wrangle; *jan'gled* (2 syl.), *jan'gling*, *jan'gler*. (Germ. *zanken*, to quarrel, *zanker*, *zankerin*.)

Janitor (Lat.), *djān'.i.tor*, a door-keeper (*janua*, a door).

Janizary, *plu. janizaries*, *djān'.i.zā.riz*, Turkish foot-guards.

The Turkish infantry so called rose in 1826 against the Sultan and were utterly exterminated to the number of 25,000. (Turkish *yeni askari*, new troops.)

Jansenism, *zhān'.se.nizm*, the dogmas of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, regarding grace and free-will; *Jan'sen-ist*.

January, *djān'.u.ēr-ry*, the first month of the year.

Latin *januārius*, from *janua*, a gate or porch. Generally derived from *Janus*, a god with two faces, one behind and one before.

Japan, *djá.păn'*, to varnish with "japan varnish"; japanned, *jă.pănd'* (Rule iv.); japann'-ing, japann'-er.

Japanese, *djăp'.ăn.eez'* (sing. and plu.), a native of Japan.

Names of peoples in -ese are both sing. and plu., as Portuguese, &c.

Jar, *djar*, an earthen vessel, to distress the ear, to clash, to wrangle; jarred, *jard*; jarr'-ing, jarr'ing-ly (Rule i.)

Ajar, not shut close [said of a door] because in such a state it is liable to rattle by striking the jamb.

Spanish *jarra*, a jug; *chirriar*, to sing out of time and tune.

Jardiniere, *zhar.dîn'.i.air*, an ornamental flower-stand.

French *jardin*, a garden; *jardinière*, a flower-stand.

Jargon, *djar'.gôn*, unintelligible talk. (Fr. *jargon*, gibberish.)

Jargonelle [pear], *djar'.go.něł'*. (Called after *Mad. Jargonelle*.)

Jasmine, *djăs'.mîn*, a flower. (Fr. *jasmin*, Lat. *jasminum*.)

Jasper, *djăs'.per*, a variety of quartz. (Fr. *jaspe*, Lat. *iaspis*.)

Jaundice, *djarn'.dis*, a disease; jaundiced, *jarn'.dist*.

French *jaunisse* (*jaune*, yellow). The *d* is interpolated.

Jaunt, *djaunt* (to rhyme with *aunt*), a pleasure trip.

Archaic *jaunce*; Archaic French *jancer*.

Jaunty, *djarn'.ty*, coquettish in dress; jaun'ti-ness (Rule xi.), jaun'ti-ly. (French *gentil*, *gentillesse*.)

Javelin, *djāv'.lîn*, a light spear. (Fr. *javeline*, Lat. *jăcŭlum*.)

Jaw, *djaw*, the bone in which the teeth are set, to snag; jawed (1 syl.), jaw'-ing. (Old English *geagl* or *geahlas*, plu.)

Jay, *djay*, a bird. (French *geai*, in Latin *grăcŭlus*.)

Jealousy, *djěl'.ăs.y*, suspicion of fidelity in love. Jealousy, *q.v.*

Jealous, *djěl'.ăs*; jeal'ous-ness, jeal'ous-ly.

French *jalousie*, *jalous*; Spanish *zeloso*; Latin *zēlus*, zeal, envy.

Jean, *djāne* (not *djeen*), a twilled cotton cloth. Jane, a name.

French *jean*, so called from Gênes, i.e. Genoa, in Italy.

Jeer, *djeer*, a scoff, to scoff; jeered (1 syl.), jeer'-ing, jeer'-ing-ly, jeer'-er. (German *scheren*, to teaze, to jeer.)

Jehovah; *jě.hō'.vah*, not connected with the word Jove.

"Jehovah" is made from the three letters *y h v* (*yē[h]o[v]ah*), and comes from the Heb. verb to be: hence the synonym "I am."

"Jove" is a contraction of [Jupiter], that is *Diespiter* [*pater*], Greek *Dis* or *Zeus pătēr*, "father Dis," whence Latin *dies*, day or light. From *thēs* (to put in order), or, according to Plato, *thēs* (to run), from the course of the heavenly bodies. Others derive the word from *theomai*, to see [all things]. (Compare Herodotus *καταμύθου* ΘΕΝΤΕΣ τὰ πάντα and Xenophon *Ἡρεῖ* of ΘΕΟΙ ΔΙ-ΘΕΕΣΑΝ.)

Jeune, *djē.djănē*, empty-headed, childish, deficient in brain-muscularity; jejune'-ness, jejune'-ly.

Latin *jejūnus*, fasting, bare, barren.

Jelly, *plu.* jellies, *djəl'iz*, a conserve from fruit, calves' feet, &c.

Jellied, *djəl'ləd*, made into a jelly. Gelid, *djəl'id*, cold.

"Jelly," Spanish *jalea*, jelly. "Gelid," Latin *gelidus*, cold.

Jennet, *djən'nēt*, a small Spanish horse. (French *genette*.)

Jenneting, *djən'nēt.ing*, an apple. (French *jeanneton*.)

Not a corruption of *June-eaten*, although it means the midsummer apple. *La Saint Jean* means midsummer. *Jeannette* is a dim., and *jeanneton* means the little midsummer [apple].

Jenny, *djən'ny*, a spinning machine. (Corrupt for 'gin'y.)

Not so named by Arkwright from his wife, for his wife's name was *Betsy*, but from *engine* with dim. 'gin-ie, pronounced 'gēn-y.

Jeopardise, *djēp'ar.dize*, to endanger; jeopardised (3 syl.)
jeop'ardis-ing (Rule xix.); jeopardis-er, *djēp'ar.dize.er*.

Jeopard-ed, *djēp'ar.dəd* (R. xxxvi.), exposed to loss or injury.

Jeopardy, *djēp'ar.dy*, exposure to loss, injury, or danger.

French *jeu parti* (*jō-cus partitus*), an even game (Tyrwhitt).

Jeremiad, *djēr'rē.mī.ade*, a doleful long-winded story.

So called from the "Book of Lamentations" by Jeremiah.

Jerk, *djerk*, a twitch, meat dried in the sun, to twitch, to jolt; jerked, *djerk't*; jerk'-ing, jerk'ing-ly; jerk'-y.

Welsh *terc*, a jerk or jolt; v. *tercu*. "Jerk" (dried meat), Per. *charqui*.

Jerkin, *djerk'jēn*, a short coat. (French *jaque* with *kin* dim.)

Jersey, *plu.* jer'seys (not *jer'sies*), a woollen under-waistcoat.

So called from a fine woollen yarn spun in Jersey.

Jerusalem-artichoke, *djēr.rū'sā.lēm ar'tī.tchoke*, a plant from Brazil, with edible roots, akin to potatoes.

"Jerusalem," a corruption of the Italian *girasole*, the sunflower, which the plant resembles in leaf and stem.

Jessamine (corruption of jasmine), a plant.

French *jasmin*; Latin *jasmīnum*; Greek *iasme*.

Jess, *plu.* jesses, the leather strap tied to a hawk's leg and fastened to the fist of the tosser. (Fr. *jeter*, to toss off.)

Jest, a joke, to joke; jest'-ed (R. xxxvi.), jest'-ing, jest'ing-ly.

Jest'-er, a joker, a licensed fool. Gesture, *djēs'tchūr*, attitude.

Spanish *chiste*, a witticism, fun. "Gesture," Latin *gestus*.

Jesuit, *djēz'u.īt*, a member of the "order of Jesus," founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, a crafty propagandist;

Jesuitical, *djēz'u.īt'ī.kāl*; jes'uit'ical-ly; jesuit-ism, *djēz'u.īt.izm*; jesuit-ry, *djēz'u.īt.ry* (not *djez'u.īs.ry*.)

Jet, *djēt*, a small shoot of water, a gas nipple, ag'ate.

Jet d'eau, *plu.* jet d'eaux, *zhā.dō'*, *zhā.dōze'*, a fountain.

Jet'sam, goods cast overboard to lighten a ship;

Flōt'sam, goods found floating about the sea;

- Lā'gan**, goods thrown into the sea but tied to a buoy. (Fr. *jet*, v. *jeter*, to throw [out]. "Flotsam," Old Eng. *flōþan*, to float. "Lagan," Old Eng. *licgan* or *liggan*, to lie on [the sea]. "Jet" (the mineral); Lat. *gagates*, so called from *Gagates*, in Sicily.)
- Jetty**, plu. jetties, *djēt' tiz*, a pier, a landing-place. (Fr. *jetée*.)
- Jew**, fem. Jewess; Jew-ish, Jew-like. (-ish, added to nouns means like, Rule lxvii.); Jew-ish-ness, Jew-ish-ly.
- Jew'ry**, Judea. Ju'ry, a panel of twelve men for law trials. Jew's harp (corruption of *jeu harpe* (Fr.), a toy-harp).
- Jew's eye**, 10,000 marks. (Italian *gioia*, a jewel.)
- French *Judah*, the father of the Jewish race, fourth son of Jacob.
- Jew'el**, a gem; jewelled, *djew' eld*, adorned with jewels; jew'ell-ing (Rule iii., EL), jew'ell-er; jew'el-ry. German *juwel*, *juwelier*; Italian *gioiello*, *gioielliere*.
- Jib**, *djib*, to start aside. Gibe, *djibe*, to scoff. Jibbed, *djibd*; jibb'-ing (R. i.); (noun) a ship's sail, the beam of a crane; jib-boom. (See Gibe.)
- Jiffy**, *djif' fy*, a hurry. "To send one off in a jiffy." Welsh *ysgip*, a quick snatch; v. *ysgipio*, to snatch off.
- Jig**, *djig*, a dance, to dance a jig. Gig, a two-wheeled open carriage; jiggd, *djigd*; jigg-ing. (Fr. *gigue*, a jig.) "Gig," Fr. *giguer*, to frisk about. So cabriolet, from *cabri*, a kid.
- Jilt**, *djilt*. Guilt, *gilt*, crime. Gilt, covered with gold leaf. Jilt, a woman who wins a man's love and then discards it, to win and discard a man's love; jilt'-ed, jilt'-ing.
- Jim'my**, a small crow-bar for forcing doors.
- Jimmers**, *djim' merz*, jointed hinges.
- Jingle**, *djin' gl*, a rattling sound, to rattle [keys, &c.]; jingled, *djin' gl'd*; jin'gling, jin'gling-ly.
- Jōb**, a piece of chance work. Jōb, a Bible character. Jōb, to do a jōb, to hack, to sell to a broker; jōbbd; jōbb'-ing (Rule i.), jōbb'-er; jōbb'-ery, *djōb' bēry*.
- Jockey**, plu. jockeys (not jockies), *djōk' y*, *djōk' iz*, one who rides a horse in a race, one who deals in horses, to cheat, to bilk; jockeyed, *djōk' ed*; jock'ey-ing, jock'ey-ism. Scotch *Jockie*, English *Jacky*, a little Jack.
- Jocose**, *djō.kōce'*, given to jokes; jocose'-ly, jocose'-ness. Jocular, *djōk' ū.lār*, full of little jokes; joc'ular-ly; jocularity, *djōk' ū.lār' rī.ty*, sportfulness. Latin *jocōsus* (*jōcus*, a joke), *joculāris* (*joculus*, a little joke).
- Jocund**, *djōk' und*, lively; joc'und-ly; jocun'dity. Latin *jocundus* (for *jucundus*, pleasant), *jucunditas*.
- Jōg**, a shake, a jolt, to jolt; jogged, *djōgd*; jōgg'-ing (Rule i.); jōgg'-er. (Welsh *gogi*, to shake, *gogis*, a jolt.)

Join (1 syl.), to unite; joined (1 syl.); join'-ing, join'-er; join'ery, the art or trade of a joiner.

Joint (1 syl.), a hinge, a piece of meat, as a *joint of mutton*, shared by two or more, to separate into, "joints," to form with joints, to fit; joint'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), joint'-ing, joint'-ly, joint-stock-company, *plu.* ...companies, -niz.

Joint'-er, a plane. Jointure, *djoin'tchür*, a settlement on a wife at the death of her husband; jointured, *joint'tchürd*; jointur-ing (Rule xix.); *joint'tchür.ing*.

French *joint* or *jointure*, a joint; *v. joindre*; Latin *jungere*, to join.

Joist (1 syl.), *djoyst* (not *djiste*), the beams to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are nailed. Rafter (*q.v.*)

A similar meaning to "sleeper" of a railroad. French *gister* (*giter*), to sleep, to lodge; *giste* (*gite*), a "sleeper," a resting-place.

Joke (1 syl.), a jest, a merry trick, to make a joke; jök'ed (1 syl.), jök'-ing (Rule xix.), jök'-ing-ly, jök'-er; in joke, in fun.

A practical joke, a trick played on a person. (Latin *jocus*.)

Jolly, buxom, merry; jöl'li-ly (Rule xi.), jöl'li-ness, jöl'li-ty; jollification, *jöl'.li.fi.kay''shün*, a feast.

Jolly-boat, a small boat belonging to a ship, a yawl.

French *joli*, pretty. Jolly (boat), another form of "yawl"; French *jale*, a large bowl; German and Danish *jolle*; Swedish *julle*.

Jolt, a jog, to jog; jölt'-ed, jölt'-ing, jölt'-ing-ly, jölt'-er.

Jonquil, *djön'.kwil*, a flower of the narcissus species.

French *jonquille*; Italian *giunchiglia* (Latin *juncus*, junk).

Jostle, *djös'l*, to push against rudely; jostled, *djös'l'd*; jostling, *djös'.ling*; jostler, *djös'.ler*.

French *jouter*, now *jouter*, to tilt; Italian *giostare*.

Jöt, a very small quantity, to note down; jött'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), jött'-ing (Rule i.), jött'-er. (Gk. *iöta*, the smallest letter.)

Journal, *djür'.näil*, a daily newspaper, a daybook; journal-ise, *djür'.näil.ize*, to enter in a journal; jour'nalised (3 syl.), jour'nalis-ing (Rule xix.), jour'nalis-er, jour'nal-ism; jour'nal-ist, a newspaper writer; jour'nalist'-ic.

Journey, *plu.* journeys (not *journies*, Rule xlv.), *djür'.ny*, *djür'.niz*, land-passage. Voyage, sea-passage.

Journey, *djür'.ny*, to travel by land; journeyed, *djür'.nëd*; jour'ney-ing; jour'ney-er, one who travels by land.

Journeyman, *plu.* journeymen, (*fem.*) -woman, -women, *djür'.ny-män, mën, djür.ny-wö.man, -wim'.ën*, a mechanic employed from day to day and paid wages.

An "apprentice" is not hired, but pays a premium to be taken a trade. An *articled clerk* or *assistant* is an apprentice in a profession (law, medicine, school).

French *journal*, *journaliste*, *journalée* (*jour*, a day, Latin *dies*).

Joust (1 syl.), a tournament. **Jüst**, equitable, right.

Joust (*verb*), **joust'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **joust'-ing**, **joust'-er**.

"Joust" Fr. *jouste*, now *joute*, v. *jouter*. "Just" Fr. *juste*, Lat. *justus*.

Jovial, *djō.vi.äl*, convivial, gay, jolly; **jō'vial-ly**, **jō'vial-ness**; **joviality**, *plu.* **jovialities**, *djō.vi.äl' i.tiz*, **conviviality**.

Born under the planet Jove [Jupiter], the most genial and auspicious of all the planets according to astrology.

Jowl, *jōle*, the cheek. **Cheek by jowl**, *tête à tête*. (O. E. *ceole*.)

Joy (1 syl.), *plu.* **joys**, *joiz*, pleasure; **joy'-ful**, **joy'-ful-ly**, **joy'-ful-ness**, **joy'-less**, **joy'-less-ly**, **joy'-less-ness**.

Joyous, *jōy'-us*; **joy'-ous-ly**, **joy'-ous-ness**. (French *joie*.)

Jubilant, *djū'.bī.lānt*, exulting; **jū'bilant-ly**; **jubilation**, *djū'.bī.lay''.shūn*, exultation.

Jubilee, *djū'.bī.lē*, a grand periodical festival.

Jubilate [Sunday], *djū'.bī.lay''.te*, the third after Easter.

(The service for this Sunday anciently began with Psalm lxxi, "Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ" (Sing joyfully to the Lord, all ye lands).)

French *jubilation*, *jubilé*; Latin *jubilatio*, *jubilans*, gen. *jubilantis*.

Judaism, *jū'.da.izm*, the religion and social system of the Jews; **judaise**, *jū'.da.ize*, to conform to Judaism; **judaism**; **judaism-ing** (Rule xix.), **judaised**, *jū'.da.izd*; **judaism-er**. **Judaic**, *jū'.day'āk*; **judaical**, *jū'.day'ā.kāl*; **judaical-ly**.

Judean, *jū'.deē'.ān*, a native of Jude'a; **juda'ist**.

Judah, fourth son of Jacob, father of the tribe of Judah, and founder of the Judæi or Jews.

Judge (1 syl.), **jūdged** (1 syl.), **jūdg'-ing** (R. xix.), **judge'-ship**.

Judg'-ment (words in *-dg* and *-ue* drop *-e* before *-ment*: as *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *lodg-ment*, and *argu-ment*, Rule xviii.); **judg'-ment-day**, **judg'-ment-seat**;

Judge-ad'vocate, *plu.* **judge-ad'vocates** (not *judges...*).

Judicature, *jū'.dī.kā.tchūr*; **judicative**, *jū'.dī.kā.tiv*.

Judicatory, *jū'.dī.kā.t'ry*; **judicable**, *jū'.dī.kā.b'l*.

Judicial, *jū'.dīsh'.äl*; **judicial-ly**, *jū'.dīsh'.äl.ly*.

Judicious, *jū'.dīsh'.ūs*; **judic'-ious-ly**, **judic'-ious-ness**.

Judiciary, *jū'.dīsh'.ä.ry*, pertaining to courts of justice.

French *juge*, *judicature*, *judiciaire*, *judicieux*, *jugement*, v. *juger*; Latin *jūdex*, *jūdicabilis*, *jūdiціальis*, *jūdiціarius*, *jūdicāre*.

Jūg, a pitcher, to warble [like a nightingale], to stew [hare].

Junius speaks of *jugge* (an urn, a pitcher), and calls it a Danish word.

Juggernaut, *djūg'ger.nawt* (better *Jag'annaut*), a Hindu idol.

Hindustani *jagannatha*, lord of the world.

Juggle, *djūg'.gl*, to conjure; **juggled**, *jūg'.gl'd*; **jugg'ling**.

Juggler, *djūg'.gler*; **jugglery**, *djūg'gle.ry*. **Ju'gular** (*q.v.*)

Span. *jugar*, *jugleria*, buffoonery; Fr. *jongleur*, &c.; Lat. *jūculātor*.

Jugular, Jocular, Juggler, *djū'.gū.lar*, *djōk'ku.lar*, *djūg'.gler*.

Jū'gular [vein] (not *djūg.u.lar*), the large vein of the neck.

Jōc'ular, given to jokes and fun. (Lat. *jōculāris*, *jōcus*, a joke.)

Jūg'gler, a conjurer. (Spanish *juglar*, Latin *jōculātor*.)

"Jugular" Lat. *jūgūllum*, the throat. In Lat. the first syl. is short.

Juice, *djūce*, the liquor of fruit; **juicy**, (*comp.*) **juci-er**, (*super*) **juci-est**, *jūce.y*, *jūce'.i.er*, *jūce'.i.est*; **juici-ness**, *jūce'.i.ness* (Rule xi.); **juice'-less**, without juice.

(The final -e is dropped before -y: as "stone," ston-y, Rule xix.)

Latin *jus*, juice, gravy (Greek *zēō*, to boil, whence *zōmōs*, broth).

Jujube (Fr.), *zhū'.zhūbe*, a sweetmeat. (Latin *ziziphium*.)

Julep, *djū'.lēp* (not *julup*), a liquid mixture serving as a vehicle to medicines. (French *julep*, Persian *djuleb*.)

Julian [æra, year], *djū'.lī.ăn*. So named from Julius Cæsar.

Julian æra, began forty-six years before the Christian æra.

Julian year, 365½ days. Corrected by Gregory XIII., 1582.

July, *djū.ly'*, so named from Julius Cæsar, who was born in July.

Jumble, *djūm'.b'l*, a confused mixture, to mix helter-skelter; **jumbled**, *djūm'.b'ld*; **jum'bling**, **jum'bling-ly**, **jum'bler**.

Archaic *jombre*, used by Chaucer.

Jūmp, a leap, to leap; **jumped**, *jūmpt*; **jūmp'-ing**, **jūmp'-er**.

Junction, *djūnk'.shūn*, the point of union, union; **juncture**, *djūnk'.tchūr*, a critical period, a seam, a joint.

Latin *junctio*, *junctūra*; French *jonction*, *conjoncture*.

June, *djūne*, the sixth month, dedicated to *Juno*.

Jungle, *djūn'.g'l*, land in India covered with thick brushwood.

Junior, *djū'.nī.or*, the younger. **Senior**, *sē'.nī.or*, the older.

Latin *jūvenis*, young, (*comp.*) *jūnior*. *Senex*, old, (*comp.*) *senior*.

Juniper, *djū'.nī.pēr*, an evergreen shrub. (Latin *jūnīpērus*.)

Junius ferre, to bear [berries] in June. Its season of fruit.

Junto, *plu. juntos* (Rule xlii.), *djūn.tōze*, a cabal.

A blunder for *junta* (Spanish), a secret council.

Jurisdiction, *djū'.rīs.dīk'.shūn*, the district over which any authority extends. (Latin *jurisdictio*.)

Jurisprudence, *djū'.rīs.prū'.dence*, skill and knowledge of law.

Latin *juris-prudentia* (*prūdēns*, i.e., *providens*, foreseeing).

Jury, *plu. juries*, *djū'.rīz*, a panel of twelve men. **Jewry**, **Jude'a**.

Ju'ry-man, *plu. ju'ry-mēn*, one who serves on a jury.

Grand-jury, a panel of not more than twenty-three men who decide if a cause shall be sent before a judge.

Petty-jury, a panel of not more than twelve men who decide if a person accused is guilty or not of the charge.

- Juror**, one sworn on a jury. Non-jurors, certain clergymen who refused, after the Revolution, to swear allegiance to the new government. The non-jurors were Archbishop Sancroft, eight other bishops, and four hundred clergymen.
- Jury-mast**, a temporary mast. (Corruption of *jour* mast, a mast for a day (*jour*), used for the nonce).
- Fr. *jury*, *petty-jury*, *grand-jury* (Lat. *jurō*, to swear, the men sworn).
- Just**, right, equitable. **Joust**, a tournament; **just'-ly**; **just'-ness**.
- Justice**, *djūs' tīs*. Justice of the peace, *plu.* justices...
- For justice sake (not for justice' sake nor for justice's sake). Similarly for conscience sake, for righteousness sake, for mercy sake. Only names of animals and words personified have a possessive case.
- Justiciary**, *plu.* justiciaries, *djūs' tīs' i.ā. rīz*.
- Just now**, a little time ago. So presently, a short time hence. (In French "*présentement*" means now at this present time.)
- Latin *justitarius*, *justitia*, *justus* (*jus*, legal right). French *justice*.
- Justify**, *djūs' tī. fy*, to acquit; justifies, *djūs' tī. fīz*; justified, *djūs' tī. fīd*; justifi-er, justifi'-able, justifi'able-ness, justifi'ably (Rule xi.), justifi'-ing (Rule xi.)
- Justification**, *djūs' tī. fī. kay'*, *shūn*, exoneration.
- French *justifier*, *justifiable*, *justification*; Latin *justificatio*, *justificare* (*justus-facio* [*facio*], to make just).
- Jūt**, to project forward. **Jūte** (1 syl.), fibre used for cordage. **Jutt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **jutt'-ing**, **jutt'ing-ly**: (Fr. *jeter*.)
- Jūte** (1 syl.), an Indian plant used for cordage and coarse cloths.
- Juvenile**, *djū' vē. nīl*, youthful. **Ju'venal**, a Roman poet. **juvenility**, *djū' vē. nīl' i. ty*, youthfulness.
- Latin *jūvenilis*, *jūvenilitas* (*jūvenis*, a young man).
- Juxta-position**, *djūx' ta. pō. zīsh' ōn*, contiguity.
- Latin *juxta positio*, a position close to each other.
- Kail**, greens, cabbage. **Kale**, colewort. (O. E. *caiol*; Lat. *caulis*.)
- Kaleidoscope** (not -de-), *ka. lī' dō. skōpē*, an optical toy.
- (With few exceptions [the chief being *telescope*], the vowel before -scope is always -o-, Rule lxxiii.)
- Greek *kalos eidos skōpō*, I view beautiful appearances.
- Kali**, *kā' lī*, glass-wort; **ka'lium**, the metallic base of kali.
- Arabic *kali*, ashes of the Salicornia. *Al-kali* (*al*, the).
- Kalmia**, *kāl' mī. ah*, a genus of evergreen shrubs.
- So named from *Peter Kalm*, pupil of Linnæus.
- Kangaroo**, *kūn. gū. roo*, a marsupial animal of Australia.
- Ka'olin**, one of the clays used in the finest China porcelain.
- So called from *Kaukin*, a hill in China (*kau ling*, high ridge).

Kean-seedlings, no such word. (See Keen seedlings.)

Kedge (1 syl.), a small anchor used in rivers and harbours, to move a vessel by a kedge; kedged (1 syl.), kedg'-ing (Rule xxxvi.), kedg'-er same as *kedge*.

Keel. Kele. Keel, the principal and lowest timber in a ship, to turn the keel upwards, to scum broth. Kele, to cool.

Keeled (1 syl.), keel'-ing; keel'-age, port dues; keel'-sōn, the timber on the keel into which the mast is stepped;

Keel-haul'ing, hauling delinquent seamen under the keel from one side of a ship to the other.

Old English *cæle*, a keel or ship's bottom. "Kele" (to cool) *cællan*.

Keen, sharp; keen'-ly, keen'-ness. (Old English *cēne*, keen.)

Keen-seed'lings, an early dark strawberry full of seeds.

So named from *Michael Keen*, of Isleworth (1806).

Keep, condition, board, a castle fort, to retain, to take in charge; (past) kept, (past part.) kept; keep'-ing, keep'-er, keep'-er-ship (-ship, office of); keep'-sake, a gift.

Old Eng. *cēpan*, past *cēpte*, past part. *cēpt*; *cape-hūs*, a stone house.

Keeve (1 syl.), a mashing tub, to set wort in a keeve; keeved (1 syl.), keev'-ing. (Old English *cysf*, a large tub.)

Kēg, a small cask (more correctly Cag.)

French *caque*; Latin *cācābus*; Greek *kachābōs*, a caldron.

Kele (1 syl.), to cool; kēled (1 syl.), kēl'-ing (R. xix.) Keel, *q.v.*

Old English *cællan*, past *cællode*, past part. *cællod*.

Kēlp, sea-weed, the alkaline produce of burnt sea-weed.

Kelpie, *kēl'-py*, a water-sprite in Scotch mythology.

Kelt, a salmon that has been spawning, a celt. Kelts, the Celts.

Keltic, the modern way of spelling Celtic.

Kēn, to know, to perceive; kenned, *kēnd*; kēnn'-ing (Rule i.)

O. E. *cunniān*, past *cūthe*, past part. *cūth*; Welsh *ceniaw*, to perceive.

Kēnnel, a cot or house for dogs, a pack of hounds, to lodge in a kennel; kennelled, *kēn'-nēld*; ken'-nell-ing (R. iii., -EL).

French *chenil* (Latin *cānis*, a dog). Our word is badly formed.

Kent'ish, of or from Kent. Kent'ish-fire, vociferous applause.

Kent'ish-rag (in *Geol.*), a limestone common at Hythe (Kent).

Kent's hole, an ossiferous cavern in the Devonian limestone near Torquay, in Devonshire.

Kerb-stone, the stone rim at the outer edge of street pavement, the stone coping of a well. (Fr. *courbe*, a curb, v. *courber*.)

Kerchief, *plu.* kerchieves (should be kerchiefs), Rule xxxix., *ker'-tchif*, *ker'-tchivz*, a covering for the head or neck; kerchiefed, *ker'-tchift*, wearing a kerchief.

Hand-kerchief, *plu.* hand-kerchieves (better handkerchiefs).

- Neckerchief**, *plu.* neckerchieves (*better* neckerchiefs), *nĕk'.er.tchĭf*, *plu.* *nĕk'.er.tchĭfs*, a cloth for the neck.
 "Handkerchief" and "neckerchief" are disgraceful hybrids.
Fr. couvrechef, a coif for the head. "Hand" and "Necca," *Ang.-Sax.*
- Kermes**, *ker'.meez* (not *kermz*), the dried bodies of certain insects which yield, when crushed, a scarlet dye.
Arabic kermes or *karmas*; *French kermés*.
- Kern**, an inferior Irish foot-soldier. (in times gone by), armed with inferior weapons, a vagabond. **Quern**, a hand-mill.
- Ker'nel**, the nut of stone-fruit. **Colonel**, *ker'.nel*, a military officer.
Ker'nel, to form a kernel; *kernelled*, *ker'.neld*; *ker'nell-ing*.
 "Kernel," Old English *cyrnel*. "Colonel," *French colonel*. (Our pronunciation of this word is a vulgar contraction; *Co'n-el*.)
- Kersey**, *plu.* kerseys (not *kersies*), *ker'.sĭz*, a coarse woollen cloth.
 A corruption of *Jersey*, where this cloth was first made.
- Kerseymere**, *ker'.se.meer*, a superior cloth woven of the finest wool.
French casimir (du nom de son inventeur), M. Pierre Casimir, of Abbeville. The usual English derivation is *Cashmere*, in India.
- Kostrel**, *kĕs'.trel*, the wind-hover, a kind of hawk. (*Fr. crécerelle*.)
- Ketch** (*Jack Ketch*), a hangman. So named from *John Ketch*, hangman in the reign of James II. The name of the present [1877] hangman is Marwood.
- Ketchup**, *kĕt'.tchŭp*, sauce made from mushrooms. (*E.Ind. ketjab*.)
- Kettle**, *Kittle*, *Kiddle*, *kĕt'.t'l*, *kĭt'.t'l*, *kĭd'.d'l*.
Kettle, a vessel for boiling water. **Kittle**, an apparatus for dragging the flukes of an anchor towards the bow.
Kiddle, a basket set in the opening of a weir for catching fish.
 A pretty kettle of fish (a corrupt form of) A pretty kiddle of fish, a pretty mess, a very disagreeable dilemma.
Kettle-drum (a corruption of kiddle drum), a drum in the shape of a "kiddle" or basket used for catching fish.
 "Kettle," Old English *cetel*. "Kiddle," *Bret kidel*, a net fastened to two stakes near the opening of a weir for trapping fish.
- Key**, *plu.* keys, *kee*, *plu. keez*. **Quay**, *plu.* quays, *kee*, *keez*, a wharf.
Key, an instrument to open a lock, an instrument to turn a screw, an ivory lever in a piano-forte, a musical scale denoted by the fundamental note (*as the key of C*).
- Key-board**, *kee.bōrd*, the entire range of levers (touched by the fingers) in an organ or piano-forte.
- Key-stone**, the highest central stone of an arch.
 Power of the keys, a power claimed by the pope of locking or unlocking the gates of heaven (*Matt. xvi. 19*).
 "Key," Old English *cæg* or *ceg*. "Quay," *French quai*, a wharf.
- Khedive**, *kĕd'.ĭ.vey* (not *kee.dive*), viceroy of Egypt.

Khan, *kan*, an Asiatic chief. Can, a jug, to be able.

Khanate, *kān'ate*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

"Khan," Arab. "Can," a jug, O. E. *canne*. "Can" (verb), O. E. *can*.

Kick, a blow with the foot, to kick; kicked (1 syl.), kick'-ing, kick'-er. (Welsh *cicio*, to kick; *cic*, a foot.)

Kickshaw, *kik'shaw*, a worthless ornament, fanciful but not substantial food, a dainty. (Fr. *quelque chose*, something.)

Kid (Dan.), a young goat; kid'ling, a little kid (-ling, dim.)

Kiddle, *kid'd'l*, a basket for catching fish. Kettle, *ket't'l* [for boiling water]. Kittle [for dragging an anchor].

A pretty kiddle of fish corrupted into A pretty kettle of fish, a fine mess has been made, a dilemma.

"Kiddle," Bret. *kidel*, a fish-net fastened to two stakes at the mouth of a weir. "Kettle," Old English *cetel*.

Kidnap, to enveigle children; kidnapped, *kid'nāpt*; kid'-nāpp-ing (Rule iii., -P); kid'napp-er. (Better one p.)

"Kid," slang for *child*, "nab," slang for *prig* or *steal*.

Kidney, *plu. kidneys* (not *kidnies*), *kid'niz*, part of the animal body; kid'ney-shaped, -*shāpt*; kidney-bean, a bean kidney-shaped. Of the same kidney, of the same tastes.

Kilderkin, *kil'der.kin*, a tub containing eighteen gallons.

Dutch *kinderken* or *kinneken*, a baby-tub (*kind*, a child).

Kill, to take life. Kiln, *kil'n* (1 syl.), for drying bricks, &c.

Kill; killed, *kild* (not *kilt*); kill'-ing, kill'-er (Rule v.)

Old English *cwell[an]*, to be killed, past *cwel*, past part. *cwēlen*.

Kiln, *kil'n* (1 syl.), a furnace for drying [bricks]. (O. Eng. *cyl[n]*.)

Kiln-dry, kiln-dried, -*dride*; kiln-dry-ing.

Kilt, a Scotch philibeg, to tuck up [a gown] for walking; kilt'-ed, kilt'-ing. (Followed by *up*.) Kelt, a Celt.

Kim'bo, arched. Arms a-kimbo, with hands on the hips and elbows out. (Italian a *sghembo*, awry, *schembo*, crooked.)

-kin (suffix dimin.), as *lamb-kin*. -kind, race, as *man-kind*.

Kin, a blood relation; akīn', allied, of the same sort; kins'-man, *plu. kins'men*, (*fem.*) kins'woman, *plu. -women*, *wim'n*, a relative; kinsfolk, *kins'fōke*, male or female relatives; kindred, *kin'drēd*, related, similar.

Old English *cyn*, lineage, akin, suitable. (See below, *Kind*.)

-kind (Old Eng. suffix), "race": as *man-kind*. Kīn, dimin.

Kind, race, indulgent as a kinsman; kind'-ly, kind'li-ness, kind'-ness; kind-hearted, -*hart'ēd*; kind-heart'ed-ness.

Old English *cyn*, lineage, race, v. *cenn[an]*, to beget, (past) *cenned*.

Kindle, *kīn'd'l*, to set on fire; kindled, *kīn'd'ld*; kīn'dling, setting on fire, material for lighting a fire [as chips]; kīn'dler. (Welsh *cynneuad*, a kindling, *cynneu*, to kindle.)

Kine (1 syl.), cows and oxen (a collective noun). O. E. *cú*, a cow.

The plu. of *cú* is *cý* (kí); the “-ie” is *-en*, a post-Norman plu. ending; representing *-an*, as in “ox-en”; *cý-en* [*kí-en* or *kine*] a double plu.

King, fem. queen, a monarch; **king’-ly**, **king’li-ness** (Rule xi.), **king’-like**, **king’-less**; **king’-craft**, the art of ruling a nation; **king-dom**, *king’-dóm*, the dominion of a king or queen (*-dom*, Old Eng. dominion, possession); **king’-ship**, office of a king (*-ship*, office); **king’-ling**, a petty king.

King-at-arms, plu. **kings-at-arms**, herald. There are three, viz. *Garter*, *Clarenceux* (*kla.ren’-so*), and *Norroy* (north-roi or king); **king-post**, the middle post of a roof.

King’s-bench or queen’s-bench, one of the high courts of law in which the king used to preside.

King’s evidence or queen’s evidence, evidence given by an accomplice on the promise of a free pardon.

King’s Counsel or queen’s counsel [Q.C.], a barrister selected as advocate for the crown.

(It is quite absurd to change “king” into “queen” in these compounds when the sovereign happens to be a woman. Just as well call the “kingdom” a “queendom” for the same reason.)

King’s evil, scrofula, supposed to be cured by royal touch. Old English *cyning*, a king, *cyning-dóm*.

King-fisher, a bird. Certainly not the king of fishers, as it is one of the worst, wounding many more than it catches.

So called from its note which sounds *ke-fee-schew*. So with the *cuckoo*, the *peewit*, the *crow*, the *whip-poor-will*, and others.

Kins’folk, **kins’man**, **kins’woman**. (See **Kin**.)

Kiosk, *kē.ŏsk’*, a Turkish pavilion or summer-house.

Kip’per, a salmon dried, to dry salmon; **kippered**, *kip’-perd*; **kip’per-ing**, **kip’per-er**.

Skipper, master of a trading merchant ship.

“**Kipper**,” Danish *kippe*. “**Skipper**,” Danish *skipper*.

Kirk, the Scotch church. (Old Eng. *cyrce*; Germ. *kirche*.)

Kirtle, *kir’-t’l*, a short jacket; **kirtled**, *kir’-t’ld*, wearing a kirtle. Old English *cyrtel*, a woman’s gown, a kirtle.

Kiss (Rule v.), plu. **kiss-es** (Rule xxxiv.), a salute with the lips, to salute with the lips; **kiss’-ing**, **kiss’-er**.

Kissed, *kist*, saluted with a kiss. **Cist**, *sist*. **Cyst**, *sist*.

Cist, a stone box, a Keltic coffin. (Latin *cista*, a chest.)

Cyst, a bag containing morbid matter. (Gk. *kustis*, a bladder.) Old English *cyss*, a kiss; v. *cyssian*, past *cyste*, past part. *cyst*.

Kit, a large bottle, a collection of necessary articles [for a march] as a *soldier’s kit*, a little cat, a small violin.

“**Kit**” (a large bottle, &c.), Old Eng. *cytel*. “**A soldier’s kit**” (Dutch). “**Kit**,” dim. of cat, Old Eng. *catt*. “**Kit**” (a pocket violin) unknown.

Kit-căt [club], so called from the cook (Christopher Cat), a small portrait the size of those on the walls of the kit-cat club.

Kitchen, *kĭt' tchĕn*, the room for cooking food; **kit'chen-stuff**, refuse fat and dripping; **kit'chen-maid**, the female servant under the cook; **kit'chen-range**, the kitchen fire-stove; **kit'chen-garden**, the vegetable garden.

Old English *cycene*; Italian *cucina*; Latin *cūlina*, the [back] kitchen (from *colluo*, to wash up, *con-lavo*).

Kite (1 syl.), a bird of prey, a toy. (Old English *cyta*, a kite).

Kith, acquaintance; **kith and kin**, friends and relations.

Old English *cjȝth*, knowledge of a person, *cjȝthing*, a relation.

Kleptomania, *klĕp' tō.may' nĭ.ah*, a thieving propensity.

Greek *kleptos mania*, thievish mania.

Knäck, dexterity; **knick-knäck**, a showy article of small value; **knack'-er**, a worn-out horse, a dealer in knackers.

German *knack*, *knacken*, knacker, &c.

Knäp, to break short. **Näp**, a short sleep, the "down" of cloth.

Knapped, *knäpt*; **knäpp'-ing**. **Napped**, *näpt*; **napp'-ing**.

"Knäp," Old Eng. *knip[an]*, to bend (Germ. *knacken*, to crack).

"Näp" (to slumber), Old Eng. *knæp[ian]*. **Näp** (of cloth), *knoppa*.

Knäp'sack, a wallet to carry on the back. (Germ. *knappsack*.)

Knap-sack properly means a bag carried by a lad or servant.

Knappe (German), a lad or servant; and *sack*, a wallet or sack.

Knave, *nave*, a rogue. **Nave** [of a church, of a wheel].

Knave, strictly means a son, hence the "knave" of cards;

Knāv'-ish (R. xix.), fraudulent (-ish added to nouns means "like," with adj. it is dim.); **knāv'ish-ly**, **knāv'ish-ness**.

Knavery, *plu. knaveries*, *nā' vē.rĭz*, dishonest trickery.

Old English *cnafa* or *cnafa*, a youth, a son; German *knabe*.

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English *nafu* (*nafela*, the navel).

"Nave" (of a church), French *nef*; Greek *nāos*, the inmost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. *navis*, a ship).

Knead, *need*, to work up dough into food. **Need**, necessity.

Knead'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **knead'-ing**, **knead'-er**; **knead'ing-trough**, *need'ing-trōff*. **Need-ed**, **need'-ing**, **need'-ful**, &c.

"Knead," Old English *cned[an]*, past *cnæd*, past part. *cneden*.

"Need," Old Eng. *need*, v. *nedd[ian]*, past *neddode*, p. p. *neddod*.

Knee, *nee*, the joint of the leg. (Old English *cneow*.)

Kneel, *neel*, to bend the knee. **Neal**, *neel*, (now *anneal*.)

Kneel, (past) **knelt**, *nĕlt*; (past part.) **knelt**; **kneel'-ing**, **kneel'-er**. (O. E. *cneow[ian]*, past *cneowede*, p. p. *cneowed*.)

Knell, *nĕll*, the stroke of a tolling bell. **Nell** for **Nelly**.

Old English *cnyll*, v. *cnyll[an]*, past *cnyllde*, past part. *cnyllde*.

Knicker-bockers, *nĭk'ker-bōk'ērz*, loose knee-breeches.

Named from *Diēdrich Knickerbocker*, the suppositious author of Washington Irving's "History of New York." It is compounded of the Dutch *nicker broek*, niggard-breeches.

Knick-knack, a small showy article of trifling value.

Knife, *plu. knives, knife, knivz.* (Only three words change *-fe* into *-ves*, to form the plural. "Knife," *knives*; "life," *lives*; and "wife," *wives*, Rule xl.)

War to the knife, war without quarter. (O. E. *cníf*, a knife.)

Knight, nite, a gentleman entitled to bear arms. **Night, nite.**

"Knight" is now a title next below *baronet*; and both prefix "Sir" before the Christian name, as *Sir John Smith*. In the address of a letter, &c., *bart.* is added after the surname of a baronet.

Knight, to make a knight; **knight'-ed, knight'-ing, knight'-ly, knight'li-ness, knight-hood** (*-hood, rank*).

Knight Templar, plu. Knights Templars. (*A Gallicism.*)

Knight Hospitallar, plu. Knights Hospitallars, nite hōs'pīt.āl.ar. (*A Gallicism.*)

Knight-ban'neret, plu. Knight-ban'nerets.

Knight-baronet, plu. Knight-baronets.

Knight-marshal, plu. Knight-marshals (not *Knights...*)

Knight of the Shire, plu. Knights of the Shire (not *sheer*).

Knight-er'rant, plu. Knight-errants (not *Knights errant*).

Knight-errantry, wandering in quest of adventure.

Squire, the personal attendant of an ancient military knight.

Accolade, āk'.kō.laid, the stroke which confers knighthood.

Old English *cniht*, a youth, *cnicht-hdd*, boy-hood; German *knecht*. (*The "g" is interpolated and serves no useful purpose.*)

Knit, nīt, to weave with knitting-needles. **Nit**, the egg of a louse.

Knitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **knitt'-ing** (Rule i.), **knitt'-er.**

Old English *cnytt[an]*, past *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnyt*.

Knob, nōb, a lump. **Nōb**, the head (one for his *nob*, in "cribbage"). **Knobbed, nōbd**, having a knob; **knobb'-y**, full of knobs; **knobb'-i-ly** (Rule xi.), **knobb'-i-ness, knob'-stick.**

Old Eng. *cnœp*; Germ. *knopf*. Our word is a blunder for *knop*.

"Nob" is a still more corrupt form of the same word.

Knock, nōk, a blow, to give a knock; **knocked, nōkt**; **knock'-ing, knock'-er.** To knock up, to weary out, to call out of bed.

Old Eng. *cnuc[ian]* or *cny[s]ian*, past. *cnyse*, past part. *cnysed*.

Knoll, nōl, a little mound (Old Eng. *cnoll*). **Noll**, Oliver.

Knot, nōt, a tie, to form a knot. **Not**, adv. of denial. **Knott'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **knott'-ing** (R. i.), **knott'-y, knott'-iness.**

Knot'-grass, a grass, the underground stems of which are full of knots. **Knot** [of wood].

Old Eng. *cnott*, v. *cnyt[an]*, to tie, past. *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnyt*.

Knout (to rhyme with *out*), a whip for flogging criminals in Russia, to use the knout; **knout'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **knout'-ing.** (Russian *knūt*.) **Newt, nūte**, an eft.

Know, (to rhyme with *grow*), to be cognisant of. *Nō*, not so.

Know, (past) *knew*, (past part.) *known* (rhyme to *grown*).

Knew, *new*, did know. **New**, not old. **Gnu**, *nū*, an antelope.

Known, clearly understood. **None**, *nun*, not any. **Nun**, *q.v.*

Knows, *k* silent (rhyme to *grows*). **Nose**, *noze* [of the face].

Know'-ing, *k* silent (rhyme to *grow-ing*); **know'ing-ly**.

Knowledge, *nōl'.lēdge* (not *nō'-ledge*), information.

Old English *cniw[an]*, past *cneow*, past part. *cniwen*.

"Knowledge," *cniw-lach*, (after the conquest) *cniw-lech* (*-lach* or *lde*, the gift or state of [knowing]).

Knubs, *nūbs*, the waste silk in winding off cocoons.

Knuckle, *nūk'.k'l*, protuberance of a finger joint. to propel [marbles] by a filip; **knuckled**, *nūk'.k'ld*; **knuck'ling**, **knuck'ler**. To **knuc'kle** under, to yield. **Knuck'le-duster**, an iron "frise" for the hand. (German *knöchel*.)

Kobold (German), *kō.bold'*, a spectre or spirit.

Koran, *kō'rān*, the Mohammedan bible. (Arab. *al koran*.)

Kraal, *krawl*, a Hottentot village of huts. (Dutch *kraal*.)

Kraken, *krāh'.k'n* (Norw.), a water-serpent of enormous size.

Kremlin, *krēm'.lūn*, a Russian fortress in Moscow, once the cap.

Kreutzer, *kroyt'-zer*, a German coin somewhat less than 1d.

Kris, a Malay dagger.

Krishna, *krīsh'.nah*, one of the incarnations of Vishnu.

Kufic, *kū'fik*, applied to the ancient Arabic letters.

So called from *Kufa*, a city of Bagdad noted for Kufic writers.

Kyanise, *kī'an.ize*, to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c.

So named from *John H. Kyan*, of Dublin, the discoverer (1774-1850). (Only two words beginning with "k" [kennel and kitchen] are even indirectly drawn from the Latin language. Four or five are Greek and the rest Teutonic.)

Label, *lay'.bēl*. **Libel**, *lī'.bēl*, a slander. **La'bial** (*q.v.*)

Label, a slip of paper [on a bottle] stating its contents; labelled, *lay'.bēld*; **la'bell-ing** (R. iii., -EL), **la'bell-er**.

"Label," Welsh *llab*, a strip, with -el diminutive.

"Libel," Lat. *libellum*, a little book, the statement of a defendant which always slanders the plaintiff, and hence its present use.

Labial, *lay'.bi.āl*, one of the letters *b, p, m*, pronounced by the lips; **lā'bial-ly**. **Labiate**, *lay'.bi.ate*, to form by the lips; **lā'biāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **lā'biāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Labium, *plu. labia*, *lay'.bi.ūm*, *lay'.bi.ah*, the under lip of insects, the inner lip of shells. The outer lip is **Labrum**.

Fr. *labial*: Lat. *labium*, *plu. labia*, a lip; *labrum*, *labra*, a brim.

Laboratory (not *labratory*), *lāb'.ō.rū.t'ry* (not *lā.bōr'rū.try*), a chemist's workroom. (Fr. *laboratoire*, Lat. *lābōratōrium*.)

Labour, *lay' bôr*, toil, to toil, to cultivate [the soil]; **laboured**, *lay' bôrd*; **la'bour-ing**, *la'bour-er*.

Laborious, *la.bôr'ri.ûs*; **labo'rious-ly**, **labo'rious-ness**.

Lat. *lâbor*, *lâbôrîosus*, v. *lâbôrâre*; Fr. *labeur*, *laborieux*, *laboureur*.

Labrum, plu. *labra*, *lay' brüm*, *lay' brah*, the mouth-cover of insects, the outer lip of shells. The inner lip is **Labium**.

Latin *labrum*, plu. *labra*, a brim; *labium*, plu. *labia*, a lip.

Laburnum, plu. *laburnums*, *la.bur' nûmz*, a flowering tree called *The shower of gold*. (Latin *laburnum*, Plin 16, 31.)

Labyrinth (-by- not -ba-), *lâb'î.rînth*, a maze; **labyrinth-ine**, *lâb'î.rînth'ân*; **labyrinth-ian**, *lâb'î.rînth'î.ân*.

Lat. *lâbyrinthus* (the "y" shows it to be Gk.); Gk. *lâbûrinthôs*.

Labyrinthodon, plu. *labyrinthodons*, *lâb'î.rînth'ô.dônz*, a fossil reptile of the toad kind; **labyrinthodontia**, *lâb'î.rînth'ô.dôn'.she.ah*. (In Bot. and Zool. -ia denotes an "order.")

The *labyrinthine-toothed* (Greek *lâbûrinthôs odôn*). Under the microscope the teeth of this reptile exhibit a labyrinth of folds.

Lac, *lâk*, a resin, 100,000 rupees. **Lack**, deficiency. **Shell-lac**; **laccic** [acid], *lâk'sik*, acid obtained from lac.

"Lac" (resin), Germ. *lack*; Span. *laca*. "Lac" (of money), Ind. *lakh*.

Lâce (1 syl.), *dentelle*, to fasten with a cord [highlows, stays, &c.]; **lac-ing** (R. xix.), *lace'ing*; **laced** (1 syl.); **strait-laced** (not *straight*), narrow-minded, bigoted; **lace'-man**.

Latin *lâcînia*, a fringe, v. *lâcînâre*, to make holes or jags.

The French *dentelle*, from *dens* a tooth, and the Latin *lâcîna*, tooth-edged or jagged, contain the same idea.

Lacerate, *lâs'.ê.rate*, to tear; **lac'erât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **lac'erât-ing** (R. xix.); **lacerable**, *lâs'.ê.râ.b'l*; **lacerative**, *lâs'.ê.ra.tiv*. **Laceration**, *lâs'.ê.ray'.shûn*; **lac'erât-or**.

French *lâcérâtion*, *lâcérâble*, v. *lâcérer*; Latin *lâcérâtio*, *lâcérâtor*, v. *lâcérâre* (*lâcer*, a rent; Greek *lâkis*, v. *lâkêô*).

Lacertian, *la.ser'.shě'ân*, pertaining to lizards; **lacertine**, *la.ser'.tîn*, like a lizard. (Latin *lacertus*, a lizard.)

Laches, *larsh'-êz* (in *Law*), acts of neglect. **Lash'es**, stripes.

"Laches" Old Fr. *lâchesse* (*lache*, slothful). "Lash" Germ. *laschen*.

Lachrymal, *lâk'ri.mâl*, causing tears; **lach'rymal ducts**, the ducts which convey tears to the eye; **lach'rymal glands**.

Lachrymose, *lâk'ri.môce*, mournful; **lach'rymose-ly**.

Lachrymation, *lâk'ri.may'.shûn*; **lach'rymable**;

Lachrymatory, *lâk'ri.mâ'try*, a tear-bottle.

Lat. *lachrymâtio*, *lachrymâbilis* (*lachryma*, Gk. *lakrîma*, a tear).

Lack, deficiency, to want. **Lac**, a resin, 100,000 rupees. (See **Lac**.)

Lacked, *lâkd*; **lack'-ing**, **lack'-er**, but *lac'quer*, varnish.

Lack-a-day! alas, how sad! **Lack-a-daisy**, *-day'sy*! dear me! **lackadaisical**, *lâk'.a.day'sî.kâl*, affectedly pensive.

Lackey, *plu.* lackeys (not *lackies*, R. xlv.), a flunky, to follow as a lackey; *lackeyed*, *lăk'ed*; *lackey-ing*, *lăk'j.ing*.

Span. *lacayo* (*lacear*, adorned with ribbons); Fr. *laquais*; Germ. *lackei*.

Lack-lustre (not *lack-lustred*), *lăk'-lŭs'.t'r*, void of lustre.

Laconic, *la.kŏn'ik*, brief; **laconical**, *la.kŏn'ik.ăl*; **lacon'ical-ly**.

Laconism, *la'.kŏn.izm*, great conciseness.

Latin *lăcŏnice*, pithily, briefly; French *laconique*, *laconisme*.

("Lacon," a Spartan, noted for brevity of speech and conciseness of writing. The Greek ι is called the Lacedæmonian letter).

Lacquer, *lak'er*, a varnish, to varnish with lacquer; *lacquered*, *lăk'.erd*; *lac'quer-ing*, *lac'quer-er*.

Fr. *laquer* (*laque*); Germ. *lackiren*, *lackirer* (*lack*); Arab. *lak*.

Lacteal, *lăk'.tĕ.ăl*, conveying milk, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle to the thoracic [*thŏ.răks'ik*] duct; **lactic** [*acid*] *lăk'.tik*, the acid of sour milk.

Lacteous, *lăk'.tĕ.ŭs* (Rule lxvi.), milky, resembling milk.

Lactation, *lăk.tay'.shŭn*, the act or time of suckling.

Lactometer, *lăk.tŏm'.ĕ.ter*, an instrument for testing milk.

(This hybrid should be **Galactometer**; Greek *galacto-melron*.)

French *lactation*, *lactômetre*; Latin *lactus* (*lac*, milk).

Lactuca, *lăk.tŭ'.kah*, a genus of plants including the lettuce; **lactucic**, *lăk.tŭ'.sik*; **lactusine**, *lăk.tŭ'.sŭn*.

Latin *lăctŭca*, the lettuce or milky plant (*lac*, milk).

Lacuna, *plu.* lacunæ, 'la.kŭ'.nah, lă.kŭ'.nee, a defect, a gap; **lacunar**, *la.kŭ'.nar* (in *Arch.*), a soffit with panels.

Latin *lăcŭna*, *plu.* *lăcŭnæ*, *lăcŭnar*, a beam.

Lacustrine, *la.kŭs'.trine*, pertaining to swamps, lakes, and pools.

Lacus'trine deposits (in *Geol.*), those found in swamps, &c.

Lacus'trine habitations, houses of great antiquity raised on piles in the midst of lakes. (Switzerland, &c.)

Latin *lăcustris* (*lăcus*, a lake; Greek *lakkŏs* and *lakos*).

Lăd, *fem.* lăss, a boy, *fem.* girl. **Lăde** (1 syl.), to load.

"Lăd," Welsh *llwŷd*. "Lass," *lad-ess*, *la'ss*, a female youth.

Lăd'der, a machine for mounting. (Old English *hlăder*.)

[Lade], obsolete, *past part.* *laden*, *lay'.den*. For the other parts we use the verb *load*, *lŏde*; (past) *load'-ed*; (past part.) either *load'-ed* or *lă'-den*; *load'-ing*. **Load** (noun).

Bill of lă'ding (not *loading*), invoice of a ship's freight.

Old English *hlăd*, a load; v. *hlăd[an]*, past *hlŏd*, past part. *hlăden*.

Ladle, *lă'.d'l*, a large spoon or scoop, to lift liquids with a ladle; *ladled*, *lă'.d'ld*; *lă'dling*, *lă'dler*.

Ladleful, *plu.* *ladlefuls* (not *ladlesful*), two, three "ladlefuls" mean the quantity held by a full ladle repeated twice or thrice; but two or three "ladles full" means two or three ladles, each one full.

Old English *hlădel*, a ladle, connected with *hlăden*, a well-bucket.

Lady, plu. ladies, (mas.) lord, lords, and gentleman, gentlemen, *lǎ'.dǎz, gĕn'.tĕl.mǎn, -mĕn*. A woman of rank, any woman above the artizan or operative class.

Lady retains the "y" in all its compounds; for example

Ladybird, ladybug, ladylike; ladyship, term of address in speaking to a lady by right of rank; **Ladyday**, March 25th, the annunciation; ladylove, a sweetheart; &c.

Old English *hlǣfdige* or *hlǣfdie* (*hlǣf*, a loaf; *dige* is supposed to mean "server," but the word has not yet been traced).

Lǎg, to loiter, to fall behind; lagged, *lǎgd*; lagg'-ing (Rule i.), lagg'-ing-ly, lagg'-ard, lagg'-er. (Welsh *llag*.)

Lagune, *la.goon'*, a marsh, a fen. (Ital. *laguna*; Span. *laguna*.)

Laic, *lǎ'.ik*; laical, *lǎ'.i.kal*, secular. (See **Laity**.)

Laid (of the v. *lay*), placed. **Lade** (obsolete verb), to load.

Laid [paper], paper with ribbed surface; as *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*; laid-up, stored up, unwell. (See **Lay**.)

Lain, past part. of v. *lie*. **Lane** (1 syl.), a narrow road. (See **Lay**.)

It has lain by for two years. (*It has been lying...*)

It has lain in my head a long time. (*It has been lying...*)

He has lain at the porch from boyhood. (*He has been lying...*)

Lair, *lǎre*, the bed of a wild beast. **Layer**, *lay'er*, a stratum.

Germ. *lager*, a *lair*, a lodging, v. *lagern*, to set down, to encamp.

Laird, *lay'rd*, a Scotch squire or landed proprietor.

Laity, *lǎ'.i.ty*, the secular people as opposed to the Clergy; laic, *lǎ'.ik*, a layman; laical, *lǎ'.i.kal*; la'ical-ly.

Latin *laicus* (Greek *laos*, the people); French *laïque*; Italian *laico*.

Lāke (1 syl.), a large pond, a purplish red colour. **Lǎc**, a resin.

Lake-dwellings, houses raised on piles in the midst of a lake, which serves as a moat (see **Lacustrine**); lāk'y.

Lat. *lūcus*, Gk. *lakkōs* or *lakos*, a lake. "Lac," Germ. *lack*; Span. *laca*.

Lama, *lǎh'.māh*, a Tartar priest. **Grand Lama**, the chief lama representing deity; la'ma-ism (not *la'ma.izm*), the religion of those who adore the Grand Lama.

In the Tangutanese dialect *llama*, mother of souls.

Lamb, *lām*, the young of a sheep. **Lāme** (1 syl.), halt.

A male lamb is a *tup-lamb*, a female a *ewe-lamb*. The castrated *tup* is a *wether* or *hogget*; the female, after being weaned, is a *ewe-hogget*.

After the first shearing, the *hogget* is a *shearling*.

When the female *shearling* has had a lamb, it is a *ewe*.

To *lamb*, to bring forth a lamb; *lamb*ed, *lāmd*; *lamb'-ing*.

Lamb-kin, *lām'.kin*, a little lamb. (-*kin*, Old Eng. dim.)

Lamb-like, *lamb-skins*, *lamb's-wool*. **Lamming**, a beating.

Strictly speaking the young of a sheep is a "lamb" only till it is weaned, but popularly speaking it remains a "lamb" till it is sheared, when it is called a "sheep," regardless of sex.

"Lamb," Old Eng. *lamb*. "Lame," Old Eng. *lam*, v. *lem*[an].

Lambent, *lām' bent*, flickering like a flame.

Latin *lambens*, gen. *lambentis*, licking (*lambo*; Greek *lpto*).

Lāme (1 syl.), halt, to make halt: (*comp.*) *lām'-er*, (*super.*) *lām'-est*, *lāmed* (1 syl.), *lām'-ing* (R. xix.), *lame'-ness*.

A lame duck, a stock broker who breaks his engagement.

Old English *læm[an]*, past *læmede*, past part. *læmed*.

Lament, *lä ment'*, to bewail; *läment'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *läment'-ing*, *lament'ing-ly*, *läment'-er*; *lamentable*, *läm' en.tä.b'l*; *läm'entably*; *lamentation*, *läm' en.tay'' shün*.

Latin *lämentätio*, *lämentätilis*, *lämentum*, v. *lämentäri*; French *lämentation*, *lämentable*, v. *lämenta*.

Lamia, *plu. lamiæ* (Latin), *läm'.i.ah*, *läm'.i.ē*, a demon under the guise of a beautiful woman, a hag.

Lamina, *plu. laminæ*, *läm'.i.nah*, *läm'.i.nē*, a thin plate or scale: *lamine*, *läm'.i.nate*, to form into *laminæ*; *läm'inät-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *läm'inät-ing* (R. xix.), *läm'inable*, *läm'inär*.

Lamination, *läm'.i.nay'' shün*; *laminiferous*, *nif'' ē.rüs*.

Laminariaceæ, *läm'.i.nair'ri-ä'' se.ē*, a order of algæ.

Laminaria, *läm'.i.nair'ri.ah*, a genus of the above order.

Laminarites, *läm'.i.nä.rites*, broad-leaved fossil algæ (*-aceæ*, an order; *-ia*, a genus; *-ite*, a fossil).

Latin *lämina*, *plu. läminæ*, a thin plate of metal; v. *läminäre*.

Lam'mas (*-mass* used as a suffix has only one *s*), the feast of harvest; *läm'mas-day*, August 1st; *läm'mas-tide*.

Old English *hldf mæsse*, loaf-feast, *i.e.*, the feast of first-fruits.

Lam'ming, a beating. **Lambing**, bringing forth lambs.

"Lamming," a pun on the Latin verb *lambo*, to lick, a licking.

"Lamb," Old English *lamb*.

Lamp, *lamp-light*, *lamp'-light-er*, *lamp-black*, *safety-lamp*.

Latin *lampas*; Greek *lampas* (v. *lampö*, to shine).

Lampoon, *läm.poon'*, a personal satire, to assail with lampoons; *lämpooned'*, *lämpoon'-ing*, *lämpoon'-er*, *lämpoon'-ry*.

So called from the burden sung to them, *lämpone*, *lämpone*, *camerada lämpone* (Sir Walter Scott); French *lämpon*.

Lamprey, *plu. lampreys* (not *lämpries*), R. xlv., *läm'.pry*, *läm'.priz*, a fish resembling an eel; *läm'pern*, the river-lamprey.

Old Eng. *lämpreda*; Lat. *lämpetra* (*lambo petra*, to lick the rocks).

Lānce (1 syl.), a shaft with a spear-head, to cut with a lancet; *länced* (1 syl.), hurled, cut with a lancet; *länc'-ing* (Rule xix.); *länc'-er* (should be *lancier*).

Lance-cor'poral, a soldier from the ranks acting as corporal.

(In the middle ages a soldier was called a "lance," and a soldier with the horses and stable-lads under his charge, a lance-fournie.)

Lanceolate, *län'.se.o.ate*, shaped like the head of a lance.

Lanceolar, *län'.se.ö.lar* (in *Bot.*), tapering towards each end.

Lanciform, *län'.si.form*, lance-shaped; lance'-wood.

Lancet, *län'.set*, a surgical instrument for opening a vein.

Fr. *lance*, *lancier*, *lancette*; Lat. *lancea*, v. *lancēre*. (Gk. *logché*).

Länd; land'-ing, putting on shore; land'-ed, having an estate in lands; land'-ed propri'etor (not *-er*); land-ward, adj., towards land; land-wards, adv.: as *we are sailing land-wards* (R. lxxiv.); land-a'gent; land-breeze, a wind from the land towards the sea; land-carriage, carriage of goods by land; land-crab; land-fall (double *-l*, R. viii.); land-flood; land-force; land-jobber, one who buys and sells land as a trade; landlord, *fem.* landlady (*plu.* *-ladies*, *la'.diz*); an hotel-keeper; land-hold'er; land-lock, to enclose with land; land-lock'ing, land-locked' (*-lokt*); land-lubber, land-löper; land-mark; land-measure (*-mez'zhür*), land-measur-ing (*-mez'zhür-ing*, R. xix.); land-rail, a bird; land-slip; land-stew'ard; land-survey'ing; land-tax; land-wait'er; lands-man, one not a sailor; land'ing-net, land'ing-place. (O.E. *land*.)

Landau, *län.daw'*, a light carriage, the top of which may be thrown back. (So called from *Landau*, in Germany.)

Landgrave, *fem.* landgravine, *land'.gräve*, *land'.grä.veen'*, a Germ. noble; landgraviate, *land.gräv'.ä.üt*, territory of...

Fr. *landgrave*, *landgravine*, *langraviat*; Germ. *landgraf*, *landgräfin*.

Landscape, *land'.skép*, a rural prospect, the representation of a rural scene; land'scape-gar'dener, land'scape-gar'den-ing, planning grounds so as to produce a pleasing effect. Old Eng. *landscipe* (*-scape* or *-ship*, form [prospect], province, &c.)

Landwehr, *land'.vüre*, Prussian and Austrian militia.

German *land wehr*, land defence.

Lāne (1 syl.), a narrow road. Lain, *past part.* of lie. (Dutch *laan*.)

Langsyne, *lang.siné'*, times gone by; auld lang-syne.

Scotch *auld* (old), *lang* (long), *syne* (since, gone by).

Language, *län'.gwage*, human speech, written or spoken.

French *langage*; Latin *lingua*, the tongue, speech.

Languid, *län'.gwüd*, weary, feeble; lan'guid-ly, lan'guid-ness.

Languish, *län'.gwish*, to pine, to fail in spirits; lan'guished (2 syl.), lan'guish-ing, lan'guishing-ly, lan'guish-ment.

Languor, *läng'gwör*, feebleness, lassitude.

Latin *languidus*, *languor*, v. *languidäre*, *languescere* (*languco*).

Laniard, *lan'yard*, a rope for setting up rigging.

French *lanière*, a narrow thong of leather, a laniard.

Länk, gaunt; lank'-y, long-legged; lank'i-ness. (O.E. *hlanc*.)

Lantern (not *lanthorn*), *län'.tern*, a case for a candle; magic-

lan'tern, dark-lan'tern; lan'tern-fly, a luminous insect; lan'tern-jaws, long thin face; lan'tern-jawed, -jawed.

This word is a blunder, copied from the French *lanterne*; the Latin word is *lātēna*, from *lateo*, to lie hid. *Lanthorn* is a still worse blunder, as it confounds the last syl. with "horn," with which the word has no connection.

Lanyard, *län'yard*, a rope for setting up rigging, any rope made fast for the sake of securing it. (Better Laniard.)

French *lanitiere*, a narrow thong, a hawk's tassel, a laniard.

Laocoon, *la.ökö.ö.ön* (not *lä'.ö.koon'*), a group of sculpture representing the fate of *Laocoon* and his two sons.

Läp, a seat on the knees, to nurse, to lick water with the tongue; lapped, *läpt*; lapp'-ing (Rule i.), lapp'-er, *läp-dög*.

Lap'ful, *plu. lap'fuds* (not *lapsful*). Two, three...*lap'fuds* means a lapful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three... *lapsfull* means two, three...laps all full.

Läpp'-ing engine, a doubling machine.

Lapel, *la.pël'*, the facing of a coat; lapelled', *la.pëtd'* (R. iv.)

Lappet, *läp'.et*, a little loose flap.

Lap-wing, the peewit, one of the plover genus.

Old English *lappa*, a lap; v. *lap[ian]*, past *lapede*, past part. *laped*.

Lapidary, *plu. lapidaries* (Rule xlv.), *läp'.i.där rüz*, engraver or dealer in precious stones; lapideous (Rule lxvi.), stony.

Lapis-lazuli, *läp'.is lüz'.ä.li*, an azure-blue mineral.

Latin *lapidarius*, *lápideus* (*lapis*, a stone); French *lapis-lazuli*; Italian *lapis-lazzali* or *lapis-lazzuli*, the sky-blue stone.

Lapse, *läps*, a slight mistake, a slip. *Läps*, *plu.* of lap.

Lapse, to slip away; lapsed (1 syl.), *läps'-ing*, *läps'-able*.

Lat. *lapsäre* (frequent. of *lābor*, sup. *lapsum*), to glide away, to slip.

Läp'-wing, the pee-wit. (Noted for *flapping* its wings.)

Lar, *plu. lares*, *lair'rüz*, household gods. (Lat. *lar*, *plu. lares*.)

Larboard, *lar.börd*, the left side of a vessel (looking forward).

Port is now used instead. Starboard, the right side...

Italian *quello bordo*, *questo bordo*, contracted into 'lo-bord, 'sto-bord.

Larceny, *plu. larcenies*, *lar'.sč.nüz*, petty theft; larcenist, -sč.nüst.

Fr. *larcin*; Lat. *latrōcīnium* (*latro*, a mercenary, a robber; Gk. *latron*, pay, *latris*, a hireling, mercenaries being generally robbers).

Larch, a tree of the fir kind. (Lat. *larix*, Gk. *larix*, a larch.)

Lard, the fat of pigs, to smear with lard; lard'-ed (R. xxxvi.), lard'-ing; lard'-er, a room for food; larderer, *lar'.de.rer*, one who has charge of the larder; lard'-y, containing lard.

French *lard*, v. *larder*; Latin *lardum*.

Large, extensive; large'-ly, large'-ness; at large, at liberty.

French *large*; Latin *largus* (Greek *lauros*, that is *la eurus*, wide).

Lar'gess, a gift. (Fr. *largesse*, a bounty; Lat. *largio*, to give freely.)

Larghetto, lar.gě'to, somewhat slowly. (Ital. *largo*, with dim.)

Lar'go, slowly, but not so slow as *grave*, and "grave" is not so slow as *adagio*. The degrees are *larghetto*, *largo*, *grave*, *adagio* slowest of all.

(All Italian words.) A quaver in "largo" = a minim in "presto."

Lark, a bird, a piece of fun, to catch larks, to devise a piece of mischievous fun; larked (1 syl.), lark'-ing, lark'-er.

Lark'spur, a flower, so called from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.

Sky'lark (the most musical), wood'lark, meadowlark.

Skylark'ing with sailors consists in climbing to the highest of the yards and then sliding down the ropes; fun.

Old English *laferc* or *lawerc*; Scotch *laverok*; Latin *alauda*.

"Lark" (fun), a corrupt form of the Old English *lúc*, sport.

Larva, lar'.vah. Lava, lah'.vah. Laver, lay'.ver.

The first state of an insect is a Egg.

The second state a larva.

The third state a pū'pa or chrysalis [krīs'.ăl.iss].

The fourth and final state the Imā'go.

Lar'val, adj. of larva; lar'viform, like a larva.

Lava, lah'.vah, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Laver, lay'.ver, a vessel for holding water.

Latin *larva*, a mask, "grubs," &c., are so called, because their appearance "masks" the future state. "Pū'pa" (Latin), "baby," the baby-state of the winged insect. "Imāgo" (Latin), "likeness," when the insect assumes its true "likeness" or shape.

"Lava" (of a volcano), Latin *lavāre*, to wash [down].

"Laver" (a vessel for purifications), Latin *lavāre*, to wash.

Larynx, lăr'rinx, the upper part of the wind-pipe; laryngeal, lă.rîng'gě.ăl, adj. of larynx; laryngean, la.rîng'gě.ăn.

Laryngitis, lăr'rin.gî''.tîss, inflammation of the larynx (-itis added to Greek nouns denotes inflammation).

Laryngoscope, lăr'rin'.go.skōpe, an instrument for inspecting the larynx. (Except in *tele-scope* and *phanta-scope*, the vowel preceding -scope is always -o, Rule lxiii.)

Laryngotomy, lăr'rin.gôt.ô.my, cutting the larynx.

Latin *lărynx*; Greek *lărugx*, *lărugx-skōpē*, I inspect the larynx.

"Laryngotomy," Greek *lărugx temnō*, I cut the larynx.

Lās'car, a native East Indian sailor, an artillery menial.

Hindustani *lashkar*, the popular name of a Malayan sailor.

Lascivious, lās.siv'.i.ătis, wanton; lasciv'ious-ly, lasciv'ious-ness.

Latin *lascivîosus* (*lascivus*, a wanton; Greek *aselgēs*, lewd).

Lāsh, a whip thong, a blow with a whip, to whip, to dash against, to fasten with a rope; lashed, lāsht; lash'-ing, lash'-er.

Germ. *laschen*, to whip; Fr. *laisse*, string, *en laisse*, tied to a string.

Läss, *plu.* lass-es, *läs'.ez*, fem. of *läd*, a girl; lassie, *läs'.sy*, a little girl, a term of endearment (*lad-ess* con. into *lä'ss*).

Lasso. *läs'.sō*, a long rope with a noose for catching wild horses, to use the lasso; lassoed, *läs'.sōde*; las'so-ing.

Spanish *lazo*, a noose (Latin *laxus*, loose).

Last, the final [one], the one just before the present [one], the model of a foot, a measure [12 sacks of wool], to endure, to continue; last'-ed (R. xxxvi.), last'-ing, last'-ing-ly, last'-ing-ness. Stick to your last, do not venture to pass an opinion on a subject you know nothing about.

At last, or at the last? If adverbially used, meaning lastly, most decidedly at last should be used. "At" is the Ang.-Sax. adverbial prefix, *æt-laste* or *on-laste*, lastly.

At the last requires a noun: as *at the last* [supper].

"Last" (final), Old Eng. *laste*. "Last" (shoemaker's), *läst* or *läst*.

"Last" (twelve sacks of wool), Old English *hlæst*, a load, a freight.

"Last" (verb), Old Eng. *läst[an]*, past *lästle*, past part. *lästled*.

Latakia, *lä't.ä.kee''.ah*, a Turkish tobacco of superior quality.

So called from *Latakia* or "Laodice'a," where it is grown.

Latch [of a door], to fasten with a latch; latched (1 syl.), latch'-ing; latch'-key, -*kee*, for raising a door-latch.

Latchet, *läch'.ët*, a shoe-tie. (O. Eng. *ge-læcc[an]*, to catch.)

Läte (1 syl.), *comp.* lä't'-er, *super.* lä't'-est; late'-ly, late'-ness.

Of late (adv.), lately; too late, after the proper time.

O. E. *læt*, *comp.* *lætra* or *lætor*, *sup.* *latost* or *latemost*, *læt līce*, adv.

Lateen, *lä.teen'*, a broad triangular [sail], a lateen-vessel.

French *latin* (both senses); Latin *lätus*, broad.

Latent, *läy'.tent* (not *lä't.ent*), concealed; lä'tent-ly; lä'tency.

Latent heat, heat which passes into a body [as ice] without affecting the thermometer. (Latin *lätco*, to lie hid.)

Later, *late'.er*, more late. **Latter**, *lä't.ter*, the last of two.

Lä'ter refers to time. Lat'ter refers to order. (See Late.)

Lateral, *lä't.ër.räl*, proceeding from the side, pertaining to the side; lä't'er-al-ly. (Latin *lätërälis*, *lätus*, the side.)

Lateran, *lä't.ër.rän*, one of the churches of Rome, the pope's see, &c.

So called from the *Laterani*, a family which possessed a palace on this spot. Being seized by Nero, it became an imperial residence.

Lath, *läth*, a long thin slip of wood, to cover with laths.

Läthe (1 syl.), a turning machine; lathed (1 syl.), lath'-ing, lath'-y, like a lath, thin and feeble.

German, French *latte*; Welsh *lath*, a rod or staff a yard long.

"Lathe" (a turning-machine), Welsh *lathru*, to polish or smooth.

Lather, *lärh'.er*, the froth of soap, to cover with soap froth; lathered, *lärh'.erd*; lath'-er-ing, lath'-er-er.

Old English *lethr[ian]*, past *lethrode*, past part. *lethrod*.

Lathyrus, *la.rhí.rūs*, the everlasting pen, the vetchling, &c.

Greek *lathyrros* (*lathró* [*lantháō*], to lie hid), so called because the flowers "lie hidden" amongst the leaves.

Latin, *lăt'ăn* [language]. **Lăt'ten**, iron-tinned. **Lateen'**, a sail.

Lăt'in, the language of the ancient Romans; **lăt'in-ism**, **lăt'in-ist**. **Latinity**, *la.tĩn'ĩ.ty*; Latin style or idiom.

Latinise, *lăt'ĩn.ize* (Rule xxxi.), to convert into Latin; **latinised**, *lăt'ĩn.izd*; **lăt'inis-ing** (Rule xix.), **lăt'inis-er**.

The **Latin Church**, the Western, whose liturgy is in Latin.

The **Greek Church**, the Eastern, whose liturgy is in Greek.

The **An'glican Church**, the English Protestant church (established by law), the liturgy of which is in English.

The **Latin race**, the people of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, whose languages are based on the Latin, and called Romance.

Dog-Latin, gibberish Latin; **Law Latin**, debased Latin used in law courts; **Monkish Latin**, debased Latin used by monks; **Low Latin**, debased medieval Latin.

Latin, so called from *Lattum*. Abba Longa was head of the Latin league, and Rome was a colony of Abba Longa.

"Latten," Welsh *llatwn*; Span. *laton*; Fr. *laiton*; Ital. *latta*.

"Lateen," Fr. *latin*; Span. *latino* (Lat. *lātus*, Gk. *plātus*, wide).

Latitude, *lăt'ĩ.tũde*. **Longitude**, *lŏn'.gĩ.tũde*.

Latitude, the distance of a place due North or South from the Equator. The greatest latitude is 90 degrees;

Longitude, the distance of a place due East or West of some given line, called the Meridian of Longitude. The greatest possible longitude is 180 degrees.

Latitudinal, *lăt'ĩ.tũ''đĩ.nāl*, adj. of latitude.

Parallels of latitude, *pār'rāl.lēlz ov lăt'ĩ.tũde*, parallel lines drawn due East and West of each other.

High latitudes, *hĩ lăt'ĩ.tũdes*, those parts of the earth which lie near the poles. **Low latitudes**, those parts of the earth which lie near the equator.

Lat'itudē, license of speech, conduct, or faith;

Latitudinarian, *lăt'ĩ.tũ''đĩ.nair''rĩ.ăn*, one whose religious opinions are too lax to be orthodox;

Latitudinar'ian-ism, inorthodoxy.

Latin *lātītudo* (*lātus*, broad). The ancients supposed the earth to be a flat surface, bounded by the Atlantic and extending thence indefinitely eastward. This was called its *breadth*. Its length was similarly measured from the tropic of Cancer northwards.

Latria, *lă.trĩ'.ah*, divine adoration. The reverence paid to saints is called, in the Latin Church, *dũ'lia* [better *dulĩ'ah*].

Greek *latreia*, hired service, service of the gods. "*Dulia*" Greek *doubleia*, the service of slaves and bondmen.

Latten, *lăt'.tĕn*, iron tinned over. **Lat'in** [language].

Welsh *lattu*; Span. *laton*; Fr. *laiton*; Ital. *latta*, latten.

"Latin," so named from *Latium*, of which Rome was a colony.

Latter, *lăt'.ter*, the last of two. **Later**, *lay'.ter*, more late.

Former, *för'.mer*, the first of two. "Latter" and "former" refer to order, "later" and "latest" refer to time.

Lat'ter-ly, of late. **Lat'ter-day Saints**, the "Mormons."

"Latter" is the second of two, and "former" the prior of two. When three or more things are referred to these comparatives should not be used, but the superlatives "last" and first.

Errors of Speech.—

Copper, silver, and gold are used for coinage, the latter is by far the more valuable (*last, most*).

Gold, silver, and copper are all minted, but the former is more valuable than either of the other two (*first*).

Of larks there are many kinds: as the brown lark, wood lark, meadow lark, and skylark, but the latter is the most musical of them all.

B, p, m, f, and v are labials, but the latter two are called labio-dentals (the last two).

Lattice, *lăt'.tiss*, a framework with diagonal cross-bars; **lat'tice-work**; **latticed**, *lăt'.tist*, covered with lattice-work.

French *lattis* (*lattes*, laths; Welsh *lath*, a rod or staff).

Laud, *lawd*, praise. **Lord**, a nobleman, a term applied to deity; **land**, to praise; **laud'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **laud'-ing**, **laud'-able** (1st Lat. conj.), **laud'-able-ness**, **laud'ably**.

Laudation, *law.day''.shŭn*; **laudatory**, *law'.dă.tŏ.rŷ*.

Latin *laudabilis*, *laudatio*, *laudare*, to praise.

Laudanum, *lŏd'n.ŭm* (not *law'.dă.nŭm*), a drug.

Fr. *laudanum*; Lat. *lădănum* (from the shrub *lada*, Plin 26.47. The Arabian name of the shrub is *lŏdan*; our error of spelling we owe to the French, our pronunciation to the Arabic.

Laugh, *lăhf* (noun and verb); **laughed**, *lăhft*; **laugh-ing**, *lăhf'-*; **laugh'-ing-ly**; **laugh'-er**, *lăhf'.er*; **laugh-able**, *lăhf'.ă.b'l*; **laugh'-able-ness**, **laugh'ably**; **laugh'-ing-stock**, a butt; **laugh'-ing-gas**, nitrous oxide.

Laughter, *lăhf'.ter*; **laugh'-ter-less**.

To **laugh at**, to ridicule; to **laugh to scorn**.

To **laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh inwardly with scorn.

(The spelling of this word has greatly deviated from the older form, and the interpolated "g" is worse than useless.)

Old English *hlīh[an]*, past *hlōh*, past part. *hlægen*; *hleahtr*.

Launch, *lăunch*, to move a vessel into the sea; **launched** (1 syl.), **launch'-ing**. To **launch out**, to give free scope.

(The better spelling of this word would be "lanch.")

French *lancer*, to dart (*lance*, Latin *lancea*; Greek *logché*).

Laundress, *larn'.dress*, a washerwoman of the better sort; **laundry**, *larn'.drŷ*, a room where linen is "got up"; **laund'ry-maid** (corruption of *lavandress*).

French *lavandière*, a wash woman (Latin *lavare*, to wash).

Laurel, *lör'rêl*, an evergreen, to crown with laurel; **laurelled**, *lor'rêld*; **lau'rell-ing** (R. iii., -EL); **lauriferous**, *lör rîf'-.ê.rîs*; **laurine**, *lör'rîne*, the bitter principle of the laurel; **laurels**, *lör'rêlz*, glory, honour obtained by merit.

Poet laureate, *pō'.ēt lor'rê.ăt*, the crown salaried poet.

Lau'reate-ship, the office of poet-laureate (-ship, office).

Lat. *laureātus*, *laurea*, a laurel; Fr. *lauréat*, *laurier*. (-el dim.)

Laurustinus (not *laurestinus*), *lör'rûs.tî''.nûs*, an evergreen.

Latin *laurus tinus*, the "Viburnum tinus."

Lava, *lâh.vâh*. **Larva**, *lar'.vah*. **Laver**, *lay'.ver*.

Lava, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Larva, the insect in its grub or caterpillar state.

Laver, a vessel for holding water for purification.

"Lava" and "Laver," Latin *lavâre*, to wash.

"Larva" (a grub), Latin *larva*, a mask. (See **Larva**.)

Lâve (1 syl.), to wash; **laved** (1 syl.), *lâv'-ing* (R. xix.); *lâv'-er*, a vessel for purifications; **brazen-laver** [of Solomon].

Lavatory, plu. *lavatories*, *lâv'.a.t.ô.rîz*, a place for washing.

Latin *lavatorium*, *lavâre*, to wash; French v. *laver*, *lavoir*.

Lavender, *lâv'.ên.der*, an odoriferous plant; **lavender-water**.

Lat. *lavandûla* (from *lavando*, for its use in baths and fomentations).

Laverock, *lâv'.ên.rôk* (Scotch), the lark. (Old English *laferc*.)

Lavish, *lâv'.îsh*, profuse, to squander; **lavished**, *lâv'.îsht*; *lâv'ish-ing*, *lâv'ish-ly*, *lâv'ish-ment*, *lâv'ish-ness*.

French *lavasse*, shower; "lavish" is to "shower down" [money].

Law, *law'-ful* (R. viii.), *law'ful-ly*, *law'ful-ness*; *law'-giv'er*, *law'-less*, *law'less-ly*, *law'less-ness*; *law-maker*; *law-breaker*, *-brâk'.er*. **By-laws** (not *bye-laws*), local or borough laws (*by*, Danish a borough or town).

† **Can'on-law**, ecclesiastical law.

Civ'il-law, the Roman law having respect to man as a citizen.

Common law, "unwritten" or traditional law. Its force is "derived from long usage and not from "statutes."

Statute law, *stât'tute law*, law which owes its force to "statutes" and not to tradition or long usage.

† **Criminal law**, *krîm.î.năl law*, that which rules what shall be deemed "crime," and what punishment is to be awarded to those proved guilty thereof.

Ecclesiastical law, *êk.klee's.î.ăs''.tî.kăl law*, that which rules the government of the church.

Maritime law, *mâr'rî.time law*, that which rules on the sea considered as a highway of commerce.

Municipal law, *mu.nîs'.î.păl law*, that which rules a particular borough or township.

National law, *năsh'ôn.ăl law*, that which rules an entire nation or state.

International law, *în'.ter-năsh'ôn.ăl law*, that which rules in the intercourse of nation with nation.

¶ Ceremonial law, *sěr're.mō''.nă.ăl law*, the Levitical law given by Moses to the Jews.

Moral law, *mōr'răl law*, the ten commandments.

Physical laws, *fîz'.ă.kăl lawz*, those of nature observed in the physical creation.

Revealed laws, *rĕ.veeld' lawz*, those of God made known to man in the Bible.

¶ Lynch law, *linch law*, mob law, or punishment inflicted without legal examination. (From Lynch, of Virginia.)

Old English *lagu*, *lag* or *lah*, *lah-breca*, a law-breaker; *lahle*, lawful; *lahlice*, lawfully (v. *lccg[an]*, to set down).

Lawn, a grass plot, a fine sort of linen. Lorn, forsaken, lonely.

Lawn'y; lawn-sleeve, a [bishop's] sleeve made of lawn.

Welsh *llan*, a yard, an open meadow. "Lawn" [cloth], Span. and Fr. *linon*; Lat. *linum*, linen. "Lorn," Old Eng. *fortoren*, forlorn.

Lăx, loose. Lăcks, doth lack. Lakes, *lăks*, large ponds.

Lax'ly, lax'ness, lax'ity; laxation, *lăx.ă'.shăn*; laxative, *lăx'.ă.tiv*, purgative; lax'ative-ness; laxă'tor [muscles], muscles [of the ear], opposed to the Ten'sor [muscle].

(The office of the "Tensor muscle" is to draw the head of the "maleus" backwards, that of the "Laxator muscles," forwards.)

Latin *laxitas*, *laxus*, *laxatio*, v. *laxare*, to slacken, to loose.

Lăy, (past) laid, (past part.) laid, to place (a verb transitive).

Lie, *li*; (past) lay, (past part.) lain, to recline, to remain.

(Note—lăid, păid, said (*sĕd*), are irregular in spelling.)

Lay is the pres. tense of the transitive verb lay, and the past tense of the intransitive verb lie.

Lăid, *lăde*, the p. p. of "lay"; lain, *lăne*, the p. p. of lie.

To lay by, to rest, to set aside.

To lay up, to store; to be laid up, to be ill.

To lay to, too, to stop [a ship]. To lay waste, to devastate.

To lay out, to expend, to plan out [a garden];

To lay on, to strike;

¶ To lay oneself down, to lie down.

To lay wait for, to wait in ambush, but To lie in wait, to lie in ambush.

To lay apart, to put on one side; To lie apart, to sleep away from each other.

To lay down, to relinquish; To lie down, to recline.

To lay together, to collect, to place close to each other;
To lie together, to occupy one bed, to agree in a misrepresentation of facts.

Lay (noun), a poem; lay (adj.), not clerical, as lay-brother, lay-sister; layman, one not a minister; lay-figure, lay-fig'ur, an artist's jointed model figure.

Much error exists in the use of the two verbs "lay" and "lie."

Obs. 1. "Lay" must have a noun in regimen with it, and means to "place" or "deposit."

"Lie" cannot have a noun in regimen with it, and it means to "recline," to "remain."

Obs. 2. "Lay" is the present tense of the verb "lay," and the past tense of the verb "lie."

Obs. 3. The past part. of "lay" is laid, and of "lie" lain.

EXAMPLES—

The hen *lays* an egg. The man *lays* his hat down. Rain *lays* the dust.
The hen *laid* an egg yesterday. The man *laid* his hat on the table.
The rain *laid* the dust.

The hen *has laid* an egg. The man *has laid* his hat on the table.
The rain *has laid* the dust.

The hen is *laying* an egg. The man is *laying* his hat on the table.
The rain is *laying* the dust.

Obs. "egg," "hat," "dust" follow the verb "lay" in proper regimen.

Errors of Speech.—

There let it *lay* (Byron). There let it *lie*.

They *laid* in bed till the clock struck ten (Nursery rhyme). They *lay*.
I have *lain* the book on the shelf (I have *laid*....).

The land *lays* very low (The land *lies*....).

How *lays* the battle (How *lies*.... "Battle" is subject, not object).

Here will I *lay* to-night (Here will I *lie*....).

The land *lays* desolate (*lies*.... See Lev. xxvi. 34, 43; Isa. xxxiii. 8).

To *lay* in ambush (*lie*.... See Josh. viii. 9).

They *lay* in wait for blood (*lie*.... See Mic. vii. 2; Acts xxiii. 21).

"Lay," Old English *læcg[an]*, past *legede*, past part. *leged*.

"Lie," Old English *licg[an]*, past *leg*, past part. *legen*.

Lay'er, a stratum. Lair (1 syl.), the bed of a wild beast.

Layer, a row [of bricks], a coat [of paint], a shoot laid in the ground for propagating; layer-ing, propagating...

German *lage*, a stratum or layer. *Lager*, a lair or couch.

Lazzarone, plu. *lazzaroni*, lăz'.ză.rō.ny, Neapolitan vagrants.

Lazaretto, plu. *lazarettos*, lăz'.za.rēt'.tōze, a pest house.

Lazar-house, lăz'.ar house, a hospital for lepers.

(If the Italian is adopted, as in "lazzarone," the double z should be preserved throughout. If "Lazarus" is to be the model, Lazzarone should be spelt with one z. "Lazaretto" is Franeo-Italian, and "Lazar-house" English-French and a hybrid.

Italian *lazzarone*, *lazzaretto* (!); French *lazare*, *lazaret*.

Lazuli, lăz'.ă.li or lăp'is-laz'uli, an azure-blue mineral;

Lazulite, lăz'.ă.lite, an inferior species of lapis-lazuli.

Lapis-lazuli is neither Latin nor Italian. The French compound borrowed by us is meant for the Italian *lapis lazuli* or *lazzulo*. The Latin noun *lazulus* means the "azure-blue stone," and *lapis*, a stone, is not required. (Arab *l'azar*, the azure stone.)

Lazy, *lay'zy*, indolent; *lā'zi-ness* (R. xi.), *lā'zi-ly*. (Welsh *llesg*.) -el (Lat. -l' or -ll', with any preceding vowel), nouns, instrument, or diminutive, *sparkle*, a little spark; *candle*, *table*, &c.

Lea, *lee*, a meadow, a field. **Lee**, defended from the wind.

Leas, *leez*, plu. of *lea*. **Lees**, dregs. **Lease**, *lēce* [of a house].

"Lea," Welsh *lle*. "Lee," Old English *hlēo*, shelter, refuge.

"Lees," Fr. *lie* (Lat. *limus*, mud). "Lease," Fr. *laisser*, to let one have.

Lead, *lēd* (a metal), *leed* (to conduct). **Lēd**, did *lead*.

Lead, *lēd*, a metal, to cover with lead; **lead-ed**, *lēd'ed*; **lead-ing**, *lēd'ing*; **lead-en**, *lēd'n*, made of lead (-en added to materials denotes "made of," as *gold-en*, *wood-en*).

Leads, *lēdz*, a roof covered with lead, slips of metal inserted by printers between the lines of type, a point for writing;

Black-lead, plumbago or graphite, a compound of iron and carbon; **White lead**, oxide of lead. **Lead pen'cil**, *led...*

Lead, *lēd*, to convey; (*past*) *led*, (*past. part.*) *led*; **lead-ing**, *lēd'ing*; **lead'er**, *lēd'er*-ship (-ship, office of); **lead'ing-strings**; a **lead'ing question**, a question which leads to the answer.

"Lead" (metal), Old English *lēad*, *leaden*.

"Lead" (verb), Old English *lēd[an]*, *past lēdde*, *past part. lēded*.

Leaf [of a plant], *leef*. **Lief**, *leef*, willingly. **Leave**, *lēve*, to quit.

Leaves, *leevz*, plu. of *leaf* (3 per. sing. pres. tense of *leave*).

Leaf, *plu. leaves*. (Nouns in -af and -lf make the plu. in -ves, R. xxxviii.); **leaf-less**; **leaf-age** (-age, collection), abounding in leaves, season of leaves.

Leaf-let, a small leaf; **leaf'y**, *leaf'iness* (Rule xi.);

Leaf-stalk, *leef'-stawk*, the stalk of a leaf; **leaf-bud**, the bud which develops into a leaf; **fruit-bud**, the bud which develops into fruit.

"Leaf," Old Eng. *leaf*. "Lief," Old Eng. *lēof*, comp. *lēofre*, rather.

"Leave," Old Eng. *lēaf*, *alēdf[an]*, to give leave, *geledf[an]*, to believe.

League, *leeg*, an alliance, a cabal, three miles, to combine for mutual aid; **leagued**, *leegd*; **leagu-ing**, *leeg'-ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, preserve both before -ing, Rule xx.); **leagu-er**, *leeg'er*.

French *ligue*, a union; Latin *ligere*, to tie.

"League" (three miles), Low Latin *leuga* or *leuca*; French *lieue*.

Leak, *leek*, a chink, to ooze out. **Leek**, a kind of onion.

Leaked, *leekd*; **leak-ing**, *leak'-age* (-age, act of), *leak'-y*, *leak'i-ness* (Rule xi.); to **leak out**, to get "wind."

"Leak," Old Eng. *hlece*, *hlece-scip*, a leaky ship. "Leek," O. E. *leac*.

Lean, *leen*, thin, to incline. **Lien**, *lē'en*, an obligation.

(*Past* and *p. p.*) *leaned*, *leend*, or *leant*, *lent*. **Lent** (*q.v.*)

(*Comp.*) *lean'-er*, (*super.*) *lean'-est*, *lean'-ness*, *lean'-ly*.

A lean-to, a building the rafters of which lean against another building. To lean on, to rest on, to depend on.

"Lean" (verb), Old Eng. *hlin[ian]*, past *hlinode*, past part. *hlinod*.

"Lean" (thin), Old English *lêne* or *hlêne*, v. *lén[ian]*, to be lean.

Leap, *leep*, a jump, to jump; (past and past part.) leaped, *leapt*, or leapt, *lept*; leap'-ing, leap'-ing-ly, leap'-er; leap-frog, jump-back; leap-year, every fourth year, the date of which will always be an exact measure of 4.

Old English *hleap[an]*, past *hleop*, past part. *hledpen*.

Learn, *lern*, to receive instruction. Teach, *teech*, to give instruction. Learn-er, *lern'-er*, a scholar. Teacher, *teech'-er*, an instructor. Learn'-ing, *lern'-ing*, receiving instruction, knowledge obtained by study; learned or learnt, *lern't*, acquired by study; learn-ed, *lern'.ed*, wise; learned-ly, *lern'.ed.ly*, wisely. The learn'-ed, the book-wise.

Errors of Speech.—

Lead me in Thy path and learn me (*Ps. xxv. 4*, Prayer Book version).

Such as are gentle, them shall He learn His way (*Ps. xxv. 8*, ditto).

O learn me true understanding (*Ps. cxix. 66*, ditto).

[They shall] keep My covenant.. that I [will] learn them (*cxxxii. 3*).

Old Eng. *leorn[ian]*, past *leornode*, past p. *leornod*, *leornere*, a learner; *leornigende*, learning (part.); *leornung*, learning (verbal noun).

Lease, *leece* [of a house], *leeze*, to glean. Lees, *leez*, dregs.

Leased, *leest*, let for a term of years. Least, *leest*, smallest.

Leasing, *lee'.sing*, letting on a lease, *lee'.zing*, lying.

Lease'hold, property held by lease; lease'-hold'er.

Less'or, one who gives a lease. Less'ee, one who holds a lease.

Less'er, smaller in size. Leaser, *lee'.zer*, a gleaner.

"Lease" (a contract), Fr. *laisser*, to leave, to let. "Lees," Fr. *lie*.

"Lease" (to glean), Old English *les[an]*, to glean; *lese*, a gathering.

"Leasing" (lying), Old Eng. *leasung*, *leas*, falsehood; *leas[ian]*, to lie.

Leash, *lesh*, three head of game, three hounds, &c., to hold by a string; leashed, *leshd*; leash'-ing.

A brace is a couple. Two brace = 4. Two leash = 6.

Fr. *laisse*; Low Lat. *lesia*; Lat. *lūqueus*, a noose (Gk. *lugos*, a withe).

Leasing, *lee'.zing*, lying, gleaning. (O. E. *leasung*, *lese*. See lease.)

Least, *leest*, smallest. Leased, *leest*, let on lease. Lēst (*q.v.*)

At least or At the least? "At least" = at any rate. (This is the Old Eng. adv. prefix *at-*). "At the least"...requires a noun to follow as *At the least* [disturbance], "least" being an adj. In the least, i.e., in the least [degree]. The degrees are [little], less, least. "Little" is not of the same root, but is supplied for want of a positive.

Old Eng. [*leas*, opposite of *full*] comp. *lesse* or *læssa* (*læs-ra*), super. *lest* (*læs-est*), "*læssa*" or "*lesse*" is our "*lesser*," and "*less*" is merely a contracted form. "Leased," Fr. *laisser*. "Lest," Old Eng. *thy læs*, the less, lest that.

Leather, *lĕth'ĕr*, prepared hides. **Lather**, *lăth'ĕr*, soap-froth.

To **leather**, to beat with a leather strap; **leath'ĕr-ing**, a beating; **leath'ĕry**, tough, resembling leather; **leathern**.

"**Leather**," O. E. *lether*, *lethern*. "**Lather**," O. E. *lethr[ian]*, to lather.

Leave, *leev*, permission, to quit, (*past* and *past part.*) **left**.

Leaves, *leevz*, doth leave, also the plu. of leaf (*which see*); **leav-ing** (R. xix.), *leev'ing*. **Leavings**, *lee'vĭngz*, refuse.

To **leave off**, to desist. To **leave out**, to omit.

Left to oneself, left to one's own devices, left alone.

As "**leave**" is a verb transitive, the following are elliptical.

I shall not **leave till to-morrow** (*leave this place*).

He **left by train** (*left this house, this place*).

Old Eng. *lĕf[an]*, past *lĕfde*, past part. *lĕfed*. "**Leaf**," O. E. *leaf*.

"**Left**" [hand], Old Eng. *lef*, left or weak, the weak hand, and not as

Dr. Trench asserts "the hand that is left" or not used.

(Every word but one in "*lea*-" belongs to our native language.)

Leaven, *lĕv'n*, ferment. **Eleven**, *e.lĕv'n*, one more than ten.

To **leav'en**; **leavened**, *lev'nd*; **leaven-ing**, *lĕv'n.ĭng*; **leaven-er**, *lev'n.er*. (Fr. *levain*; Lat. *lĕvāre*, to raise.)

Lecherous, *lĕch'.ĕrŭs*, lustful; **lech'ĕrous-ly**, **lech'ĕrous-ness**; **lechery**, *lĕch'.ĕry*, debauchery; **lech'er**, a debauchee.

O. E. *legerseipe*, fornication, adultery; Low Lat. *leccator*, a debauchee.

Lecturn, *lĕk'turn* (not *lectern*), a reading-stand.

Low Latin *lecturnium*, Latin *lectrum*, a reading-desk.

Lecture, *lĕk'.shŭn*, a portion of Scripture appointed to be read in Church, a MS. "reading"; **lec'tor**, a reader; **lection-ary**, *lĕk'.shŭn.ĕry*, a book of the "lessons."

Lecture, *lĕk'.tchŭr*, instructive discourse read from [notes]; a reproof, to give a lecture; **lectured**, *lĕk'.tchŭrd*; **lec'tur-ing** (R. xix.), **lec'tur-er**, **lec'ture-ship** (-*ship*, office of).

Lesson, *lĕs'son*, a task, selected portion of Scripture.

Lat. *lectio*, *lectionarium*, *lector*, *lectūra*, v. *lĕgĕre*, sup. *lectum*, to read;

Fr. *leçon*; Germ. *lesen*, to read, *lesung*, a lesson, a reading.

Lĕd, conducted (*past* and *p. p.* of **lead**, *leed*). **Lead**, *lĕd*, a metal.

A **led-horse**, a sumpter-horse. A **led-captain**, an obsequious guest who acts as "padding" to the host.

"**Led**," Old Eng. *lĕdan*, past *lĕdde*, past part. *lĕded*, to lead, to guide.

"**Led-horse**," O. Eng. *hlæden-horse* or '*lad*'-horse, a sumpter or laden-horse, similarly *lade-saddle*, the saddle for a sumpter-horse.

"**Led-captain**," the "captain" in *leading-strings*, a lady's man.

-**ledge** (Anglo-Saxon suffix *-lach*, *-lac*); gift, state; *know-ledge*.

Lĕdge, a ridge, a rim, a fillet, a spline. (O. E. *lecg[an]*, to lay.)

Lĕd'ger, an account-book, an extra line in the staff [of music].

German *lager[buch]*, stock book. (The *d* is interpolated.)

Ledger lines (in music) means *ledges* for the notes out of the staff.

Lee, defended from the wind. Lea, lee, a field, a meadow.

Lee-shore, the shore upon which the wind is blowing.

Under the lee of [A.], [A.] being between you and the wind.

The lee side, the side on which the wind does *not* blow; the weather side, the side on which the wind *does* blow; thus if the wind blows on the starboard, the starboard is the *weather* side, and the port the *lee* side.

Lee-ward, *lu'rd*, in the direction of the lee side.

Windward, *wind'rd*, in the direction opposite to that from which the wind blows.

Lee-way, the loss of way caused by drifting to leeward.

"Lee," Old English *hleō*, shelter, refuge. "Lea," Welsh *lle*.

Leech, a blood-sucker, a physician; leech-craft, medical skill.

Old English *læce*, a medical man, a blood-sucking worm; *lace-craft*.

Leek, a kind of onion. Leak, *leek*, a chink, to ooze from a chink.

"Leek," Old Eng. *leac*. "Leak," O. E. *hlece*, *hlece-scip*, a leaky ship.

Leer, a libidinous side-look, to look with a leer; leered (1 syl.), leer-ing, leer-ing-ly; leer'-er, one who leers.

Lees, *leez*, dregs [of wine]. Lease, *leece*, a contract.

"Lees," Fr. *lie* (Lat. *limus*, mud). "Lease," Fr. *laisser*, to let one have.

Leet, an Anglo-Saxon senate and law-court; court-leet.

Old Eng. *leod*, the people, *leod-wita*, a legislator; Low Lat. *leta*, a leet.

Leeward, *lu'rd*; lee-way. (See Lee.)

Left, not right, *past* and *past part.* of leave; left-hand, the "weak" hand (not as Dr. Trench says the "left" or unused hand); left-handed, one who uses the left-hand most.

A left-handed marriage, *mür'ridge*, a German marriage allowed to the nobility, which can be dissolved without divorce, also called a Morganatic marriage.

(The bridegroom pledges his troth with the "left" hand. Morganatic means "curtailed" or "limited," because the rights of the bride are limited to the dowry, and do not extend to the husband's estates.)

Old Eng. *lef*, left, weak (not from v. *láf* [an]), *past láfde*, p. p. *láfed*.

Lēg, a member of the animal body; legged, *legd*, having legs; legg'ings (R. i.), covering for the legs (when a pair can be divided into two articles, it has a sing.: as a *legging*, a *glove*; otherwise it has no sing.: as *scissors*, *tongs*); leg-less.

To take leg-bail, to run away from one's creditors.

Icelandic *leggr*, a stalk or stem. In Italian *lacca* means a leg.

Legacy, *plu.* legacies, *lēg'ũsz*, a bequest of movable property.

Leg'ator, one who leaves a legacy.

Leg'atee, one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Latin *legātor*, *legātum*, a legacy, v. *legāre*, to bequeath. (This Latin verb must not be confounded with *lēgo*, *lēgere*, to read.)

Legal, *lee'.gāl*, according to law; *le'gal-ly*, *legāl'ity*; *legalise*, *lee'.gāl.ize* (Rule xxxi.); to render lawful; *legalised*, *lee'.gāl.izd*; *le'galis-ing* (Rule xix.).

A legal tender, coins which may be legally offered in payment of a debt (*copper* to the extent of 1s., *silver* to the extent of 40s., *gold* to any amount).

Latin *lēgālis*, *lēgālitās* (*lex*, gen. *lēgis*, a law).

Legate, *lēg'.atē* (not *lee'.gate*, it has no connection with *lēgal*), *leg'ate-ship* (*-ship*, office of); *legatine*, *lēg'.a.tine*, adj.

Legation, *lēgay'.shūn*, the ambassadorial suite.

(The first vowel is long in Latin, so is it in *legacy*.)

Latin *lēgātus*, *lēgatio* (from *lēgare*, to send on an embassy).

Legend, *lēdg'.ēnd* (not *lee'.gend*), a traditional tale, the words round the rim of a coin; *legendary*, *lēdg'n.dū.ry*.

Latin *legēda*, things to be read. Applied originally to a book of lessons appointed to be read in the Romish church; then to the chronicles of saints and martyrs read at matins and meals.

Legerdemain, *lēdg'.er.dē.māin*, sleight of hand.

English-French for *tour de main*,—"leger de la main" is light-fingered (Rule lxiii.).

Leghorn, *lē.gōrn'*, a plait for bonnets originally made at *Leghorn*.

Legible, *lēdg'.i.b'l*, easy to be read; *leg'ible-ness*, *leg'ibly*; *legibility*, *lēdg'.i.b'il'.i.ty*. Negative *il-legibility*.

Latin *legibilis*, (*lēgere*, to read; Greek *lēgo*, to recount, to tell).

Legion, *lee'.djūn*, a Roman brigade of 600 horse and 6,000 foot.

Legion of honour, a French order of merit (by Napoleon).

Legionary, *lee'.djūn.ā.ry*, adj. of *legion*. **Legendary** (*q.v.*)

Legendary, *lēdg'.en.dū.ry*, fabulous, adj. of *leg'end*, *q.v.*

Latin *lēgio*, gen. *lēgiōnis*, *lēgiōnārius* (*lēgere*, to pick out, to select).

Legislate, *lēdg'.iss.late*, to enact laws; *leg'islāt-ēd* (Rule xxxvi.), *leg'islāt-ing* (Rule xix.); **legislative**, *lēdg'.iss.la.tiv*.

Legislation, *lēdg'.iss.lay''.shūn*, enactment of laws.

Legislature, *lēdg'.iss.la.tchūr*, the power that legislates;

Legislator, *lēdg'.iss.la.tor*, a law-maker, one of the legislature, (*fem.*) *leg'istratrix*; *lē'gist*, one skilled in law.

Fr. *législation*, *législatif*, *législature*, *légiste*; Lat. *legislātor*.

Legitimate, *lē.djīt'.i.mate*, lawful, to render lawful; *legit'imāt-ēd* (Rule xxxvi.), *legit'imāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *legit'imate-ly*, *legit'imate-ness*, *legit'imacy*.

Legitimation, *lē.djīt'.i.may''.shūn*, legalisation.

Legitimise (R. xxxi.), *lē.djīt'.i.mize*, to pronounce a child legitimate; *legit'imised* (4 syl.); *legit'imis-ing* (R. xix.)

Legitimist (in France), a favourer of the Bourbon dynasty, Fr. *légitimation*, *légitimiste*, *légitimor*; Lat. *legitimus*, *legitimāre*.

Legumen, lě.gū'.měn, pulse. **Legumine**, lě.gū'.mǐn, a product called vegetable caseine [kas'.ě.ăn], obtained from pulse;

Legumes, lě.gūmz', peas, beans, &c.; **legu'minous**, -mǐn.us.

Leguminosites, lě.gū'.mǐ.nō''.sītes, fossil seeds of pulse (-ite denotes a fossil, Greek *lithos*, a stone).

French *légume*, *légumes*, *légumineux*; Latin *légūmen*, pulse.

Leisure, lě'.zhūr, time unoccupied; **lei'sure-ly**; at lei'sure, not busy. (Fr. *loisir*; Lat. *licet*, it is lawful, hence *loisible*, lawful.)

Lem'ma, a geometrical proposition assumed as granted, and taken to help out the proof of a dependent proposition. **Dilem'ma**, a perplexity, two antagonistic propositions.

Greek *lēmna*, anything assumed (*lambdno*, *eilēmmai*, to take).

Lemon, lēm'.ōn, a fruit; **lem'on-ade** (-ade, a drink "made of").

Span. *limon*; Ital. *limons*; Lat. *limōnes*, plu.; Ind. *leemoo*.

Lemur, lee'.mūr, one of the monkey tribe. **Lemures**, lēm'.u.reez, ghosts. "Propitious" ghosts were by the Romans called *lares*, *lair'rēz*; "evil" ones, *Lar'væ*.

-lence (Latin *-lencia*), nouns, "fullness of"; *corpu-lence*, fullness of *corpus* (flesh); *vio-lence*. (See -lent.)

Lend, (past) lěnt; (past part.) lěnt, to grant temporary use; **lend'-ing**, **lend'-er**. **Loan**, the thing lent. **Borrow**, bōr'rō, to obtain the temporary use of a thing lent.

Old English *lén*, a loan; v. *lén[an]*, past *lénde*, past part. *léned*.

"Borrow," O. E. *borg*, something borrowed; v. *borg[ian]*, to borrow.

Length (-th added to adj. converts them to nouns). **Length**, breadth, depth, but height (not *highth*). **Length'-y**, **length'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **length'i-ly**; **length'-wise** (not *length-ways*). It is the Anglo-Saxon termination *-wis*, in the direction of). At length, at last. **Length'-en** (-en signifies "to make"), to add length or make longer; **length'ened** (2 syl.), **length'en-ing**.

Long, (comp.) **long-er**, *long'g'r*; (super.) **long-est**, *long'g'est*.

Old English *lang*, comp. *leng-ra*, (super.) *leng-est*, *length*, *lengtogen*, to lengthen; *leng[ian]*, to make long; past *lengde*, past part. *lenged*.

Lenient, lee'.nǐ.ěnt (not lěn'.ěnt), mild; **le'nient-ly**.

Leniency, lee'.nǐ.ěn.sy, mildness; **lěn'ity**, **len'i.tive**, -tīv.

Latin *lenitas*, *leniens*, gen. *lenientis*, v. *lenire* (*lenis*, mild).

Lens, lěnz, plu. **lens-es**, **lenz'.cz**, an optical glass for changing the direction of the rays of light. **Crystalline lens**, *kris'.tāl.līnē lenz*, the middle humour of the eye.

Lenticular, len'tik'.u.lar, in the shape of a double convex lens; **lentic'ular-ly**.

Latin *lens*, gen. *lentis*, a lentil; French *lenticulaire*.

-lent (Lat. *-lent[us]*), adj., "full of": as *vio-lent*, full of *vis*, force; *corpu-lent*, full of *corpus* (flesh); *succu-lent*, full of juice.

Lent, forty days fast, beginning with Ash-Wednesday, *part.* of v. *lend*; **Lent'en**, pertaining to Lent, frugal [in diet].

Old Eng. *lencten*, *lent*, *lencten-fæsten*, *lent-fast*, *lencten-tid*, *lent-tido*.

Lentil, *lĕn'til*, a plant of the bean kind.

French *lentille*, Latin *lens*, a lentil.

Leo, *lee'o*, the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac; **leonine**, *lee'o.nine*, like a lion. (Lat. *leo*, a lion; *leoninus*, adj. of *leo*.)

Leopard, *lĕp'ard*, the lion-pard, offspring of a panther and lioness (*pard* means spotted, "leopard" the spotted-lion).

Lat. *leopardus*; Gk. *leopardālis* or *leopardōs*, the lion-pard.

Leper, *lĕp'er*, one affected with leprosy; **leprosy**, *lĕp'rō.sy*; **leprous**, *lĕp'rūs*; **lep'rous-ness**. (Gr. *lepra*, *lepros*, scaly.)

Leporine, *lĕp'ō.rine*, pertaining to a hare. **Leporidae**, *lĕp'ōr-ri.dē*, the hare tribe (*-idæ*, a group or family).

Latin *leporinus* (*lĕpus*, gen. *lĕpōris*, Greek *lāgōs*, *lāgōs*, a hare).

Leprosy, *lĕp'rō.sy*; **leprous**, *lĕp'rūs*. (See **Leper**.)

Lesion, *lee'zhŭn*, injury. (Fr. *lésion*, Lat. *læsio*, gen. *læsiōnis*.)

-less (nat. suffix *leas*), "void of," "loose from": *fear-less*, *joy-less*.

Less, smaller in quantity, shorter in duration, &c.

Less'er, smaller in size, is always in contrast with **greater**: as "The *greater* light to rule the day, and the *lesser* light to rule the night." The *lesser* Asia. The *lesser* of two circles or triangles, &c. (Never in contrast with *much*.)

Less-en, to make less (*-en*, "to make"). **Lesson**, a task.

Lessened, *less'end*; **less'en-ing**.

Lesser is not a comparative degree of *less*, but another form of the comparative degree of the lost positive. The adj. supplied is *little*, but "*little*" is not of the same root. The lost adj. is *leas*, the opposite of *full*.

[*Leas*]. comp. *læssa*; (*lesser*), *læs-ra* shortened into *læs*, *less*, and *læs-est* shortened into *lest*. The older forms were *læsse* and *læst*. Instead of "*lesser*" being a double comparative, the truth is that *less* is a mere contraction of *lesser*.

Lesson, *less'n*, a task. **Lessen**, *less'n*, to diminish.

"Lesson," Fr. *leçon*; Lat. *lectio*, a lesson. "Lessen," O. E. *læs*, *less*.

Less'or, one who lets on lease. **Less'ee**, one who accepts the lease.

Less'er, less in size. **Leaser**, *lee'zer*, a gleaner.

"Lease," Fr. *laisse*. "Lesser," O. E. *læsse*. "Leaser," O. E. *les[an]*.

Lĕst, for fear that, that..., not. **Least**, *leest*, smallest. **List** [of cloth].

"Lest," Old Eng. *læs*. "Least," Old Eng. *læst*. "List," O. E. *lĭst*.

-let (a native diminutive suffix), as *stream-let*, a little stream.

Let, (*past*) *let*, (*past part.*) *let*, to allow, to hinder, to put to hire; **lett'ing**, hindering, putting to hire. **Hire** (1 syl.) to take on a consideration what is let; **hir'ing** (R. xix.)

Lett'er, one who lets, one who hinders, an epistle, part of the alphabet. **Hirer**, *hire'er*, one who hires what is let,

Let's, contraction of *let us*. "Let's go birdsnesting, you, I, and Harry" (you, me, and it); "let us, viz., let me, with you and Harry..." "Let you and I go" (you and me).

"Let's us all go" (let's all go; i.e., let us all go).

"Let" (to allow), Old Eng. *lét[an]*, past *lét*, past part. *létten*.

"Let" (to hinder), O. Eng. *lett[an]*, past *lette*, past part. *lett*, to delay. (These two verbs are often used indifferently.)

"Letter" (of the alphabet), an epistle, Latin *littera*.

Lethe, *lee'-rhe*, the river of oblivion; lethean, *lee'-rhee'-an*. (not *lee'-rhe'-an*), adj. of Lethe; lethal, *lee'-rhal*, deadly.

Lethargy, *lèth'-ar-gy*, morbid drowsiness; lethargical, *le-rhar'-gik-ál*; lethargical-ly; lethargic, *le-rhar'-djik*.

Gr. *lèthê*, river of oblivion; *lèthargikós* (*lethanô*, to make one forget).

Letter, an alphabetic character, an epistle; a hinderer, one who lets on hire, to stamp with letters; lettered, *lèt'-terd*; let'ter-ing; let'ter-er, one who stamps with letters.

Letter-box, a box for letters; letter-car'rier, letter-case, letter-paper; letter-press, printed matter from type; letter-writer, one who...; a book to teach letter-writing.

(The following have "i" for the first vowel and only one "t".)

Literary, *lit'-e-ry*; literature, *lit'-e-ry-ure*; literate, *lit'-e-rate*, learned; il-lit'-e-rate, unlettered.

Literati, *lit'-e-ray'-ty*, men who profess literature.

Literal, *lit'-e-ral*, letter for letter, exact, not figurative; lit'-e-ral-ly, lit'-e-ral-ness. Littoral, *lit'-to-ral*, pertaining to the sea-shore. (Latin *littus*, the sea-shore.)

Letters of administration, authorisation to administer the goods and estates of a person deceased.

Letter of advice, notice to a banker or merchant of some transaction (as of goods sent off).

Letter of credit, a bank order authorising the bearer on his travels to receive a stated sum of money for which the writer will hold himself chargeable.

Letter of licence, a customs permit or privilege.

Letter of marque, *mark*, licence given to a private ship in time of war to seize on the ships of a hostile state.

Letters pā'tent (not pāt'ent), authorisation for the holder to enjoy some privilege stated in the document.

Letters testamentary, authorising an executor to act.

A dead letter, one lying at the post-office undelivered because the address or person is unknown.

(The error of spelling "letter" with "e" and double "t" we take from the French, but in "literary" &c., we avoid the double "t" of the French, and conform to the Latin models. The error of "letter" with double t is still worse, as the first vowel should be long.)

Latin *littera*, *litteræ*, *litteralis*, *litterarius*, *litteratura*, *litterati*; French *littre*!! *littéraire*, *littéral*, *littérature*.

Lettuce (obs. the *u*), *lēt'iss*, a table vegetable for salads.

(The word should be "lattuce" or "lactuce," the first syl. being "lac.")

German *lattech*; Latin *lactuca* (lac, milk), the milky plant.

Leucorrhea, *lū'kōr'ree'*.ah, a female ailment, the "whites."

French *leucorrhée*; Greek *leukōs rhēō*. As in "diarrhœa" the *r* is doubled to compensate for the aspirate which cannot be expressed in Greek. The Greek form of "diarrhœa" is *διάρροια* (not *διάρροια*,) from *διά* (ρῶ), and the Greek form of "leucorrhea" would be *λευκόρροια* (not *λευκόρροια* from *λευκός* (ρῶ)).

Levant, *lē.vānt'*, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, to abscond without paying a lost bet; **Levant'-er**, a strong east wind in the Mediterranean Sea, one who absconds...

Levant-ine, *lē.vān'tine*, adj. of **Levant**, a silk cloth so called.

Gallavant, *gāl'lā.vānt*, to attend on ladies with gallantry.

French *levant*; Italian *levante*, the east, (Lat. *levare*, to rise, to ease, hence "to get rid of," "to repudiate." The Latin phrase *are alieno se levare* means to pay not to repudiate a debt.)

"**Gallavant**," a corruption of Spanish *galanteur*, French *galanterie*.

Levator, *lē.vay'tor*, *de.prēs'sor*, muscles of the mouth, eye, uvula, &c. The *levator* [of the mouth] serves to elevate the upper lip, the *depressor* to draw it down, &c.

Latin *levātor*, a lifter up. *Depressor*, a presser down.

Levee, *lēv'y*, a court reception. **Lēv'y**, to raise troops, &c.

French *levée*, the process of getting up and dressing. During the monarchy certain gentlemen were privileged to pay their respects to the queen during her "*levée*," and these visits were called *levée-visits*, but what we call a court *levée* is in French termed a *réception*. "**Levy**" (of troops), Fr. *levée*; Low Lat. *levina*; Lat. *levare*, to raise.

Level, *lēv'el*, smooth, even, to make level; levelled, *lēv'eld*; **lev'ell-ing** (Rule iii., -*EL*), *lev'ell-er*, *lev'ell-ness*.

The degrees of "level" are *nearly level*, *more nearly level*, *very nearly level*, *quite level*; "more" and "most," level are the degrees of *not level*.

Old English *læfeldre*, *læfel* (a level), Low Latin *levella*, a level.

Lever, *lēv'er*, one of the mechanical powers; **lever-age**, *lēv'er.aj* (not *lēv'er.aj*) (-*age*, the act of).

French *levier*, v. *lever*, to raise (Latin *levare*, to raise).

Leveret, *lēv'.er.ēt*, a young hare. (Fr. *levrant*, *lièvre*; Lat. *lēpus*.)

Our word is the French *lièvre*, with -*et* diminutive.

Leviathan, *lē.vī'ā.rhān*, a huge sea-monster alluded to in the book of Job xli., a whale. (Hebrew *l[e]vi.th[a]n*.)

Levitation, *lēv'.i.tay'.shūn*, the opposite of gravitation, or the power that acts in opposition to gravitation. (See **Levity**.)

Levite, *lēv'.vite*, a Jew of the tribe of Levi, one of the priestly order; **Levitical**, *lē.vit'.i.kāl*; **Levitical-ly**.

Leviticus, *lē.vit'.i.kūs*, a book of the Bible relating to the Jewish priesthood. (*Levi*, third son of Jacob.)

Levity, *plu. levities*, *lěv'ǎ.tiz*, frivolity; levitation, *lev'i.tay''-shun*, the opposing power of gravitation.

Latin *lėvitas*, *lėvis*, light.

Levy, *lěv'y*, to raise troops, to impose a tax. **Lev'ee**, *lěv'y*, a court reception. (French *levée*, a levy.) See **Levee**.

Lewd, *lūde*, wanton. **Looed**, *lude*, fined at the game of loo for not having won a trick; *lewd'-ly*, *lewd'-ness*.

Old English *lėwede*, one of the laity, pertaining to the laity. Marriage and courtship being forbidden to the Roman Catholic clergy, "lewdness" is identified by them with the laity.

Lexicon, *lex'ǎ.kōn*, a dictionary; lexical, *lex'ǎ.kāl*, adj.; *lex'ical-ly*, *lexicol'ogy*, *lexicol'ogist*.

Lexicography, *lěx'ǎ.kōg''rū.fy*, the art of compiling a dictionary; **lexicographer**, *lex'ǎ.kōg''rū.fēr*; **lexicographic**, *lex'ǎ.ko.grāf''ǎk*; **lexicographical**, *lex'ǎ.ko.grāf''ǎ.kāl*.

Lexigraphy, *lex'ǎg''rū.fy*, definition of words; **lexig'raphist**; **lexigraphic**, *lex'ǎ.grāf''ǎk*; **lexigraphical**, *-grāf''ǎ.kal*.

Lexicology, *lex'ǎ.kōl.ō.gy*, treats of the proper meaning and application of words; **lexicol'ogist**, one skilled in...

Greek *lėxikōn* (*lexis*, speech; *lėgō*, to speak); Latin *lexicon*.

"Lexicography," Greek *lėxikōn graphēin*, to write a lexicon.

"Lexigraphy," Greek *lexis graphēin*, to write upon words.

"Lexicology," Greek *lėxikon lōgōs*, a lexicon treatise.

Leyden-jar, *lay'.d'n jar*, a jar used in electrical experiments.

From *Leyden* (Netherlands), birthplace of Vanleigh, the inventor.

Leze-majesty, *leez-mādge'.ēs.ty*, a crime committed against the sovereign, treason, rebellion. (Lat.[*crimen*] *lāsēmajestātis*.)

Liable, *li'.ā.bl*, responsible, apt to, subject to; **li'able-ness**; **liability**, *plu. liabilities*, *li'.a.bl''ǎ.tiz*, responsibility, debt.

Lim'ited liability, responsibility in a joint-stock company limited to the extent of one's "shares." (Lat. *ligo*, to bind.)

Liaison (French), *le.ā'.zon*, an intrigue. (Latin *ligāre*, to bind.)

Liana, *lē.ā'.nah*, a luxuriant woody climbing plant.

Liar, *li'.ar*, one who tells falsehoods. **Lyre**, *li'r*, a lute. (See **Lie**.)

Lias, *li'.as*, a calcareous clay. **Liars**, *li'.arz*, *plu. of liar*. **Lyres**, *li'rz*, *plu. of lyre*. **Ly'-ers** [in bed], from *lie* (*q.v.*)

Liasic, *li'.ās'ǎk*, adj. of *lias*.

Lias, a corruption of *lyers* or *layers*, from its stratified appearance in the quarries where it is worked.

Liatris, *li.ā'.trīs*, a flower (meaning unknown).

Libation, *li.bay'.shūn*, a drink-offering. **Libration**, *li.bray'.shūn*.

Latin *libatio*, libation; *libratio*, libration.

Libel, *li'.bel*, a lampoon, to defame. **La'bel**, a direction.

Libelled, *li'.bēld*; **li'bell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **li'bell-er**; **libell-ous**, *li'.bēl.ūs*, defamatory; **li'bellous-ly**.

Latin *libellus*, a little book. It meant originally "a plaintiff's statement," hence a gross exaggeration, a lampoon.

Liberal, *lib' .e.rāl*, generous; A liberal, a whig; lib'eral-ly, liberality, *lib' .e.rāl' .i.ty*; liberal-ism, whiggism;

Liberalise (R. xxxi.), *lib' .e.rāl .īze*, to free from narrow views; lib'eralised (4 syl.); lib'eralis-ing (R. xix.); lib'eralis-er;

Liberate, *lib' .e.rate*, to set free. Li'brate, to poise. Lib'erāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.); lib'erāt-ing; lib'erāt-or; liberation, *lib' .e.ray' .shūn*, freedom from bondage.

Libertarian, *lib' .er .lāir' .rī.ăn*, one who believes in the "freedom of the will." Necessita'rian, one who believes that man must do what he does do; libertarian-ism.

Liberticide, *lib' .er' .tī .side*, a destroyer of liberty.

Libertine, *lib' .er .tīn*, a debauchee; libertinism, *lib' .er .tīn .izm*.

Lib'erty, freedom; liberties, *lib' .er .tīz*, unwarranted freedom of conduct; The liberties [of London], limits within which certain civic immunities are enjoyed.

Lib'erty of the press, freedom to print and publish.

At liberty, disengaged, free from restraint.

Latin *lib'eralis*, *lib'eralitas*, *lib'erator*, *lib'ratio*, *lib'rare*, *supine lib'ratum*, *libertinus*, *libertas* (*liber*, free); French *lib'eral*, *lib'eralité*, *libertin*, *liberté* ("liberation," is not French).

Libidinous, *li .bid' .i.nūs*, lustful; libid'inous-ness, libid'inous-ly.

Latin *libidinōsus* (*libido*, lust); French *libidineux*.

Libra (Lat.), *li' .brah*, the balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac.

Library, *plu.* libraries, *li' .brā .rīz* (not *li' .bū .ry*), a room for holding books; librarian, *li .brair' .rī.ăn*, one who has charge of a library; libra'rian-ship (-ship, office of).

Latin *librāria*, *librārius* (*liber*, a book).

Librate, *li' .brate*, to poise, to balance. Lib'erate, to set free.

Librāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), librāt'-ing (Rule xix.), li'bratory.

Libration, *li .bray' .shūn*, applied to certain phenomena connected with the moon's motion. Lib'eration, freedom.

Latin *librātio*, *librāre*; French *libration*.

Libretto, *plu.* librettos (Rule xlii.), *li .brēt' .tōze*, the words of an opera. (Italian *libretto*, a little book; *libro*, a book.)

Lice (1 syl.), *plu.* of louse, as mice is the *plu.* of mouse.

Old English *lūs*, *plu.* *lys*, a louse; *mūs*, *plu.* *mýs*, a mouse.

Li'cence, a liberty, a permit. Li'cence, to permit (Rule li.); li'censed (2 syl.), li'cens-ing (Rule xix.), li'cens-er; licens-able, *li' .sēn .sū .b'l*. Li'censing court.

Licentiate, *li .sēn' .shē .ate*, one licensed to practise [medicine]; licensed victualler, *vi' .tū .lēr*, one licensed to sell wine and spirits, to be drunk on the premises.

Licentious, *li .sēn' .shūs*, profligate; licen'tious-ness, licen'tious-ly. (Fr. *licence* (noun); Lat. *licentia*, *licentiōsus*.)

Lichen, *lĭ'kĕn* (not *litch'n* nor *lik'n*), rock or tree-moss.

Lichenin, *lĭ'kĕn.in*, starch of Iceland moss; lichenic, *lĭ'kĕn.ĭk*, adj. of lichen. (Lat. *lichen*; Gk. *leichen*; Fr. *lichen*.)

Lich-gate, *litch-gāte*, the gate at the entrance of a cemetery where the coffin awaits the arrival of the clergyman.

Old English *lic*, a dead body; *lic-tĕn*, a sepulchre; *lic-geat*.

Lick, to wipe with the tongue, to flog; licked (1 syl.), lick'-ing.

Lick'-er, one who licks. Liquor, *lik'er*, "spirits."

Lick-spit'tle, a parasite; lick'ing, a drubbing.

To lick the dust, to fall in battle. To lick up, to devour.

To lick into shape, to bring into order. (It was once supposed that the bear had to lick its cub into shape.)

Old English *liccian*, to lick; past *liccode*, past part. *liccod*.

"Lick" (to flog), O. E. *sticcan*; past *sticcode*, past part. *sticced*, *sticc*.

Lickerish, *lik'er.ish*, dainty. Liquorice, *lik'er.iss*, a drug.

Lick'erish-ness, lick'erish-ly. (Germ. *leckerig*, lickerish.)

Licorice or liquorice, *lik'er.iss*, a demulcent drug.

Lictor (Latin), *lik'tor*, a consul's fascis-bearer.

Lid, the cover of a box, the cover of the eye. (Old Eng. *hlid*.)

Lie, a falsehood, to recline. Lay, to place. Lye, ley.

Lie (to tell falsehoods), past lied (1 syl.), ly'-ing, liar.

Lie (to recline), past lay, past part. lain; ly'-ing.

Lay (to place), past laid, past part. laid; lay'-ing.

"Lie" and "lay" are constantly misused even by the well-educated. Remember "lie" is intransitive, and has no "object" following it; but "lay" is transitive, and has an "object" expressed or understood.

He told me to *lie* down, so I *lay* down, and had *lain* down an hour when John arrived.

He told me to *lay* the carpet down, so I *laid* it down, and it had been *laid* down an hour when John arrived.

Errors of Speech.—

Here lays the body of poor Mary Ann (*lies*; "body" is not the object but the subject: here the body lies).

He told me to lay still (to *lie* still).

They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (they *lay*..).

The ship lays in the downs (*lies*).

The ship laid at anchor all yesterday (*lay*).

The enemy laid in wait for you (*lay*).

That stone is laying in the way (*lying*).

These goods will lay on my hands a long time (*lie*).

This trouble lays heavy on my mind (*lies*).

The troops still lay under arms (*lie*).

They have laid in the trenches all night (*lain*).

Suffolk lays south of Norfolk (*lies*).

He has laid in that state of coma for a week (*lain*).

"Lie," Old English *licgan*, past *lĕg*, past part. *legen*.

"Lay," Old English *lægan*, past *legede*, past part. *leged*.

"Lie" (to tell an untruth), Old English *lēogan*, past *lēog*, past part. *logen*, *lēogere* or *lēgere*, a liar.

Lieberkuhn, *lee'.ber.kune*, a reflector attached to a microscope.

So called from the inventor, *Lieberkuhn*, a German.

Lief, *leef*, willingly; as lief, as readily. Leaf [of a book or tree].

"Lief," Old Eng. *leof*, comp. *leofre*, rather. "Leaf," Old Eng. *leaf*.

Liege, *leege*, a vassal, bound to, as a vassal; liege-lord, the master of a liegeman; liege-man, a vassal.

Allegiance, *al.lee'.djance*, obedience to which we are bound as subjects. Loyalty, obedience from respect to law.

French *lige*; Low Latin *ligius* (Latin *ligare*, to bind).

"Allegiance," Latin *al[ad]ligo*, to bind to one.

"Loyalty," French *loyal*, *loyaliste* (*loi*, law, Latin *lex*, gen. *legis*).

Lien, *lee'.en*. Lion, *lee'.on*. Lean, *leen*. Lain, *lane*. Lane.

Lien, *lee'.en*, a charge on property for debt.

Lion, a wild beast. (Latin *leo*, gen. *leonis*.)

Lean, *leen*, meagre, thin, to incline.

Lain, *past part.* of the v. *lie*, to recline. (Old Eng. *legen*.)

Lane, a narrow road. (Dutch *laan*.)

French *lien*; Latin *ligamen*, a bond (v. *ligare*, to tie).

Lieu, *lee'.u*, place; in lieu of, instead of. Loo, a game with cards.

French *lieu* (Latin *locus*, a place); *au lieu de*, in the place of.

Lieutenant, *lee'.teen'.ant*, an officer next below a captain.

Lieutenancy, *plu.* lieutenancies, *lee'.teen'.an.siz*, commission of lieutenant; lieutenant-ship (*-ship*, office.)

Lieutenant-colonel, *plu.* lieutenant-colonels, *lee'.teen'.ant ker'.nel*, officer next above a major and below a colonel.

These officers are styled "colonels."

Lieutenant-general, *plu.* lieutenant-generals, officer next above a major-general, and below a general. These officers are styled "generals."

Lord lieutenant, *plu.* lords lieutenants [of counties].

(This plural should be lord-lieutenants [of Ireland or of counties]. The Gallicism, "Lords lieutenants," is as absurd as lords mayors.)

French *lieutenant* (*lieu tenant*, Latin *locum tenens*, holding the place of another). A "lord lieutenant" is vice-roy or deputy of the sovereign; and a "lieutenant" in the army is (in case of absence) the *locum tenens* of the officer next above him in rank.

Life, *plu.* lives, *life*, *livz*. (This, like "knife," *knives*, "wife," *wives*, makes the plu. by changing "fe" into "ves." R. xl.)

Life-like, life-less, life'less-ly, life'less-ness, life'-long, life'-

belt, life'-blood; life-boat, *-bote*; life-buoy, *-boy*; life-guards, *-gards*, two regiments of cavalry, so called because they "guard the life" of the sovereign; life-guards'man, one of the "life-guards"; life-interest; life-lines, ropes in rigging to hold on by; life-preserver, a life-buoy, a loaded weapon for self-protection; life-rent; life-time.

Life-annuity, *plu.* annuities, *en.nu'.i.tiz*, a sum of money paid annually during life.

- Life-assu'rance**, a sum of money paid at decease, in consideration of an annual payment during life.
- Live'-ly**, animated; liveli-ness (Rule xi.), cheerfulness. *(The following have the -i- short without any sufficient reason.)*
- Live**, *liv*; **lived**, *līvd*; **liv'-ing** (Rule xix.), live-long.
- The liv'ing**, those now alive. **A liv'ing**, church preferment. **Manner of liv'ing**, style of housekeeping.
- Old English *lif*, *lif-dæg*, life-time; *lif-leas*, lifeless; *lif-līc*, lively. *Lif[ian]*, to live, past *lifode* or *līfeode*, past part. *lifod* or *līfeod*.
- Lift**, a machine for lifting, to raise; **lift'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lift'ing**, **lift'-er**. **Shop-lift'-er**, a thief who steals goods exposed for sale; **shop-lift'ing**. **A dead lift**, a body in which there is no buoyancy; **lift'ing-gear**, an apparatus for lifting the safety-valve of steam-engines. **Lifts**, ropes for hoisting or lowering the yard arms. **Left**, omitted, &c.
- Old English *hlif[ian]*, past *hlifode*, past part. *hlifod*.
 "Lift," Old English *lif[an]*, past *lāf*, past part. *lifen*.
- Ligament**, *lig'ū.ment*. **Ligature**, *lig'ū.tchūr*.
- Ligament** (in *Anat.*), a strong elastic membrane connecting the extremities of movable bones; **ligament'-al**.
- Ligature**, a bandage, a tie in music, waxed thread used in surgical operations for tying veins or arteries, a double type-letter on one shank.
- Ligan**, *lī.gan*, goods tied to a buoy and sunk in the sea.
- Flotsan**, goods left floating on the sea for transport, &c.
- Jetsan**, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship.
- Lat. *Ulgamentum*, *Ulgātūra*, *Ulgāre*, to lie; Fr. *ligament*, *ligature*.
- Light**, *lite*, medium of visibility, not heavy.
- Light**, **light'er**, **light'-est**; **light'-ness**, **light-ly**.
- Light**, *lite*, to kindle, (*past*) **lit** or **light'-ed**, (*past part.*) **[lit]** **light'-ed**.
- Light**, to alight, **lit** [**light'-ed**], (*past part.*) **[lit]** **light'-ed**.
 Some contend that the verb "light" (to kindle) should be conjugated **light**, **lighted**, **lighted**, and the verb "light" (to settle) **light**, **lit**, **lit**, but (1) there is no such distinction in the original verbs, (2) no such distinction holds in ordinary speech, (3) the verb "alight" is never conjugated **alight**, **alit**, **alit**, but always **alight**, **alighted**.
- A lighted candle** (not a **lit candle**), a candle burning.
- Lights**, *lites*, the lungs of quadrupeds. (So called from their lightness.) Not applied to the lungs of man.
- Northern lights**, the auro'ra borea'lis or "dancing fires."
- Lighten**, *lite'n*, to ease, to illuminate; **lightened**, *lite'nd*; **-lighten-ing**, *lite'ning*, easing. **Lightning**, *lite'ning* [flash].
- Lightning conduct'or**, a rod to protect from lightning.
- Light'er**, *lite'er*, a large flat-bottomed boat for loading and

unloading ships; *light'er-man*, one employed in a "light-er"; *lighter-age*, money paid for the use of a "lighter" (-age, something done, the charge for doing it).

Light-house, a lighted tower to warn ships of danger.

Light-dues, tolls on ships for the service of light-houses.

Light-ship, a ship with a light anchored near a shoal.

Lightsome, *lite'sum*, airy (-some, native suffix, "full of"); *light'some-ness*, *light'some-ly*.

Old English *liht*, *lihting*, lighting; *lihtung*, lightning; *lihtingnes*, lightness; *lihtlice*, lightly. (The interpolated *g* is quite useless.)

"Light" (to kindle), *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *liht* or *liht[an]*, past *lihtede*, past part. *lihted*.

"Light" (to settle), *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *liht* or *aliht[an]*, past *alihte*, past part. *aliht*.

The two verbs, therefore, should, in strictness, be conjugated thus:—

"Light" (to kindle), *light*, *lit* or *lighted*, *lighted* or *lit*.

"Light" (to settle) *light*, *lit* (not *lighted*), *lighted* (not *lit*).

Signales, *line-āl'ize*, a grove or planting of aloes (Num. xxiv., 6); *aloes-wood*. (Latin *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes.)

Ligneous (R. lxvi.), *lig'nē.ūs*, woody, resembling wood.

Lignine, *lig'nin*, pure woody fibre.

Lignite, *lig'nite*, fossil brown coal, exhibiting the wood origin (-ite, a fossil). *Lignitic*, *lig'nit'ik*, adj. of lignite.

Ligniferous, *lig'nif'.ērūs*, producing wood. (Lat. *fērens*.)

Ligniform, *lig'nī.form*, resembling wood. (Latin *forma*.)

Lignify, *lig'nī.fy*, to convert to wood; *lignifies*, *lig'nī.fize*; *lignified*, *lig'nī.fide* (Rule xi.); *lig'nify-ing*; *lignification*, *lig'nī.fī.kay'.shūn*, conversion into wood.

Ligniperdous, *lig'nī.per'.dūs*, wood destroying. (Lat. *perdo*.)

Lignum vite, *lig'.num vī'tee*, the tree-of-life, i.e., the life-enduring tree. (Its wood is very hard and durable.)

Latin *lignum*, wood, *ligneus*, &c., *lignifier*, *lignum vite*.

-like (native suffix *lic*), adj., resembling, like: as *god-like*.

Like (1 syl.), resembling, in the same manner; *like'-ly*, *like'li-hood* (R. xi., -hood, state, condition), *like'li-ness*.

Like'-ness, a portrait, resemblance; *like-mind'ed*.

Had like [to be drowned], *Had like* [to break his head], came little short of being, chanced, nearly.

Like, to approve of; *liked* (1 syl.), *lik'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Likes and *dis'likes*, attachments and aversions.

Liken, *like'n*, to compare; *lik'ened* (2 syl.), *lik'en-ing*.

Likewise, *like'-wise*, also, in like manner.

(*Like* is used as a verb, adj., and adv., but should never be used as a conjunction; hence the following expressions should be avoided.)

Like you do, like you say (as).

Like I do, like we do, like he is (as).

Old English *lic*, *lic-ness*, v. *lic[an]*, past *licode*, past part. *licod*.

Lilac, *lī' lak* (not *lay' lāk* nor *lay' līk*); a shrub; a colour.

Persian *lilac*; Spanish *lilac*; French *lilas*.

Lilliputian, *lī' i. pū' shūn*, dwarfish, a dwarf; from a

So called from Swift's tale of "Gulliver's Travels" to Lilliput.

Lilt, a cheerful song, to sing cheerily; to do a thing dexterously;

lilt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *lilt'-ing*.

Gothic *lulla*, Low German *lollen*, German *lallen*.

Lily, *plu. lilies*, *lī' liz*, a flower; liliaceous, *lī' lī. ā' shūs*, adj. of lily,

(not *li. lay' shūs*), Rule lxvi.; liliaceæ, *lī' lī. ā' sē. ē*, (not

li. lay' sē. ē) the order containing the lily (aceæ [in Bot.], an

order of plants); *liliated*, *lī' lī. ā*, adorned with lilies.

Latin *lilium*, *liliaceus*; Greek *leirion*; Spanish *lirio*.

Limacious, *lī. may' shūs*, slimy, pertaining to a snail, snail like.

(Lat. nouns in -ax, add -cious, not -ceous for adj. suffix, R. lxvi.)

Limacidae, *lī. mās' i. dē*, the snail family (-idae, Gk. a family).

Latin *limax*, gen. *limacis*, the slug or snail.

Limb, *līm*, a member of the body, the edge. **Limn**, *līm*, to draw.

Limbed, *līmd*, having limbs; **limb'-less**, without limbs.

"Limb" (of the body), Old Eng. *līm*. "Limb" (border), Lat. *limbus*.

"Limn" (to draw or paint), Lat. *līmitō*; Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate.

Limber, *līm' ber*, flexible. (Old English *lempe*; pliancy.)

Limbo, *plu. limbos*, *līm' bōze* (R. xlii.), the frontier of hell, where

there is neither happiness nor misery; in limbo, in

prison; in pawn; under restraint.

Italian *limbo*; Latin *limbus*, the edge.

Lime (1 syl.), an earth, a fruit; to smear with lime; earth, to entangle; *limed* (1 syl.), *līm'-ing*, *līm'-y*, *līm'i-ness*.

Lime'-burner; **lime'-kiln**, a place for burning lime-stone;

lime'-water, water impregnated with lime; **lime'-stone**.

Slaked lime, *slākt' lime*, hydrate of lime or lime watered.

Lime-light, *lime'-lite*, Drummond's light produced by pass-

ing upon a small ball of quick lime a stream of oxygen

gas through the flame of alcohol. **Lime'-white**.

Lime-juice, *juce*, juice of the lime-fruit; **lime'-plant**, the

May-apple. **Bird'-lime**, a glutinous substance for catch-

ing birds. **Lime'-hound**, a hound for boar-hunting.

"Lime" (the earth), Old Eng. *līm*, mortar, bird-lime; Lat. *limus*,

mud; *ge-līmfan*, to glue; past *ge-līmede*, past part. *ge-līmed*.

"Lime" (the fruit), the *citrus-limetta*.

"Lime-hound," the hound led by a lead or string. (Fr. *lien*, a band.)

Limit, *līm' it*, the utmost extent, boundary, to bound; **līm'it-ing**,

līm'it-ed (R. xxxvi.), *līm'ited-ly*, *līm'ited-ness*, *līm'it-er*,

līm'it-able; **limitary**, *līm' it. ter. ry*, restrictive.

Limitation, *līm' i. tay' shūn*, restriction.

Limited liability, money liability limited to the number of shares held. **Limited liability company**, *plu. -nies*.

Lim'it-less, without limit. **Unlim'ited**, illim'itable.

Latin *limes*, gen. *limitis*, *limitaris*, *limitatio*, *limitare*.

French *limite*, v. *limiter*, *limitation*, *illimité*.

Limn, *lim*, to draw or paint. **Limb**, *lim*, a member of the body.

Limned, *limd*; **limning**, *lim'ing*; **limn-er**, *lim'er*.

Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate; Lat. *illuminare*. "Limb," O. E. *lim*.

Limp, flexible, to halt in walking; **limped**, *limpt*; **limp'-ing**, **limp'-ing-ly**; **limp'-er**. (Old Eng. *limp-halt*, lame.)

"Limp" (flexible), Old English *lempe*, pliancy, = Latin *lenitas*.

Limpet, *lim'pet*, a shell fish. **Limpid**, *lim'pid*, clear [stream].

"Limpet," Lat. *lepas*, gen. *lepædis*: Gk. *lepas*, so called from it clinging to the rock (*lepas*, a bare rock or crag). "Limpid" (see below).

Limpid, *lim'pid*, clear [running water]. **Lim'pet**, a shell-fish.

"Limpid," Lat. *limpidus*. "Limpet," Lat. *lepas*, gen. *lepædis* (v.s).

Limulus, *lim'ūlus*, the king crab. (Latin *limulus*, crooked.)

Linch'-pin, the pin which fastens a wheel in the axle-tree.

Old Eng. *lynis-penn*, an axle-tree pin (Welsh *pin*, a pin or pen).

Linden, *lin'dēn*, a lime-tree. (Old Eng. *lind*, the linden-tree.)

Line (1 syl.) a rope, a string, a row of letters, a lineament, a mark, a calling, a family descent, the 12th part of an inch.

The line, the equator. A line of battle, a rank or row of soldiers or ships arranged for battle. **Lin'er**, one of a line of trading ships.

Troops of the line, the regular infantry regiments.

Horizontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.

Vertical line, a line at right-angles to an horizontal line.

Parallel lines, lines equi-distant throughout.

Line of beauty, Hogarth's dogma about a curve ~

Line of defence, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion.

Line of dip, the slope of a stratum.

Line of fire, the direction in which the guns fire.

Line of march, the route taken by an army on march.

Line of operations, the different points of attack.

Right line, a straight line. Hard lines, ill-treatment.

Line, to cover the inside of a garment, &c.; **lined** (1 syl.),

lin'-ing, covering the inside..., the material used for...

(The following change the quantity of the first vowel.)

Lineage, *lin'ēage*, race, progeny (-age, Fr. collective suffix).

Lineal, *lin'ēal*, in a direct line from some ancestor;

lin'ēal-ly; **lin'ear**, consisting of lines; **lin'ear-ly**;

lin'ear numbers, those which relate to length only;

lin'ear perspective regards the magnitudes of objects as they stand in reference to the vanishing points.

Ærial perspective takes cognizance of light and shadow.

- Lineament**, *līn'ē.ă.mēnt*; feature. **Līn'iment**, embrocation.
- Lineaments**, *līn'ē.ă.mēnts*, the distinguishing lines or marks of the face. **Līn'iments**, embrocations.
- Old Eng. *līne*; Lat. *linea*, *lineālis*, *lineāmentum*, *lineāris*, v. *lineāre*, to draw lines; Fr. *lignage*, *lineage*, *lineaire*, *lineament*, *liniment*.
- Linen** (not *līnnen*), *līn'.en*, cloth made of flax, underclothing, made of linen; **linen drāper**, one who sells linen cloth.
- Old Eng. *līnen*; Lat. *linum*, flax; Gk. *linōn* (with the *i* long).
- ling** (native patronymic), offspring, descended from, and hence dim.: *first-ling* (first offspring), *duck-ling* (a little duck).
- Līng**, heather, a fish of the cod kind. (Danish *lyng*, heather.)
- Lingel**, *līng'gēl*, a little tongue of leather, shoemaker's thread.
- Lingula**, *līn'.gŭ.lāh*, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.
- Lat. *lingŭla*, a little tongue (*lingua*); Fr. *ligneuil*, shoemaker's thread.
- Linger**, *līng'ger*, to tarry; **lingered**, *līng'gerd*; **ling'er-ing**, **ling'ering-ly**; **ling'er-er**, one who hangs behind.
- Old English *langtīan*, past *langode*, past part. *langod*.
- Lingo**, *plu.* **lingoes** (R. xlii.), *līn'.gōze*, dialect. (Lat. *lingua*.)
- Linguist**, *līn'.gwīst*, one who knows several languages; **linguistic**, *līn.gwīs'tik*; **linguistics**, science of languages.
- Lingual**, *līn'.gwāl*, formed by the tongue; **līng'ual-ly**.
- Linguals**, *līn'.gwālz*, letters formed by the tongue, as *sh*, *zh*.
- Linguadentals**, *līn'.gwa-dēn'tālz*, letters formed by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d*, *t*, *dh*, *th*.
- Linguiform** (-*giu-* not -*gua-*), tongue-shaped.
- Līngel**, *līn'.gēl*, a little tongue of leather.
- Lingula**, *līn'.gŭ.lāh*, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.
- Lingulate**, *līn'.gŭ.late*, tongue-shaped.
- French *lingual*, *linguiste*; Latin *lingua*, *lingŭla*.
- Liniment**, *līn'.ă.mēnt*. **Lineament**, *līn'.ē.ă.mēnt*.
- Liniment**, an embrocation.
- Lineament**, feature, a distinguishing character of the face.
- "Liniment," Latin *linimentum*, an ointment (*linīre*, to besmear).
- "Lineament," Latin *lineamentum*, a diagram, an outline, a mark.
- Link**, one ring of a chain, a torch; to join by links or bonds;
- Links**, *plu.* of link. **Lynx**, *līnks*, a wild animal.
- Link**, **linked** (1 syl.), **līnk'-ing**; **link-motion**, -*mō'shŭn*, an apparatus for reversing steam engines.
- Link'-boy**, a street torch-bearer.
- "Link" (of a chain), German *ge-lenk*.
- "Link" (a torch), Lat. *lychnus*, a lamp or link; Gk. *lychnos*, a light.
- Linnæan** [system], *līn.nē'.an*, that of *Linnæus*, the Swede.
- Līn'net**, the flax-bird, so called from its feeding on flax.
- Old Eng. *līnce*, the flax-finch (*līn*, flax); Welsh *līnos* (*līn*, flax); Fr. *linotte*. In Lat. *carduelis*, the thistle-bird, which is so called from *carduus*, thistle, on which it feeds.

AND OF SPELLING.

- Linoleum**, *lín' nō'.lē.ŭm*, floor-cloth on a basis of linen or a Greek *linon*, made of flax; Latin *linum*, flax, flax-thread.
- Linseed** (not *lintseed*), *lín'.seed*, the seed of flax. (O. E. *linsce.l.*)
- Linsey-woolsey**, *lín'.ze wool'.ze*, a fabric of mixed linen and wool.
- Linstock**, *lín'.stŏk*, a gunner's match once used for firing cannon. Compound of *lint* and *stock*, a stock or staff with a lint cap.
- Lint**, the fluff of scraped linen. (Old English *linct.*)
- Lintel**, *lín'.těl*, the head-piece of a door or window frame. Spanish *lintel*; French *linteau* (Latin *limen sup̄erum*).
- Lion**, fem. lion-ess, *li'.ŏn*, *li'.ŏn.ess*. **Lien**, *le'.en* [on property].
- Lions**, plu. of lion (the wild beast), places or persons of interest shown as sights.
- Lionise**, *li'.ŏ.nize*, to show a person the sights of interest; *li'onised*, *li'onis-ing* (Rule xix.), *li'onis-er*.
- To see the lions, to see the things of interest in a place.
- The lion's share, the whole or a very disproportionate share.
- Lion-hearted**, *-hart'.ed*, courageous. **Lion's cub or whelp**. Old Eng. *leo*, a lion; *leon*, a lioness; *leoltic*, lion-like; *leon-hwelp*, a lion's or rather a lioness's whelp; Lat. *leo*, gen. *leōnis*; Gk. *leōn*.
- Lip**, part of the mouth; *lip'-less*; *lipped*, *līpt*, having lips; *lip'-lēt*; *lip-ser'vice*, ostensible but not real service or attachment; *lip-wisdom*. **Lip-salve**, *-sarve*. Old English *lippe*, a lip; German *lippe*; Latin *labium*.
- Liquefy**, *lik'kwě.fy*, to melt; *liquefies*, *lik'kwě.fize*; *liquefied*, *lik'kwě.fide*; *liquefi-er*, *lik'kwě.fier* (Rule xi.); *liquefy-ing*; *liquefi-able*, *lik'kwě.fī''.ă.b'l*.
- Liquescent**, *li.kwēs'.sent*, becoming fluid (*deliquescent*).
- Liquefaction**, *lik'kwě.făk''.shŭn*, solution; *liquefaciant*, *lik'kwě.făsh''.ă.ănt*, a promoter of liquefaction. Latin *liquefactio*, *liquefactio*, *liquefactio*, *liquesco* (*liqueo*, to melt).
- Liqueur** (French), *lē.kŭre'*, a cordial. **Liquor**, *lik'ker*, spirits.
- Liquid**, *lik'kwěd*, a fluid; *liquid-ly*, *liquid-ness*.
- Liquidise** (R. xxxi.), *lik'kwě.dize*, to reduce to a liquid state; *liquidised* (3 syl.), *liquidis-ing* (Rule xix.), *liquidis-er*.
- Liquidate**, *lik'kwě.dâte*, to discharge a debt; *liquidat-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *liquidât-ing* (R. xix.), *liquidât-or* (R. xxxvii.)
- Liquidation**, *lik'kwě.day''.shŭn*, payment, solution.
- Liquor**, *lik'.er*, an intoxicating beverage, as "spirits"; *liquored*, *lik'.erd*; *liquor-ing*. (Americanisms.)
- Liquor sanguinis**, *lik'kwŏr săn'.gwŏ.nŭs*. Latin *liquidus*, *liquidare*, supine *liquidatum*, *liquor* (v. *liquare*, to melt); French *liquefaction*, *liquefiable*, *liquefier*, *liqueur*, *liquide*, *liquider*, *liquidation*.

- Liquorice**, *lik'er.iss* (not *lik'er.ish*), the root of a plant from which a sweet drug, called *Spanish liquorice*, is made.
- Liquorish**, *lik'er.ish*, sweet: as a *liquorish tooth*.
- Latin glycyrrhiza**; Greek *glukus rhiza*, sweet root.
- Lisp**, to convert sibilants into liquidals in speaking; *lisped*, *lispt*; *lisp'-ing*, *lisp'ing-ly*, *lisp'-er*.
- Dutch *lispēn*; German *lispeln*, noun *lispel*.
- Lissom**, *lis'sum* (colloquial), for lithesome, pliant.
- List**, the salvage of cloth, an inventory, hearken, to desire.
- Lists**, a place enclosed for tournaments, &c.; *list'-ed*; *list'-ing*; *list'-less*, spiritless; *list'less-ly*, *list'less-ness*.
- To enter the lists, to compete with others.
- The civil list, the household expenses of the sovereign.
- Old Eng. *list*, selvage of cloth, a catalogue, *list-leas*, purposeless.
- Listen**, *lis'n*, to hearken; *listened*, *lis'nd*; *listen-ing*, *lis'ning*; *listen-er*, *lis'ner*. (O. Eng. *lystan*, past *lyste*, p. p. *listel*.)
- Litany**, plu. *litanies* (Rule xlv.) **Liturgy**, plu. *liturgies*, *lit'āny*, plu. *lit'āniz*; *lit'ūr.djy*, plu. *lit'ūr.djiz*;
- Litany**, a part of the liturgy (being a humble supplication);
- Liturgy**, the whole church service contained in the Common Prayer Book; *litur'gic*, *litur'gical*.
- "Litany," Lat. *litania*; Gk. *litana*, the prayers (*litai*, prayers).
- "Liturgy," Lat. *liturgia*, *liturgicus*; Gk. *leitourgia*.
- Literal** (one *t*), *lit'.ērāl*, exact. **Littoral** (double *t*), *lit'.tō.rāl*, relating to the sea-shore. (Lat. *litorālis*, *litus*, the coast.)
- Lit'eral-ly**, *lit'eral-ness*; **literality**, *lit'.ērāl'.ā.ty*.
- Literary**, *lit'.ērā.ry*, one who follows the profession of literature, book-learned.
- Literate**, *lit'.ēr.ate*, a degree given to non-university candidates for ordination. **Illiterate**, uneducated.
- Literati**, *lit'.e.ray''.ty*, men of erudition.
- Literatim**, *lit'.e.ray''.tim*, literally; *litera'tim et verba'tim* (Latin), letter for letter and word for word.
- Literature**, *lit'.e.ra.tūre*, all books, except those on science and art; *polite literature*, *po.lite' lit'.e.ra.ture*, works of taste as poetry, belles-lettres [*bel lēt'r*]. (See **Letter**.)
- Lat. *litrālis*, *litrārius*, *litrātūra*, *litrātus*, plu. *litrāti*.
- (The absurdity of spelling *letter* with *ctt* is due to the French, but we have avoided their error of double *t* in the derivatives.)
- Litharge**, *lith'.arge*, partially vitrified protoxide of lead.
- Lat. *lithargyros*, the scum of silver; Gk. *lith-argureos*, stone of silver.
- Lithe** (1 syl.), flexible; *lithe'-ness*; *lithe'-some*, *-sūm* (colloquially *lis'som*); *lithe'some-ness*, *lithe'some-ly*.
- Old English *lithe*, *lithelic*, *lithelic*, adv.; *lithenes*, *litheness*.

- Lithia**, *lith'ia*, an alkali found in petalite (3 syl.)
- Lith'ium**, a metal obtained from lithia.
- Lithic**, *lith'ik* [acid], uric acid, an acid liable to form into "cal'culus." **Lithics**, medicines to prevent the formation of cal'culus; **lithiasis**, *lith'i'.ās'is*. (Gk. *lithos*, a stone.)
- Litho-**, *lith'o* (Greek prefix), stone, made of stone (*lithos*).
- Lith'o-carp**, carpolite, a fossil fruit. (Gk. *karpōs*, fruit.)
- Lith'o-chrome**, *-krōme*, the impression on canvass of a painting in oils upon stone. (Greek *chrōma*, colours.)
- Lith'o-graph**, *-grāf*, the impression of a drawing on stone; **lith'o-graphed**, *-grāft*; **lith'o-graph'ing**; **lithographer**, *lith'ōg' rā.fēr*; **litho-graphic**, *lith'o.grāf' ik*; **litho-graphical**, *lith'o.grāf' i.kūl*; **lith'o-graph'ical-ly**.
- Lithography**, *lith'ōg' rā.fy*, the art of drawing on stone; **lithographer**, *lith'ōg' rā.fēr*, one who lithographs. (Greek *lithos graphō*, I write or draw on stone.)
- Lithoidal**, *lith.ō'.dāl*, of stony structure or aspect. (Greek *lithos eidōs*, stone likeness or resemblance.)
- Lithology**, *lith'ōl'.ō.djy*, that part of science which treats of rocks without reference to their fossils; **litho-logic**, *lith'o.lōdg' ik*; **lith'o-logical**, *lith'o.lōdg' i.kūl*; **lith'o-logical-ly**; **lithologist**, *lith'ōl'.ō.jist*. (Greek *lithos-logos*, treatise about stones.)
- Lithophagus**, *lith'ōf'.ā.gūs*, eating or swallowing stones or gravel [as some birds do]; **lithophagi**, *lith'ōf'.ā.dji*. (Greek *lithos phagō*, I eat stones.)
- Lith'o-phane**, *-fane*, pictures on thin sheets of white porcelain for lamps and other transparencies. (Greek *lithos phandōs*, stone transparent.)
- Lith'o-photography**, *-fo.tōg' rā.fy*, the art of photographing drawings done on stone. (Greek *lithos phōs-graphō*, I draw-by-light from stone.)
- Lith'o-phyte**, *-fite*, a stone-plant: as coral;
- Lith'o-phytic**, *-fit' ik*, pertaining to stone-plants. (Greek *lithos phutōn*, stone plant or growth.)
- Lithornis**, *lith'or' nīs*, fossil bird-remains. (Greek *lithos ornīs*, stone [remains] of birds.)
- Lithotomy**, *lith'ōt'.ō.my*, a medical operation for extracting cal'culus from the bladder; **lithotomic**, *lith'ōt'.ō.mik*; **lithotomist**, *lith'ōt'.ō.mist*, one skilled in lithotomy. (Greek *lithos temo*, I cut [for] the stone.)
- Lith'o-tripsy**, *-trip'.sy*, or **lithotrity**, *lith'ōt'.rī.ty*, a medical operation for crushing cal'culus in the bladder; **lith'o-triptic**, *lith'o.trip'.tik*; **lith'o-trip'tist**. (Greek *lithos tribo*, I rub [to pieces], the stone.)

- Lithotrity**, *λιθότριτις*; lithotrite, *λιθότριτις*, an instrument for crushing cal'culus in the bladder.
 (Greek *lithos*, Latin *tritus*, a rubbing or grinding of the stone. This hybrid should be *lithotritite*.)
- Litigate**, *λιτίgate*, to contest' in law; lit'igāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), lit'igāt-ing (Rule xix.), lit'igāt-or (Rule xxxvii.)
- Lit'igant**, one engaged in a law-suit; litigation, *λιτίgay'*.. *shūn*, a law-suit, a contention.
- Litigious**, *λιτιδίγιος*; litig'ious-ly, litigious-ness.
 Latin *litigatio*, *litigātor*, *litigium*, *litigare* (*lis*, gen. *litis*, strife).
- Lit'mus**, a darkish blue pigment prepared from certain lichens [*li'-kins*]; lit'mus-paper, unsized paper coloured with litmus and used as a test for acids which turn it red.
 German *lack-moss* or *lake-moss*, a moss which produces *archil*.
- Litter**, *λίτερ*, straw for the bed of horses, straw for cattle yards, a hand-barrow for a coffin, a brood of pigs, disorder, to strew about, to bring forth a litter of pigs; littered, *λίτερδ*; lit'ter-ing; lit'ter-er, one who litters a room.
 French *litère* (*lis*, Latin *lectus*, Greek *λῆδος*, a couch or bed).
- Little**, *λίττλ*, (*comp.*) less, lesser, (*super.*) least, small, trifling; lit'tle-ness; little by little, slowly, in small quantities.
 "Little" is the supplied positive of *less*, *least*, as "good" is of *better*, *best*, and "bad" of *worse*, *worst*. The real positive is lost.
 Old Eng. *lytel*, *comp.* *læssa*, *super.* *lest*. "Less" is a contracted form of *lesser* (*læssa* or *læsse*). Lesser is only used in contrast to *greater*, and never in contrast to *much*.
- Littoral** (double *t*), *λίττοράλ*, pertaining to the sea-shore.
 Literal (one *t*), not figurative, exact. Littoral Concrete.
 In Latin there is only one *t* to either of these words. "Littus" is a poetical form of *litus*. Our word is the French blunder *littoral*. *Littoralis* (*litus*, poet. *littus*). "Literal," Lat. *litteralis* (*littera*).
- Lituite**, *λίτυιτε* (in Geol. -ite denotes a fossil), a shell, the last chamber of which is produced into a trumpet-like tube.
- Lituolite**, *λίτυολιτε*, a genus of minute foraminifera having a spiral form. (Latin *lituus*, a trumpet.)
- Liturgy**, *πλου. liturgies*. Litany, *πλου. litanies*.
 Liturgy, *πλου. liturgies*, *λίτ.αρ.δζιζ*, the general church service.
 Litany, *πλου. litanies*, *λίτ.α.νιζ*, part of the liturgy.
 Liturgic, *λιτ.υρ.ζικ*; liturgical, *λιτ.υρ.ζικ.άλ*.
 "Liturgy," Gk. *leitourgia*, public service (*leitōs ergos*, public work); Lat. *liturgia*, *liturgicus* (*liturgus*, a minister); Fr. *liturgie*.
 "Litany," Gk. *ta litana*, the prayers (*lité*, prayer); Lat. *litania*.
- Live**, *βίβ*, to exist with animal or vegetable life; lives, *βιβ*; lived, *βιβδ*; liv-ing (R. xix.); liv-er, one who lives, part of the animal body, [lights, *q.v.*]; live-long, *βιβ.λόνγ*.
 The living, those now alive. A living, church preferment.
 (The following have the "i" long.)

Alive, *a.live*, still having life. (Old Eng. *alibbe*, a survivor.)

Live-ly, active, full of life; live'li-ness (R. xi.), sprightliness.

Life, *plu.* lives (each 1 syl.), vitality; life-like, life-less, life'less-ly, life'less-ness, life-time.

Old Eng. *lif*, *līflic*, adj., lively, *līfleas*, lifeless, *līfeast*, lifelessness, v. *lif[ian]*, past *lifode*, past part. *lifod*; also *lybb[an]*, *lybbode*, *lybbod* (from which verb we get our short *t*).

Liver, *liv'er*, part of the body (it secretes bile), one who lives.

Old English *lifer*, the liver, but *lybbere*, one who lives.

Livery, *plu.* liveries, *liv'ĕ.rīz*, a manservant's uniform.

The liv'ery, the whole body of liverymen in the city of London.

Liv'eryman, *plu.* liv'erymen, a freeman of one of the 96 guilds of London entitled to wear a livery gown.

Livery-stable, *liv'ĕ.ry stā.b'l*, a stable where horses are fed or kept for hire. (French *livrée*, v. *livrer*, to deliver.)

A "livery" is a dress given to a servant; "livery stables" are stables where horses are "delivered" into the charge of a keeper.

Livid, *liv'ĭd*, a leaden blue colour; liv'id-ly, liv'id-ness.

Lat. *lividus*. "Lividit" (Lat. *lividitas*, blueness) might be introduced.

Lixivium, *lix'ĭv'ĭ.um*, water impregnated with wood-ashes.

Lixivate, *lix'ĭv'ĭ.ate*, to impregnate water with wood-ashes; lixiv'iāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), lixiv'iāt-ing (R. xix.); lixiviation, *lix'ĭv'ĭ.ā'ĭ.shŭn*; lixivial, *lix'ĭv'ĭ.ā'l*.

Latin *lixivium* (*lix*, lye); French *lixiviel*, *lixiviation*.

Lizard, *liz'ard*, a reptile. Fossil lizards are called sau'rians.

French *lézard*; Latin *lacerta*. "Saurian," Greek *sauros*, a lizard.

Lizard Point (Cornwall), a corruption of lazars' point, being a place of retirement for lazars or lepers.

Llama (Peruvian), *lah'mah*, an animal of the camel kind.

Llanos (Spanish), *lay'nōze*, treeless plains along the Orinóco.

Lloyd's, part of the Royal Exchange (London) set apart for ship brokers. Lloyd's agents, persons in divers parts of the world who supply shipping news to the underwriters.

Lloyd's list, a daily sheet of shipping intelligence.

Originally rooms at Lloyd's coffee house were set apart for the purpose.

Lō! Low, not high. Loo, a game with cards. Lieu, *lē'u*, place.

"Lo," O. E. *lū*, behold! "Low," Old Eng. *hlāw*. "Lieu," Fr. *lieu*.

Load, *lōde*, a burden, to pack. Lode, a mineral vein.

(Load, a corrupt form of the verb *lade*, from the past tense *hlōd*.)

Load'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), load'-ing, load'-er.

Laden, *lay'.d'n*, the original past part. of the verb *lade*.

Loaded, regards the act; laden, the effect.

"Loaded" denotes that the act of packing is complete.

"Laden" implies that the object referred to is quite full or as heavily weighted as it ought to be.

The ship was well loaded, i.e., the act of packing it was well done.

The ship was well laden, i.e., was heavily freighted or burdened.

The gun was loaded, charged (not *laden* or heavily freighted).

The horse was heavily laden (burdened).

Laden with sorrow (oppressed); *laden with cares*.

I am loaded with presents (not oppressed or weighted), like a letter carrier or pack horse, but "am in the reception of a large number."

Old English *hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlæden*.

Loadstone, *lode-stone*, a magnet (this should be *lode-stone*); *load-star*, the pole-star (this should be *lode-star*).

(*The first part of these words has no connection with "load."*)

"Load-stone," the stone or ore that leads or guides (O. E. *lēd[an]*).

"Load-star," the star that guides (O. E. *lēd[an]*, to lead or guide).

Loaf, *plu. loaves*, *lōfe*, *lōvz* (all words in *-af*, and all but one (*gulf*) in *-lf*, form the *plu.* by changing "f" or "lf" into *-ves*, Rule xxxviii.), a mass of bread bigger than a roll, a conical mass of white sugar.

O. Eng. *hlāf*, bread. Lord is *hlāf-ord*, the cause or earner of the bread.

Loafer, *lō'fer*, an idle man who obtains a living by sponging on others; *loaf'-ing*, living by sponging on others.

Spanish *gallífo*, a lazy indolent life, *gallofear y gallofar*, to saunter about and live on alms; German *laufer*, a running footman.

Loam, *lōme*, sandy clay. **Loom**, a weaving machine.

Loam-y, *lō'my* (not *loo'my*), containing loam, like loam.

"Loam," Old English *lām* or *laam*. "Loom," so called from Sir Thomas Loom, who set up the first at Derby for weaving raw silk.

Loan, *lōne*, something lent. **Lōne**, desolate, lonely.

"Loan," Old Eng. *lān*, v. *lān[an]*, to lead. "Lone," *alone* [all one].

Loath (to rhyme with *both*), reluctant. **Loathe** (to rhyme with *clothe*); to detest; *loath-some*, *lōrk'-sūm* (*-some*, full of [what] disgusts); *loath'some-ness*, *loath'some-ly*.

Loathe, to detest; *loathed* (1 syl.), *loath'-ing*, *loath'-er*.

Old Eng. *lāth*, enmity, hateful; v. *lāth[ian]*, past *lāthode*, p. p. *lāthod*.

Lōb, to droop; *lobbed*, *lōbd*; *lobb'-ing* (R. i.) (Welsh *llob*.)

Lobby, *plu. lobbies* (Rule xlv.), *lōb'biz*, an antechamber.

German *laube*, a shed, an arbour, with *-y* diminutive.

Lōbe (1 syl.), the lap or soft part of the human ear, a division of the lungs, liver, &c., a division of a leaf, seed, &c.; *lobed* (1 syl.), having lobes; *lobate* (2 syl.), having lobes; *lobule*, *lō.būle*, a little lobe (*-ule*, Lat. dim.); *lobular*.

French *lobe*; Latin *lobus*; Greek *lōbōs*, same meanings.

Lobelia, *lō.bee'.lē.ah* (should be *lō.bēl'.ī.ah*), a genus of plants.

Lobeliaceæ, *lō.bee'.lī.ă'.sē.ē*, the "order" of the above.

(In *Botany* the termination *-aceæ* denotes an order.)

So called from *Matthias de Lobel*, Flemish botanist (1538-1610).

Loblolly, *lŏb.lŏl'.ly*, gruel and other spoon-food; loblolly-boy.

Welsh *llob*, a dolt; Archaic *loll*, a spoilt child, with *-y* dim., "a stupid little spoilt child." When seamen apply the word to spoon-food, they mean food only fit for a loblolly. (See Lollypop.)

Lobster, *lŏb'.ster*, (male) cock-lobster, (fem.) hen-lobster, a crustacean (Rule lxii., termination *-ster*).

Old Eng. *loppestre* or *lopustre*; Lat. *locusta*, a locust or lobster.

Local, *lŏ'.kāl*, limited to a locality; lo'cal-ly.

Locality, *plu.* localities, *lŏ'.kāl' .i.tiz*, a circumscribed spot.

Localise (R. xxxi.), *lŏ'.kāl.ize*, to limit to a circumscribed spot; localised, *lŏ'.kāl.izd*; lo'calis-ing, lo'calis-er.

Localisation, *lŏ'.kāl'.zay'' .shŭn*; locable, *lŏ'.kă.b'l*.

Locate, *lŏ.kate'*, to establish in a special place or position; locat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), locat'-ing (Rule xix.).

Location, *lŏ.kay'.shŭn*, situation, state of being located.

Latin *locālis*, *locābilis*, *locātio*, *locāre*, supine *locātum*, to place (*locus*, a place); French *local*, *location* (a law term).

Loch, *lŏk*, a bay, an arm of the sea. Lock, an instrument.

(In Scotch the "ch" is guttural.)

"Loch," Gaelic *loch*; Welsh *loc*, a dam. "Lock," Old English *loc*.

Lochaber-axe, *lŏk kay'.ber ax*, a pole with an axe-head.

So called from *Locha'ber*, in Scotland, where it was first made.

-lŏck (native suffix), *nouns*, gift, state: *wed-lock*.

-lŏck (native suffix *-leac*, a herb), *plants*: as *hem-lock*.

-lŏck (native suffix *-loce*), *nouns*, a tuft of hair: *fet-lock*.

Lock, a tuft of hair, a machine for making [doors] fast, the trigger, &c., of a gun, the part of a canal confined by gates, to lock; locked, *lŏkt*; lock'-ing; lock'-age, toll paid for passing through a lock (*-age* Latin, toll, service); lock'-er, a cupboard or box which may be locked; lock'-et, a little tuft of hair. Lock-jaw, rigidity of the lower jaw. Lock-smith, a maker of locks. A lock-up, a temporary prison. Dead-lock, a complete stoppage.

Old English *loc* [of a door], *loca*, a lock or prison; *locc* [of hair], *v. loc'an*, past *lode*, past part. *loccn*, to lock, to fasten.

(It is a pity these distinctions have been abolished.)

Locomotion, *lŏ'.ko.mŏ'.shŭn*, the act or power of moving from place to place; locomotive, *lŏ'.ko.mŏ'.tiv*, a steam-engine to draw railway carriages; locomotivity, *lŏ'.ko.mo.tiv'' .i.ty*.

Fr. *locomotion*, *locomotif*; Lat. *locus mōtio*, motion [from] a place.

Locust, *lŏ'.kŭst*, a winged insect. (Latin *locusta*.)

Lode, a mineral vein. Load, *lode*, a burden. Lode-stone and lode-star (better than loadstone, loadstar).

Old English *lād*, a lode. Lode-stone, lode-star, *lād[an]*, to guide.

Lodge, the cottage of a park gate-keeper, to deposit for safe keeping, to abide in hired rooms; **lodged** (1 syl.), **lodg'-ing** (Rule xix.); **lodg'-er**, one who lives in hired rooms.

Lodg'-ment (words in *-dge* and *-ue* drop the *-e* when *-ment* is added. Those in *-dge* are *abridg'-ment*, *acknowledg'-ment*, *judg'-ment*, and *lodg'-ment*, Rule xviii.)

A lodg'-ing, hired apartments, temporary abode.

A lodg'-ing-house, a house let off in apartments for lodgers.

To lodge a complaint against [one], to inform against.

Old Eng. *logtlan*, to lodge, to deposit, past *logode*, past part. *logod*.

Loft, a floor over a stable; **cock-loft**, a loft over a loft; **hay-loft**, a loft where hay is stored; **rood-loft**, a gallery in churches to hold the *rood* or representation of the crucified Saviour.

Lofty, *lɔf'ty*, tall; **loft'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **loft'i-ly**.

Dan. *loft*; Ang.-Sax. *lyftédor*, an aerial dwelling, *lyten*, lofty.

Lög, a piece of cleft wood for fires, a clog fastened to the foot of a horse, a registry used on board-ship, &c.

Lög-book, the book for registering a ship's rate, &c.

Lög-line, a line used at sea for measuring the rate at which a ship is moving; **log-house**, a house constructed of logs.

Logwood, a heavy red wood employed in dyeing, &c.

Water-logged, *-lɔgd*, rendered motionless by leakage.

Log-rolling, to aid in collecting logs, to aid in any-way.

Old English *clot*, a log; Welsh *cloigen*, anything tied to another; Dutch *log*, heavy.

Logan-stones, *lɔ'gǎn stɔnz* (corruption of *logging-stones*), weather-worn blocks of stone, so finely balanced that a very slight force will make them rock; **rocking-stones**.

Log (Cornwall) means to oscillate (*Halliwel*).

Logarithm, *lɔg'ä.rithm*, one of the exponents of a series of powers and roots; **logarithmic**, *lɔg'ä.rith'nik*; **logarithmical**, *lɔg'ä.rith'nikäl*; **logarith'mical-ly**.

Logarithms, *lɔg'ä.rithmz*, the logarithmic system.

Fr. *logarithme*, *logarithmique*; Gk. *logos arithmos*, proportion number.


Lög'-ger-head, *-hɛd*, a dunce; **at logger-heads**, in dispute; to go to logger-heads, to contend (*log* and *head*).

Logic, *lɔdg'ik*, the science of ratiocination; **logical**, *lɔdg'ikäl*; **log'ical-ly**; **logician**, *lɔ.djish'än*, one skilled in logic.

French *logique*; Latin *lógica*, *lógicālis*; Greek *lógiké* [techné].

(All the sciences except five with a similar termination are plural. The five exceptions are from French words. They are arithmetic (*arithmétique*), logio (*logique*), magic (*magique*), music (*musique*), rhetoric (*rhétorique*). The plural is the better form.)

Lög'o- (Greek prefix), *nouns*, a word. (Greek *lōgōs*, a word.)

Logography, *lo.gōg'.rǎ.fy*, a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: as  hand, † dagger, * star, o circle, &c.

Logographic, *lōg'.o.grǎf''ǎk*; **logographical**, *lōg'.o.grǎf''ǎ.kāl*; **logograph'ical-ly**.

(Greek *logos grapho*, I write a [whole] word [at once].)

Logo-griph, *lōg'.o.grǐf*, a word puzzle, the word selected (by different arrangements of the letters, or by certain omissions) form other words: thus P.L.A.T.E will form

(1) *petal*, *lapet*;

(2) *pate*, *peat*, *peal*, *late*, *leat*, *leap*, *teal*, *tale*, *tape*;

(3) *ate*, *eat*, *let*, *lap*, *ape*; (4) *at*, *la*! &c.

Logogriphic, *lōg'.o.grǐf''ǎk*, of the nature of a logogriph; **logogriphical**, *lōg'.o.grǐf''ǎ.kāl*; **logogriph'ical-ly**.

(Greek *lōgōs griphōs*, a word puzzle.)

Logomachy, *lo.gōm'.ǎ.ky*, contentions about words, a war of words. (Greek *lōgōs machē*, a word battle.)

Lōg'wood, a heavy red wood used in dyeing. The colouring principle is called *hæ'matine* (3 syl.), from *haima*, blood.

Loin (1 syl., rhymes with *coin*), a joint of meat: as a *loin of mutton*. The loins, part of the animal body.

French *longe*, pronounced *lonz*; Latin *lumbus*.

Loinette (no such word). See *Lorgnette*.

Loiter, *loy'ter*, to dawdle; **loitered**, *loy'terd*; **loi'ter-ing**, **loi'ter-ing-ly**; **loi'ter-er**. (German *lotter-bett*, lazy-bed.)

Lōll (Rule v.), to hang and lounge listlessly about, to hang out loosely, as a *dog's tongue*; **lōlled** (1 syl.), **loll-ing**.

Lollop, *lōl'.lōp*, an idle sloven, to lounge and loll about; **lol'lop-ed**, **lol'lop-ing**, **lol'lop-er**.

Lollard, *lōl'.lārd*, one of the early reformers in Germany. The term was applied in England to the followers of Wickliffe. An older form is *loller*; **lollardism**, *lōl'.lar.dīzm*.

Lollipop, *lōl'.li.pōp*, a sweetmeat made of treacle.

Lollie, archaic, a little spoilt child, and "pop" (Italian *poppare*, to suck), our *pap*, food eaten by sucking it, "food for little children to be sucked," or *lollie pup*, the child's playthings. (Fr. *poupée*.)

Londoner, *lūn'.dūn.er*, a native or inhabitant of London; **Lon'don-ism**, cockneyism; **London clay**, that of the London basin. (Ang.-Sax. forms *Londen*, *Lunden*, *-burh*.)

Lōne (1 syl.), solitary. **Loan**, *lōne*, something lent. **Lorn**, forsaken. **Lōne-ly**, **lōne'li-ness**; **lōne'-some**, *-sūm* (-some, "full of," "exceedingly"); **lōne'sōme-ly**, **lōne'sōme-ness**.

"Lone" for *alone* (*all-one*). "Loan," O. E. *lān*. "Lorn," *leóran*.

- Lǒng**, (*comp.*) *long'-er*, (*super.*) *long'-est*, *lǒng'ger*, *lǒng'gest*, extensive in regard to time, quantity, or extent, to crave.
- Long**, *verb* (always followed by *for* or *after*), to desire earnestly; *longed* (1 syl.), *long'-ing*; *long'-er* (not *long'ger*, like the *comp. adj.*), one who longs. **Lǒng'-ish** (*-ish* added to *adj.*, is *dim.*, added to nouns it means "like," R. lxvii.). **Long ago**; far back in time; *long-boat*, *-bōte*, the longest boat belonging to a war-ship; *long-bow*, a bow the height of a man; **To draw the long-bow**, greatly to exaggerate one's own prowess or achievements.
- Long dozen or bakers' dozen**, thirteen for twelve.
- Long hundred**, *-hūn'.drēd*, six score, or 120 for 100.
- Long-headed**, *-hēd'.ēd*, sagacious, foreseeing.
- Long-lived**, *-lived*, living for a long time.
- Live-long** [day], *liv-lǒng*, the entire [day].
- Long-prim'er**, a type two sizes larger than that of this line.
- Long-rānge** (2 syl.), the greatest range of a gun or cannon.
- Long-shanks**, having long legs, sobriquet of Edward I.
- Long-sighted**, *-site'.ed*, able to see to a great distance, wise to foresee events or calculate prospects.
- Long-stop** (in *cricket*), the scout behind the wicket-keeper.
- Long-spun**, tedious; *long-suf'fering*, patient.
- Long-Tom**, a cradle for washing out gold "at the diggings."
- Long-tongued**, *-tūngd*, a blab, one who talks too much.
- Long Vacation**, *-va.cay'.shūn* (in the law-courts), from August 10th to the end of October. (In Cambridge University) from the last week of June to the beginning of October. (In Oxford University), about ten days later.
- Long-wise** (not *long-ways*), in the direction of its length.
- Long-winded**, prosy and tedious.
- Long-yarn**, a sailor's exaggerated tale of adventures; to draw a long yarn, to tell a very exaggerated tale.
- In the long run**, in the final result.
- The long and short of [it]**, in brief, the result without details.
- Length**, *length'-y*, *length'i-ness* (Rule xi.), *length'i-ly*; *length-wise*, in the direction of the length.
- Length'en**, to increase the length; *lengthened* (2 syl.), &c.
- "Long" is both *adjective* and *adverb*. We have not retained the adverbial form *long-ly* (*langlice*), although we still use the word *short-ly* (applied to time). We have also the adverbs *wide-ly*, *broad-ly*, *deep-ly*, *shallow-ly*, *lateral-ly*, *superficial-ly*, &c.
- Old English *lang* or *long*, (*comp.*) *lengra*, (*super.*) *lengest*, (*adj.*), but (*comp.*) *leng*, (*super.*) *lengst* (*adv.*); *langlice*, for a long time; v. *lang[ian]*, (p.) *langode*, (p. p.) *langod*, to lengthen or long-for.
- Lang-līfe*, long-lived; *langnys* (longness), that is, length.
- ("Longsome" [*langsum*], long-lasting, might be re-introduced.)

Longevity, *lŏn.djĕv'x.ty*, great length of life; **longeval**, *lŏn.djĕe'vål*. (Latin *longævitas*, *longævus*, *longus ævum*.)

Longitude, *lŏn'djĭ.tũde*. **Latitude**, *lăt'x.tũde*.

Longitude, the distance east or west from a given point.

Our point is a line drawn from pole to pole through the spot on which the observatory of Greenwich stands, from this meridian longitude extends 180 deg. east and west.

Latitude, the distance from the equator towards either pole. It extends 90 deg. north and 90 deg. south.

Longitudinal, *lŏn'djĭ.tũ'di.nål*; **longitudinal-ly**.

Longitude from the starting point, *in* the place sailed to.

Meridians of longitude, lines drawn from pole to pole at right angles to the equator (number optional).

Parallels of latitude, lines drawn parallel to the equator, across a map or round a globe (number optional).

Latin *longitudo*, *lăttitudo*, *longitudinālis*, *lăttitudinālis* (from *longus*, long, and *lătus*, broad). The ancient Romans supposed the earth to be a large plain bounded on the west by the Atlantic, and extending thence to an indefinite length in an eastern direction; similarly the southern boundary was the tropic of Cancer, whence it stretched indefinitely in a northern direction.

Loo, a game at cards. **Lieu**, *lĕ'u*, place; **in lieu of**, instead of.

Looed, *lood*, fined for not having won a single trick; **loo-table**, a round table on a pedestal, more convenient for a round game like loo than an ordinary card-table.

Looby, *plu. loobies* (R. xlv.), *loo'bĭz*, a half-witted creature; *loo'bi-ly* (R. xi.), stupidly. (Welsh *llabi*, a looby.)

Look (short, not *loo'k*), a glance, a sight, to take a look; **looked** (1 syl.), **look'-ing**, **look'-er**, one who looks.

A looker-on, *plu. lookers-on*, one who looks on a transaction.

To look about one, to be vigilant. To look for, to expect.

To look after, to watch over. To look blank, to show in the face signs of great disappointment.

To look down on, to treat with contempt.

To look into, to examine. To look up, to brighten.

To look up to, to respect, to confide in.

Look'-ing-glass, a mirror; **look-out**, a watch-tower.

(The *oo* before *-k* is shorter than when a labial or liquid follows: thus *book* (not *boo'k*), *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*; but *fool* (long), *room*, *noon*, *poor*, *loop*, &c.)

When the adverb is to follow "look," and when the adjective—

If the word qualifies the verb it must be an adverb, but if it represents a result, and not the way of producing that result, an adj.

EXAMPLES—

The queen looked majestic at the drawing-room (not *majestically*), the result was a "majestic appearance."

EXAMPLES (continued)—

You look scornfully (i.e., you look in a scornful manner).

You look superb (i.e., your appearance is superb).

She looks sadly (here *sadly* is an adj. = unwell).

She looks sad (i.e., distressed).

The moon looks bright (not brightly. It is the result).

She looked coldly on (in a cold manner). *She looked cold.*

She looked haughtily (i.e., in a haughty manner).

She looked haughty (i.e., she appeared to be haughty).

Old Eng. *lōc[ian]*, past *lōcode*, past part. *lōcod*, *lōca nū*, look now.

Loom, *loo'm*, a weaver's work-frame. **Loam**, *lōme*, clayey mould.

Hand-loom, a loom worked by the hand;

Power-loom, a loom worked by steam;

Jacquard-loom, *zhāk'kard-*, a loom for weaving figured goods, invented by *M. Jacquard*, of Lyons.

"Loom," so named from Sir Thomas Loom, who introduced the first from Flanders, and set it up in Derby, for weaving raw silk.

Loom, to show imperfectly, as through fog or at a great distance; *loomed*, *loomd*; *loom'-ing*. (O. Eng. *leōm[an]*.)

(Before labials and liquids -oo- is longer than when *k*, *d*, or *t* follows: thus "hook" (not *hoo'k*), "hood" (not *hoo'd*), "foot" (not *foo't*), but *schoo'l*, *loo'm*, *noo'n*, *poor*, *loo'p*, &c., have -oo- lengthened.)

Loon, *loo'n*, a good-for-nothing fellow. (Old Eng. *lun*, needy.)

Loop, *loo'p*, a noose, to make a loop, to fasten with a loop; *looped* (1 syl.), *loop'-ing*; *loop-line*, a connecting line on a railway; *loop'-ing*, running on together by semifusion.

To loop along, to walk with large strides.

Loop-hole, a peep-hole, a secret means of escape.

Gaelic *lùb*, *lùba*, a thong or loop; Irish *lùbam*, to fold.

"Loop" (to run ore), is the Dutch *loopen*, to run.

Loose, *loo'ce*, slack. **Lose**, *loo'ze*, to suffer loss. **Lūce**, a pike.

Loose, *loo'ce*, to unfasten; *loosed*, *loo'cd*; *loos-ing* (R. xix.), *loo'ce-ing*; *loos-er*, *loo'ce-er*; *loose-ly*, *loose-ness*.

Loose-cash, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept.

Loosen, *loo's'n*, to unfasten; *loosened*, *loo's'nd*; *loosen-ing*, *loo'ce-ning*; *loosen-er*, *loo'ce-ner*.

To break loose, to escape from confinement.

To let loose, to set free. To play fast and loose, to act contradictorily for personal advantage.

Old English *lys[an]* or *leos[an]*, past *lyste*, past part. *lyst*.

Loot, *loo't*, plunder, to ransack for plunder. **Lūte**, a mus. inst.

Loot'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *loot'-ing*; *loot'-y*, a plunderer (E. Ind.)

Lōp, hanging down, heavier on one side than the other, to prune, to cut off; *lopped*, *lōpt*; *lopp'-ing* (R. i.), *lopp-er*.

Lop-sided, having one side heavier than the other.

Lop-eared, having hanging ears.

Welsh *llab*, a stroke; *llabio*, to slap. "Lop" (sided), Lat. *labo*, to totter.

Loquacious (R. lxvi.), *lo.kwā'.shūs*, talkative; **loqua'cious-ness**; **loquacity**, *lo.kwās'.i.ty*; **loquacious-ly**, *lo.kwā'.shūs.ly*.

Latin *loquacitas* (*loquar*, gen. *loquacis*); French *loquacité*.

Lord, *fem.* lady, *plu.* ladies, *lay'.dāz*; **landlord**, **landlady**, the master and mistress of an hotel, the owner of property let to a tenant; to **lord** it over [one], to domineer: **lord-ed**, **lord-ing**, **lord-ly**, **lord'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **lord-like**.

Lord-ling, a little lord (*-ling*, dim.); **lord-ship**, the jurisdiction or territory of a lord, a manor (*-ship*, office, &c.)

My lord, your lordship, terms of respect in addressing a lord.

Lord, the supreme being; the **Lord's day**, Sunday.

The **Lord's Supper**, the eucharist. Our **Lord**, Jesus Christ.

Lord Advocate, *plu.* **Lord Advocates** (not *lords...*).

Lord High Chancellor, *plu.* **Lord High Chancellors**.

Lord Lieutenant, *-lēv.tēn'.ant*, *plu.* **Lords Lieutenants**.

Lord Justice, *plu.* **Lords Justices**. **Lord Marcher**, *plu.* **Lords Marchers**.

(These Gallicisms ought to be abolished. They are just as silly as "Lords Mayors" would be.)

Lord Mayor, *plu.* **Lord Mayors**.

Lord Spiritual, **Lord Temporal**, *plu.* **Lords...**

House of Lords, the legislative assembly of the peers.

Old English *hlāf-ord*, loaf-earner; *hlāford-scipe*, lordship.

Lōro (1 syl.), learning. **Law**, a statute. **Lower**, *low'.er*, more low.

"Lore," O. E. *lōr*. "Law," O. E. *lag* or *lah*. "Low," O. E. *lūh*, a pit.

Lorgnette (Fr.), *lor'n.yet'*. **Lunette**, *loo.net'*, a flat watch-glass.

Lorgnette, an opera-glass, a double eye-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose like a *pince-nez*.

French *lorgner*, to eye, to ogle. In French, *lorgnette* is a telescopic opera-glass, *lorgnon* or *lunette* a single eye-glass, *jumelles* an opera-glass not telescopic.

Loricatē (one r), *lō'rri.kate*, to cover with mail armour; **loricāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **loricāt-ing** (R. xix.), **lorica'tion**.

Latin *loricatio*, *loricare*, supine *loricatum* (*lorica*, a coat of mail).

Lose, *loo'ze*, to suffer loss. **Loose**, *loo'ce*, free. **Lūce**, a pike.

Lose, *loo'ze*, (past) **lost**, (past part.) **lost** (rhymes with *frost*); **loser**, *loo'zer*, one who suffers loss. **Looser**, *loo'ser*, more slack. **Lūss**, privation; at a **loss**, perplexed, in perplexity.

The terminations *-ose*, *-ost*, are very irregular in sound.

(1) "*-ose*" = *ōze*: *chose*, *close*, v. *glose*, *hose*, *nose*, *-pose* (except *purpose*), *prose*, *rose*, *those*.

(2) "*-ose*" = *oce*: *close* (n.), *dose*, *globose*, *jocose*, *morose*, *rugose*, *verbose*.

(3) "*-ose*" = *ooz*: *lose*, *whose*. (4) = *us*: *purpose*.

(1) "*-ost*" = *ōst*: *ghost*, *host*, *most*, *post*.

(2) "*-ost*" = *ōst*: *cost*, *frost*, *lost*, *tost*. (3) = *ust*: *dost*.

Old English *los[ian]*, past *losode*, past part. *losod*, *los*, *loss*.

- Lôt**, fate, portion, to sort in lots; **lott'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lott'-ing**.
 To cast lots, to determine by the throw of a die.
- To draw lots, to determine by drawing a slip of paper from a bag, &c. To pay scot and lot, to pay rates and taxes.
- Lottery**, *plu.* **lotteries**, **lôt.tê.rîz**, a distribution of money or goods by lots, the goods or money to be so distributed.
 Old Eng. *hlot*, v. *hleot*[an], to cast lots; (past) *hleot*, (p. p.) *hleoten*.
 "Scot," Old Eng. *scot*, payment; *scot-freeh*, scot-free, payment-free.
- Lotion**, **lô.shûn**, embrocation. (Fr. *lotion*; Lat. *lôtio*, *lâvo*.)
- Loud**, **lôwd** (to rhyme with *proud*), noisy; (*comp.*) **loud'-er**, (*super.*) **loud'-est**, **loud'-ly**, **loud'-ness**.
 Old English *hlud*, *hludnes*, loudness.
- Lough**, **lôk**, a loch, an arm of the sea. (Irish form of *loch*.)
- Louis d'or**, **loo'.ê.dôr**, a gold coin of the French monarchy, about equal to a sovereign. (First struck by *Louis XIII.*)
- Lounge** (1 syl.), to loiter about. **Lunge**, to thrust at. **Lung** (*q.v.*)
- Lounged** (1 syl.), **lounge'-ing** (Rule xix.), **lounge'-er**.
 French *longis* (se dit d'un homme qui est extrêmement lent à tout ce qu'il fait), a lounge. *Fleming et Tibbins*.
 "Lunge," Fr. *allonger*, to thrust in fencing (to lengthen out the arm).
- Lour**, **lôw'r** (to rhyme with *sour*), to look cloudy, to look gloomy.
- Lower**, **lôw.er** (to rhyme with *mower*), more low.
- Loured**, **lôw'rd**; **lour-ing**, **lôw'r-ing**; **lour'ing-ly**.
 Lour is not a corruption of *lower*, but of the Anglo-Saxon *heow*, shade.
- Louse**, *plu.* **lice**, **lôwce**, **lice**. So **mouse**, *plu.* **mice**. **Lousy**, **lôw'.zy** ("low" to rhyme with *now*); **lou'si-ness** (Rule xi.)
 Old English *lûs*, *plu.* *lûs*; so *mûs*, *plu.* *mûs*.
- Lout** (to rhyme with *out*), a bumpkin, a losel. **Loot**, plunder.
- Lout'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **lout'ish-ness**, **lout'ish-ly**.
 "Lout," Dutch *loete*, a rustic. "Loot," an East Indian word.
- Louvre** (better *louver*), **lou' ver**, a window unglazed, but having cross-bars, like the windows of church towers; brewing-rooms, drying-rooms, and so on; **louver-boards**, the cross-bars of a louver-window; **louver-tower**, a wooden belfry, fitted all round with louver-boards.
 It is a great blunder to suppose that the *Louvre* of Paris has any connection with the word *louver*, and hence the spelling of the two words should be kept distinct. The *louvre* is a corruption of *luparia* (Latin), "a haunt for wolves," and so is it called in old title-deeds; but *louver-window* is a corruption of the French *l'ouvert* [window], "the open window."
- Love**, **lûv**, affection, to be fond of; **loved**, **lûvd**; **lov-ing** (Rule xix.), **lûv'ing**; **lov'ing-ly**, **lov'ing-ness**, **lov'ing-kindness**; **lov-er**, **lûv'er**; **lov-able**, **lûv'.a.bl'**; **love-less**, **lûv'.less**;

love-ly, *lŭv'.ly*, (comp.) loveli-er, *lŭv'.li.er*, (super.) love'-li-est; love'ly (*adv.*) (rarely loveli-ly (R. xi.), *lŭv'.li.ly*); loveli-ness, *lŭv'.li.ness*.

Love-apple, *lŭv'.ap.p'l*, the toma'to; love'-charm.

Love'-child, a euphemism for a child born before wedlock.

Love-fa'vour; love-feast, *lŭv'.feest*, a religious repast held by Wesleyan Methodists.

Love-knot, *lŭv'.nŏt*, a knotted bow symbolical of mutual affection. Love'letter. Love'-lock, a curl over the forehead common in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. Love'-lorn, forsaken by one's lover; love'-ma'king, courtship; love'-sick, love-to'ken.

Love-lies-a-bleeding, the pendulous amaranth.

The termination *-ove* is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds:

(1.) "*-ove*" = *ōve*: clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, rove, stove, strove, throve, wove.

(2.) "*-ove*" = *uve*: dove, glove, love, shove.

(3.) "*-ove*" = *oove*: move, prove, and their compounds.

Old English *luf*, *lufelice*, lovingly; *lufiend*, a lover; *luflic*, lovely.

luflice, *adv.*; *luf-tacen*; *v. luf* [*ian*], past *lufode*, past part. *lufod*.

(We might re-introduce the *adj.* "*lovesome*" [*lufsum*].)

Lōw (to rhyme with *grow*). Lō! behold.

Low, not high, mean, to bellow like a cow.

Low, (comp.) low'-er, (super.) low'-est; lower-most.

Lōw'-er, more low, to sink. Lour, *lŭw'r*, to look cloudy; lowered, *lŭw'.erd*; low'er-ing.

Lōw-ly (*adj.*), humble, meek; (comp.) low'li-er, (super.) low'li-est, low'li-ness (Rule xi.), lōw'-ness; low-life, mean-condition; low minded, mean spirited, humble-minded; low-spirited, depressed.

Lowlands, districts not hilly, opposed to Highlands (Scotland); lowland-er, an inhabitant of the lowlands.

Low-water, the lowest point of the tide at ebb;

Low-water mark, the depth of the tide at low-water.

Low-pressure engine, a condensing steam-engine.

Low-Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter, so called because it is at "the bottom" of easter, which it closes.

Low-bell, night-fowling (the birds are first roused by the tinkling of a bell and then dazed by a low or flame.

"Low-bell," Scotch *lowe*, glare: as "a lowe of fyre," to "rayse a great lowe" [flame]; Welsh *llug*, a glare, *llugain*, teeming with light, *lugas*, daybreak.

"Low" (depressed), Old English *loh*, a deep pit.

Low affixed to names of places is the Anglo-Saxon *hlæw*, a heap, a barrow, a small hill, rising ground: as *Bed-low*, *Lud-low*, &c.

Loyalty, Obedience, Royalty.

Loy'alty, voluntary attachment to a sovereign, devotion of a wife, fidelity to one's word, &c.

Latin *lego*, to choose (obedience from choice), "laws" are rules freely chosen by a governing body for the general good.

Obedience, conformity to a command, voluntary or not.

Latin *ob audio*, doing something because "I hear" the order.

Royalty is quite another word, and means the state or office of a sovereign. (French *roi*, a king; Latin *rex*.)

French *loyal*, *loyauté* (lot, law); Italian *leale*, *lealtà*. These words have departed far from the Latin *lēgālis*, *lēgālitas* (lex, law).

Lōz'enge, diamond-shaped, a lozenge-shaped sweetmeat; **lōz'enged** (2 syl.), **loz'engy**. (French *losange* or *lozange*.)

Lüb'ber, a clumsy fellow; a **land-lubber**, a sailor's word of contempt for a landsman; **lüb'ber-ly**, awkward.

Lubber's hole, between the head of a lower-mast and the edge of the top-mast, through which "lubbers creep" instead of trusting themselves up the futtock shrouds.

Lubber's point, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship's head. So called because only a "lubber" would regard it in steering.

Welsh *llabi*, a looby; *llabies*, a strapping wench; *llabwst*, gawky.

Lubricate, *lū'.brī.kate*, to make slippery with oil so as to diminish friction; **lu'bricāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lu'bricāt-ing** (R. xix.), **lu'bricāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **lubrication**, *lū'.brī.kay''shūn*; **lubricity**, *lū'.brīs'.ī.ty*, slipperiness.

Latin *lubricitas*, *lubricāre*, supine *lubricātum* (*lubricus*, slippery).

Lūce (1 syl.), a full-grown pike. **Loose**, *loo'ce*, slack. **Lose**, *loo'ze*.

"Luce," Lat. *lucius*, a pike. "Loose," O.E. *leas*. "Lose," O.E. *los[ian]*.

Lū'cent, shining. (Lat. *lūcens*, gen. *lūcentis* (*lux*, light), shining.)

Lucerne, *lū'.sern*, a fodder for cattle. (French *luzerne*.)

Fr. *Lucerne*, in Switzerland, the south of which is famous for its pasture.

Lucid, *lū'.sīd*, clear, distinct; **lu'cid-ly**, **lu'cid-ness**, **lucid'ity**.

Latin *lūcidus*, *lūciditas*, *lūcidāre*, to make bright (*lux*, light).

Lucifer, *lū'.sī.fer*, a friction-match, the morning-star, Satan.

Latin *lūcifer* (*lux fero*, I bring the light).

Lūck, a happy casualty; **luck'y**, fortunate; **luck'i-ly** (Rule xi.); **luck-less**, unlucky; **luck-less-ly**, **luck-less-ness**.

German *gluck*, *glücklicher weise*, luckily, *unglücklich*.

Lucrative, *lū'.krā.tīv*, profitable; **lu'crative-ly**.

Latin *lucratus* (*lucrum*, profit, v. *lucrari*, to gain profit).

Lucubration, *lū'.kū.bray''shūn*. **Lubrication**, *lū'.brī.kay''shūn*.

Lucubra'tion, study at night time by lamp-light;

Lubrica'tion, moistening of machinery to decrease friction.

Lucubratory, *lū'.ku.bra.t'ry*, composed by lamp-light ;

Lubricatory, *lū'.bri.ka.t'ry*, slippery.

Latin *lūcubrātio*, *lūcubrātōrius*, *lūcubrāre* (*lūcubrum*, a torch, but *lubricitas*, *lubricāre*, supine *lubricātum* (*lubricus*, slippery).

Ludicrous, *lū'.dī.krūs*, laughable ; lu'dicrous-ly, lu'dicrous-ness.

Latin *ludicrus* [*lūdus*, sport], laughable.

Lues, *loo'.eze*, a cankerous disease. (Latin *lues*, the plague.)

Luff (R. v.), to put the helm so as to bring the ship up nearer to the wind ; luffed (1 syl.), luff-ing.

Luff-tackle, -*lūck''l*, a "purchase" composed of a double and single block. Luff-upon-luff, a luff tackle upon the fall of another luff tackle.

Spring-a-luff ! Keep your luff ! orders to luff.

Danish *luffe* ; French *lof*, *venir au lof*, *aulofée*, v. *lofer*.

Lūg, the ear, to haul with difficulty ; lugged, *lūgd* ; lugg-ing (R. i.) ; lugg'-er, one who lugs, a vessel carrying lug-sails.

Lug sail, a sail bent to a "yard" hung obliquely to the mast,

Lug'gage, the trunks, &c., of a passenger, goods packed for conveyance by rail, &c. (O. E. *a-lūc[an]*, to haul out.)

Lugubrious, *lu.gū'.brī.ūs*, doleful ; lugu'brious-ly.

Latin *lūgūbris* (*lūgūbrum* or *lūgūbra*, a lamentation).

Luke'-warm (not *loo'-warm*, "warm" to rhyme with *storm*), tepid ; luke'-warm-ly, luke'-warm-ness.

German *laulich*, warm (*lau*, tepid) ; Danish *lunken*, tepid.

Lūll (Rule v.), a cessation, an abatement, to abate, to quiet ; lulled, *lūld* ; lull-ing.

Lullaby, *plū*. lullabies, *lūl'.lū.bī*, plu. *lūl'.la.bīze*, a song to quiet infants and soothe them to sleep.

"Lull," German *lullen* ; Danish *lulle*.

"Lullaby," Gr. *lūleo*, Lat. *lullāre* (*lullus*, a lullaby). The "by" is common to many languages, as Gr. *pauó*, to soothe, Lat. *paco*, Russian *bayu*. The word means "to talk or sing in order to soothe."

Lumbago, *plū*. lumbagoes (Rule xlii.), *lūm.bay'.goze*, pain of the loins ; lumbaginous, *lūm.bāgd'.ī.nūs*, adj.

Lūm'bar, pertaining to the loins. Lum'ber, rubbish.

Lumbar-regions, -*rē'.jūnz*, the lower part of the trunk.

Latin *lumbāgo* (*lumbus*, the loins) ; French *lumbago*, *lumbaire*.

Lūm'ber, rubbish, bulky things which are not of use, to encumber with heavy articles. Lūm'bar, pertaining to the loins ; lumbered, *lūm'.berd* ; lūm'ber-ing ; lūm'ber-er, one who lumbers, one who deals in lumber, one who fells and shapes timber, a backwoodsman ; lumber-dealer or lumber-broker ; lumber-room, for boxes, &c.

Lumbard, a pawnbroker's shop. The first pawnbrokers were *Lombards*, and the places where the pawns were kept were called "lumber-rooms." Thus Lady Murray writes : "They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it."....

Luminary, *plu.* luminaries, *lū'.mī.nā.rīz*, a thing that gives light, a person who enlightens others; **luminous**, *lū'.mī.nūs*; **lu'minous-ly**, **lu'minous-ness**; **luminosity**, *lū.mī.nōs'ī.ty*.

Lumination, *lū'.mī.nay''shun*, or **Illumination**, *q.v.*

Luminiferous, *lū'.mī.nīf''ē.rūs*, light-producing.

Latin *lūminatio*, *lūmīneus*, *lūmīnōsus*, *lūmīnāre* (*lumen*, light).

Lump, a mass, to throw into a heap, to strike; **lumped**, *lūmpt*; **lump'-ing**, **lump'ing-ly**; **lump'-ish**, heavy (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **lump'ish-ly**, **lump'ish-ness**; **lump'y**, **lump'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

Lump'ers, labourers employed by merchant-ships for loading and unloading cargoes.

Lump'en, a long fish of a greenish colour.

Lumps, a kind of brick, a mass of loaf-sugar larger than a "loaf" which is conical, or a "titler" which is flat at top.

Lump-sugar, loaf-sugar; **lump-fish**, the "sea-owl."

German *klump*, *der lump*, the lump-fish, *plump*, lumpish, *lumpen-zucker*, lump-sugar, *klumpig*, lumpy.

Lūnacy, madness supposed by the Romans to increase and decrease as the moon waxes or wanes; **lunatic**, *lū'.na.tīk*, one affected with lunacy; **lu'natic asylum**, *-a.sj' lum*.

Lu'nar, pertaining to the moon; **lu'nary**, influenced by the moon; **sublunary**, *sub'.lu.nā.ry*, terrestrial.

Lunarian, *lū.nair'ri.an*, an "inhabitant" of the moon.

Lunate, *lū'.nate*, formed like a half-moon; **lunat-ed**, *lu.nate'.ed*, crescent-shaped; **lunation**, *lū.nay'.shūn*, one revolution of the moon, a lunar month.

Lunar month, one day thirteen hours more than four weeks.

Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver (Latin *luna*, the moon), the name given to silver by the old alchemists.

Lat. *lūnāris*, *lūnātīcus*, *lūnatio*, *lūnātus*, *v. lūnāre* (*lūna*, the moon).

Lunch or luncheon, *lūn'shūn*, a light repast between breakfast and dinner; to **lunch**, to eat luncheon; **lunched**, **lunch'-ing**. (Welsh *llunc*, a gulp, *llyncu*, to swallow at a gulp.)

Frequently said to be derived from the Spanish *lonce* (the eleven o'clock repast), but as Mr. Skeat says (in *Notes and Queries*) why should we speak Spanish in such an everyday matter?

Lunette, *lū.nēt*, a flattened watch glass. **Lorgnette**, *lor'n'yēt*.

French *lunette*, an eye-glass, a watch-glass. "Lorgnette," *v. lorgner*, to ogle. (In French a double-eyed opera-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose is *jumelle*, if it grips the nose a *pince-nez*; a telescopic opera-glass is *lorgnette*; a single eye-glass is *lorgnon*.)

Lūng, one of the lungs. **Lunge** (1 syl.), to thrust at in fencing. **Lounge**, *q.v.* In common parlance we always say **The lungs**, except when we want to particularise, in which

case we add *one*, or specify which one: as *one lung is affected, the right lung is sound; the left lung is gone*.

Lung-wort, black hellebore, the leaves of which are spotted like tubercular lungs.

Old English *lunge*, the lungs; *lungwȳrt*, lungwort.

Lunge (1 syl.), to thrust out in fencing. **Lung**, one of the lungs, *v.s.*; **lunged** (1 syl.), **lung-ing** (Rule xix.), *lunge'-ing*; **lung-er**, *lunge'-er*.

French *allonger*, to lengthen [the arm], to make a thrust.

Lupercal, *lu'per.kāl* (not *lu.per'.kāl*), a Roman feast day in honour of Pan, February 15th. (Latin *lūpercālia*.)

So called from *lupercal*, a cave at the foot of mount Palatine, where Romulus and Remus were said to have been suckled by the wolf, but really from *Lupercus*, an Italian deity, which warded the sheep from wolves.

Lupine, *lu'pīn*, a flowering plant producing a kind of pulse.

Latin *lupinus*, the lupin; French *lupin*.

Lurch, a rolling on one side, as a ship in a storm, a game won by a player before his adversary has scored a point.

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a helpless condition without one "point", in your favour.

To lurch, to roll on one side (as a ship); **lurched** (1 syl.), *lurch-ing*.

Lurcher (a corruption of *lurker*), one who lies in wait, and hence a poacher's dog which "lurches" for game.

"Lurch" (to roll over), a corruption of the Welsh *lluch*, a throw; *v. lluchlaw*, to fling over.

"Lurch" (to lie in wait), Welsh *llerc*, *v. llercian*, to loiter about.

Lure, *lūr*, an enticement, to entice; **lured** (1 syl.), **lur-ing** (Rule xix.), *lūr-ing*; **lur-er**, *lūr'-er*; **allure-ment**.

French *leurre*, a lure; *v. leurrer*; Latin *lorum*, a cord [for a snare].

Lūrid, gloomy, overclouded. (Latin *lūridus*, *lūrōr*, paleness.)

Lūrک, **lurked** (1 syl.), **lurk-ing**, **lurk'-er**, **lurk-ing-place**.

Welsh *llerc*, *v. llercian*, to skulk, to loiter, to lie in wait.

Luscious, *lūsh'.ūs*, sickly sweet; **luscious-ness**, **luscious-ly**.

Ital. *lussuriare*, to be over fertile; *lusso*, luxury; *lussuria*, sensuality.

Lusiad, *lu'si.ād*, the Portuguese epic by Camoëns, on the "discovery" of India by Vasquez da Gama.

Lusians, the Portuguese (*-ad* Gk. patron.), "the adventures of," &c.

Lüst, sensuality, to long for (followed by *after*); **lust'-ed**, **lust'-ing**, **lust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **lust'ful-ly**, **lust'ful-ness**.

Old English *lyst*, *v. lyst[an]*, past *lyste*, past part. *lysted*.

Lustral, used in purifications, pertaining to purifications; **lustralia**, *lūs.tray'.ū.ah*, purifying feasts of the Romans.

Lustrate, *lūs'.trate*, to purify. **Illustrate**, *il'lūs'.trate*, to explain or exemplify by pictures. **Lūs'trāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.),

lūs'trāt-ing (R. xix.); **lustration**, *lūs.tray'.shŭn*, the act of purifying, the purification feast. **Il'lustration**, elucidation by pictures. **Lustrāt'-or** (R. xxxvii.) **Il...**

Latin *lustrālis*, *lustratio*, *lustrator*, *lustrare* (*lustrum*, a public purification held every five years; Greek *lutrōn*, v. *lud*).

"Illustrate," Latin *illustrare*, supline *illustratum*, to make manifest.

Lustre, *lūs'.t'r*, brightness, a scone with ornamental glass pendants, (in *Min.*) the sheen of metal which is of five sorts, *splendent*, *shining*, *metallic*, *vitreous*, or *pearly*.

Lustre-less; **lustrous**, *lūs'.trŭs*; **lustrous-ly**.

Fr. *lustre*; Lat. *illustris*, bright; v. *illustrare*, to throw light on.

Lustrum, *plu. lustra*, a period of five years, the interval between the Roman lustrations. (Latin *lustrum*, same meaning.)

Lusty, *lūs'.ty*, sturdy; (*comp.*) *lus'ti-er*, (*sup.*) *lus'ti-est* (R. xi.), *lus'ti-ly*, *lus'ti-ness*, *lus'ti-hood* (-hood, state, condition).

Old English *lustlic*, joyous; German *lustig*; Norse *lystig*.

Lŭte (1 syl.), a musical instrument similar to the lyre but smaller, a composition for securing the joints of vessels, a putty made of clay, sand, and water, for coating retorts.

Lute-string, the string of a lute, a stout shiny silk (a corruption of the French *lustrine*, from *lustre*, shining).

To lute, to stop joints with lute; **lŭt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **lŭt'-ing**; **lutation**, *lŭ.tay'.shŭn*, application of lute.

"Lute" (musical inst.), Fr. *luth*; Ital. *liuto*; Germ. *laute*; Norse *lut*.

"Lute" (for stopping joints), Latin *lŭtum*, clay or loam; Gk. *lŭma*.

Lutheran, *lŭ.rhĕ.rŭn*, according to the theological system of Martin Luther, a disciple of Luther; **Lutheranism**, *lŭ.rhĕ.rŭn.izm*, the theological system of Luther.

Luxuriant, *lŭx.zŭ'.rĭ.ănt*, exuberant; **luxu'riant-ly**, **luxu'riant-ness**, **luxu'riance**, **luxu'riancy**. **Luxuriate**, *lŭx.zŭ'.rĭ.ate*, to indulge (followed by *in*); **luxu'riat.ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **luxu'riat-ing** (Rule xix.); **luxuriation**, *lŭx.zŭ'.rĭ.ă''shŭn*.

Luxury, *plu. luxuries*, *lŭx'.zŭ'.rĭz* (not *lŭk'.shŭ'.rĭz*), whatever contributes to self-indulgence; **luxurious**, *lŭx.zŭ'.rĭ.ŭs* (not *lŭg zhu'.rĭ.ŭs*); **luxu'rious-ness**, **luxu'rious-ly**.

Lat. *luxŭria*, *luxŭriōsus*, *luxŭrians*, gen. *luxŭriantis* (*luxus*, revelry).

-ly, "like," represents the native adjectival suffix *-lic* and the adverbial suffix *-lice*: thus "godly," "manly," "lovely," &c., are both adjectives and adverbs representing *god-lic* (adj.), *god-lice* (adv.), *man-lic*, *man-lice*, *luf-lic*, *luf-lice*. It is a pity that these distinctions have not been retained.

Lyceum, *li.sĕe'.ŭm* (not *lis'.ĕ.ŭm* nor *lĭ'.sĕ.ŭm*), a place for lectures, a school, a theatre. **Elysium**, *ĕ.lĭz'.i.ŭm*, the heaven of classic mythology; **elysian**, *ĕ.lĭz'.i.ŭn*, adj.

Lyceum, at Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

"Elysium," Lat. *elysium*, paradise; Gk. *elusion* (*eludō*, to set free).

Lychnis (not *lychnus*), *lĭk'.nĭs*, "ragged-robin," "catch-fly," &c.

Greek *lychnis*, a lantern, the calyx being semi-transparent.

Lycopodium, *lĭ'.kŏ.pŏ'.dĭ.um*, club-moss, its fine seed;

Lycopodiaceæ, *lĭ'.kŏ.pŏ'.dĭ.ă'.sĕ.ĕ*, the order containing the above. (-aceæ in *Bot.* denotes an order.)

Latin *lycopodium*; Greek *lukos pous*, wolf's foot.

Lydian, *lĭd'.ĭ.ăn*, adj. of Lydia, effeminate, soft.

Lye, *lĭ*, water impregnated with ashes. **Lie**, *lĭ*, a falsehood.

"Lye," O. Eng. *lye*; Lat. *lix*, whence *lixivium*, lye made of wood ashes.

"Lie" (to falsify), O. E. *lēg[an]*. "Lie" (to recline), O. E. *lieg[an]*.

Lȳ'-ing, telling falsehoods, reclining. (See **Lie**.)

Lymph, *lĭmf*, a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies;
lymph-y, *lĭm'.fy*, resembling lymph.

Lymphatics, *lĭm.făt'.ĭks*, vessels containing lymph.

Fr. *lymphe*, *lymphatique*; Lat. *lymp̄a*, *lymphaticus*; Gk. *numphē*.

Lynch, *lĭnch*, to punish without trial; **lynch-law**, mob-law.

So called from *James Lynch*, a farmer, of Piedmont, in Virginia, who was very fond of taking the law into his own hands, and obtained the sobriquet of "Judge Lynch."

Lynx, *lĭnks*, a wild beast keen of sight. **Links** [of a chain].

Lyncean, *lĭn'.sĕ.ăn* (not *lynxean*), adj. of lynx.

Lynx-eyed, *links-ide*, having very keen vision.

Lynx-sapphire, *links săf'.fire*, a greenish blue sapphire.

Latin *lynx*, *lynx̄us*; Greek *lux̄* (-g before x = "n" in Greek).

Lyre, *lĭre*, a musical instrument. **Liar**, *lĭ.ar*, one who tells lies.

Lyric, *lĭr'rik* [poetry], suitable to be sung to the lyre.

Lyrical, *lĭr'ri.kăl*; **lyrist**, *lĭ'rĭst*, one who plays on the lyre; **lyrist**, *lĭ'rĭst*, a lyric poet.

Latin *lyra*, *lyrica*, *lyricus*, *lyristes*; Greek *lŭra*, *lŭrikos*.

-lyte (Gk. termination) *nouns*, denotes a substance which can be dissolved or decomposed: as *electrolyte* (Gk. *luo*, to loose).

M A., Master of Arts. **A.M.**, *ar'tium magis'ter* (Latin).

M.D., *Medicinæ doctor* (doctor of medicine).

MS., *plu.* **MSS.**, manuscript, *plu.* manuscripts.

M.P., *plu.* **MM.P.**, member of parliament.

A.M., (1) *anno mundi*, in the year of the world, *i.e.*, since the "beginning" of creation ["4004 years before the birth of Christ"]; (2) *ante mēridian*, ante-meridian, before noon; (3) *ar'tium magis'ter*, a university degree.

M-roof (in *Arch.*), a double gable, like an inverted W (**M**).

Ma'am, *măm* (not *marm*), contraction of *Madam* (*q.v.*)

Mac, Scotch affix before proper names, meaning "son of."

The Welsh affix is *ap*-, the Irish *O'*, the English *Fitz*-.

Macadamise (R. xxxi.), *măk.ăd'.ăm.ăze*, to make roads according to *Macadam's* system; **macadamised**, *măk.ăd'.ăm.ăzd*; **macad'amis-ing**, *mac'adamis-er* (Rule xxxi.)

Roadmaking on the plan of Sir John Loudon Macadam (1750-1836).

Macaroni, *măk'.a.rō'.ne*, a food, a dandy, an extravagant folly; **macaronic**, *măk'.a.rōn'.ik*, adj. applied also to a burlesque kind of poetry. **Macaroon**, *măk'.a.roon*, a cake.

French-Ital. *macaroni*, *macaronique*, *macaroon*; Ital. *maccheroni*.

"Macaroni" as a sing. is quite indefensible, the Italian is *un maccherone*. The Macaroni Club consisted of flash-men who aimed at foppery, extravaganza, insolence and prodigality (1773).

Macaw, *mă.kaw'*, a bird of the parrot-kind (*Antilles*, 2 syl.)

Maccabees, *măk'.kă.beez*, an heroic Jewish family, the name of four books of the Apocrypha; **Maccabean**, *măk'.kă.bee'an*.

Said to be formed from the initial letters of the motto M.C.B.I. ("Who is like to thee among the gods, O Lord," *Exodus* xv, 11).

Mace (1 syl.), an insignia of authority, a spice; **mace-bearer**, *-bare'er*, or *ma'cer*, a beadle. **Mace-ale**, ale with mace.

"Mace" (of office), Fr. *masse*; Ital. *mazza*, *mazziere*, a macer.

"Mace" (spice), Ital. *mace*; Lat. *macis*; Gk. *makēr*, mace.

Macerate, *măs'sē.rate*, to steep in cold liquid either to soften the texture or to obtain an extract, to mortify the body, to make lean; **macerat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *măs'sē.rate.ed*; **macerat-ing** (Rule xix.), *măs'sē.rate.ing*; **macerat-or**.

Maceration, *măs'sē.ray'.shŭn*, is obtained by steeping a substance in cold water.

Infusion, *in.fŭ'.zhŭn*, is obtained by steeping a substance [as tea or coffee] in *boiling* hot water.

Decoction, *de.kōk'.shŭn*, is obtained by *boiling* a substance.

Latin *măcērătio*, *măcērāre*, supine *măcērătum* (*măcer*, thin).

"Infusion," Latin *in.fŭ.sio*, *in.fundere*, supine *in.fusum*, to pour over.

"Decoction," Lat. *decoctio*, *decoquere*, sup. *decoctum*, to seethe down.

Machiavelian, *măk'.ă.ă.vēl'.ă.ăn* (not *măsh'ă.ă.vēl'.ă.ăn* nor *may'.shē.ă.vēl'.ă.ăn*), the political principles of Nicolo del Machiavelli, of Florence, which may be termed craft or "expediency," not uprightness and plain dealing, one who adopts these political principles;

Machiavelism, *măk'.ă.ă.vēl'.ă.izm*, state-craft or cunning.

Machicolation, *ma.shik'.o.lay'.shŭn*, erection of a gallery in a castellated building, having such a gallery.

Machicolated, *ma.shik'.o.late.ed*, furnished with a gallery from which pitch, &c., can be poured on invaders.

Low Latin *machicolamentum*; French *măchicoulis* (*mèche couler*).

Machine, *mă.sheen'*, an instrument made by art, now applied to a compound contrivance and not to such things as knives, forks, spoons, spades, and so on; **machin-ing** (R. xix.), *mă.sheen'ing*, the working off of letter-press by steam;

Machinery, *plu. machineries*, *ma.sheen'.ĕ.rĭz*.

Machin-ist, *ma.sheen'ĭst*, a maker of machines;

Mechanist, *mĕk'.ănĭst*, one skilled in mechanical work;

Mechanic, *me.kăn'ĭk*, an artisan, one who gains a livelihood by doing "skilled labour" with his hands.

A "machinist" makes such ponderous machines as steam engines.

A "mechanist" is skilled in smaller mechanical contrivances, and a "mechanic" is a workman who follows the instruction given him or the mechanical work of his trade.

Fr. *machine*, *mĕcanique*, *machiniste*; Lat. *măchĭna*; Gk. *mĕchanĕ*.

(The pronunciation of *-ine* as *-een*, shows that we have taken the word from the French and not from the Latin.)

Machination, *măk'.ĭnay".shŭn*, a scheme, a plot; **machinate**, *măk'.ĭ.nate*, to plot; **machinat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *măk'.ĭ.nay.ted*; **machinat-ing** (R. xix.), *măk'.ĭ.nay.ting*.

Latin *măchĭnătĭo*, v. *măchĭnărĭ*. The *ch* = *k* directs us to the Greek *mĕchanĕma*, a device or trick (*mĕchōs*, contrivance).

Macintosh, *măk'.in.tōsh*, waterproof-cloth, a waterproof cloak.

Patented by Mr. Macintosh, from whom it takes its name.

Mackerel, *măk'.ĕ.rĕl*, a fish; **mackerel-gale**, a gale which only ripples the sea, and is favourable for catching mackerel;

Mackerel-sky, a sky spotted and streaked with white and blue.

Welsh *macrell*; German *makrele*; French *maqueriau*.

Macro- (Greek *makros*, large), *măk'.ro-*.

Macro-cephalous, *-sĕf'.ă.lŭs* (in *Botany*), having a large head. (Greek *măkrōs kephălĕ*, large head.)

Macro-cosm, *-kōzm*, the universe. **Micro-cosm**, *mĭ'.kro-.kōzm*, a miniature world, applied to man.

(Greek *makros*, great, *mikros*, little, *kōsmos*, world.)

Macro-dactyle, *-dăk'.ăl*, a bird with long toes; **macro-dactylic**, *-dăk'.ăl.ĭk*. (Greek *dactŭlōs*, a finger.)

Macrometer, *ma.krōm'.ĕ.ter*, an optical instrument for measuring inaccessible objects. (Greek *mĕtrōn*.)

Macro-pod, a crustacean with enormously long feet; **macropodous**, *ma.krōp'.ō.dŭs*, adj.

(Greek *măkroi pōdes*, long feet [*pous pōdos*, a foot].)

Macro-therium, *-thĕ'.rĭ.um*, an extinct ant-eater.

(Greek *makros thĕrton*, the long [bodied] wild beast.)

Macula, *plu. maculæ*, *măk'.ă.lah*, *plu. măk'.ă.lee*, a spot [on the moon, sun, &c.]; **maculate**, *măk'.u.late*, to spot; **mac'ulāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *mac'ulāt-ing*; **maculation**, *mak'ku.lay".shŭn*. **Immaculate**, perfect, without blemish.

Latin *măcŭla*, *măcŭlătĭo*. v. *măcŭlăre*, supine *măcŭlătum*.

Mād, deranged in intellect, to infuriate; (*comp.*) madd'-er, (*super.*) madd'-est (Rule i.), madd'-ed, madd'-ing.

Madden, mād'n, to infuriate; maddened, mād'nd; madden-ing, mād'n-ing; madden-er, mād'n-er; mad'-ly, mad'-man, mad'-house.

Mad'-ness, is insanity beyond personal control.

Insan'ity, is the dominance of fancy over reason.

Lu'nacy, is chiefly limited to legal phraseology.

Old Eng. *ge-mæd*, mad. "Insane," *in-sānus*, not [of] sound [mind]. "Lunacy," a madness supposed to be affected by the moon.

Madam, plu. mesdames, mād'.am, mēz'.d'ns. "Madam" is contracted into ma'am, mām.

"Mesdames" in French is called *may-dahm*, but is never so pronounced as the English plural of madam. The word is chiefly used in heading announcements of untitled ladies at levees, &c., and in trade circulars.

Madden, mād'n, to infuriate. (*See Mad.*)

Mād'der, a plant the root of which is used for dyeing red, more mad; mad'der-ing, dyeing with madder; mad'der lake, a colour obtained from madder. (Old English *mæddere*.)

Māde (1 syl.), past tense of make, *q.v.* **Maid**, a virgin.

Madeira, mǎ.dee'.rah, a wine from the island of *Madeira*.

Mademoiselle (French), mād'.mwä.zēl', Miss (not madam...)

Madonna, ma.dōn'.nah, the Virgin Mary, a picture of the Virgin.

Italian *madonna*; Spanish *madona*.

Madrepore, mād'.rē.pōr, a genus of corals; madreporite, mād'.rē.pō'.rite, fossil madreporite. (*-ite* denotes a fossil.)

French *madrépore*; Italian *madrepore* (*madre poro*, "mother-pore," qui veut dire *pore fécond*, parce que ce polype semble engendré dans les pores de la croûte qu'il habite, *Dict. Univ.*, &c.)

Madrigal. Glee. **Madrigal**, mād'.rī.gāl, a very elaborate vocal composition for five or six voices in the ancient style of counterpoint and fugue. (Words pastoral.)

Glee, a vocal composition for three or four voices, less complicated than a madrigal. Originally *gleeful*, but now of any style, gay, erotic, bacchanalian, or pathetic.

"Madrigal," Italian *madrigale* (fait de la ville de *Madrigal* ou de celle de *Madrigalejo*, en Espagne, où ce genre aurait d'abord été cultivé, *Dict. Univ. des Sciences*, &c.)

Maelstrom, mahl'.stroom, a whirlpool; **The Maelstrom**, a whirlpool at the south end of the Lofföden Islands, off the west coast of Norway. (Norman *malström*.)

(The "e" is quite useless and the native spelling would be better.)

Magazine, mag'ga.zeen', a storehouse, a strong building for the storing of gunpowder, a serial in pamphlet form.

The pronunciation of "zine" as *zeen* is bad French for *magasin*; Arab. *makhsen*, a treasury.

Magdeburg hemispheres, *mäg'.dë.berg hēm'.iz.feerz*, two brass cups for illustrating the force of atmospheric pressure.

Invented by M. de Guericke of *Magdeburg*, in Saxony.

Magellanic Clouds, *ma.djël.län'.ikh...*, two white nebulae near the south pole, which revolve like stars.

First observed by *Magellan* [*ma.djël'.län*], the navigator.

Maggiore, *mäd.djō'.rë* (each *g* to be distinctly sounded), the scales, intervals, modes, &c., to be *major*, not *minor*.

Maggot, *mäg'.gōt*, a small grub, an odd whim; maggotty, *mäg'.gō.ty*, full of maggots or whims. (Welsh *maceiod*, plu.)

Magi, *may'.djī* (plu. of *magus*, not in use), the "wise men" who came from "the East" to honour the infant Jesus; magian, *mā'.djī.än*, a Persian priest; magianism, *mā'.djī.än.izm*, Zoroaster's system of religion, philosophy, &c.

Latin *magus*, plu. *magi*; Greek *magos*, plu. *magoi*, a magian.

Magic, *mädg'.ikh*, sorcery; magical, *mädg'.ikhäl*; magical-ly; magician, *mā.djish'.än*, one skilled in magic; magic lantern, magic square, &c.

Five of the sciences [taken from the French] end in "-ic" instead of "-ics": viz., arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric.

Fr. *magique*; Lat. *magicus*; Gk. *magikos* (*magus*, a magician).

Magistrate, *mädg'.is.träte*, a justice. Majesty, *madj'jes.ty*.

Magistracy, plu. magistracies, *mädg'.is.trä.siz*, the office or dignity of a magistrate.

Magisterial, *mädg'.is.të''.ri.äl*; magiste'rial-ly, magisto'rial-ness. (Latin *magisträtus* [*magister*].)

Magna Charta, *mäg'.nah kar'.tah* (not *tchar'.tah*), the great charter of English rights extorted by the barons from King John. (Latin *magna charta*.)

Magnanimous, *mäg.nän'.ä.müs*, of noble spirit; magnan'iously; magnanimity, *mäg'.nä.nim''.ä.ty*.

Lat. *magnänimus*, *magnänimitas* (*magnus animus*, a great mind).

Magnate, *mäg'.näte*, a grandee. Mag'net, a "loadstone."

Latin *magnas*, gen. *-nätis*, a grandee; *magnes*, gen. *-nëtis*, a magnet.

Magnesia, *mäg'në'.zä.ah*, the protoxide of magnesium.

Magnesian, *mäg.në'.zä.än*, adj. of magnesia; magne'sian lime'stone, limestone with twenty per cent. of magnesia.

Magnesium, *mäg.në'.zä.üm*, the metallic base of magnesia;

Magne'sium light (not *magnesian*...), a brilliant light produced by the burning of magnesium wire.

Sulphate of magnesia, *sül'.fate...*, Epsom salt.

French *magnésie* (mot dérivé de *magnès*, parce que cette terre a la propriété, ainsi que plusieurs terres argileuses, de happer à la langue, de l'attirer, comme l'aimant attire le fer. *Roquefort*).

Magnesia, in Thessaly, is generally given as the origin of the word.

Magnet, *măg'net*, the loadstone. **Magnate**, *măg'nat*, a grandee; **Magnetic**, *măg.nēt'ik*, possessing the property of the loadstone; **magnetical**, *măg.nēt'ikāl*; **magnetical-ly**.

Magnetics (R. lxi.), *măg.nēt'iks*, the science of magnetism.

Magnetism, *măg'nētizm*, the attractive power of a magnet.

Magnetise (Rule xxxi.), *măg'nētize*, to render magnetic; **mag'netised** (3 syl.), **mag'netis-ing** (R. xix.), **mag'netis-er**.

Magnetisation, *măg'nētizay''shūn*.

Magnetite, *măg'nētite*, an iron ore from which the finest steel is made, also called **magnetic-iron**.

Magnetic battery, **magnetic dip**, **magnetic equator**, **magnetic fluid**, **magnetic meridian**, **magnetic needle**, **magnetic poles** (*poles*, 1 syl.), **magnetic telegraph**.

Magneto-electricity, *măg.nēt'o ē.lēk.trīs'itij*, electric phenomena produced by magnetism; **magneto-electric**.

Animal magnetism, **mesmerism**;

Terrestrial magnetism, *ter.rēs.trī'āl* (not *ter.rēs'tchāl...*), the magnetic power of the earth.

Magnetometer, **Magnetomotor**.

Magnetometer, *măg'nētōm'ēter*, an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

Magnetomotor, *măg'nētōmō'tor*, a voltaic series for the production of a store of electricity for exhibiting electro-magnetic phenomena.

French *magnétique*, *magnétisme*, *magnétiser*; Latin *magnes*, gen. *magnētis*, *magnēticus*; Greek *magnētis* or [*lithos*] *magnetes* ab inventore ejus nominis, *Plin.* 36, 25; a *Magnētia*, Lydiae regione, *magnētum*, quia sit patris in finibus ortus. *Lucr.* vi., 900. Said to have been first discovered in the town of Heracleūm, near Magnētia, hence called in Greek [*lithos*] *Heracleia* or *Magnētes*.

Magnificent, *măg.nīf'isent*, grand, splendid; **magnificent-ly**.

Magnificence, *măg.nīf'isense*, grandeur, splendour.

Magnifico, *plu. magnificoes* (Rule xlii.), *măg.nīf'ikōze*, a Venetian grandee (Italian).

Magnify, *măg'nīfī*, to enlarge; **magnifies**, *măg'nīfize*; **magnified** (Rule xi.), *măg'nīfide*; **mag'nifi-er**; **mag'nifi-able**, **mag'nify-ing**.

Latin *magnificētia*, v. *magnificō* [*fāctō*], to make larger; French *magnificence*, *magnifico*.

Magniloquent (not *magneloquent*), *măg.nīl'o.quent*, pompous in words or style; **magniloquent-ly**;

Magniloquence, *măg'nīl'ō.quence*, inflated talk.

Latin *magniloquentia* (*magnus-loquens*, "tall" talking).

Magnitude, *măg'nītude*, bulk, size. (Latin *magnitūdo*.)

Magnolia, *măg'.nô'.lî.ah*, a genus of plants.

Magnoliaceæ, *măg'.nô'.lî.ă.ș.ē.ē*, the magnolia "order."

Named in honour of *Pierre Magnol*, professor of botany, at Montpellier, 1638-1715. (*-ia*, a genus, *-iaceæ*, an order.)

Mag'num (Lat.), a large wine-bottle, two dozen of wine.

Mag'num bo'num, a plum, ideal or supreme excellence.

Magpie, *măg'.pî*, one of the crow tribe. (Lat. *maj[or] pica*.)

Magyar, *maď'.yar*, one of the dominant class in Hungary.

The Magyars were the conquerors and founders of the kingdom of Hungary. They came from Central Asia or Scythia, under the leadership of *Almus* and his son *Arpad*, and are termed *Ugari* by the Slaves. The word means "the noble or illustrious."

Maharajah, *maħ'.har rah'.jah*, a Hindû sovereign or prince.

Mahl-stick, *mawl stîk*, for painters to rest their right hand on in painting. (German *maler-stock*, painter's stick.)

Mahogany, *plu. mahoganies*, *ma.hôg'.ă.niz*, a wood.

West Indian *mahagoni*; genus *Swietenia mahogani*.

Mahometanism, *ma.hôm'.ē.tăn.izm*, the religious system of *Mahomet*; **Mahometan**, *ma.hôm'.ē.tăn*, a Mussulman, adj. of *Mahomet*; **Mahometanise** (Rule xxxi.), *ma.hôm'.ē.tăn.ize*, to convert to *Mahomet's* "faith."

Mahom'etanised (5 syl.), **Mahom'etanis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Mahomet, born at Mecca, in Arabia (571-632).

The "Bible" of *Mahomet* is called the *Koran* (q.v.)

The epoch from which *Mahometans* begin to date is the *Heg'ira* or Flight of *Mahomet* (Friday 16th, 622).

Maid (1 syl.), a female servant. **Măde** (1 syl.) of the v. *make*.

Maid-servant, *plu. maid-servants* (not *maids-servants*);

mas. man-servant, *plu. men-servants* (not *man-servants*, see Gen. xii. 16). **Maiden**, *maid'n*, a young unmarried woman;

maid'en-ly, modest, like a maiden; *maid'enli-ness*, maiden-like; *maid'en-hood*, the state of virginity (*-hood*, state, condition); *maid'en-head*, *-hed*, virginity (*-head*, state, condition); *maid'en speech*, one's first speech; *maid'en assize*, one at which there is no criminal. *Maid'en*, a Scotch guillotine.

Old English *mægth*, *mægth-hăd*, maidenhood. The Welsh *mag* is "the act of nursing"; *magwres*, a nurse; *magur*.

Mail (1 syl.) **Male** (1 syl.), one of the masculine sex.

Mail, scale-armour, tribute, an iron-mould, a post-bag, the letters conveyed by mail, &c.

Mail-clad, clad in mail armour; **mailed** (1 syl.)

Black-mail, forced tribute paid to freebooters.

Mail-train, **mail-coach**, **mail-packet**.

Mailed (1 syl.), sent off by mail; **mail-able**, that may be sent by mail; **mail-ing**, preparing for the mail.

"Mail" (armour), French *maille*; Italian *maglia*.

"Mail" (tribute), Old English *mal*; Low Latin *mallia* = *medallia*.

"Mail" (an iron mould), Old English *mal*; Latin *macula*.

"Mail" (post), French *maille*, a bag; *maille-poste*, a post bag.

"Male," French *male*; Latin *masculus*.

Maim (1 syl.), to cripple, to blemish; **maimed** (1 syl.), **maim'-ing**; **maimedness**, *māme'.ed.ness*.

Old Fr. *maimer*, n. *mehaigne*; Low Lat. *mahemiare*, *mekemium*.

Main. **Ocean.** **Sea.** **Mane** (1 syl.) **Mān**, **mēn**.

Sea, a large body of water land-locked, as the *Baltic-sea*, *Mediterranean-sea*, *Black-sea*, *White-sea*, &c.

Ocean, a larger body of water than a sea, and not land-locked, as the *Indian*, *Atlantic*, and *Pacific oceans*.

Main, one of the chief oceans.

Mane, the long neck-hair of a horse, lion, &c.

Mān, *plu.* **men**, human beings full-grown of the male sex.

Main, chief; **main'-ly**, **main-deck**, **main-keel**; **main'-land**, the continent, the chief of an island group; **main'-mast**, **main'-sail**; **main-sheets**, ropes used for fastening the main-sails. (*Sheet*, in nautical language, "a rope used in setting a sail"); **main'-spring**, **main-stay**; **main-top**, a platform over the head of the mainmast; **main-yard**.

Old English *mægen* (from *magan*, to be able, our word *may*).

"Main" (hair on the neck of a horse, lion, &c.); German *mahe*.

Maintain' (2 syl.), to provide for, to persist in, to preserve; **maintained'** (2 syl.), **maintain'-ing**, **maintain'-er**.

Maintenance, *main'.tē.nance*, board, support, &c.

Cap-of-maintenance, a cap of dignity once worn by dukes, the lord mayor's cap of state; **maintain'-able**.

French *maintenir* (from *main tenir*, to hold [in] the hand).

Maize, *māze*, Indian wheat. **Maze**, a labyrinth. **Amaze**.

"Maize," Spanish *maiz*. "Maze," Old English *mase*, a whirlpool.

"Amaze," to put one into a maze or bewilderment.

Majesty, *mad'jes.ty*. **Magistrate**, *mad'jis.trate*.

Magistrate, a justice of the peace.

Majesty, *grandeur*, *dignity*. **Your Majesty**, title of address to a sovereign. **The King's** (or **Queen's**) **most excellent Majesty**, title given to royalty in formal documents.

Majestic, *ma.djēs'.tik*, stately, like a king; **majestical**, *ma.djēs'.tik.kāl*; **majes'tical-ly**.

Fr. *majesté*; Lat. *majestas* (*major*, an elder). Henry VIII. was the first Eng. sovereign styled "His Majesty," James I. added "Sacred" and "Most Excellent" (H.M., Her or His Majesty or Majesty's).

Majolica, *ma.jöl'ä.kah*, soft enamelled pottery, first introduced into Italy from *Majolica* [Majorca] in the 12th century.

Major, *may'.djör*, a military rank above captain and below [lieutenant] colonel, one who has passed his twenty-first birth-day, the greater; **major-ship** (*-ship*, office or rank);

Majority, *mā.djör'ri.ty*, the office or rank of major, the attainment of "full age."

Major-domo, *plu. major-domos*, *-dō'.mōze*, one who rules the house (a corruption of the Spanish *mayor-domo*).

Major-General, *plu. Major-Generals*;

Drum-major, *plu. Drum-majors*; **Serjeant-major**, *plu. Serjeant-majors*, *sar'.djent mā'.djorz*.

Major Interval. **Perfect Interval** (in *Music*). "Major Intervals" are the 3rd and 6th, the 2nd and 7th. "Perfect Intervals," the 8th, 5th, and 4th.

Major key (in *Music*), that in which all the intervals are either major or perfect. The 4th and 5th are *perfect*, the other four *major*.

The *major* or The *major* premise, *-prēm'iss*, the first proposition of a syllogism, the second is the *minor*.

Latin *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great, also a mayor or seignior.

Māke (1 syl.), *past* made, *past part.* made. **Maid**, a virgin.

* **Make**, to fashion, to fabricate; **māk'-ing** (Rule xix.), **māk'-er**; **make-shift**, a temporary substitute; **make-weight**, something thrown in to insure good weight.

To **make as if**, to pretend that.

To **make away with**, to murder, to destroy, to spend.

To **make believe**, to pretend.

To **make bold**, to take the liberty, to dare.

To **make for**, to direct one's movement towards.

To **make free with**, to treat without ceremony.

To **make good**, to indemnify. To **make amends**.

To **make land**, to arrive near land.

To **make for land**, to steer a ship towards land.

To **make light of**, to treat with indifference.

To **make love to**, to pay one's addresses to.

To **make merry**, to be joyful.

To **make much of**, to treat with fondness and respect.

To **make out**, to understand, to decipher.

To **make over**, to transfer.

To **make sail**, to increase a ship's speed.

To **make suit to**, to court.

To **make shift**, to manage under adverse circumstances.

To make sure of, to secure, to feel sure of.

To make up, to collect, to become reconciled.

To make up to, to seek to gain the favour of.

To make way, to give place, to make progress.

Old English *mac[ian]*, past *macode*, past part. *macod*, *macung*.

Mäl- (Lat. prefix), bad, wrong, not; but **male-**, *mäl'.e-*, spiteful.

Malachite, *mäl'.ä.kite*, a green carbonate of copper.

Greek *mälächē*, a mallow, which it resembles in colour.

Malaco-, *mäl'.ä.ko-* (Greek suffix), soft (*mäläkhōs*, soft).

Malaco-lite, *mäl'.ä.ko.lite*, a variety of augite.

Greek *mäläkhos lithos*, soft stone.

Malacology, *mäl'.ä.köl'.ō.gy*, natural history of molluscs.

Greek *mäläkhos lōgōs*, treatise on soft [bodied animals].

Malacopter, *plu. malacopteri*, *mäl'.ä.köp'.ter, -tē.ri*, a fish,

like the eel, with soft or jointed fins; **malacopterous**, *mäl'.ä.köp'.tē.rūs*, adj., pertaining to malacopters.

Greek *mäläkhos ptērōn*, [having a] soft wing or fin.

Malacosteon, *mäl'.ä.kōs'.tē.ōn*, atrophy of the bones.

Greek *mäläkhos osteōn*, soft-bone, a softening of the bones.

Malacostomous, *mäl'.ä.kōs'.tō.mūs*, soft jawed, i.e., jaws without teeth. (Greek *mäläkhos stōma*, soft mouth.)

Malacostracan, *mäl'.ä.kōs'.trä.kän*, shrimps, lobsters, and other soft-shelled crustaceans.

Malacostraca, *mäl'.ä.kōs'.trä.kah*, the soft-shelled crustacean genus; **malacostracous**, *mäl'.ä.kōs'.trä.kūs*, adj.

Malacostrology, *mäl'.ä.kōs'.tröl'.ō.gy*, the natural history of the crustacea. (Greek *mäläkhos ostrakon*, a soft shell.)

Mal-adjustment, *mäl'.äd.jüst'.ment*, a wrong adjustment.

French *mal ajustement*; Latin *male ad justus*, not to what is right.

Mal-administration, *-ad.män'.iss.tray'.shün*, bad management of official duties. (Latin *malus administratio*.)

Mal-adroit (Fr.), *mäl'.a.drwöyt'*, awkward; **mal'adroit'-ness**.

French *mal a droit*, not dexterous (*droit* = *dexter*, right-hand).

Malady, *plu. maladies*, *mäl'.ä.diz*, a sickness, a disease.

Fr. *maladie* (Lat. *maladea*, under the spell of a malignant goddess).

Malaga, *mäl'.ä.gah*, wine of *Magaga* grapes; **malaga-raisins**.

Malaise (Fr.), *mäl'.äze*, undefinable restlessness and discomfort.

Malapert. **Impertinent**. **Saucy**.

Malapert, *mäl'.a.pert*, flippant, too free spoken.

Welsh *pert*, *pert*, smart, with *mal[a]*, in a bad sense.

Impertinent, meddling with what does "not pertain" to you.

Saucy, rudely insolent. (French *sauce*, Latin *salsus*, salted.)

"Sauce" means *salt*, and "saucy" means *spicy* in a bad sense.

Mal-apropos (Fr.), *māl.ap'prō.pō*, not to the point, unseasonable;

Malar, *may'lar*, pertaining to the cheek. *Mō'lar* [teeth].

"Malar," Latin *māla*, the cheek-bone; Greek *mēlōn*.

"Molar," Latin *mōlāris*, a grinder (*mōla*, a mill).

Malaria, *māl.air'rī.ah*, bad exhalations productive of fevers;
malarial, *māl.air'rī.āl*; malarious, *māl.air'rī.ūs*.

Italian *mala aria*, bad air.

Mal-content, one who does not approve [of a measure proposed].

Discontent, positive dissatisfaction.

Uncontented, absence of contentment (Rule lxxii.)

French *mécontent*; Latin *malē contentus*, ill-contented.

Māle (1 syl.) Mail, [armour, for letters]. Mall, *māl* or *mawl*.

Male, of the masculine sex. Fe'male, of the feminine sex.

These are used as gender words also: as male-child, female-child; male descendant, female descendant; male donkey, female donkey, male or bull elephant, female or cow elephant; male servant, female servant; heir male, heir female, *plu.* heirs male, heirs female.

"Male," French *māle* (*masle*); Latin *masculus* (*mas*, a man).

"Mail," Fr. *maille* (armour), *malle* (post bag). "Mail," Lat. *mallus*.

Male-, *māl.e-* (Lat. prefix), lawless, spiteful; mal-, wrong, not.

Male-diction, *māl'.ē.dik''shūn*, malicious-speaking, execration, curse. (Latin *mālēdictio*, *māl'e dico*.)

Male-factor (Rule xxxvii.), a criminal, a doer of evil deeds.

Latin *mālēfactor* (*māle fācto*, to do lawless deeds).

Malevolent, *māl.lēv'.ō.lent*, spiteful; male'volent-ly;

malevolence, *ma.lēv'.ō.lense*, spite, malignity.

Latin *mālēvolentia* (*male volens*, wishing spitefully).

Malfeasance, *māl.fay'.zance* (not *māl.fee'.zance*), an unlawful act.

French *malfeasance*; Lat. *mālēfactum* (*māle fācere*, to do evil).

Malic, *may'.lik*, obtained from apples. Malice, *māl'iss*, spite.

Ma'lic acid, found in many fruits but especially in apples.

Latin *mālum*, an apple. "Malice," French *malice*; Latin *malitia*.

Malice, *māl'iss*, spite. (Ma'lic, see above.) Malicious, *ma.lish'.ūs*; malicious-ly, malicious-ness; malice prepense, *māl'iss pre.pense'*, malice instigating a malicious deed.

French *malice*; Latin *mālitia*, *mālitiosus* (*mālus*, bad).

Malignity, *plu.* malignities, *ma.līg'.nī.tīz*, unprovoked malice.

Malignancy, *ma.līg'.nān.sy*, bitter hostility.

Malign, *ma.līnē'*, to defame; maligned, *ma.līnēd*; maligning, *ma.līnē'ing*; malign-er, *ma.līnē'er*; malign-ly.

Lat. *māgnitas*, *māgnus* (*mālus*, evil); Fr. *malignité*, *malin*.

Malkin, *mōl'.kin* or *maw'.kin*, a scare-crow, an oven mop.

Shakespeare speaks of "the kitchen malkin" or scullery wench. The word is a diminutive of *Moll* ("Moll-kin").

- Mal**, *māl* [or *mawl*]. **Maul**, to beat. **Māle** [sex]. **Mail** [bag].
Mal, a heavy wooden beetle. **Maul**, to beat; **mauled**, **maul'-ing**, **maul'-er**.
Malleable, *māl'.lē.ă.b'l*, capable of being spread out by hammering; **mal'leable-ness**. **Malleability**, *māl'.lē.ă.b'il''.i.ty*.
Malleation, *māl'.lē.ă''.shūn*; **malleate**, *māl'.lē.ate*, to hammer out; **malleāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **malleāt-ing** (R. xix.)
Malleolar, *māl'.lē.ă.lar*, belonging to the ankle; **mal'leolus** (in *Bot.*), a hammer-shaped slip.
Mallet, *māl'.lēt*, a wooden hammer.
 Latin *malleus*, v. *malleare*; French *malleabilité*, *malleable*.
Mallard, *fem.* wild duck, both wild-fowl. (French *malart*.)
Mallow, *māl'.lo*, a plant. (Old Eng. *malu* or *malve*; Lat. *malva*.)
Malmsey, *māhm'.zy*, a sweet wine. (*Malvasia*, in Greece.)
Malpighian, *māl.pīg'.x.ăn*, certain secreting tubes in the kidneys, &c.; **Malpighian** cones or pyramids; **Malpighian** capsules, *-kăp'-sūles*; ...**corpuscules**, *-kor.pūs''.kūles*.
 Named after the anatomist *Malpighi*, by whom they were discovered.
Malpractice, *māl.prăk'.tiss*, illegal or immoral conduct.
 Latin *malus praxis* (Greek *pratto*, to do); French *pratique*.
Malt, *mōlt* (not *mawlt*), barley prepared for brewing, to convert grain into malt; **malt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **malt'-ing**; **maltster** (*-ster*, not a gender affix, R. lxii.); **malt-dust**, siftings of malt; **malt-liquor**, *-lik'.er*, ale, beer; **malt-man**.
 Old Eng. *mealt* or *malt*; *mealt-hūs*, malt-house; *mealt-wurt*, wort.
Maltese, *mōl.teez*, sing. and plu., a native of Malta; pertaining to Malta, brought from Malta. (Names of people in *-ese* are sing. and plu. as *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, *Siamese*, &c.)
 Malta, a contraction of *Mēvita*.
Malthusian, *māl.thū'.x.ăn*, adj. of Malthus, who said that population should be checked, as its increase was greater than the increase of supply, consequently early marriages should be discouraged. ("Essay on Population.")
Maltreat, *māl.treet'*, to use roughly. **Ill-treat**, to treat ill; **Maltreat-ed**, *māl.treet'.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **maltreat'-ing**, **maltreat'-ment**. **Ill-treated**, **ill-treat-ing**, **illtreat-ment**.
 Maltreat refers to physical ill-usage, rough handling, &c.
 Illtreat refers to more serious ill-usage, and of a wider range.
 Old English *yfel trahlt[ian]*; French *mal traiter*, *mal [mauvais] traitement*; Latin *male tractare*, to handle badly.
Malversation, *māl'.ver.say''.shūn*, improper conduct.
 French *malversation*; Latin *māle versāri*, to behave badly, *versatio*.
Mamaluke, *mām'.ă.lūke*, the chief military force of Egypt, destroyed in 1811 by Mohammed Ali. (Arab. *mamluc*, a slave.)

Manma. The compounds of this word are very irregular.

1. **Mamelon**, one *m* followed by *e*. (French *mamelon*.)
2. **Mamilla**, one *m* followed by *i*. (Latin *mamilla*.)
3. **Mamma**, **Mammal**, **mammalia**, **mammalogy**, double *m* followed by *a*. (Latin *mamma*.)
4. **Mammifer**, **mammiform**, **mammillary**, double *m* followed by *i*. (Latin *mammillāris*.)

¶ **Mamelon**, *măm'.ě.lôn*, a slightly rising ground.

A French error. The word ought to be *mamillon*, Latin *mamilla*, a little breast. French *mamelon*, a nipple, the pap of a mountain.

¶ **Mamilla**, *mă.mîl'.lah* (in Bot.), little granular protuberances in the pollen of certain plants; **mamillated**, *măm'.îl.lay''ted*, having *mamillæ*.

Latin *mamilla*, plu. *mamillæ*, diminutive of *mamma*.

¶ **Mamma**, *măm'.may* (in Med.), a nipple, *mam.mah'*, mother; **mamma** (mother) is often contracted into *ma*, *mah*.

This word used in the sense of "Mother" was introduced by the Normans and used to be limited to the families of the Norman gentry. The lower orders being Saxons retained their own word "mother," still prevalent with the peasantry.

Mammal, *măm'.māl*, an animal that suckles its young.

Mammalia, *măm.may'.î.ah*, the mammal class. **Mamma'-lian**, adj. of mammal. **Mammmary**, *măm'.ma.ry*, adj. of *mamma*, a pap. (Latin *mamma*.)

Mammaliferous, *măm'.mă.lîf''ě.rîs*, containing fossil remains of mammals. **Mammiferous**, having breasts.

Latin *mammalia fero*, I carry mammals.

Mammalogy (not *mamology*), *măm.măl'.đ.gy*, that branch of Natural History which treats of *mammalia*.

Greek *mamma logos*, treatise about mothers.

¶ **Mammifer**, *măm'.mî.fěr*, an animal that has breasts; **mammiferous**, having breasts; *but*

Mammaliferous, containing fossil remains of mammals.

French *mammifère*; Latin *mamma fero*.

Mammiform, *măm'.mî.form*, shaped like paps.

French *mammiforme*; Latin *mamma forma*.

Mammillary, *măm.mîl'.la.ry*, pertaining to or resembling the breast; **mammillated**, *măm'.mîl.lăte.ed*, having small nipples.

French *mamillaire* (one *m* is preferable, as the Latin word is *mamilla*, with one *l*).

(The abnormal forms "mamelon," "mammifer," "mammiform," &c., we owe, as usual, to the French.)

Latin *mamma*, a breast, a pap; Greek *mamma*, mother.

Mammet, *mām'mēt*, a puppet; **mammetry**, *mām'mētry*, corruption of *Mahomet* and *Mahom'etry*, idolatry.

This is a curious instance of prejudice and perversion. Idolatry and all forms of idols are absolutely forbidden in the koran, but in the middle ages Mahometanism became the synonym of false religion, and as idolatry is the most prevalent form of false religion, the two words got confounded.

Mammon, *mām'mōn*, wealth; **mam'mon-ist**, one whose whole pursuit is the accumulation of money. (Chaldee *mammon*.)

Mammoth, *mām'mōth*, the great fossil elephant of Siberia.

Russian *mamant*; Hebrew *behemoth*.

Mān, *plu. mēn*, (*fem.*) *wom'an*, *plu. women*, *wīm'm'n*; v. to furnish with men, to set a guard; **manned**, *mānd*; **mann'-ing** (Rule i.); **mann'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means *like*, added to adj. it is dim.); **man-less**.

Man'-ful (Rule viii.), **man'ful-ly**, **man'ful-ness**.

Man'-ly, **man'li-ness** (Rule xi.); **man'-hood** (*-hood*, state, condition); **man-kind** (*-kind*, race).

Man-child, *fem. woman-child*, *plu. men-children*, *women-children*, *wīm'n chil'drēn*, boy, (*fem.*) girl.

Man-servant, *plu. men-servants*, (*fem.*) *maid-servant*, *plu. maid-servants*, *wom'an-servant*, *plu. women-servants*, *wīm'n...*; **man-midwife**, *mīd'if*, an accoucheur.

Man-of-straw, *plu. men ..*, one who has no money to back his engagements, a man that exists only on paper.

Man of war, *plu. men of war*, a war-ship.

Man at arms, *plu. men at arms*, formally applied to the heavy armed military.

Old English *mann*, *plu. menn*; *mann-cild*, a man-child; *mann-cin*, mankind; *mannhād*, man-hood; *man-leas*, manless, without men; *mannlic*, *mannlice* adv., v. *mann[ian]*, p. *mannode*, p. p. *mannod*.

Manacle, *mān'a.k'l* (only one *n*, it is no comp. of *man*), a shackle for the hands; (*Fetter*, a shackle for the feet); to shackle the hands; **manacled**, *mān'a.k'ld*.

The spelling of these words is disgraceful. The French have avoided the absurdity of a second *a* in their word *manacles*.

Latin *manicula*, *māntea*, dim. of *manus*; but *manūcus*, means the orb of the moon. (Greek *mēniatōs*.)

Manage, *mān'age*, to contrive, to direct. **Manege**, *ma.nāje*, the management and training of horses in riding-schools.

Man'aged (2 syl.), **man'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **man'ag-er**;

Man'age-able (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*, R. xx.); **man'ageable-ness**, **man'ageably**, **man'agement** (only *-dge* and *-ue* drop the *-e* before *-ment*, Rule xviii.)

Fr. *ménager*, *ménagement*; Low Lat. *menagium*, a household; Lat. *manēre*, to abide. We have the law-term *messe*, a house, &c.

Manakin, *măn'.ă.kîn*, a genus of small birds. **Man'ikin**, a dwarf.
 "Manakin," French *manaquin*. "Manikin," German *manneken*.

Manchoo (not *Mantchoo*), *măn.shoo'*, the language of *Manchooria*, spoken at the court of China.

Mandamus (Lat.), *măn.day'.mūs* (not *măn'.dă.mūs*), a writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in the sovereign's name.

So called from the first word *Mandāmus* we, [the Queen] command..

Mandarin, *măn'.dă.rîn*, a Chinese magistrate or governor.

Spanish *mandarin* (*mandar*, to command, Latin *mandāre*).

Mandate, *măn'.dāte*. **Command**, *kôm.mand'*:

A *mandate* is a written order or rescript (*manu datus*, "given under hand" and seal). **Command** is an order by word of mouth or otherwise.

Mandatary, *măn'.dă.tă.ry*. **Mandatory**, *măn'.dă.tō.ry*;

Mandatory, one to whom the Pope has given a "mandate" for a benefice, one who undertakes from written authority to do something for another.

French *mandataire*; Italian *mandatario*.

Mandatory, adj. containing a mandate or commission.

Mandator (Latin), *măn.day'.tor*, one who gives a mandate.

Latin *mandatarius*, a mandatary, *mandator*, *mandātum*, *mandāre*.

Mandible, *măn'.dă.b'l*, the jaw of a bird, insect, or cuttle-fish;
mandibular, *măn.dib'.ă.lar*, pertaining to the jaw; **mandibulate**, *măn.dib'.ă.late*, having mandibles.

Lat. *mandibulum*, the jaw-bone; *mandibulāris* (v. *mandēre*, to chew).

Mandolin, *măn'.dō.lîn*, a small cithern played with a quill.

French *mandoline*; Italian *mandola*; Portuguese *bandola*.

Mandragora, *măn.drăg'.ō.rah*, Latin for mandrake (*q.v.*)

Mandrake, *măn'.drăke*, a plant (corruption of *mandrăg[ora]*).

The first syllable has no connexion with the Anglo-Saxon word *man*.

Greek *mandrăgōras*; French *mandragore*; Italian *mandragola*.

Mandrel, *măn'.drēl*, the revolving shank of a lathe to which turners fix their work, a round bar on which plumbers form tubing. (Fr. *mandrin*; Lat. *manubrium*, a handle.)

Mandrill (Fr.), *măn'.dril*, species of monkey. **Spand'rel** (in *Arch*)

Mane (1 syl.), hair on the neck of a horse, &c. **Main**, chief;
māned (1 syl.), having a mane. **Manned**, *mănd*.

"Mane," Germ. *mahne*. "Main," Old Eng. *mægen*. "Manned," *man*.

Manege, *mă.năje'*, the training of horses. **Man'age**, to direct.

French *manège*, exercice qu'on fait faire à un cheval pour le dresser. *Hien où l'on exerce les chevaux pour les dresser*, also the tricks and gambols taught to horses trained for a circus.

"Manage," Low Lat. *menagium*, a household; Lat. *manēre*, to abide.

Manes, *mă'.neez*, ghosts, spirits of the dead. (Latin *manes*.)

Man'-ful (Rule viii.), *man'ful-ly*, *man'ful-ness*. (See *Man*.)

Manganese, *măn'.gă.neez'*, a metal; the black ore is called the black oxide of manganese; **manganesian**, *măn'.gă.ně''.zî.ăn*, pertaining to or consisting of manganese.

Manganese, *măn'.gă.nee''.zî.ăm*, the metal manganese.

Manganesia, *măn'.gă.nee''.zî.ah*, the oxide of manganese.

Manganic [acid], *măn.găn'.îk...*, obtained from manganese.

Manganate, *măn'.gă.năte* (-ate, denotes a salt formed by the union of [manganic] acid with a base).

Manganite, *măn'.gă.năte* (-ite denotes a fossil or ore), it is a grey oxide of manganese.

French *manganèse*, qu'on dérive de magnès, parce qu'on confondait autrefois le manganèse oxyde avec la pierre d'aimants.

Mange, *mănj*, the scab or itch in dogs, &c.; **mang'-y**, scabby; **mang'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

French *dé-mange[aison]*, v. *démanger*, to itch.

Man'gel-wur'zel (not *mangold*), a field root. **Man'gle**, to mutilate. The roots are called mangels, not mangel-wurzels.

German *mangel wurzel*, scarcity root. Eaten by man'in times of scarcity as a substitute for bread, as well as by cattle.

Manger, *main'-djer*, a fixed feeding-trough for horses and cattle.

French *mangeoire*, v. *manger*, to eat; Latin *manducare*, to chew.

Mangle, *măn'.g'l*, a calendar. **Mangel**, *man'.gël*, a root.

Mangle, to mutilate, to calender; **mangled**, *măn'.g'ld*; **mangling**, *măn'.gling*; **man'gler**.

Germ. *mangel*, v. *mangeln*, both senses; Lat. *mango*, a regrater who polishes up articles for sale, hence "to scratch," to mutilate. The French *mangle* is the mangrove.

Mango, *plu. mangoes* (Rule xlii.), a tree and its fruit.

Mangos marum, in the Talmud language of India.

Mangrove, *măn'.grōve*, an Indian tree which forms dense groves.

The tree is the *Mangle* (Malay), but *The mangle-grove*, and the *Mangle-tree* have got confounded.

Mania. Madness. Insanity. Lunacy. Frenzy.

Mania, *may'.ni.ah*, a warping of the judgment and that ungovernable enthusiasm consequent on some great excitement, as war, drink, politics, and so on. Hence the *mania* for some new fashion, book, idea, "lion."

Mon'o-ma'nia, a mental delusion on one special subject.

Maniac, *may'.nî.ăk*, a madman; **maniacal**, *ma.nî'.ă.kăl*.

Mad'ness, a state of mental excitement in which both memory and judgment are overmastered.

Insan'ity, an unhealthy state of mind in which the judgment is too feeble to assert itself, but the passions are not violent.

Lu'nacy, a term for any mental aberration, chiefly confined

to legal documents and institutions: as *Commissioners in Lunacy*, *Masters in Lunacy*, *Lunatic Asylums*, and so on.

Frenzy, inflammation of the cerebral membrane, inducing fever and mental disturbance.

"Mania," Greek *mānta* (v. *mainōmai*, to be overexcited).

"Madness," Old English *ge-maad*.

"Insanity," Latin *in sānitas*, want of healthiness [of mind].

"Lunacy," moon-struck; Latin *luna*, the moon.

"Frenzy," Greek *phrēn-itis*, inflammation of the mind."

Manichean, *mān'ī.kee''ān*, pertaining to *Manēs* and his doctrines, a disciple of *Manēs* the Persian philosopher.

Manes taught that there are two supreme principles, Light and Darkness. The former the author of all good, the latter of all evil.

Manifest, *mān'ī.fest*, apparent, to make manifest, to declare; **man'ifest-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **man'ifest-ing**, **man'ifest-ible**.

Manifestation, *mān'ī.fēs-tay''shūn*; **man'ifest-ly**.

Manifesto, *plu.* manifestoes (Rule xlii.), *mān'ī.fēs''tōze*, a written declaration of motives, before commencing war.

Latin *manifestus*, *manifestāre*, supine *manifestātum*; French *manifester*, *manifeste*, *manifestation*; Italian *manifesto*.

Manifold, *mān'ī.fold* (not *mēn'ī.fold*), oft repeated, complicated; **man'ifold-ly**; **man'ifold-writer**, *-rite'er*, an apparatus for taking several copies of a writing at once.

Many is pronounced *mēn.y*, and so are its compounds, *many-headed*, *many-handed*, &c., but *manifold* is not so pronounced.

Man'ikin, a little man (used in contempt). **Manakin**, a baboon.

"Manikin," double dim. *man-y-kin*. "Manakin," Fr. *manaquin*.

Manilla, *ma.nīl'.lah*, a ring or bracelet worn by Africans, a piece of money shaped like a horse-shoe, used in Africa, a coarse fabric woven from cocoa or palm fibre.

Manilla cheroot, *ma.nīl'.lah she.root'*, a delicate cigar.

"Manilla" (a ring, &c.), Spanish *manilla* (Latin *manus*, a hand).

"Manilla" (cloth, &c.), *Manilla*, one of the Philippine islands.

Maniple, *mān'ī.pl*, a small band of soldiers; **manipular**, *ma.nīp'ū.lar*, adj. of maniple.

Manipulate, *ma.nīp'ū.late*, to work up with the hands; **manip'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **manip'ulāt-ing**.

Manipulation, *ma.nīp'ū.lay''shūn*, work done by the hand; **manipulative**, *ma.nīp'ū.la.tīv*; **manip'ulative-ly**.

Manip'ulator; **manipulatory**, *ma.nīp'ū.la.t'ry*.

"Maniple," Lat. *mānīpūlus*, *mānīpūlāris* (*mānus plico*, to fill a hand).

"Manipulate," Fr. *manipuler*, *manipulation*, *manipulateur* (Lat. *manus plico*, to ply with the hand), a badly compounded word.

Manitou, *mān'ī.too*, the spirits or gods of the Amer. Indians.

Manna, *mān'.nah*, food, a drug. **Man'ner**, method (*q.v.*)

Mannite, *mān'.nīte*, sugar of the drug manna.

"Manna," Hebrew *man hu?* what is this? *Exodus* xvi. 31.

"Manna" (the drug), corrupt for *mana*, Latin *manāre*, to flow.

Mān'ner, way, method. **Manna**, a drug. **Man'or**, an estate.
Man'ners, behaviour. **Man'ors**, manorial estates.

Mannerism, *măn'ner.izm*, imitation of others or of oneself,
 a uniform speciality of style; manner-ist.

Man'ner-ly, well-behaved; **man'nerli-ness** (Rule xi.)

In a manner, to a certain degree. (French *manière*.)

Manœuvre, *mă.nũ.v'r*, management with artifice, tactics, to
 move troops or ships, to exercise men in tactics;
manœuvred, *ma.nũ.verd*; **manœuvring**, *ma.nũ.vring*;
manœuvrer, *ma.nũ.vrer*, one who acts with artifice.

French *manœuvre*, *manœurer* (*main œuvre*, hand work).

Manometer, *mă.nôm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the
 density [or rarity] of air from its elasticity; **mano-**
metrical, *măn'.ō.mēt'.rī.kāl*; **manoscope**, *măn'.ō.skōpe*.
 (Except in *tele-scope* and *panta-scope* the vowel before
 -scope is always -o-, Rule lxxiii.)

Gk. *manos metron*, measure of rarity, *manos scopeo*, I view the rarity.

Manor, *măn'.or*. **Manner**, *măn'.ner*. **Manna**, *măn'.nah*.

Manor, the estate which a feudal lord held in possession
 for the use of his household; **manorial**, *ma.nōr'ri.al*;
manor-house, the house occupied by the feudal lord;
lord of the manor, the proprietor of the manor.

Fr. *manoir*; Low Lat. *manerium*, *manerialis* (Lat. *manēre*, to abide).
 "Manner," Fr. *manière*. "Manna," Heb. *man hu*? what is this?

Mān'sard roof, the curb roof, devised by **Mansard** the Fr. architect.

Mānse (1 syl.), the dwelling-house of a Scotch clergyman.

Mansion, *măn'.shũn*, a grand house or hall.

Low Latin *mansura*, a parsonage; *mansum*, a mansion (Latin
manēre, supine *mansum*, to abide).

Manslaughter, *măn slaw'.ter*, the killing of a human being in
 sudden heat without previous malice; **man-slay'-er**.

Old English *mann slaga*, man'slayer, *mann slæge*, man slaughter.

Mantel, the frame round a fire-stove. **Mantle**, *man'.t'l*, a robe.

Mantel-piece, -*peece*, the frame of a fire-place; **mantel-**
shelf, *plu. mantel-shelves*, -*shelvz*, the shelf above a
 mantel-piece. (Latin *mantelium* or *mantēle*, a mantle.)

Mantilla, *măn.til'.lah*, a Spanish scarf. (Spanish *mantilla*.)

Mān'tis, *plu. mantises*, a genus of insects. (Gk. *mantis*, a prophet.)

The word is applied by Theocritus to the cicada. *Idyl.* x. 18. The
 true mantises are called the *praying insects*, because their front
 legs are folded together as hands are folded in prayer.

Mantle, *măn'.t'l*, a robe, to robe. **Mān'tel** [of a fire-place].

Mantled, *măn'.t'ld*; **mant'-ling**, investing, spreading over.

Latin *mantile*, *mantēle*, *mantelium* or *mantellum*.

- Mantua-maker**, *măn'tu'ah mā'ker*, a lady's dressmaker.
 French *manteau*; Italian *manto*; Latin *mantle*, a mantle. The derivation from *Mantua*, in Italy, is mere trifling.
- Manual**, *măn'.ă.ăl* (not *manuel*), a small hand-book, done by the hand, as *manual labour*; *man'ual-ly*.
- Sign-manual**, *sine măn'.ă.ăl*, the royal signature.
 Latin *manuālis*; French *manuel* (wrong); *manus*, the hand.
- Manufacture**, *măn'.ă.făk''.tchūr*, articles made by machinery, to make articles by machinery.
- Manufacturer**, *măn'.ă.făk''.tchūr.rēr*, one who manufactures; **manufactory**, *măn'.ă.făk''.tō.ry* (or *factory*), the place where articles are manufactured; **manufactured**, *măn'.ă.făk''.tchūr.d*; **manufactur-ing**, *măn'.ă.făk''.tchūr.ing*.
 French *manufecture*, v. *manufacturers*, *manufacturier* (Latin *manū fācere*, supine *factum*, to make by the hand).
- Manumit**, *măn'.ă.mīt'*, to emancipate; *măn'umitt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *man'umitt-ing*; **manumission**, *măn'.ă.mīsh''.ăn*.
 Latin *manūmissio*, *manūmittō* (*manus mittēre*, to send from one's hand, that is, not to "hold in hand" any longer).
- Manure**, *mă.nūre'*, dung for the soil, to put manure in the soil; **manured'** (2 syl.); *manur-ing*, *mă.nūre'.ing*; *manūr'-er*.
 Manure means "hand-work," French *main-œuvre* [tillage by] hand-labour. So Milton uses the word "Yon flowering arbours: with branches overgrown, that mock our scant manuring" [handy-work].
- Manuscript**, a literary production in writing, contracted into *MS.sing.*, *MSS.plu.* (Lat. *manū scriptum*, written by hand.)
- Manx**, *sing.* and *plu.*, the language of the Isle of Man, a native of the isle, produced in the isle, peculiar to the isle: as a *Manx-cat*. **Manx-man**, *plu.* **Manx-men**, The Manx.
 The name of a people ending in *-sh*, *-ch* soft, or *-x*, have two plurals, one collective by placing *The* before the word: as *The Manx*, *The English*, *The Scotch*, and the other partitive by adding *-men*: as 2, 3.. *Manx-men*, *English-men*, *Scotch-men*, &c.
- Many**, *men'.y*, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great number;
Much, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great quantity.
The many, the multitude. **Mani-fold**, *măn'.ă.fold* (not *mēn'.i*).
Many a one, **Many a day**, **Many an April**, **Many a man**, &c.
- ¶ The indef. art. *a*, which usually stands before the adjective comes after "many," "what," "such": *What a piece of work is man!* *Such a Roman*. *Many a man and many a maid* (Milton).
- ¶ If *too*, *so*, *how*, or *as* precedes the adj. the article is again removed and placed between the adj. and its noun: as *too great an honour*, *so excellent a man*, *how large a letter*, *as strange a compound* as....
- ¶ If *great* precedes "many," the article is placed before *great*: as *a great many men*.
- "**Manifold**" is the only compound of "many" which changes *-y* into *-i*, and sounds the first vowel as *a*, not *e*. This arises from a blundering association of the word with *mani-fest*, *mani-kin*, *mani-ple*, &c., with which it has no connection.
- Compounds of **many**: **many-cleft**, **many-coloured**, **many-**

cornered, many-flowered, many-headed, many-leaved, many-legged, many-leagued, many-lettered, many-mastered, many-parted, many-peopled, many-petaled, many-sided, many-toned, many-tribed, many-twinkling, many-valved, many-veined, many-voiced, &c., &c.

"Many," "Much," are neither of them from the same root as *more*, *most*, but are positives supplied.

"Many" is Old Eng. *menigeo*, a multitude, whence *menig* or *manig*.

"Much" is Old English *muchel*, *mucel*, or *mycel*, great, much.

"More," "Most," are the degrees of *mæg* or *mæg*, the root of *mægen* or *mægen*, strength, (comp.) *mæg-re*, (super.) *mæg-ost* (ma're, m'ost).

Maori, *may'.ō.rī*, one of the natives of New Zealand, adj.

Map, a chart, to draw a map; mapped, *māpt*; mapp'-ing (R. i.); mapp'-er. Map [of the land]. Chart [of the sea].

Latin *mappa*; French *mappemonde*, a map of the world.

Maple, *may'.pl*, a tree; maple-tree; maple-sugar, *-shoog'.ar*.

Old English *mapel-treo* or *mapul-treo*, *mapeld-ern*, a maple-grove.

Mar, to injure; marred (1 syl.), marr'-ing (Rule i.) Mars.

Old English *merr[an]*, past *merrde*, to obstruct, to scatter, to corrupt.

Marabūt, *mah'.rah.boot*, one of the royal priesthood of Barbary, Guinea, &c., greatly venerated by the Moslem negro. The Great Marabūt ranks next to the king.

Arabic *marbouth*, a cenobite or religious devotee.

Marabout, *mah'.rah.boo*, a plume made of the wing or tail feathers of the *marabout stork*.

Marabout hat, a hat with marabout feathers.

Maranatha, *mār'ra.nay'.rah*, may the Lord come quickly [to take vengeance] 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

Maraschino, *mār'ras.ke'*, no, a liqueur made from cherries.

It is made of the *marasca cherry* of Dalmatia.

Marauder, *mā.rau'.der*, a plunderer, a freebooter;

Maraud', to plunder; maraud'-ed (R. xxxvi.), maraud'-ing.

French *marauder*, *maraudeur*.

Maravedi, *mah'.rā.vā'.dě*, a Spanish coin less than a farthing.

Marble, *mar'.b'l*, a calcareous stone, a plaything, to colour in imitation of marble; marbled, *mar'.b'ld*; mar'bling, mar'bler, mar'bly, marble-cutter, marble-mill, marble-quarry; marble-works, *-wurks*; marble-worker, &c.

Arundelian marbles, *a.rūn.dee'.lā.ñ mar.b'lz*, certain statues and busts purchased by Lord Arundel of W. Petty, and given to the Oxford University in 1627.

Elgin marbles, *Elg'.in* (-g. hard, not *El.jin*), fragments of Athenian statuary collected by Thomas Lord Elgin, in 1802, and purchased for the British Museum in 1816.

French *marbre*; Latin *marmor*, v. *marmōrāre*..

March, *martch*, the third month of the year, military step, a

military journey, to move with a march; marched (1 syl.), march'-ing, march'-ing-ly. Forced march.

Mad as a March hare, wild and disorderly as a hare in the rutting season. Marsh, a meadow.

"March" (the month), Latin *Martius*, Mars, the Roman war-god.

"March" (to walk), Fr. *marche*, v. *marcher*; Low Lat. *marchiāre*.

"Marsh" (a meadow), Old English *mersc*, *mersc-land*.

Marches, marsh'-es, frontier-lands, march'-es, journeys, doth march. Marshes, marsh'-es, meadows. March-er, marsh'-er, warder of a frontier, march'-er, one who marches.

Riding the marches, walking the bounds of a parish.

Marchioness, mar'-shōn-ess, wife of a marquis, a lady who has the rank of a marchioness.

The Medieval Latin word for "marquis" is *marchio*, and for "marchioness" *marchionissa*. We have taken the French "marquise" for the man, and the Low Latin word for the woman.

"Marches" (frontier-lands), Old Eng. *meare*, *meare-land*, borderland.

"Marshes" (meadows), Old English *mersc*, *mersc-land*, meadowland.

Mārc (1 syl.), fem. of stallion, stāl'-yŭn, (both) horse (1 syl.), a quadruped. Mayor, mair, (fem.) mayoress, mair'-ess.

Night-mare, nite'-mare, an incubus; plu. night-mares.

Mare's nest, mairz nest, a fancied discovery which turns out to be no discovery at all.

Mare's tail, a marsh plant. Marc's tails, streaky clouds.

"Mare," Old English *meare*. "Stallion," Welsh *ystalwyn*.

"Mayor," Spanish *mayor*, *mayora*; French *maire*; Latin *major*.

"Night-mare," Old English *mere-fee* or *niht mærc*.

"Mare's tail" is not the same plant as "Horse's tail," the former is *equisetum*, a cryptogam, and the latter *Hippuris*, a monogynious plant. The habitat of the former is a moist shady spot, such as woods and plantations, of a latter, ditches or ponds.

Maréchal, mār'-ra-shāl, the highest military title in France.

Marshal, mar'-shāl, chief officer of arms. (See Marshal.)

Marischal College (Aberdeen'), mar'-shāl colledge.

Founded in 1593 by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal.

"Marechal," Low Latin *marescallus*; Anglo-Saxon *mare-sealc*, master of the horse.

Margaric, mar-gŭr'-rik, pertaining to pearls or to margarine.

Margarine, mar'-ga-rĭn, the pearly solid portion of oil or fat (-ine denotes a simple substance or element).

Margarate, mar'-gŭ-rate, a compound of margaric acid with a base (-ate denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in -ic with a base. -ic means "most highly oxidised.")

Margarite, mar'-gŭ-rite, pearl-mica (-ite denotes a fossil, an ore, a mineral). Margaret, a woman's name.

Marguerite, mar-gwē-reet, the large field daisy.

Latin *margŭrita*; Greek *margŭritēs*, a pearl, the white daisy.

Margin, *mar' djîn*, the border; **marginal**, *mar' djî.nâl*; placed in the margin; pertaining to the margin; **marginal-ly**; **marginate**, *mar' djî.nate*, to set off with a good margin; **margînat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **margînat-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *margo*, gen. *marginis*, *marginâlis*, v. *marginâre*.

Margrave, fem. *margravine*, *mar'.grâve*, *mar'.gra.veen'*, a German title, similar in origin to our marquis, that is the lord warden of a march or frontier; **margraviate**, *mar.grâv'.i.ate* (not *mar.gra.vate*), the territory over which a margrave has jurisdiction.

German *markgraf*, *markgräfin*, *markgrafschaft*. Our words are from the French, and both destroy the character of the word (*markgraf*, count or earl of the marches) by omitting *k* or *c*, and changing *graf* (earl) into *grave*. French *margrave*, *margraviat*.

Marie Louise, *mah'.ree loo'.êzé'*, a pear.

So named by the Abbé Duguesne, in honour of Marie Louise, Archduchess of Austria, second wife of Napoleon I.

Marigold, *mâr'ri.gold*, a flower; **marigold-window**, also called a Catherine-wheel window, a rosace (*rô.zarce'*) or rose window, a large round church window, especially used in "lady chapels." **Marygold**, £100,000.

"Marl" is "Mary," the Virgin, mother of Jesus Christ.

Marine, *mâ.reen'*, pertaining to the sea; **marine'-engine**, *-en'.gîn*; **marine'-glue**, *-glu*; **marine'-soap**, *-sôpe*; **marine'-stores**, *-stores* (1 syl.), old odds and ends of ship stores.

Mariner, *mâr'ri.ner*, a seaman; **mar'iner's compass**.

The pronunciation tells us we have taken the word from the French *marine*; Latin *mārinus* (*māre*, the sea; Hebrew *mar*, bitter).

Mariolatry, *mair'ri.ôl'.ă.try*, worship of Mary the Virgin; **mariolater**, *mair'ri.ôl'.ă.ter*, a worshipper of Mary...

Latin *Maria*; Greek *Marias*; French *Marie*.

Marinorama, *ma.ri'.no.rah'.mah*, sea views on the plan of a panorama or diorama.

A wretched hybrid, Latin *mārinus*, Greek *horāma*, marine views; "pelagorama," *pêl'.ă.go.rah'.mah*, would be Greek.

Marionette (Fr.), *mâr'ri.ô.nêt'*, a puppet; **marionettes**, *-netz*.

So called from *Marion*, an Italian, who introduced them into France in the reign of Charles IX.

Marital, *mâr'ri.tâl*, pertaining to a husband. (Latin *māritâlis*.)

Maritime, *Marine*, *mâr'ri.time*, *mâ.reen'*.

Maritime, bordering on the sea, connected with sea matters, as *maritime town*, *maritime affairs*, *maritime laws*.

Marine, produced in the sea, belonging to the sea, thrown up by the sea, enjoying sea views or breezes: as *marine productions*, *marine shells*, *marine parade*, &c.

"Maritime," Lat. *māritimûs*. "Marine," *mārinus*, Fr. *marine*.

Marjoram, *mar'.djo.râm* (not *-rum*), an aromatic herb.

A corrupt form of the Latin *majoran[a]*, German *majoran*. The French form *marjolaine* is even worse than our own.

Mark. *Marc, Marque, mark*, licence of reprisals. *Marquee,*

Mark, a token, a symbol, a coin = 13s. 4d.; to make a mark; *marked* (1 syl.), *mark'-ing*, *mark'-er*.

Marksman, one who shoots at a mark or object.

Trade-mark, a symbol used by merchants to identify their goods. To *mark down*, to *mark off*, to *mark out*.

Marc, refuse of fruit from which the juice has been extracted.

Marquee, *mar.kee'*, a large field-tent.

"*Mark*," Old English *marc*, v. *marc[ian]*. "*Marc*," French *marc*.

"*Marque*," French *marque*. "*Marquee*," French *marquise*.

Market, a place of mart, to deal; *mark'et-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *mark'et-ing*. *Mark'etings*, goods brought home from market. *Mark'et-able*, *marketable-ness*.

Market-bell, rung at the opening and closing of market;

Market-cross, *market-place*, *market-house*, *market-day*;

Market-gardener, one who rears and sells fruits and vegetables for the public market; *market-geld*;

Market-penny, a percentage taken by those who sell goods for another; *market-price*, the price charged for goods at market; *market-town*, a town in which a public market is held; *market-man*, *plu. market-men*;

Market-woman, *plu. market-women*, *-wim'n*, one who attends market to sell her wares.

German *markt*, *markt-tag*, *market-day*, *markt-geld*.

Marl, lime with clay and mould; to manure with marl; *marled* (1 syl.), *marl'-ing*, *marl'-y*; *clay-marl*, where the clay predominates; *marl-clay*, where the lime predominates; *shell-marl*, marl containing fresh-water shells; *marl-stone*; *marlaceous* (Rule lxvi.), *mar.lay'shě'ūs*.

Welsh *marl*, *marliog*, *marly*; *marliad*, a marling.

Marline, *mar'.lin*, twine for twisting round cables to preserve them; *marl*, to bind with marline; *marled* (1 syl.)

Marl'ing-hitch, a hitch used in marling a rope.

Marling-spike, an iron prong used for a fid, &c.

Spanish *merlin*; French *merlin*; German *marling*, *marlien*; *-line* (of "*marline*") is a blunder for *lien*, a bond.

Marmalade (not *marmelade*), *mar'.ma.laid*, a preserve of Seville oranges, a conserve of quinces, &c.

The word ought to be *marmelade*, as it comes from the Portuguese word *marmelo*, a quince, *marmelad*, conserve of quinces; Spanish *marmelada*; French *marmelade*.

Marmoset, *mar'.mō.zět*, smallest of the monkey tribe.

French *marmouset* (*marmotter*, to chatter). The little chatterer.

Marmot, *mar'mōt*, the Alpine rat. (French *marmotte*.)

Maroon, *mă.roon'*. **Morone**, *mo.rōnē'*, a mulberry colour.

Maroon', a chestnut colour, a free negro-slave escaped to the woods, to leave a sailor on a desolate shore; **ma'rooned'** (2 syl.), **maroon'-ing**, **maroon'-er**.

A corruption of the Spanish *cimarron*, an unruly man or beast.

"Maroon" (chestnut colour), French *marron*, a chestnut.

"Morone" (mulberry colour), Lat. *mōrum*, Gk *mōrōs*, a mulberry.

Marplot, *mar'.plōt*, one who spoils a plan by interference.

Marque, *mark*. **Marc**. **Mark**. **Marquee**, *mar.keē'* (q.v.)

Marque, licence given to a subject in time of war to make reprisals on an enemy's chattels; letters of **marque**, licence granted to a private person in time of war to seize the ships or goods of an enemy.

Marc, the residuum of fruit after the juice has been expressed.

Mark, a symbol, a token, to make a mark.

Teutonic *marck*, *marche*, *mearc*, a frontler; the licence was first granted to those living on frontiers who, being especially subject to depredations, were permitted to make reprisals.

"Marc," French *marc*. "Mark," Old English *mearc*, v. *mearc[ian]*.

Marquee, *mar.keē'*, a large field tent. (French *marquise*.)

Marquetry, *mar'.kwē.try*, ornamental inlaid work in furniture.

French *marqueterie*, v. *marqueter*, to variegate.

Marquis, *fem.* **marchioness**, a title next below a duke.

Fr. *marquis*; Low Lat. *marchionissa*. Low Lat. for "marquis" is *marchio*. We have taken the French word for the man, and the Med. Latin word for the woman. A marquis was originally a warden of a *marck* or *mearc* (a frontier).

Marriage. **Wedding**. **Nuptials**. **Espousals**.

Marriage, *mă'r.rāge*, the consummation of a wedding.

Wedd'ing, the act of uniting in marriage.

Nuptials, *nūp'.shē'ūlz*, the wedding ceremony.

Espousals, *es.pōw'.zalz*, the consummation of a betrothal.

Marriage-able, *mar'rāge.ă.b'l* (-ce and -ge retain the -e before -able, Rule xx.); **marriage-con'tract**.

Marry, *mărry*, to unite by marriage; **married**, *mă'r.rēd*; **mar'ry-ing**. **Marry!** an oath (By Mary!).

Marital, *mă'r.rī.tāl*, pertaining to a husband. (Lat. *măritālis*.)

Matrimony, *măt'.rī.mŭn.y* (q.v.); **matrimo'nial**, &c.

Latin *māter*, mother.

It is disgraceful that a double *r* should be used in these words; in *bury*, where the *r* is under precisely similar circumstances, we have not doubled the *r*.

The Latin words are *măritus*, v. *măritāre* (from *mas*, gen. *măris*, one of the male kind); the word *marra* (with double *r*) means a pick-axe or mattock.

We stand alone in this absurdity; thus, Fr. *mariage*, *mariable*, v. *marier*; Ital. *maritare*, *maritaggio*; Span. *maridable*, *maridage*, v. *maridar*; Low Lat. *maritagium*, &c. And we ourselves have only one *r* in **marital**. The only excuse for doubling the *r* in "marry" is to distinguish it from the proper name Mary.

Mars, *marz*, the Roman war-god, the planet between "Earth" and "Jupiter," 3rd sing. pres. ind. of the v. *mar*. (Lat. *Mars*.)

Marsala, *mar.sàh'.lah*, a Sicilian white wine. (*Marsala*, Sicily.)

Marseillaise (The), *mar'.sè.lāze* (not *mar'.sāl.yāze*), a French revolutionary song by Rouget de Lisle, 1792.

Marsh, *plu.* marshes, a meadow; *marsh'-y*, *marsh'i-ness* (R. xi.)

Marsh centau'ry, a plant; **marsh-elder**, the guelder rose; **marsh-mallow**; **marsh-mar'igold**; **marsh-pennywort**, *-pèn'.nī.wurt*; **marsh-rock'et**, a water-cress; **marsh-samphire**, *-sām'.fīre*; **marsh-tref'oil** (all marsh plants).

Marsh miasma, *-mē.āz'.mah*, infectious vapours which rise from certain marshes and produce intermittent fevers.

Old Eng. *mersc*, *mersc-land*, *mersc-mealwe*, the marsh mallow.

Marshal. Maréchal. Martial. Marischal. Marshall.

Mar'shāl, chief officer of arms, one who regulates the order of precedence at banquets, &c., to dispose in order; **marshalled**, *mar'.shāld*; **mar'shall-ing**, **mar'shall-er**.

Marshal-ship (*-ship*, office or rank); **earl-marshal**, **field-marshal** (a title introduced by George I.), the highest military rank in the British army.

Maréchal, *mār'rè.shāl*, chief military officer in France.

Martial, *mar'.shāl*, warlike. (Latin *martīālis*.)

Marischal College, *mar.shal* (not *mār'rī.shāl*) *cōl'ledge* (Aberdeen), founded, in 1593, by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal, for medical students.

Marshall, *mar'.shāl*, a proper name.

Low Latin *marescallus*; Ang.-Sax. *mare scealc*, master of the horse.

Marsupial, *mar'.sū'.pī.āl*, having a fetus pouch.

Marsupials, *mar.sū'.pī.ālz*, such animals as the kangaroo and opossum. **Marsupialia**, *mar.sū'.pī.ā''.lī.ah*, the marsupial "order" (*-ia* denotes an order, a class).

Marsupium, *mar.sū'.pī.ūm*, the marsupial pouch.

Marsupite, *mar'.sū'.pīte*, cluster stones (*-ite* denotes a fossil, these fossils resemble purses).

French *marsupial*; Latin *marsūpium*, a pouch.

Mart, a market (contraction of *market*, German *mar[k]t*).

Martello-tower, *mar.tēl'.lo tōw.er* (*tow-* rhyme to *now*), a small circular shaped fort for the defence of a seaboard.

So called from the Italian *Torri da Martello*, erected as a defence against pirates. Warning was given by a "martello" or hammer striking on a bell.

The usual derivation is *Mortello* (or Myrtle) Bay, in Corsica, where Le Tellier, with only thirty-eight men, resisted a simultaneous sea and land attack by Lord Hood and Major-General Dundas in 1794.

Marten, *mar'.t'n*, a sort of weasel. **Mar'tin**, the swift, a name.

"Marten," Fr. *marte* or *martre*; Germ. *marder*; Lat. *mustela* (*mus*).

"Martin" (the swallow), Fr. *martinet*. Some say it is St. Martin's bird, but St. Martin's bird is a raven, not a swallow. Probably the word is *mur-ten* (for *murus ténéo*), and hence the Germans call it the *mauer-schwalbe*, the wall-swallow.

Martial. **Marshall**. **Marshal**. **Marischal** (all *mar'.shäl*).

Martial, *mar'.shäl*, warlike; **martial-ly**, **martial-law**.

Marshall, *mar'.shäl*, a proper name.

Marshal, *mar'.shal*, an officer of arms. Field marshal, the highest military rank in the British army.

Marischal College (Aberdeen), *mar'.shäl cöl'lëdže*, founded by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal, in 1593.

"Martial," Latin *martialis* (*Mars*, gen. *Martis*, the war-god).

"Marshal," Anglo-Saxon *mare sceale*, master of the horse; Low Latin *marescallus*; French *maréchal*.

Martin, the house-swallow, a man's name. **Marten**, a weasel.

"Martin," Fr. *martinet*. "Marten," Fr. *martre*. (See **Marten**.)

Martinet, *mar'.tñ.nët*, an inflexible disciplinarian.

Martinets, *mar'.tñ.nëts*, small lines on the back of a sail.

"Martinet," so called from *M. de Martinet*, a young colonel in the reign of Louis XIV., who remodelled the French infantry.

Martingale, *mar'.tñ.gäle*, part of the furniture of a horse, part of a ship's rigging. (French *martingale*.)

Mar'tinmas, the feast of St. Mártin, November 11th (-*mass* as an affix drops one -*s*: as *Christmäs*, *Michaelmas*, R. viii.)

Mart'let, a sort of swallow. **Mar'tinet**, a pedantic disciplinarian.

Martyr, *mar'.t'r*, one who suffers for conscience sake, to suffer as a martyr; **martyred**, *mar'.t'rd*; **martyr-ing**, *mar'.t'r-ing*; **martyr-dom**, the death or suffering of a martyr.

Martyrology, *mar'.t'r.öl'.džy*, a history of martyrs; **martyrological**, *mar'.t'r.öl'dž'ä.käl*, adj.; **martyrol'ogist**.

O. Eng. *martyr*, *martyrdóm*; Lat. *martyr*; Gk. *martír* (*martureo*).

Mar'vel, a wonder, to wonder; **marvelled**, *mar'.vëld*; **mar'vell-ing**, *mar'vell-er*; **mar'vell-ous**, -*us*; **mar'vellous-ly**, **marvellous-ness** (Rule iii., -*EL*).

French *merveille*, *merveilleux*; Latin *mirābilis* (*mirus*, wonderful).

Mary, *plu.* **Marys** (is the modern spelling, not *Maries*).

Marybud, the marigold. (The bud of the Virgin Mary.)

-**mas** (the word *mass* used as a suffix, Rule viii.), *Christmas*, &c.

Masculine, *mäs'.kü.lën* (not *mäs'.ku.line*), of the male kind, like a man; **masculine-ly**. (Latin *masculinus*.)

Mash. **Mesh**. **Marsh**. **Mess**. **Mass**.

Mäsh, a mixture of bran and water, to squeeze, to make a mash; **mashed** (1 syl.), **mash-ing**, **mash-y**, **mash-tub**.

Mēsh, a wick, an interstice of a net. (Old Eng. *mæscere*.)

Marsh, a fen, a meadow. (Old English *mersc*.)

Mess, a muddle, a military ordinary. (O. E. *mes[an]*, to feed.)

Mass, the mass, a feast or festival. (Old English *mæsse*.)

"Mash," Fr. *masche*, now *mâche*; Lat. *masticare*; Gk. *mastazo*.

Mask (to rhyme with *ask*), a visor, to wear a mask. **Masque**, *mask* (q.v.) **Masked**, *maskd*; **mask'-ing**, **mask'-er**, **masked battery**, a battery concealed from the enemy.

German *maske*, v. *maskiren*; Italian *maschera*; French *masque*.

Mason, a builder [in stone], one who cuts and works up stone, a "freemason"; **masonic**, *ma.sôn'.îk*, pertaining to "freemasonry"; **masonry**, *ma'son.ry*, the art or trade of a stonemason, the craft of "freemasonry."

French *maçon*, *maçonnerie* (*maison*, a house; Low Latin *mansio*).

Masorah, *mäs'.o.rah*, a Hebrew critical work on the text of the Bible; **masoretic**, *mäs'.o.rët''.îk*, adj. of masorah;

Masoret'ic points, the points used for Hebrew vowels.

Masorite, *mäs'.ô.rite*, one of the writers of the masorah.

Hebrew *masar*, to hand down, *masora*, tradition.

Masque, *mâsk*, a sort of drama in masks. **Mask**, a visor.

Masquerade, *mask'.ër.râde'*, a soiree of persons in masks, to attend a masquerade in character; **masquerad'-ed**, *mask'.er.râde''.ed*; **masquerad'-ing**, **masquerad'-er**.

French *mascarade*. It is strange that we should have gone out of the way to "Frenchify" the look of this word. Why not **maskarade**?

Mass, a large quantity, to form into a mass, the eucharist in the Roman church. **Mess**, a muddle, a dish of food, a military ordinary. **Mash**, a mixture of bran and water.

Massed (1 syl.), **mass'-ing**; **massive**, *mäs'.siv*; **massive-ly**, **massive-ness**, **mass'-y**, **mass'i-ness**; **mass-meeting**, a large political meeting.

High mass, *hi...*, that which is chanted or sung.

Low mass, that which is read; **mass-book**, the missal.

Old Eng. *mæsse*, *masse-bôc*, *masse-sang*, celebration of High mass.

"Mass" (a lump), Lat. *massa*, lump of dough; Gk. *massô*, to knead.

Massacre, *mäs'.sä.k'r*, indiscriminate slaughter, to slaughter wholesale; **massacred**, *mäs'.sä.k'rd*, barbarously murdered; **massacring**, *mäs'.sä.k'ring*; **massacrér**, *'sä.k'rer*.

French *massacre*, v. *massacrer*, *massacreur*.

Massive, *mäs'.siv*; **massive-ly**, **massive-ness**. (See **Mass**.)

Mast (to rhyme with *fast*, *last*), a spar to support the sails, &c., of a ship, the fruit of beech-trees, &c.; **mast'-ed**, furnished with masts; **mast'-er**, a vessel having masts, a title given to young gentlemen, a teacher, an owner; **mast'ful**, abounding in the fruit of beech-trees, &c.

"Mast" (of a ship), O. E. *mæst*. "Mast" (nuts), *mæste*, acorns, &c.

Măst'er, the head of a household, an owner, one well skilled in anything, a teacher, an employer, a title of literary dignity (M.A., master of arts; A.M. (Latin), *artium magister*, master of arts), a title of respect given to young gentlemen, to subdue, to overcome difficulties; **măst'ered**, **măst'er-ing**, **măst'er-ful** (Rule viii.), **măst'er-ful-ly**, **măst'erful-ness**, **măst'er-less**, **măst'er-ly**, **impe-rious**, excellent (*adv.*), with a master's skill;

Mastery, **măs'.tě.ry**; **master-ship** (-*ship*, office, rank);

Master baker, *plu.* **Master bakers**, &c.

Master in Chancery, *plu.* **Masters in Chancery**.

(If a preposition separates a compound noun, the *plu.* "-s" is added to the word before the preposition.)

Master-leaver, -*lee'.ver*; **master-stroke**; **master-piece**, -*peece*; **master-touch**; **master-work**, -*wurk*.

French *maitre*, now *maitre*, *v.* *maitriser*; Latin *magister*.

Mastic, **măs'.tik**, an odoriferous gum. (Gk. and Lat. *mastiche*.)

Masticate, **măs'.tik.kâte**, to chew; **măst'icăt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **măst'icăt-ing** (Rule xix.), **măst'icăt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **măst'icable**, **măs'.tik.kā.b'l**; **mastication**, -*tik.kay'.shūn*; **masticatory**, **măs'.tik.kā.t'ry**, adapted to mastication.

Lat. *masticare*, supine *masticatum*; Gk. *mastazō*; Fr. *mastication*.

Mastiff, *plu.* **mastiffs** (not *mastives*, R. xxxix.), **măs'.tīfs**, a dog.

Fr. *mastin*, now *matin*; Low Lat. *massatinus* (house-dog, *mansio*, a house, Lat. *manere*, to abide), a dog to guard the house.

Mastitis, **măs.ti'.tis**, inflammation of the breast.

Greek *mastōs*, a breast (-*itis* denotes inflammation).

Mastodon, **măs'.tō.dōn**, a genus of extinct "elephants."

Greek *mastōs odōn*, nipple-toothed; its teeth have from eight to twelve little cones, not unlike "nipples."

Măt, a thick fabric for wiping shoes on, a texture for packages, an article to set dishes on, to entangle, to entwist, to cover with mats; **mătt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mătt'-ing** (R. i.)

Welsh *mat*; Old English *meatte*; Latin *matta*, a mat.

Matador, **măt'.a.dōr**, the man appointed [in Spanish bull-fights] to kill the disabled bull, one of the three principal cards at ombre [*om'.bray*] and quadrille. (Sp. *matador*, murderer.)

Mătch, a lucifer, a contest, one equal to another, an espousal, to pit one against another, to pair, to suit; **matched** (1 syl.), **mătch'-ing**, **mătch'-able**, **mătch'-er**, **mătch-măker**, **mătch'-less**, **mătch'less-ly**, **mătch'less-ness**.

Match'-lock, a musket fired by a match.

"Match" (a "lucifer"), French *mèche*; Latin *myrus*, a candle wick.

"Match" (an equal), Old English *maca*, a mate.

Măte (1 syl.), a companion, to match. **Măt** (for the door), **Met**.

Mate, **mat-ed**, **măte'.ed**; **măt'ing** (Rule xix.), *but*

Māt, māt't-ed, māt't-ing (Rule i.);

Mate'-less, companionless. *Matè*, mah'tā, Paraguay tea.

Check-mate, the king so checked that he cannot move.

"Mate" (a companion), Dutch *mact*.

"Check-mate," Ital. *scacco-matto*, the squares befooled; Germ. *schach-matt*, the squares worn-out or forbidden; Span. *xaque* or *mate*.

Mater, may'ter (Latin), mother. **Dura-mater**, dū'rah may'ter, the outer membrane of the brain; **pī'a ma'ter**, the inner membrane. **Alma mater**, āl'mah may'ter, the university at which a person has graduated is his *alma mater*.

Dura mater (Lat.), "hard mother," called *hard* because it is the toughest membrane of the brain. *Pia mater* (Lat.), "tender mother," immediately investing the brain. Called *mater* from the ancient notion that it gave birth to all the membranes of the body.

Materia medica (Latin), *ma.tee'.rī.ah mēd'ā.kah*, whatever is employed as a medicine, a book containing a description of these substances, their uses, quantities, &c.

Material, *ma.tee'.rī.āl*, that of which anything is made, essential, corporeal, made of matter (not *spiritual*); **mate'rial-ly**, to an important degree, considerably; **mate'rial-ness**, the state of being formed of matter.

Materiality, *ma.tee'.rī.āl''ī.ty*, opposed to *spirituality*.

Materialise (R. xxxi.), *ma tee'.rī.āl.ize*, to degrade to matter; **mate'rialised** (5 syl.); **mate'rialis-ing** (R. xix.)

Materialist, *ma.tee'.rī.āl.ist*, one who believes that the "soul" and "life" are due to organised matter.

Materialism, *ma.tee'.rī.āl.izm*, the creed of a materialist; **materialistic**, *ma.tee'.rī.āl.iss''.tīk*.

Matériel (Fr.), munitions of war, the baggage and equipments of an army, the instruments, &c., required in any art.
(The following have double "t.")

Matter, material; **matters**, affairs, signifies; **mattered**, *māt'.terd*; **mattery**, full of matter; **matter-less**.

As in "letter" (q.v.) the introduction of a second *t* is much to be regretted, and has no sanction in other languages.

French *matériel* (wrong), *matérialisme*!! *matérialiste*, *matérialité*, *matérialiser*, *matière*, matter; Ital. *materia*, *materiale*, *materialita*, *matiera*, matter; Lat. *matéria*, *matérialis* (from *māter*, a mother).

The only words in Latin with double *t* are *matla*, a mat, *matlea*, a junket, *matvus*, foul, and *matrice* [pilæ], soap-balls. If the second *t* is added to shorten the "a," then it should be added to "material," but in Latin the "a" is long, and the double *t* diverts the mind from the fact that *mater* (mother) is the root-word.

Maternal, *mā.tēr'.nāl* (not *māt.ter'.nāl*), befitting a mother, pertaining to a mother; **mater'nal-ly**, like a mother.

Maternity, *mā.tēr'.nī.ty*, state or character of a mother.

Latin *maternalis*, *maternitas* (*māter*, Greek *matér*, a mother).

Māth, a crop mowed; after-math, the grass crop which rises after haysel. (Old English *māth*, a math, or mowing.)

Mathematics (Rule lxi.), *māth' ē.māt' .iks*, science of numbers; mathematical, *māth' ē.māt' .i.kāl*, adj., mathematical-ly.

Mathematician, *māth' ē.ma.tsh' .ān*, one skilled in mathematics. Pure mathematics, the abstract science. Mixed mathematics, *mīxt*-, mathematics applied to objects, as in buying and selling, land-surveying, and so on.

Mathesis, *māth' ē.sis*, the science of mathematics.

Greek [ta] *māthēmātikā* or [hē] *māthēmātikē* [technē], *māthēsis* (*manthano*, to learn); Lat. *māthēmātica*, *māthēmāticus*, *mathēsis*.

Maties, *māt' .iz*, the best Scotch cured herrings. **Mathes**, *māth' .ez*.

Matin, *māt' .in*, used in the morning. **Mat'ing**, a texture of jute.

Matins, *māt' .inz*, morning prayers. **Ves'pers**, evening prayers.

Matinal, *māt' .i.nāl*, pertaining to the morning;

Matutinal, *mā.tū' .tš.nāl*, early in the morning.

Matinée musicale (French), *mat' .e.nay mu'.si.kahl'*, a morning concert. **Mat'inee**, a reception in the morning.

(This is an English use of the French word *matinée*).

"*Soirée matinale*," sometimes seen in announcements meaning a "morning entertainment," is nonsense. "*Soirée*" (from "*soir*," evening) is only applicable to evening assemblies, and "*matinale*" added is a contradiction.

Fr. *matin*, *matinal*, *matinée*, *matines*; Lat. *mātūtīnus*, *mātūtīnālis*.

Matrass. **Mattress**. **Matrice** or **Matrix**.

Matrass, *māt' .rās*, a chemical vessel also called a cucurbit.

Mattress, *māt' .trēs*, a cushion for a bed.

Matrice, *māy' .trīs* or **Matrix**, *may' .trix*, a mould.

"*Matrass*," Fr. *matras* (du Latin *matracium*, de *māter*, à cause de son gros ventre). *Dict. Univer. des Scien.*, &c.

"*Mattress*," Welsh *matras*; German *matratze*; French *matelas*.

"*Matrice* or *Matrix*," Fr. *matrice*; Germ. *matrize*; Lat. *matric*.

Matrice, plu. *matrices*, *may' .trī.seez*. (See **Matrix**.)

Matricide, *may' .trī.sīde* (not *māt' .rī.sīde*), mother-murder;

matricidal, *may' .trī.sī' .dāl*, adj.

Latin *mātrīcīda*, *mātrīcīdium* (*māter cædo*, to kill a mother).

Matriculate, *ma.trīk' kŭ.lāte*, to become enrolled in a university;

matric'ulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **matric'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.);

matriculation, *ma.trīk' kŭ.lay' .shŭn*, enrollment...

Latin *mātrīculātio* (*mātrīcula*, a list or roll).

Matrimony, *māt' .rī.mŭn.y*, the marriage state; **matrimonial**, *māt' .rī.mō' .nā.āl*; **matrimo'nial-ly**. (See **Marry**.)

Latin *mātrīmōnium* (*māter*, a mother).

Matrix, plu. *matrices*, *may' .trix*, *may' .trī.seez*, a mould.

Latin *matrīx*, plu. *matrīces*, the womb, (*māter*, a mother).

Matron, *may' .trŏn* (not *māt' .rŏn*), the mother of a family, the woman superintendent of a hospital; **ma'tron-ly**, **ma'-**

tron-al; matronise (R. xxxi.), *may'trōnize*; *ma'tronised* (3 syl.); *matronis-ing* (R. xix.), *ma'trōnize-ing*.

Latin *matrōna*, *matrōnālis*; French *matrone*.

Matter, *māt'ter*, that of which a thing is made, the subject of a book, discourse, or thought, type set-up, ailment, pus.

Mattery, *mat'tery*, full of pus; **matter-less**, without pus.

Matter (*verb*), only used in the third persons: *It matters not*, signifies not; *it mattered not*, signified not; *no matter*, never mind, it is of no importance. (*See Material*.)

Welsh *mater*; French *matière*; Latin *māteria*, *matter*, *material*.

"**Matter**" (pus), Welsh *madru*, to fester, *madrudd*, &c.

Mätting, a fabric made of jute, &c. **Mät'in**, morning prayer.

"**Mätting**," Welsh *mat*; Latin *matta*.

"**Matin**," French *matin*; Latin *mātūtīnus*.

Mattock, *māt'tōk*, a pick-axe for "grubbing." (Welsh *matog*.)

Mattress, *Matrass*. **Matrice** or **Matrix**.

Mattress, *māt'trēs*, the cushion of a bed. (Welsh *matras*.)

Matrass, *māt'rās*, a cucurbit. (Fr. *matras*; Lat. *matracium*.)

Matrice, *may'tris*, a mould. (Fr. *matrice*; Lat. *matrix*.)

Mature, *nature'*, ripe, to ripen; **matured'** (2 syl.), **matur-ing** (Rule xix.), *nature'ing*; **mature'-ly**; **mature'-ness**.

Maturity, *ma.tū.rī.ty*, ripeness, completion; **maturescent**, *māt.tū.res'sent*; **maturation**, *māt.tu.ray''shūn*.

Maturate, *māt.tu.rate* (not *ma.tū.rate*), to ripen; **mat'urāt-ed**, **mat'urāt-ing** (R. xix.); **maturative**, *-tīv*.

Lat. *mātūrātio*, *mātūrescens*, gen. *mātūrescentis*, *mātūrītas*, *matūrus*, v. *mātūrāre*, supine *mātūrātum*.

Matutinal, *māt.tū'ti.nal*, early in the morning. **Mat'inal** (*q.v.*)

Latin *mātūtīnālis*, *mātūtīnus*, soon in the morning.

Maudlin, *maud'lin*, sentimentally drunk, fuddled.

A corruption of *Magdalen*, who is drawn with eyes swollen with weeping; *Magdalen College* is pronounced *Maudlin*.

Maugre, *mau'ger*, notwithstanding. (Fr. *malgré*, in spite of.)

Maul, to beat and bruise. **Mall**, *maul* or *māl*, a heavy wooden hammer; **mallet**, *māl'let*, a small mall; **mauled** (1 syl.), **maul-ing**. **Maul-stick**, the stick on which a painter rests his arm while painting.

Latin *malleus*, a hammer, v. *matteo*; French *mail*, *maillet*.

Maund, a hand-basket, a gift doled out on Maundy Thursday.

Maun'dy, the office read by Roman Catholics during the feet-washing before Good Friday. **Monday**, *mūn'.day*.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday.

"**Maund**," O. Eng. *mand* or *mond*, a basket, *mundlan*, a little basket.

"**Maundy**," a corruption of *mandātum*, from the words of the Lord after washing his disciples' feet, *mandātum novum do vobis* (a new commandment give I unto you), *John* xlii. 34.

Maunder, *maun'.der*, a beggar, to mutter to oneself, to saunter about mumbling; **maundered**, *maun'.derd*; **maun'der-ing**, *maun'der-er*. (An old cant word, *Halliwell*).

Latin *mando*, to champ [the bit], to chew. A maunderer "chews the cud of sweet or bitter fancy" as he saunters along.

Maundril, *maun'.dril*, a pick used in coal-mines.

Maundy, *maun.dy*. **Monday**, *mūn'.day*. (See **Maund**.)

Mausoleum, *maw'.sō.lee''.ūm* (not *maw.sō'.lē.ūm*), a stately tomb; **mausolean**, *maw'.so.lee''.ān*, adj. of mausoleum.

So called from the monument of *Mausōlus*, king of Caria, erected by his widow, and considered one of "the seven wonders."

Mauve, *mōve*, a dye. **Move**, *moov*, to stir.

French *mauve*; Latin *malva*, a mallow, the flowers of which plant are marked with "mauve" hues.

Mavis, *may'.vīs*, the song-thrush, the red-wing, the swine-pipe.

Fr. *mauvīs* (de *ala mavis*, à cause du dégât que font ces oiseaux).

Maw, the craw of a fowl. **More**, an additional quantity. **Moor**, *q.v.*

Maw-worm, *-wurm*, an intestinal worm. (O. E. *maga*.)

Mawkish, *maw'.kish*, insipid; **maw'kish-ness**, **maw'kish-ly**.

Maxilla, *plu. maxillæ, max'il'.lah, max'il'.lē*, the upper jaw, the bones in which the teeth are set; **maxillar**, *max'il'.lar*, adj.; **maxillary**, *max'il'.lā.ry* (not *max'il'.la.ry*); **max-illiform** (not *-aform*), *max'il'.lī.form*, jaw-shaped.

Latin *maxilla*, *plu. maxillæ, maxillaris* (*mala*, the cheek).

Maxim, *max'.īm*, a precept, an adage. (Fr. *maxime*; Lat. *maxīma*.)

Maximum, *max'.ī.mūm*, the greatest number or quantity;

Minimum, *mīn'.ī.mūm*, the smallest number or quantity.

Maximise (R. xxxi.), *max'.ī.mīze*, to carry to a maximum; **maximised** (3 syl.); **maximis-ing** (R. xix.), *max'.ī.mīze-ing*.

Latin *maximum*, super. of *magnus*, great; French *maximum*. ("Maximity," overpowering greatness (Latin *maximītas*) might be introduced.) "Minimum," Latin super. of *parvus*, little.

May, the fifth month, an auxiliary verb, (*past*) **might**, *mīte*.

May-ing, celebrating May-day. **May-flower**, hawthorn.

May-bug, the lady-bird or chafer; **May-day**, 1st of May;

May-duke, a cherry (corruption of *Medoc*, a district of France famous for cherries); **May-fly**, *plu. May-flies, -flīzē*.

May-morn; **May-pole**; **May-queen** or **Queen of the May**.

May-be, perhaps; **Might**, *mīte*. **Mite**, a coin, an insect.

"May" (the month), Lat. *Maius*, the growing or sprouting month, not from *Maia*, mother of Mercury, nor yet from *maiores*, the elders.

"May, Might," Old Eng. *māg[an]*, past *mīhte* (*g* is interpolated).

Mayor, *fem. mayor-ess, may'r, may'r'-ess*. **Mare**, a horse.

Mayor, *may'r*, chief magistrate of a corporate town;

mayoress, the mayor's wife. **Mayoralty**, *may'r'.āl.ty*.

French *maire*; Latin *major*; Spanish *mayor*, the superior [officer].

Maz'ard, a black cherry, the jaw, the head.

"Mazard" (cherry), cor. of *Mazanderan*, "the Garden of Persia."

"Mazard" (jaw), corruption of the Fr. *mâchoire* (Lat. *masticare*).

Mazarine, maz'.a.reen, a deep-blue colour.

So called from the wrappers of the *mazarinades* published in France against *Mazarin*, the unpopular minister of Louis XIV.

Māze (1 syl.), a labyrinth. Maize, maze, Indian corn. Amaze.

Mazy, may'.zy, intricate; mā'zi-ness, mā'zi-ly.

Amaze' (2 syl.), to astonish; amazed' (2 syl.), amāz'-ing.

"Maze," Old English *mase*, a whirlpool. "Maize," American *mais*.

Mazer, may'.zer, a drinking-bowl made of some spotted wood.

German *masser*, a spotted wood, hence *masholder*, maple.

Mdle., plu. Mdles., cont. of *mademoiselle*, plu. *mademoiselles*, mad'.mwā.zel' (for the plu. we say *The mademoiselles*), a title given and assumed by unmarried women in professions and trade, who wish to pass for foreigners.

Me, obj. of I. Nom. I, poss. mine, obj. me;

Plu. Nom. we, poss. ours, obj. us.

"Me" is used after the verb *To be*, and after the words *than*, *but*, *like*, and *as*, with such pertinacity it is at least doubtful whether it is not correct. *C'est moi* is the French idiom, not *C'est je*, and *It is me* is far more common than *It is I*. ("Me" is dat. not acc. case.) So again, the French say *Il est plus riche que moi*, or *plus riche que je ne suis*, "more rich than me," or "more rich than I am." It is by no means certain that these Gallicisms should be abolished, but grammarians stoutly resist them, and the tendency of the educated classes is more and more in their disfavour. Hence all such sentences as the following are accounted as

Errors of Speech.—

Who shall decide when doctors disagree.

And soundest casuists doubt, *like you and me.* (Pope.)

Yet oft in Holy Writ we see

E'en such weak ministers *as me*

May the oppression break (Sir Walter Scott).

Who's there? It is *me*.

You know it was not *me* who told him.

It is *me* that has been the ruin of you.

It is *me* that has brought you to this misery.

It is not *me* who will be a trouble to you.

It is *me*, your friend and master, who advises it.

(The following are not Gallicisms, but bad grammar.)

When *me* and Patsy went to see him, he was much better.

Who's within? Only *me*. Who will have this? *Me*.

But it were vain for you and I (*me*)

In single fight our strength to try (Prof. Aytoun).

(The following are correct.)

You did not suspect *it* to be *me*. You did not know *it* was *me*.

That picture is just like *me* (like to....).

He likes *you* better than *me* (than he likes me).

He likes *you* better than *I* (than I like you).

It is *I*, be not afraid.

(It is quite certain that we did not use the object *me* after the verb

to be before the Conquest. We said *ic sylf hit com* (It am I myself), and Chaucer frequently writes *it am I*, but never *it am me*.

Ang.-Sax.—S. Nom. *ic*, gen. *min*, dat. *me*, acc. *me*.

Pl. Nom. *we*, gen. *user*, dat. *us*, acc. *us*.

Mead, meed, a meadow, honey-wine. **Meed**, recompense.

Meadow, *mēd' dō*, pasture-land; **mead'ow-y**.

"Mead," O. Eng. *mād*, *mādewe*, a meadow or anything that is mown.

"Mead" (hydromel), Welsh *meddy-glyn*, *meddwol*, intoxicating.

"Meed," Old English *mēd*, reward, wages.

Meagre, mee'g'r, lean, scanty; **mea'gre-ly**, meagre-ness.

French *maigre*; Latin *mācer*, fem. *macra*, v. *mācere*, to be thin.

-meal, meel (native suffix), nouns, broken into parts; **piece-meal**.

Meal, meel, a repast, unsifted flour (the meal of wheat is also called *sharps*); **meal'-y**, **meal'i-ness** (Rule xi.); **meal'y-mouthed**, *mourhd*, one who minces unpleasant truths; **meal'y-mouthedness**, *mou'rhēd.ness*, disingenuousness.

Piece-meal, piece by piece, into little pieces.

"Meal" (repast), Old English *mæl*, a meal, *mæl-tīma*, meal-time.

"Meal" (flour), Old Eng. *mehl*; Lat. *mōlo*, to grind, *mōla*, a mill.

Mean, meen, base, to intend. **Mien, meen**, deportment.

Mean, to intend; *past* and *past part.* **meant, ment**; **meaning, meen'-ing**; **mean'ing-ly**, **mean'ing-ness**.

Mean-ly, shabbily; **mean'-ness** (double *n*), mean-spirited.

Mean, medium; **mean-time**, equated time, for the nonce; **mean-while**, *meen-wile*, "ad interim." In the meantime, In the mean-while, in the interval.

Means, meenz, property, power; **by all means**, certainly; **by no means**, on no account; **by any means**, in any way.

"Means," regarded as the instrument of doing something, is followed by a verb singular: as

The best means of doing it is to employ a broker.

That is a means to an end.

Consuming means soon preys upon itself (*Rich. II. II. 1*).

"Means," regarded as riches, possessions, power, &c., is followed by a verb plural:

Your means are slender (*2 Hen. IV. i. 2*).

His means are but in supposition (*Merch. of Ven. i. 2*).

"Mean" (base), O. E. *mēne*. "Mean" (to intend), O. E. *mæn[an]*.

"Mean" (medium), French *moyen*; Latin *mediū*.

Meander, me.ăn' der, to wind, to flow zig-zag; **meandered, me.ăn' derd**; **meander-ing, me.ăn' der.ing**.

Latin *Mæander*, a river in Caria full of turnings; Greek *malandros*

Meaning, meen'-ing, signification, intention. (*See Mean.*)

Measles, mee'z'lz (plu.), a disease to which all children are liable; **measly** [pork], *mee'z'ly*..., the flesh of pigs infected with measles. (German *maser*, the disease with spots.)

Measure, mezh'ūr, an instrument for measuring, a plan of operation, *mètre*, to ascertain the size, &c.; **measured**,

mesh'ŭrd; meas'ur-ing (Rule xix.), meas'ur-er, meas'ur-able (only -ce and -ge retain the *e* before -able), meas'urable-ness, meas'urably; meas'ure-less;

Measurement, *mez'h'ŭr.ment*. Without measure.

Hard measures, harsh dealing. Common measure.

To take measures, to take means to accomplish an object.

Mensuration, *mĕn'.sŭ.ray''.shŭn*, science of measuring.

Fr. *mesure*, v. *mesuren*, *mesurcur*; Latin *mensŭra*, v. *mensurāre*.

Meat, *meet*, food. Meet, to encounter. Mēte, to measure.

("Meat" has become restricted to its present meaning only since animal food has become the chief diet of man.)

"Meat," Welsh *maeth*, v. *maetha*, to take nourishment; Fr. *mets*.

"Meet," Old Eng. *ge-mĕt[an]*, *ge-mĕting*, a meeting, an assembly.

"Mete," Old Eng. *met[an]*, past *mæt*, past part. *meten*.

Meatus, *me.ŭ'tus*, a wide duct as the meatus of the ear *meŭtus auditōrius*. (Latin *meŭtus*, a passage; *meŭre*, to go.)

Meaw, *me.aw'*, the loud mewing of a cat. (Imitative word.)

Mechanic. Mechanics. Mechanician. Mechanist. Machinist.

Mechanic, *me.kăn'ĭk*, a workman in any mechanical employment skilled or otherwise; plu. *mechanics*.

Mechanics, *me.kăn'ĭks*, the science of machinery.

(All but five of the sciences with this ending are plural, Rule lxi.)

Mechanician, *mĕk'.ă.nĭsh''.ăn*, one skilled in mechanical works, one who makes machinery.

Mechanist, *mĕk'.ă.nĭst*, a maker or inventor of machinery.

Machinist, *ma.shee'nĭst*, a maker of large or complex machines, one who works a sewing-machine.

Mechanical, *me.kăn'.i.kăl*; mechan'ical-ly.

Mechanism, *mĕk'.ă.nĭzm*, mechanical structure.

Mechanical philosophy, *me.kăn'.ĭ.kăl fĭ.lŏs'.ŏ.fy*, that branch of science which treats of the phenomena of nature so far as they are the results of mechanical forces.

Mechanical powers, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, screw, and wedge. Some add the inclined plane.

Lat. *mĕchānĭca*, *mĕchānĭcus*, *māchĭna*; Fr. *mĕchānique*, *mĕcanicien* (wrong), *mĕcanism*; Greek *mĕchanĕ*, *mĕchānĭkŏs*, *ta mĕchānĭka* or *hĕ mĕchānĭkĕ technĕ*, mechanics (*mĕchānaomai*, to contrive by skill).

Mechlin [lace], *mĕk'.lĭn*, lace made at Mechlin, in Belgium. (Called in Belgium and France *Malines*, 2 syl.)

Medal. Meddle. Metal. Mettle.

Medal, *mĕd'l*, a coin not current, a metal device given as a reward of merit; medallet, *mĕd'.ăl.let*, a small medal.

Med'all-ist, one who has obtained a medal as the reward of merit. Gold medallist, one who has obtained the highest prize in medals. Medallic, *me.dăl'.ĭk*, adj.

- Medallurgy**, *me.dāl'.lur.gy*, the art of making and striking medals. (Corruption of Gk. *mētallōn ergōn*, metal-work.)
- Medallion**, *me.dāl'.yŭn*, an antique medal.
- Meddle**, *mēd'.d'l*, to interfere. (French *mesler*, now *mêler*.)
- Metal**, one of the 43 metallic elements. (Latin *mētallum*.)
- Mettle**, *mēt'.t'l*, spirit. (Old English *mōdlic*, spirit.)
Fr. *médaille*, *médailist*, *médailon*; Ital. *medaglia*; Lat. *metallum*.
- Meddle**, *mēd'.d'l*, to interfere. **Medal**, *mēd'.l* (see above).
meddled, *mēd'.d'ld*; medd'ling, medd'ling-ly, medd'ler.
- Meddle-some**, *mēd'.d'l.sŭm*, given to meddling (-some, full of, given to); med'dlesome-ness.
French *mesler*, now *mêler*; Lat. *miscōre*; Greek *mignuo* [*mignumi*].
- Mediæval or medieval**, *mēd'.i.ē''.vāl*, pertaining to the middle ages, from the 8th to the 15th cent. (Lat. *mēdius ævum*.)
- Medial**, *mē'.dī.āl*; mediant. (See **Medium**.)
- Mediate**, *mē'.dī.ate*, to intervene, to intercede; me'diāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), me'diāt-ing (Rule xix.), me'diating-ly.
Mediately, *me'.dī.ate.ly*. Immediately, directly.
Mediately, not directly, but acting as a go-between.
Mediation, *mē'.dī.ā''.shŭn*, intercession.
- Mediator**, fem. *mediatrix*, *mē'.dī.ā.tor*, *mē'.dī.ā.trix*; mediatorial, *me'.dī.ā.tōr''rī.āl*; mediator'ial-ly; mediator-ship, *mē'.dī.ā''.tor.ship* (-ship, office, rank); mediatory, *mē'.dī.a.t'ry*, mediatorial.
- ¶ **Mediatise** (R. xxxi.), *mē'.dī.a.tize*, to annex a small state to a larger contiguous one; me'diatised (4 syl.), mediat'is-ing.
Mediat'isation, *me'.dī.ā.ti.zay''.shŭn*.
Latin *mediatio*, *mediator*, *mediatrix*, *mediāre*, supine *mediātum*.
French *mediat*, *mediation*, *mediatisation*, *mediatiser*.
- Medicine**, *mēd'.i.sĭn* (not *mēd'.sĭn*), physic;
Medical, *mēd'.i.kāl*. **Medicinal**, *me.dīs'.i.nāl*;
Med'ical, pertaining to the art of healing; med'ical-ly;
Medic'inal, of the nature of a medicine; medic'inal-ly.
Medicament, *mēd'.i.ka.ment* (not *me.dīk'a.ment*); medica-ment'-al, medicament'al-ly.
Medicate, *mēd'.i.kate*, to tincture with medicine, to doctor; med'icāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), med'icāt-ing (Rule xix.); med'icāble, curable; medicative, *mēd'.i.ka.tiv*.
Medication, *mēd'.i.kay''.shŭn*; medical-man or medical-adviser, -ad.vī.zer, a physician, a surgeon.
Med'icated spirits, a drug mixed with alcohol.
Medicinal waters, *mē.dīs'.i.nāl wor'.terz*, natural springs impregnated with medicinal properties.
Latin *mēdicābilis*, *mēdicāmentum*, *mēdicatio*, *mēdicina*, *mēdicinālis*, v. *mēdicāre*, supine *mēdicātum*.

- Medieval**, *mĕd'ă.ĕ''văl*, of the middle ages. (Lat. *mĕdius ævum*.)
- Mediocre**, *mĕ'.dĭ.ō''k'r*, middle rate, of ordinary talent;
- Mediocrity**, *mĕ'.dĭ.ōk''rĭ.ty*. (Lat. *mĕdiōcritas*, *mĕdiōcris*.)
- Meditate**, *mĕd'ă.tāte*, to think on, to muse; **med'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **med'itāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **med'itating-ly**.
- Meditation**, *mĕd'ă.tay''shŭn*; **meditative**, *mĕd'ă.ta.tĭv*; **med'itative-ly**, **med'itative-ness**, **med'itat-or**.
- Latin *mĕdĭtātĭo*, *mĕdĭtātĭvus*, *mĕdĭtātōr*, v. *mĕdĭtāri*.
- Mediterranean** (double r), *mĕd'ă.ter.ray''nĕ.ăn* (the), the sea lying between Europe and Africa, inland;
- Mediterraneous**, *mĕd'ă.ter.ray''nĕ.ŭs*.
- Latin *mĕdĭterrāneum*, *mĕdĭterrāneus* (*mĕdĭus terra*).
- Medium**, *plu.* **mediums** and **media**, *mĕ'.dĭ.ŭmz* or *mĕ'.dĭ.ah*, middle rate, midway, means whereby anything is effected, that in which bodies exist or through which they act, the person through whom "spirit manifestations" are made.
- Circulating medium**, money, bank-notes, &c.
- Medium-sized**, between the largest and the smallest.
- Medial**, *mĕ'.dĭ.al*, average. **Me'diant** (in *Music*), the third above the key-note. **Sub-me'diant**, the sixth (maj. scale).
- Latin *mĕdĭum*, *plu.* *mĕdĭa*; French *mĕdĭal*, *mĕdĭante*.
- Medlar** (one d), *mĕd'.lar*, a fruit. **Meddler**, a busy-body.
- "Medlar," a corruption of *mespler*, Latin *mes'pilus*; Greek *mes'pilōn* (*mĕsos pĭlō*, moderately constipating or astringent).
- "Meddler" [*meseleur*], French *mesler*, now *mĕler*.
- Medley**, *plu.* **medleys** (not *medlies*), *mĕd'.lēz*, a confused mass, a collection of different sorts. (French *meslé*, *mĕle*.)
- Medulla**, *me.dŭl'.lah*, the marrow in long bones, pith; **medul'lar**; **medul'lary**, pertaining to marrow or pith;
- Medulla oblongata**, *me.dŭl'.lah ōb'.long gay''tah*, the "marrow" which connects the spinal cord to the skull.
- Medul'la spina'lis**, the spinal marrow.
- Medul'lary rays** (in *Bot.*), connecting the pith with the bark.
- Medul'lary sheath**, *-sheeth*; **medul'lary substance**.
- Latin *mĕdŭlla*, marrow; Greek *muĕlos*.
- Medusa**, *plu.* **medusæ**, *mĕ.dŭ'.sah*, *mĕ.dŭ'.see*, sea blubber or jelly-fish; **medu'sidans**; **medusa'ria** (*-ia*, a class, order).
- Medusa*, the mortal Gorgon. Linnæus gave this name to these marine animals because the tentacles in some species resemble the snakes round Medusa's head. (Greek *medousa*, ruler.)
- Meed**, recompense. **Mead**, *meed*, a meadow, honey-wine.
- "Meed," Old English *mĕd*. "Mead" (meadow), Old English *mĕd*.
- "Mead" (hydromel). Welsh *meddyglŷn*, *meddwol*, intoxicating.
- Meek**, mild; **meek'-ly**, **meek'-ness**, gentleness.
- Old English *ge-mĕtlic*, modest, *ge-mĕtlice*, modestly.

- Meerschaum**, *meer'shūm*, a tobacco pipe of magnesian earth mixed with silex. (Germ. *meerschaum*, froth of the sea.)
- Meet**. **Mete**, to measure out. **Meat**, *meet*, animal food.
- Meet, fit, a coming together, to come together; *past met*, *past part. met*; **meet-ing**, an interview, coming together; **meeting-house**, a place of worship [for dissenters].
- Meet'er**. **Meter**, *mē'ter*. **Metre**, *mē't'r*.
- Meet-er**, one who encounters or meets another.
- Me'ter**, an instrument to measure with, as *gas-meter*.
- Metre**, *me't'r*, a French measure of length.
- "Meet," Old English *ge-mēttan*, *ge-mēttung*, a meeting.
- "Mete," Old English *mettan*, *past met*, *past part. meten*.
- "Meat," Welsh *maethiant*, food, *maethu*, to feed, *maeth*.
- "Meter," see above "Mete." "Metre," Greek *metrōn*, a measure.
- Meg'a-** (Greek prefix), before any consonant except *s*. **Megal-**, before vowels. **Megalo-** (before *-s*), great.
- Mega-ceros**, *mē.gās'ē.rōs*, a fossil deer (not the Irish elk). Greek *mēga-keras*, the great-horn (of the Pleistocene period).
- Megal-ichthys**, *mēg'ā.līk''rhiss*, a sauroid fish. Greek *mēgal-ichthys*, great fish (of the Coal period).
- Megal-onyx**, *mēg'ā.lōn''ix*, an extinct mammal. Greek *mēgal-onyx*, long-claw (of the Upper Tertiaries).
- Meg'alo-saurus**, *plu. megalō-sauri* or *megalō-saurian*, a huge extinct saurian reptile.
- Greek *mēgālo-saurōs*, great lizard (found in the Oolite, &c.)
- Meg'a-therium**, *plu. mega-theria*, *mēg'a rhē'rī.um*, *mēg'a rhē'rī.ah*, an extinct monster sloth.
- Greek *mēga-thērion*, monster-beast (of the Upper Tertiaries).
- Megrim**, *mē.grīm*, headache confined to one side of the head.
- Fr. *migraine*; Lat. *hemicrania*; Gk. *hēmi krānion*, half the skull.
- Meiocene**, *mī.o.seen* (in *Geology*), the Middle Tertiaries.
- Gk. *meion kainos*, less recent, that is, having fewer remains "recent" or existing plants and animals than the group above it.
- Melancholy**, *mēl.ăn.kōl.y*, depression of spirits; *melancholic*, *mēl.ăn.kōl''ik*, adj. **Melancholia**, *mēl.ăn.kōl''ī.ah*, *melancholy* madness. (Latin *mēlanchōlia*, *mēlanchōliūs*.)
- Gk. *mēlanchōlia*, i.e., *mēlas chōlē*, black bile, a redundancy of which was once supposed to be the cause of melancholy.
- Melange** (Fr.), *me.lānge*, a medley, a miscellaneous collection.
- Melanite**, *mēl.ăn.ite*, a grey-black garnet; **melanitic**, *mēl.ăn.īt''ik*; **melanin**, *mēl.ăn.nīn*, the black pigment of the eye.
- Greek *mēlas*, black (*-ite*, a fossil or stony substance).
- Melanochoite**, *mēl.ăn.nōk''.ro.īt* (not *mēl.ăn.ō.kroit*), chromate of lead. (Greek *mēlas chrōa*, black colour.)
- Melee**, *ma.lay*, a scuffle, an affray. (French *mêlée*.)

Mellifluous, *mĕl.lif'flu.ŭs*, sweet to the ear; mellifluent, *mĕl.lif'flu.ent*, [words or music] with an agreeable flow; mellifluent-ly; mellifluence, *mĕl.lif'flu.ense*.

Lat. *mellifluŭs*, *mellifluens*, gen. -*entis* (*mel fluo*, to flow with honey).

Mellite, *mĕl'.lĭte*, honey stone. (Gk. *mĕli*, honey, and -*ite*, stone.)

Mellow, *mĕl'.lo*, mature, soft and sweet from ripeness, to ripen; mellowed (2 syl.), *mĕl'low-ing*, mellow-ish (-*ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); *mĕl'low-y*, *mĕl'low-ness*; mellow-toned, -*tōnd*, having soft tones.

Weish *melysu*, to sweeten, *melys*, sweet (*mĕl*, honey).

Melodrame, *mĕl'.o.drām*, a play interspersed with songs; melodramatic, *mĕl'.ō.drā.măt'ik*, sensational; melodramatical, *mĕl'.ō.drā.măt'ik.āl*; melodramatist, *mĕl'.ō.drām'ă.tist*; melodrama, *mĕl'.ō.drām'ah* (not *mĕl'.o.drāh'mah*).

French *mélodrame* (Greek *mēlōs drama*, song [and] drama).

Melody, plu. melodies, *mĕl'.ō.dĭz*. Harmony, plu. harmonies.

Melody, the tune; harmony, the combination of sounds as in chords and parts. (*Melody* (air) may consist of single notes, but *harmony* must deal with combinations.)

Melodious (R. lxvi.), *mĕl'.ō.dĭ.ŭs* (not *mĕl'.ō.djūs*), musical; melo'dious-ly, melo'dious-ness; melodist, *mĕl'.ō.dĭst*.

Melodise (R. xxxi.), *mĕl'.ō.dĭze*, to form into melody; mel'o-dised (3 syl.); melodis-ing (R. xix), *mĕl'.ō.dĭze.ing*.

Latin *mēlōdia*, *mēlōdus*; Greek *mēlōdia*, *mēlōdōs*; French *mélodie*.

Melon, *mĕl'.on* (one l), a fruit; mel'on-frame, for raising melons.

(There is a substance which Liebig called mellon, consisting of carbon and nitrogen, which combines with metals to form mellonides.)

Greek *mēlōn*, a pomaceous fruit; Latin *mēlo*, gen. *mēlōnis*, a melon.

Melpomene, *mĕl.pŏm'.ē.nē* (not *mĕl'.po.meen*), the tragic muse.

Greek *Mēlpōmēnē* (*mēlpō*, to sing); Latin *Mēlpōmēnē*.

Melrose, *mĕl'.rōze*, honey of roses. (Latin *mĕl rōsa*.)

Melt, (*past*) melt-ed, (*past part.*) melted or molten, *mole'.t'n*; melt'-ing, melt'-er. "Molten" chiefly used as an adj.

Old Eng. *melt[an]*, *past mealt*, *past part. molten*, *metlung*, a melting.

Member, *mĕm'.ber*, a limb, one of a community; membered, *mĕm'.berd*, having limbs. Dis-membered, &c.

Member-ship (-*ship*, office, rank).

Member of Parliament, plu. Members of Parliament, *par'.lĭ.ment*, expressed by the letters M.P., plu. M.M.P.

Latin *membrum*; French *membre*, *membre du parlement*.

Membrane, *mĕm'.brane*, a thin skin serving to line or cover some part of an animal or plant, as the nose, &c.

Membranous, *mĕm'.brā.nŭs*. Membranaceous, -*nay'*.shŭs.

Membranous, consisting of membranes;

Membranaceous (Rule lxvi.), resembling membrane.

Mucous membrane, *mū'.kūs*, a membrane which lines any open cavity of the body and secretes mucus, as the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, stomach, &c.

Serous membrane, *sē'.rūs*, a membrane which lines a closed cavity of the body and secretes serum, as the serous membranes of the chest, abdomen, &c.

Filous membrane, *fī'.lūs*, tough and inelastic like a tendon, as the filous membranes of the *dūra ma'ter*, capsules of the joints, &c.

Jacob's membrane (*tu'nica Jaco'bi*), the lining of the retina (from Oliger Jacob, Danish phy. 1650-1701).

Membra'na tympani, *-tim'.pā.nī*, the drum of the ear.

Membraniferous, *mēm'.bra.nīf''ē.rūs*, producing membrane. Latin *membrāna fero*, bearing or producing membrane.

Membranology, *mēm'.bra.nōl''ō.gy*, a description of the animal membranes. (A hybrid, Latin *membrāna* with Greek *lōgos*. **Humenol'ogy** would be good Greek, *hymén*, gen. *hyménos*, a membrane.)

Latin *membrāna*, *membrāneus*, *membranāceous*.

Memento, *plu. mementos* (R. xlii.), a souvenir. (Lat. *memento*.)

Memoir, *mēm'.wor* (not *mē'.more*), a biographical sketch, a register of facts; **mem'oir-ist**, one who writes memoirs.

Memorabilia, *mēm'.ō.ra.bīl''ī.ah*, things worthy to be remembered, things to be borne in memory.

Memorable, *mēm'.ō.rā.b'l*, remarkable; **mem'oräbly**.

Memorability, *mēm'.ō.rā.bīl''ī.ty*.

Memorandum, *plu. memorandums* or *memoranda*, *mēm'.ō.rān'.dūm*, *plu. mēm'.ō.rān'.dūmz*, *mēm'.ō.rān''.dah*, notes to help the memory.

Memorial, *mē.mōr'ri.āl*, in memory of [someone], an address containing a complaint or request, a state paper without subscription or address.

Memorialise, *mē.mōr'ri.āl.īze* (R. xxxi.), to petition by memorial; **memor'ialised** (5 syl.), **memor'ialis-ing** (R. xix.); **memor'ial-ist**, one who presents or sanctions a memorial.

Memory, *mēm'.ō.ry*, recollection, the faculty which retains and reproduces at will what has been once learned.

Remem'ber, **remem'bered**, **remem'bering**, &c., the verb.

Lat. *mēmor*, mindful, *mēmōrābilis*, *mēmōrandum*, *plu. -da*, *mēmōria*, *mēmōriālis*. ("Memorious" or "memorous" [Lat. *memoriosus* or *memorosus*, having a good memory] might be introduced).

Memphian, *mēm'.fī.ān*, obscure, pertaining to *Memphis* (Egypt).

Menace, *mēn'.āce*, a threat, to threaten; **men'aced** (2 syl.); **menac-ing**, *mēn'.ā.sing* (Rule xix.); **men'acing-ly**; **menac-er**, *mēn'.ā.ser*.

French *menace*; Latin *mīnax*, gen. *mīnācis*, v. *mīnāri*, to threaten.

Menagery, *plu.* menageries, *mě.nàh'.zhě.riz*, a place containing a collection of wild beasts.

French *ménagerie*; Low Latin *menagium*.

Mend, to repair; *mend'ed* (R. xxxvi.), *mend'-ing*, *mend'-er*.

This contraction of the Latin *e-mendo*, or French *a-mender*, wholly reverses the meaning. *Menda* means "a fault," and it is the prefix which gives it the meaning of *correcting* a fault.

Mendacious (Rule lxvi.), *měn.day'.shūs*, false; *mendacious-ly*, untruly; *mendacious-ness*, untruthfulness;

Mendacity, *měn.dūs'.i.ty*. *Mendicity*, *měn.dis'.i.ty*.

Mendacity, falsehood. *Mendicity*, pertaining to beggars.

Latin *mendax*, gen. *mendācis*, lying, *mendācter* (*menda*, a mistake).

Mendicant, *měn'.dī.kant*, a beggar; *mendicancy*, beggary.

Mendicity, *měn.dis'.i.ty*, pertaining to beggars;

Mendacity, *měn.dūs'.i.ty*, utter falsity, lying.

Latin *mendicans*, gen. *mendicantis*, *mendicitas*, *mendicare*, to beg.

Menial, *mě'.nī.āl*, servile, a servant; *me'nial-ly*.

Norm. *meignal* (from *meignee*, a family), hence our law terms, *mese*, a house, *mesnality*, a manor, *mesnalty*, *mesne* lord, *demesne*, &c.

Meniscus, *me.nīs'.kūs*, a lens crescent-shaped; *menis'cal*.

Greek *méniskōs*, crescent-shaped (*méné*, a crescent).

Menses, *měn'.seez*, catamenia. (Latin *mensis*, [once] a month.)

Menstrual, *měn'.stru.āl*; *menstruous*, *měn'.stru.us*.

Latin *menstruālis*, occurring monthly, *menstruōsus*.

Menstruum, *plu.* *menstruums* or *menstrua*, *měn'.stru.um*, a [chemical] solvent, any liquid used as a dissolvent.

Latin *menstruum*, [acting once] a month. The alchemists thought that the full moon was essential to success in the transmutation of baser metals into gold.

Mensurable, *měn'.sū.rā.b'l*, able to be measured;

Mensurability, *měn'.sū.rā.bīl'.i.ty*; *men'sural*.

Mensuration, *měn'.sū.ray'.shūn*, the art, act, or science of finding out the dimensions of surfaces or solids.

French *mensuration*, *mensurable*, *mensurabilité*; Latin *mensura*.

-ment (Latin termination) *nouns*, instrument, cause of, state, act. It is often added to pure English words: *judg-ment*, the act of a judge; *agree-ment*, the state of being in accord.

Mental, *měn'.tāl*, intellectual; *men'tal-ly*, *mental'ity*.

French *mental* (Latin *mens*, gen. *mentis*, the mind or intellect).

Mention, *měn'.shūn*, expression in words, to express by words; *mentioned*, *měn'.shūnd*; *men'tion-ing*, *men'tion-able*.

Latin *mentio*, gen. *mentiónis*; French *mention*, v. *mentioner*.

Mentor, *měn'.tor*, a wise monitor or adviser; *mento'rial*.

Mentor, the friend of Ulysses, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachus in his search for his father.

Mephitic, *me.fī't.ik*, noxious; mephitis, *mē.fī'tis*, any bad exhalation, especially carbonic acid gas.

Latin *mephiticus*, *mephitis*, stinking, harmful to health.

Mercantile, *mer'.kän.tile*, commercial. (See Merchant.)

Mercator's chart, *mer.kay'.torz.tchart*, a map with the longitudinal lines parallel; mercator's projection, the making of the longitudinal lines of a map all parallel, and compensating for it by drawing the map in perspective.

Devised by Gerhard Kauffman, whose surname Latinised is *Mercator* (merchant), 1512—1594.

Mercenary, *plu.* mercenaries, *mer'.sē.nā.riz*, one hired to serve in a foreign army; mercenary, actuated by a love of greed. (Latin *mercenarius*, *merces*, hire.)

Mercer, *mer'.ser*, a dealer in silks and haberdashery;

Mercers' company, one of the 12 great liveryies of London.

Mercery, *plu.* merceries, *mer'.sē.riz*, goods sold by a mercer.

("Mercery" is a collective noun, and "merceries" is only used when different collections of mercery are referred to.)

French *mercier*, *mercerie*: Latin *merx*, gen. *mercis*, merchandise.

Merchant, *mer'.tchant*, a wholesale dealer, one who carries on trade with foreign countries; Greek merchant, Turkey merchant, one carrying on trade with Greece, Turkey, &c.

Merchandise, *mer'.tchän.dize*; mer'chant-man, a trading ship or vessel; merchant-service, the mercantile marine.

Mercantile, *mer'.kän.tile*, commercial.

(The irregularity of the *h* in these words is due to the French, but we have not followed the French in the substitution of *a*.)

We do not, like the French, term petty traders merchants, but reserve the word as a complimentary term when applied to retail dealers.

We have a large number of words to express a "seller" of goods: For example—

Broker, one who deals in second-hand furniture, pawns, shares, stock (bought and sold on 'Change), &c.

Dealer, one who deals in horses, cattle, carpets, pictures, crockery, game, turnery, tea (in retail), &c.

Factor, one who deals in corn, coals, &c., in a small way.

Furnisher, one who sells all sorts of furniture and household wares.

Maker, one who sells boots and shoes, clocks and watches, &c.

Mercer, one who sells by retail silks and other materials for ladies.

Merchant (besides the use given above), applied to dealers in wine and spirits, hops, corn (in a large way), tea (wholesale), coals (wholesale), timber, seed (wholesale).

Monger, one who sells fish, cheese, iron-ware, news (now generally called a news vendor), fell-monger (seller of skins).

Seller, applied to one who sells books, music, ready-made slops, &c.

Warehouseman, applied to one who sells "Italian wares," fancy goods, &c.

Many other dealers have a special word to express the trade they carry on: as Confectioner, draper, grocer, haberdasher, hatter, poulterer, tobacconist, upholsterer, &c., &c.

Fr. *marchandise*!! *marchand*!! mercantile; Lat. *mercator*, *merx*, gen. *mercis*, merchandise, v. *mercari*, to buy and sell.

Mercury, *mer'.kū.ry*, "quick-silver," a mineral medicine, the planet nearest the sun; **mercurial**, *mer.kū'.rī.āl*, sprightly, light-hearted, containing mercury, **mercu'rial-ist**.

Mercurialise (Rule xxxi.), *mer.kū'.rī.āl.īze*, to affect the system with mercury; **mercu'rialised** (5 syl.), **mercurial-is-ing**, *mer.kū'.rī.āl.īze.ing* (Rule xix.)

Latin *Mercūrius*, *mercūriālis*; French *mercuriel* and *mercurial*.

"Mercurial" (light-hearted), being born under the planet Mercury.

Mercy, *plu. mercies*, *mer'.siz*, compassion; **merciful** (R. viii., xi.), *mer'ciful-ly*, **merciful-ness**, *mer'ci-less*, **merciless-ly**, **merciless-ness**. **Mercy-seat**, *-set*, the lid of the ark-of-the-covenant. **Sister of Mercy**, one of the society whose object is to succour the sick and destitute, founded in Dublin in 1827. **To be at the mercy of [A]**, to be wholly in the power of [A]. **Mer'cery**, goods sold by mercers.

French *merci*, contraction of Latin *misericordia* (*m'er'ci*), *miser cor.*

Mere, *meer*, sheer, a pool; **mere-ly**, only.

"Mere" (sheer), Latin *mēre*, purely. "Mere" (a pool), Latin *māre*.

Meretricious, *mēr'rē.trīsh''us*, like a harlot, having a nominal value far beyond its real worth; **meretricious-ly**, **meretricious-ness**. (Latin *mērētricius*.)

Merge (1 syl.), to swamp; **merged** (1 syl.), **merg'-ing** (R. xix.)

Latin *mergere*, to dip or plunge under; Greek *maergō*.

Meridian, *mē.rīd'.i.ān*, noon-day. **A meridian**, a line drawn on a globe or map from pole to pole, so called because every place under this line has mid-day at the same time.

Meridional, *me.rīd'.i.o.nāl*, having a south aspect, pertaining to the meridian; **merid'ional-ly**.

Latin *mēridiālis*, *mēridiānus*, *mēridiānum* (*medius dies*, mid-day); French *méridien* (wrong), *méridional*.

Merino, *plu. merinoes* (Rule xlii.), *me.ree'.nōze*, a fabric made of the wool of merino sheep.

Spanish *merino*, moving (from pasture, to pasture).

Merit, *mēr'rit*, desert, to deserve; **mer'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mer'it-ing**. **Meritorious** (Rule lxvi.), *mer'ri.tōr'.rī.ūs*, praiseworthy; **meritor'ious-ly**, **meritor'ious-ness**.

Lat. *mērīto*, to merit, *mērītōrius*, *mērītum*; Fr. *mérite*, *mériter*.

Merle, *merl*. **Merlin**, *mer'.līn*. **Merlon**, *mer'.lōn*.

Merle, a blackbird. (French *merle*; Latin *mērūla*.)

Merlin, a kind of hawk. (Fr. *émerillon*, the merle hunter.)

Merlon, the projection which alternates with the embrasures on an embattled parapet. (French *merlon*.)

Mermaid, *mer'.maid*, a woman from the waist upwards, and a fish from the waist downwards. (Old English *meremen*.)

There is also the word *mere-wyf*. The Welsh word is *morfogwyn*.

Merry, *mě'ry*, cheerful; mer'ri-ly (Rule xi.), mer'ri-ness; mer'ri-ment. Mer'ry-an'drew, a buffoon. Mer'ry thought, *-rhawt*, the forked breast-bone of a fowl. Merry-go-round, a round-about [for children, seen at fairs]. To make merry, to enjoy oneself socially.

Mirth, mirth'-ful (Rule viii.), mirthful-ness, mirthful-ly.

Old English *mirig* or *myreg*, *myrgnes*, merriness, *myrth*.

Merycotherium, plu. merycotheria, *mee'.rĭ.kō.rhē''.rĭ.ām* (not *mě'rri-*), plu, *mee'.rĭ.kō.rhē''.rĭ.ah*, a huge ruminant allied to the Bactrian camel (found in the Drift).

Greek *mérukō thērion*, the ruminating beast.

Mesembryanthemum, *mes.em'.brĭ.ān''.rhē.mūm* (not *mesambry-anthemum*), the ice-plant, &c.; mesembryaceæ, *mes.ēm'.brĭ.ā''.sē.ē.* (*-aceæ* in Botany denotes an "order.")

Gk. *mēsos-mēbruôn-anthós*, embryo in the centre of the flower.

Mesdames, *měz'.dāms*, plu. of *madam*. This is the usual English pronunciation. So Messieurs the plu. of Mr. (or *monsieur*) is pronounced *mez'h'urz*. In French mesdames is called *mey.dahm'*, and messieurs is called *mey.sē'eu'*.

Mesentery, *mēs'.en.tēr ry*, a membrane by which the intestines are attached to the vertēbræ; mesenteric, *mēs'.en.tēr'rik*, adj., as *mesenteric glands*, *disease*, &c. (not *misenteric*).

Greek *mēsēntērōn*; Latin *mesentĕrium*, the midriff, *mesentĕricus*.

Mesh, a net. Mash, brewers grains. Mass, a heap.

Mesh, strictly means one of the *interstices* of a net, but we say *I have got him in my meshes* (net); mesh-y; meshed, *mesht*, caught. (Old English *mæscre*, a mesh.)

"Mash," Fr. *masche*, now *mâche*. "Mass," Fr. *masse*; Low L. *massa*.

Mesmerism, *měz'.mě.rĭzm*, a state of coma produced by "animal magnetism"; mesmeric, *mez.mě'r'rik*, adj.

Mesmerise (Rule xxxi.), *měz'.mě.rĭze*, to produce mesmeric sleep; mes'merised (3 syl.), mesmeris-ing (Rule xix.), *mez'.mě.rĭze.ing*; mes'meris-er, one who mesmerises; mes'merist, one who believes in mesmerism.

Introduced into Paris, 1778, by Friedrich A. Mesmer (1734—1815).

Mesne, *meen*, intermediate. Mean, *meen*, base, to intend.

Mesne lord, a lord who holds of a superior lord.

Mesne process, *-prōs'sēss*, writs which intervene during the progress of a suit or action.

Mesne profits, profits derived from land while the possession of it has been held by a wrong owner.

"Mesne," Old law French. "Mean" (base), O. E. *māne*, v. *mæn*[an].

Mes'o- (Greek prefix) nouns, intermediate, the middle.

Mes'o-cæcum, *-sē'.kūm*, a part of the large intestine.

A hybrid. Lat. *cæcum*, the blind gut, so called because (like a "blind alley") it is open only at one end. [A blind needle has no eye.]

Mes'o-carp, *-karp* (in *Bot.*), between the epicarp and endocarp.
Greek *meso-karpōs*, intermediate carp [fruit].

Mes'o-cheleum, *kee'.lē.ŭm* (in *Bot.*), the middle part of the labellum of orchids. (Greek *chēlē*, a claw, a lobe.)

Often spelt chillium, but this is grossly wrong, with another meaning.

Mes'o-colon, *-kō'.lōn*, the mesentery of the colon.

Greek *meso-kōlōn*, same meaning.

Mes'o-gastric, *-gās'.trik*, that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen. (Gk. *gastēr*, the stomach.)

Mes'o-lite, *-lite*, a mineral intermediate between natrolite (3 syl.) and scolezite (*skō'.lē.zite*).

Greek *meso-lithos*, an intermediate stone or mineral.

Mes'o-phlœum, *-flee'.um*, the middle layer of bark.

Greek *meso-phloiōs*, intermediate bark of plants.

Mes'o-phyllum, *-fīl'.lŭm*, the fleshy part of a leaf which comes between the upper and lower membranes.

Greek *meso-phyllon*, the middle part of a leaf.

Mes'o-sperm, *-sperm*, the middle coat of seed.

Greek *meso-sperma*, the middle [coat of] seed.

Mes'o-sternum, *-sternum*, the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

Greek *meso-sternon*, middle [segment of] the breast.

Mes'o-thorax, *-thō'.rax*, the posterior part of the ali-trunk or thorax of insects, which bears the posterior wings and third pair of legs. (Greek *thōrax*, thorax or ali-trunk.)

Mes'o-type, *-tipe*, a mineral called natrolite, intermediate between analcime (3 syl.) and stilbite (2 syl.).

Greek *meso-tūpōs*, [of an] intermediate type.

Mes'o-zoic, *-zō'.ik* (not *-zoik*), the secondary geological period including the triassic, the lias, the oolite, the wealden, and the cretaceous groups. (Greek *zōē*, life.)

Mess. Miss. Mass. Moss (Rule v.)

Mess, a dish of food, a military ordinary, disorder; to dine at mess; *messed*, *mest*; *mess'-ing*; *mess-mate*.

Miss, the title given to young ladies, failure, to fail.

Mass, a religious service, a heap. (O. E. *mæsse*; Fr. *masse*.)

Moss, a family of cryptogams (Fr. *mousse*; Lat. *muscus*.)

"Mess" (food), Old E. *mese*, a table, v. *mes[an]*, to eat; Lat. *mensa*.

"Mess" (confusion), Lat. *miscēre*, to mix, to throw into confusion.

"Miss" (a young lady), cont. of *mistress*. (to fail), O. Eng. *miss[an]*.

Message, *mēs'.sŭge*, an errand. *Messuage*, *mēs'.swage*, a house.

Messenger, *mēs'.n.djer*, one who takes a message.

(This word ought to be messenger as it is in French.)

French *message*, messenger; Latin *mittere*, supine *missum*, to send.

"Messuage," Old F. *mesonage*, *meson*, now *maison*; Low L. *messuagium*.

Messiah, *mēs.sī'ah*, "the anointed one." (It does not mean "The Sent," and has no connection with the Lat. *missus*.)

Messiah-ship (-ship, office, rank); messianic, -*ān'ik*.

Heb. *M[e]s[i].āh*, anointed. Applied by Christians to Jesus Christ.

Messieurs, *mez'h'arz*, plu. of Mr. [*mister*]. Measures, *mez'h'arz*, q.v.

Messieurs (*mes-sieurs*, my sirs) is the Fr. plu. of *Monsieur* (my sir). In French it is pronounced *mey.se'eu'*, but in English *mez'h'arz*, when preceding proper names: as *Messieurs Jones, Smith, & Co.*, but when not followed by proper names we call the word *mēs.seu'rz*. It is never written or printed in full, but always in the contracted form of *Messrs.* (in French *MM.*); neither is the sing. ever written or printed in full, but always in the contracted form of *Mr.* (in French *M.*)

The fem. of "Mr." is *Mrs.* *mīs'iz*, plu. *Mesdames*, *mez'dāms* (in Fr. *mey.dahm'*), but the plural is almost exclusively used in the headings of newspaper announcements of levees, &c., in the cards of professional ladies, and those engaged in trade. In ordinary society we repeat the word *Mrs.* before each proper name.

For my own part, I cannot imagine why such a wretched perversion as "*mez'h'ers*" (*Messrs.*) should be preferred to the simpler and more English plural *Misters* (*MM.* or *MMr.*)

Messuage, *mes'suage*, a dwelling house. Mes'sage, an errand.

("Messuage," Low Latin *messuagium*; Old French *mesonage*, *meson*, now *maison*; Latin *manēre*, supine *mansum*, to abide.

"Message," Fr. *message*, v. *messenger*; Lat. *mittere*, supine *missum*.)

Met'a- (Gk. *pref.*) nouns, beyond, after; over, transference.

Metabasis, *mē.tāb'.āsīs*, transition. -(Greek *bainō*, to go.)

Met'a-carpus, -*kar'pus*, the solid part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. Metatar'sus, the solid part of the foot between the ankle and the toes; meta-car'pal, adj.

Greek *meta karpos*, beyond the wrist.

Metachronism, *mē.tāk'.rō.nīzm*, the error of placing an event after its real date. The opposite fault is prochronism, *prōk'rō.nīzm*, or placing a date before its proper time. Either fault is an Anachronism, *a.nāk'.rō.nīzm*, a false date. (Greek *ana chrōnōs*, out of time.)

Greek *meta chrōnōs*, behind or after [the true] time.

Met'a-genesis, -*djēn'.ēsīs*, the changes of form which the same being passes through in its different stages of existence; met'a-genetic, -*dje.nēt'ik*, adj. (Gk. *gēnēsis*, birth.)

See Met'a-morphosis, meta-phor, meta-phrase, meta-physics, &c., in their proper places.

Metal, Mettle, both *mět''l*. Medal, Meddle, both *měd''l*.

Metal, *mět''l*, forty-three of the elements are so called; metallic, *mě.tăl''ik*, containing metal, &c.

Metalliferous, *met''lĭf''ĕ.rūs*, earth or ore rich in metal.

Metallist, *mět''lĭst*, a worker in metals.

Metalliform, *mět''lĭ.form*, resembling metal.

Metalline, *mět''lĭn*, impregnated with metal;

Metallisation, *met''lĭ.zay''shĭn*.

Metallise (R. xxxi.), *mět''lĭze*, to render metallic, to imbue with metal; met'allised (3 syl.), met'allis-ing (Rule xix.)

Metallography, *met''lĭg''ră.fy*, a treatise on metals.

Metalloid, *mět''loid*, the metallic base of the alkaloids and earths, inflammable non-metallic bodies: as sulphur and phosphorus; metalloidal, *mět''loid''ăl*.

Metallurgy, *met''lĭr.gy* (not *mě.tăl''lur.gy*), the art of working metals or obtaining them from ore; metallurgic, *mět''lĭr.dĭk* (not *mě.tăl''lur.gik*); metallurgist, *mět''lĭr.dĭst*, one skilled in metals.

The perfect metals, those not easily oxidised: as gold, silver, and platinum.

The base metals, those easily oxidised: as copper, iron, lead, tin, and zinc.

Road metal, broken stones for roads.

White metal, *wĭte mět''l*, nickel or German silver.

Lat. *mĕtallum*, *mĕtallĭcus*; Gk. *mĕtallon*; Fr. *mĕtal*, *mĕtallĭque*, *mĕtallĭfere*, *mĕtallĭsation*, *mĕtallĭser*, *mĕtallĭgraphie*, *mĕtallurgique*, *mĕtallurgiste*, *mĕtallurgie*.

"Metalliferous," Latin *mĕtallum fĕro*, I bear metal.

"Metalloid," Greek *mĕtallōn eidos*, like a metal.

"Metallurgy," Greek *mĕtallōn ergon*, metal work.

"Mettle," O. E. *modiltc*. "Medal," Fr. *mĕdaille*. "Meddle," Fr. *mĕler*.

Metamorphosis, plu. metamorphoses, *mět''ă.mor''fĕ.sĭs*, plu. *-sĕz*, change of form; metamorphic, *mět''ă.mor''fĭk*, adj.

Metamorphose, *mět''ă.mor''fĕz*, to change the form; metamorphosed, *met''ă.mor''fĕzd*; metamorphos-ing (Rule xix.), *mět''ă.mor''fĕ.zing*.

Metamorphic rocks, those which contain no trace of organic remains; metamorphic system.

(This is one of the most striking deviations from the classic models; both in Gk. and Lat. the "pho" is long. In Gk. it is o-mega.)

Greek *mĕtāmorphōsis* (*μεταμóρφωσις*, *meta morphō*, to change the form); Latin *mĕtāmorphōsis*; French *mĕtāmorphose*, *mĕtāmorphique*, *mĕtāmorphoser*.

Metaphor, *mět'.ä.för.* **Simile**, *sim'.i.le.*

Metaphor, a resemblance *implied* but not introduced by any word of warning.

Simile, a resemblance *claimed* and introduced by a word of warning, such as *like, as, &c.*

Hope is the anchor of our faith (*a metaphor*).

Hope is like an anchor to our faith (*a simile*).

Judah is a lion's whelp (*a metaphor*).

Judah is like a lion's whelp (*a simile*).

He couched down as a lion, even as an old lion (*a simile*).

Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path (*a metaphor*).

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf (*a simile*).

Metaphoric, *mět'.ä.för''rük*; **metaphorical**, *-för''rükäl*; **metaphor'ical-ly**; **metaphor-ist**, *mět'.ä.för.ist.*

Greek *mētaphōra* (*mēta phōrēō*, to transfer [a word from its original bearing to something else]); Latin *mētāphōra*, *mētaphōricus*.

Metaphrase, *mět'.ä.fraze.* **Paraphrase**, *pär'rä.fraze.*

Metaphrase, a word for word translation;

Paraphrase, a free translation in which the text is explained by a running commentary.

Metaphrastic, *mět'.ä.frä's''tük*, adj. of metaphrase.

Metaphrast, *mět'.ä.frä'st*, one who translates verbally.

Greek *mētaphrāsis*, (*meta phrazo*); Latin *mētaphrāsis*.

Metaphysics, *mět'.ä.fiz''iks* (Rule lxi.), theoretical philosophy.

Physics, *fiz'.iks*, is that branch of science which explains all natural phenomena (Greek *phusis*, nature). **Metaphysics** is the science which comes *after* physics, being that which treats of the phenomena of mind or spirit.

Metaphysics includes—

1. **Ontology**, which treats of the nature and attributes of being.
2. **Cosmology**, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and motion as displayed in creation, &c.
3. **Anthroposophy**, *än'.thrō.pōs''.ō.fy*, which treats of the powers of man, and the motions by which life is produced.
4. **Psychology**, *sī.kōl''.ō.gy*, which treats of the intellectual soul.
5. **Pneumatology**, *nū.mä.tōl''.ō.gy*, which treats of soul, spirit, &c.

Metaphysical, *mět'.ä.fiz''i.käl*; **metaphys'ical-ly**.

Metaphysician, *mět'.ä.fiz'.zish''än*, one versed in metaphysics.

Latin *metaphysica*. The word, according to Dr. W. Smith (*Class. Dict. art. Aristōtēlēs*), arose thus: At the death of Aristotle, his fourteen treatises on "theoretical philosophy" were put together as one work, and styled τῶν μετὰ τὰ φυσικὰ, from the fact of their being placed μετὰ, *after*, τὰ φυσικὰ, the treatises in physics.

Metastasis, *me.täs'.ä.sis*, the removal of a disease from one part of the body to another. (Gk. *meta-stāsis*, change of place.)

Metatarsus, *mět'.ä.tar''süs*, the solid part of the foot, between the ankle and the toes. **Metacarpus**, the solid part of the hand, between the wrist and the fingers; **metatar'sal**.

Greek *meta tarsos* (*tarsos* is that part of the foot to which the leg is attached, including the instep), the "meta-tarsus" is *beyond* that, or between the "tarsus" and the toes.

Metathesis, *me.tǽrh'.č.sis*, the transposition of a letter: as the older word *afyrht* has become *afryht* (afright).

Greek *mētathēsis* (*meta tithēmi*, to put after [its right place]).

Metathorax, *mēt'.a.ṛhō''.rax*, the third and last segment of the thorax of insects. The second segment is called the **Mes'o-thorax**. (Gk. *meta thōrax*, beyond the thorax.)

Mete (1 syl.), to measure. **Meet**, to encounter. **Meat**, *meet*, food.

Met-ed (R. xxxvi.), *meč'-ed*; **meet-ing** (R. xix.), *meet'-ing*.

Meter, *meet-er*, a measurer. **Metre**, *meet''r* (in poetry).

Metric System, the French system of weights and measures.

Metrology, *me.trōl'.ō.gy*, science of weights and measures.

"**Mete**," Old English *met[an]*, past *met*, past part. *meten*.

"**Meet**," Old English *met[an]*, past *mētte*, past part. *ge-mēt*.

"**Meat**," Old Eng. *mete* or *mette*. "**Metre**" (verse), Old Eng. *meter*.

Metempsychosis, *me.tem'si.kō''.sis*, transmigration of the soul.

Greek *mētempsychōsis* (*meta en psychōo*, to put life in [another body] after [it has left the present body]).

Meteor, *mē'.tē.ōr*, an atmospheric phenomenon;

Meteoric, *mē'.te.ōr''rik*; meteoric stones, aerolites;

Meteoric iron, aerolitic iron.

Meteorite, *mē'.tē.ō.rīte*, a solid substance falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere.

Meteorological, *mē'.tē.ō.rō.lōdg''ī.kāl*, pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena; meteorolog'ic.

Meteorology, *mē'.tē.o.rōl''.ō.gy*, the science which explains the phenomena of the atmosphere.

Meteorologist, *mē'.tē.o.rōl''.ō.djist*, one skilled in...

Meteoromancy, *mē'.tē.ō.ro.mān''sy*, divination by thunder and lightning, falling stars, and so on.

Meteoroscope, *mē'.te.ōr''rōs.kōpe* (Rule lxxiii.)

Latin *mētēōra* (no singular number), *mētēōrologus*, *mētēōroscōpus*;

Greek *mētēōrōs* (*meta eōra*, with things lifted up aloft).

Meter, *mē'.ter*, a measure, as *gas-meter*. **Metre**, *mē'.t'r*, verse.

Old English *met[an]*, to measure; *meter*, metre or verse.

Methglin, *me.ṛhēg'.līn*, honey-wine. (Welsh *meddyglyn*.)

A compound of *meddyg*, a doctor, and *llyn*, tipple, v. *llynna*, to booze.

Methinks, (*past*) *methought*, *mē.thinks*, *me.ṛhort'*, it seems to me.

Old Eng. *thinc[an]*, an impersonal verb, "it seems." The object was in the dat. case, as *me thinceth*, *methinks* (*mihi videtur*), *me ge-thuhte*, *me-thought* (*mihi visum est*). It was originally used with other personal pronouns, as *thē thinceth*, *thē ge-thuhte*, &c.

It is a gross error to suppose *me-thinks* is a corrupt form of *I think[s]*.

"**Me**" is dative case, and "thinks" impersonal.

Method, *mēth'.ōd*, order, systematic arrangement; **methodic**, *me.thōd'.īk*; **methodical**, *me.thōd'.ī.kāl*; **method'ical-ly**.

Methodise (R. xxxi.), *mēth'.ō.dīze*, to arrange systematically;

meth'odised (3 syl.), *meth'odis-ing*, *meth'odis-er*.

Methodist, *měth'.o.dist*, a disciple of John Wesley; **methodism**, *měth'.ō.dizm*; **methodistic**, *měth'.ō.dīs'.tik*; **methodistical**, *měth'.ō.dīs'.tī.kāl* (a term of contempt meaning "canting," "hypocritical"); **methodistical-ly**.

Greek *methōdōs* (*mēta hōdōs*), **method**, a searching after something systematically, scientific inquiry; Latin *methōdus*, *methōdicus* (the Rom. *methōdici* were physicians opposed to the quacks or *empirici*, the latter obtained their knowledge by practice or personal experience, the *methodici* followed certain broad principles and diagnosed from general symptoms). The Methodists are so called from the strict "method," or religious rules they undertake to observe.

Methyl, *měth'.il*, the hydro-carbon radical of meth'yl alcohol.

Methylamine, *me.rhīl'.ā.mīn*, ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by meth'yl.

Methylated, *měth'.ī.lū.ted*, imbued with methyl.

Meth'ylated spirit, spirit of wine mixed with one-tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit (it is duty-free because it is too nauseous to be used as a drink); **meth'yl alcohol**.

Methylene, *měth'.ī.leen*, a very inflammable liquid procured from wood, and forming the basis of wood-spirit.

Greek *methu hulé*, wine [of] wood.

Metis, *mē'.tiss*, one of the asteroids (*as'.tē.roidz*).

Mētis, daughter of Oceanus, during pregnancy was swallowed by Zeus [Jove], and in due time Zeus himself gave birth to Athēna [Minerva], who sprang from his head, a woman of full stature.

Metonic, *mē.tōn'.ik*, adj. of Meton, an Athenian astronomer.

Meton'ic cycle, *-sī'.k'l*, a period of nineteen years, in which time the lunations of the moon repeat themselves.

Meton'ic year, a period equal to nineteen years.

Metonymy, *mět'.o.nīm.y*, the substitution of one word for another: as *I have read Homer; I know Milton well*; **metonymic**, *mět'.o.nīm.ik*; **met'onymical**, *-nīm'.ī.kāl*; **metonymical-ly**.

Greek *metónymia*, *metónumikōs* (*mēta ónīma*, change of word).

Metre, *mē'.tr*, verse. **Meter**, *mē'.ter*, a measurer: as *gas-meter*; **metrical**, *mět'.trī.kāl*, having rhythm; **met'rical-ly**.

Metric, *mět'.rīk*, denoting measurement; **met'ric sys'tem**, the French decimal system of weights and measures.

Metrology, *me.trōl'.ō.gy*, the science of weights and measures.

"Metre," Old Eng. *mēter*; Lat. *metrum*; Gk. *mētrōn*, *metricus*.

"Meter," Old Eng. *met[an]*, to measure; Lat. *metrum*; Gk. *mētrōn*.

Metrograph, *mět'tro.gráf*, an instrument for telling at what rate a train is moving, and for marking the moment of its arrival and departure from a station.

Greek *metron graphō*, I write the measure [of speed].

Metronome, *mět'tro.nōme*, an instrument for beating time;

metronomy, *mět'tro.nōm.y*, measurement of time by a...

Greek *metron nōmé*, measure [of the] divisions or bars.

Metropolis, *me.trōp'ō.līs*, the capital; **metropolitan**, *mēt'tro.pōl'ā.tān*, adj. The metropol'itan, bishop of the metropolis, an archbishop; metropol'itan-ate, the office or see of a metropolitan [bishop].

Greek *metrōpōlis* (*mētēr pōlis*, mother city); Latin *metropolitānus*.

Mettle, **Metal**, both *mēt'l*. **Meddle**, **Medal**, both *mēd'l*.

Mettle, *met'l*, spirit; mettled, *mēt'tl'd*, high-spirited; **mettle-some**, *-sūm* (*-some*, full of), full of mettle.

Metal, *mēt'l*, an element like gold, iron, &c. (Fr. *métal*.)

Meddle, *mēd'l*, to interfere. (Fr. *mesler* now *mêler*.)

Medal, *mēd'l*, a metal token. (French *médaille*.)

"Mettle," Old Eng. *mōdoltic*, high-spirited, *mōdig*, full of spirit.

Mew, *plu. mews*. **Muse** (1 syl.), goddess of song, to meditate.

Mew, a gull, to cry as a cat, to confine, to moult.

Mews, a range of buildings where horses are lodged.

The royal mews, the royal stables (not *mewses*).

Mewed, *mewd*; **mew'-ing**.

"Mews" (to moult), Fr. *muer*. "Mews" (stables), Fr. *mue*.

"Mew" (as a cat), Welsh *mew*. "Mew" (a gull), O. E. *mēu* or *mēw*.

"Muse," Lat. *musa* (to meditate); Fr. *muser*, to dawdle.

(In 35 Geo. III. chap. 73, we have "mewses" as plural of mews, but Official English is notoriously untrustworthy.)

Mewl, to cry as a babe from uneasiness. **Mule**, an animal.

Mewled (1 syl.), *mewl'-ing*, *mewl'-er*.

"Mewl," Fr. *miauler*. "Mule," Old Eng. *mūl*; Lat. *mūlus*.

Mezereon, *me.zee'r.ē.ōn*, the spurge olive. (French *mézéréon*.)

Mezzo- (Ital.), *mēdz'.o*, moderate, half, moderately.

Mezzo-forte, *mēdz'.o fōr'te* (in *Music*), rather loud.

Mezzo-piano, *mēdz'.o pē.ah'.no* (in *Music*), rather soft.

Mezzo-soprano, *plu. mezzo-sopranos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o so.prah'.noze*, a low soprano or treble.

Mezzo-tuono, *mēdz'.o tu.ō'.no*, a semitone.

Mezzo-relievo, *plu. -relievos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o rēl'ā.ā'vo*, mean relief. English-Italian for *mezzo-rilievo*.

Mezzo-tinto, *plu. -tintos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o tīn'.toze*, half-tint drawings in imitation of Indian ink.

Mi (Ital.), *me*, the third note of the tonic *sōl-fa* system.

Miasma, *mē.az'.mah*, infection or pollution floating in the air from ill-drainage; **miasmatic**, *mī.az.māl'āk*; **mias'mal**.

Greek *mīasmos*, pollution (*mīainō*, to defile).

Mica, *mī'kah*, Mus'covy glass; **micaceous** (R. xli.), *mī.kay'shūs*; **mica schist**. (Latin *micāre*, to glisten.)

Michaelmas, *mīk'ēl.mās* (Rule viii.), the feast of St. Michael.

Michaelmas day, September 29th; **Michaelmas term** (in *Law*), between the 2nd and 25th of November.

Mickle, *mīk'əl*, much. - (Old English *mycel* or *micel*.)

Micro-, *mī'kro-* (Gk. prefix), nouns, small. (Greek *mīkrōs*.)

Mī'cro-cosm, *-koz'm*, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world; **mī'cro-cosmic**, *-kōs'mīk*; **mī'cro-cosmical**, *-kōs'mī.kāl*.

Greek *mīkrōs kōsmōs*, a little world.

Micrography, *mī.krōg'.rā.fy*, a description of microscopic objects. (Gk. *mīkrōs grapho*, I write about small things.)

Micrometer, *mī.krōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring small objects, spaces, angles, &c.

Greek *mīkrōs mētron*, a meter of small things.

Microscope, *mī.kro.skōpe*, an instrument for inspecting very minute objects; **microscopic**, *mī'.krō.skōp''.īk*; **microscopical**, *mī'.kro.skōp''.ī.kāl*; **microscop'ical-ly**; **microscopist**, *mī'.kro.skō''.pīst*; **microscopy**, *mī'.kro.skōp.e*.

(Except in "panta-scope" and "tele-scope," the vowel preceding -scope is always o.)

Greek *mīkrōs skōpō*, I inspect small objects.

Micro-zoa, *mī'.kro zō'.ah*, minute animal organisms.

Greek *mīkrōs zōon*, plu. *zōa*, minute living things.

Mid, middle; **mid-day**, **mid-night**, **mid-land**, **mid-lent**, **mid-ship**; **mid'ship-man**, a junior officer in a man-of-war, &c.; **mid-way**, **mid-summer**, **mid-winter**.

Middle, *mīd.d'l*: middle-ages, from the fall of the Western empire till the revival of learning (500-1500); middle-class, between the aristocracy and mechanics; middle-man, an agent, a go-between; middle-most; middle-passage, the part of the Atlantic between Africa and the West Indies; middle-post, the king-post; &c.

Middling, *mīd.līng*, tolerable, mediocre.

Old Eng. *mid*-, middle, *mid-deg*, *mid-nīht*, *mid-lencten* (mid-lent), *mid-sumer*, *mid-winter*: *middan*, adv. in the midst *midde*, (super.) *midmest*; *middel*, *middel-fīnger*, *middel-flōr* (floor).

Midden, a dunghill (Scotch).

Midge (1 syl.), a very small insect, a gnat. (Old Eng. *mycg*.)

Midriff, *mīd'.rīf*, the diaphragm. (Old Eng. *mid*, *hrif* bowels.)

Midst (super. of *mid*), thickest of a throng, the middle. A corruption of *mīddes* for *to-mīddes*, adv.: as "to-day."

(Adj.) The midst of it was paved with love (*Cant.* iii. 10).

(Adv.) Him first, Him last, Him midst, and without end (*Milton*).

ERRORS OF SPEECH.—

In our midst (should be *In the midst of us*).

In their midst (should be *In the midst of them*).

Into their midst (should be *Into the midst of them*).

Out of our midst (should be *Out of the midst of us*).

("Midst" is never a noun, nor even an adjectival noun, and therefore cannot be used with an [adjective] possessive pronoun.)

Midwife, *plu.* midwives, *mīd'wif, mīd'wifs*, an accoucheuse, midwife-ry, *mīd'wif.ry*. (O. E. *mid wif*, with the woman.)

The Spaniards have a precisely analogous word, *comadre* (*com madre*, with the mother), a midwife.

Mien, *meen*, manner, air. Mean, *meen*, base, to intend.

"Mien," Fr. *mine*, countenance. "Mean," O. E. *mæne*, v. *mæn*[an].

Might, *mīte*, power, *past tense* of may. Mite, a very little grub.

Might-y, *mī'ty*, powerful. Mit-y, *mī'ty*, full of mites.

Mighti-ly (Rule xi.), *mī'tī.ly*; mighti-ness, *mī'tī.ness*.

With might and main, with the utmost efforts.

Old Eng. *miht, mihtig, mihtiglice, mihtignes*, v. *mihte* of *mag*[an].
(It will be seen that the useless "g" is an interpolated letter.)

Mignonnette (double n), *mīn'yōn.nēt'* (not *mignonette* nor *mignonette*), the "little favourite" [flower].

French *mignonnette* (*mignonne*, a favourite, with dim.)

Migrate or Emigrate, *mī.grate, ēm'ī.grate*. Immigrate, &c.

Migrate, to remove from one's college or country to another.

Immigrate, to enter into a new country as a resident;
mī'grāt.ed (R. xxxvi.), *mī'grāt-ing* (R. xix.), *mī'gratory*.

Migration, *mī.gray'shūn*. (Latin *migratio, migrāre*.)

Mikado, *plu.* mikadoes (Rule xlii.), *mī.kay'dōze*, priest-king of Japan. The temporal king is the Tycoon.

Milanese, *mīl'ān.eez*, sing. and *plu.*, native of Mil'an.

(Names of peoples in *-ese* are sing. and *plu.*, as *Chinese, Portuguese*.)

Milch [cows] giving milk. (Old Eng. *melc, milch, meole, milk*.)

Mildew, *mīl'du*, blight, to blight; *mīl'dewed* (2 syl.), *mildew-ing*. (Old English *mildeaw, honey dew*.)

Mile (1 syl.), 1760 yards land measure; mile-age, fares paid by travellers per mile (*-age, tax, toll, payment*); mile-post, mile-stone; nau'tical mile, one sixtieth of a degree.

Latin *milliare* or *milliarium* (*mille passus*, a thousand paces).

Milfoil, *mīl'.foil*, the herb yarrow. (Latin *millefolium*.)

Militant, *mīl'ī.tānt*. The Church militant, the Church on earth, so called because it is in a state of warfare.

The Church trium'phant, the Church in heaven.

Military, *mīl'ī.ter ry*, pertaining to a soldier.

The military, the soldiery.

Militate, *mīl'ī.tate*, to be in opposition to, to contradict;
mīl'itāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *mīl'itāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Militia, *mīl'īsh'ah*, citizens trained as soldiers; militia-man, *plu. -men*, one serving in the militia.

Latin *militans*, gen. *militantis, militarius, militia, warfare, militāre*, supine *militātum*; French *militant, militaire*.

- Milk** (*noun and verb*), milked (1 syl.), milk-ing, milk-er, milk-y, milk'i-ness (Rule xi.), milk'i-ly, milk-maid; milk-tooth, *plu.* milk-teeth, the first teeth; milk-white; milk'y-way, a white zone in the heavens full of stars.
- Milch**, adj., giving milk. (Old Eng. *meolc*, milk, *mele*, milch.)
- Mill** (retains its double *l* in all its compounds), milled (1 syl.); mill-ing, grinding, indenting the edge of coin, beating; the indented edge of coin, a beating; mill'-er; mill-board, -bord, a thick pasteboard; mill-dam, mill-pond; mill-race, the stream that drives a mill; mill-stone; mill-wright, -rite, one who constructs and repairs mills; treadmill.
- Old English *miln*; Welsh *melin*, *v. melino*, *meilon*, flour.
- Millennium**, *mīl.lēn'.nū.ūm*, the thousand years when "Christ is to come in person to earth and reign." (*Rev.* xx. 1-6.)
- Millenarian**, *mīl'.le.nair''rī.ūn*, consisting of 1000 years, one who believes in the millennium; millenarian-ism.
- Millenary**. **Millinery**. **Millionary**.
- Millenary**, *mīl'.lē.nā.ry*, consisting of 1000;
- Millinery**, *mīl'.lī.nēr ry*, goods made by a milliner;
- Millionary**, *mīl'.yūn.ū.ry*, consisting of millions.
- Millennial**, *mīl.lēn'.nū.āl*, pertaining to the millennium.
- Millen'ial-ist**, one who believes in the millennium.
- (*The words millenarian, millenarianism, millenary, ought to have double "n," but we owe, as usual, our error to the French.*)
- Lat. mille annus**, a thousand years. (In composition the *a* of *annus* becomes *e*, as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *septennial*, *millennial*, &c.)
- "**Millinery**," a corruption of *Milaner*. At one time *Mil'an*, in Italy, set the fashion for dress. "**Millionary**," by millions.
- Millepede**, *mīl'.lē.pēd*, an insect. (*Lat. mille pēdes*, 1000 feet.)
- Millepores**, *mīl'.lē.pōz*, a genus of branching corals.
- Milleporite**, *mīl'.lē.pō''rīte*, a fossil millepore (*-ite* denotes a fossil); **milleporidæ**, *mīl'.lē.pōr''rī.dē*.
- Latin *mille pōrus*, a thousand pores or minute cells.
- Millet**, *mīl'.lēt*, a plant containing small edible grains.
- French *millet*; Latin *miliūm* (*mille grānum*, a thousand grains).
- Milliner**, *mīl'.lī.ner*, one who makes women's dresses.
- Millinery**. **Millenary**. **Millionary**.
- Millinery**, *mīl'.lī.nēr ry*, the works of a milliner.
- Millenary**, *mīl'.lī.nūr ry*, the space of a thousand years.
- Millionary**, *mīl'.yūn.ū.ry*, consisting of millions.
- "**Milliner**," supposed to be derived from *Milan*, in Italy, once the mart and glass of fashion. "**Millenary**," Latin *mille*, 1000.
- Million**, *mīl'.yūn*, seven figures; **millionth**, *mīl'.yūnth*, the ten-hundred-thousandth; **millionaire**, *mīl'.lī.o.nair* (not *mīl'.yūn.air*), a man worth a million of money.

Millionary, *mɪl'.j̄.ð.n̄r ry*, consisting of a million, as the pundit's *millionary chronology*.

Millionary, millinery (*see above*).

The million, the general public as opposed to the "Upper ten," or aristocracy. (French *million*.)

Milt, *fem. roe*; **milt**, the "soft roe" or that of the male fish; **roe**, the "hard roe" or that of the female fish.

Milter, *mɪl'.ter*, the male fish; **spawn'er**, the female fish; **milt-ing**, **milt-er**.

Old Eng. *milt*. "Roe," Germ. *rogen*. "Spawn," Old Eng. *spana*.

Mimic, *mɪm'.ɪk*, one who imitates another, to imitate another; **mimicked**, *mɪm'.ɪkt*; **mim'ick-ing** (with *-k-*.)

Mimicry, *plu. mimicries*, *mɪm'.ɪk.rɪz*, imitation of another.

Latin *mimus*, *mīmīcus*; Greek *mimos*, an imitator of others.

Mimosa, *mɪ.mō'.sah*, the sensitive plant; **mimosite**, *mɪ.mō'.sɪte*, a fossil apparently of the mimosa family (*-ite*, a fossil).

Greek *mimos*, an imitator [of the sensibility of animals].

Mimulus, *mɪm'.ū.lūs*, the monkey flower.

Latin *mimus*, one with a mask, alluding to the form of the corolla.

Minaret, *mɪn'.ā.rēt*, the lofty turret of a mosque. (Arab. *menarah*.)

Minatory, *mɪn'.ā.tō.ry*, threatening. (Latin *mīnatio*, a threat.)

Mince, to cut into small pieces, to be finical; **mɪnced** (1 syl.), **mɪnc'-ing** (R. xix.), **mɪn'cing-ly**; **mince-meat**, *-meet*, a sweetmeat made of raisins, &c.; **minced-meat**, meat chopped into a mince. (French *émincer*, mince.)

Mind, the thinking faculty, to take care of, to attend to, to obey; **mɪnd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mɪnd'-ing**; **mind'-less**, **mind'less-ness**, **mɪnd'-ful** (R. viii.), **mɪnd'ful-ly**, **mind'ful-ness**.

Never mind, take no heed of it, dismiss it from your thoughts.

Old English *mynd*; Latin *mens*, gen. *mentis*; Greek *mēnōs*.

Mine (1 syl.), *poss. case of I*, a pit containing minerals or ore, to dig for minerals or ore; **mɪn-ing** (Rule xix.), *mine-ing*, pertaining to mines, digging a mine; **mɪn-y**, *mine'y*.

Miner, *mɪ'.ner*, one who mines. **Minor**, *mɪ'.nor*, under age.

"Mine" (pron.), Old Eng. *mīn*. N. *ic* (I), G. *mīn*, D. *me*, A. *mec*.

"Mine" (a pit), Welsh *mwyn*, whence *munat*, money.

Mineral, **Metal**, *mɪn'.ĕ.rāl*, *mēt'l*.

Minerals are such as stones, rocks, coals, salt, sand, &c. A mineral may or may not be a simple or elemental body.

Metals are such as gold, silver, lead, iron, zinc, tin, &c. A metal must be a simple or elemental body.

(N.B.—*Metals are minerals, but minerals are not always metals*.)

Mineralise (Rule xxxi.), *mɪn'.ĕ.rāl.ize*, to impregnate with mineral matter, to convert to a mineral; **mɪn'eralised** (4 syl.), **mɪn'eralis-ing**, **mɪn'eralis-er**; **mɪn'eral-ist**.

Mineralisation, *mĭn'.ĕ.rāl.ĭ.zā''.shŭn*; min'eral-blue; mineral-caoutchouc, -*koo.tchōok'*; mineral-charcoal; min'eral-green, carbonate of copper; mineral-oil, rock oil which oozes from the earth; mineral-water.

Mineralogy (not *minerology*), *mĭn'.ĕ.rāl'.ō.gy*, the science of minerals; mineralogical, *mĭn'.ĕ.rāl.lōdg''.ĭ.kāl*; mineralogical-ly; mineralogist, *mĭn'.ĕ.rāl'.ō.djĭst*.

French *minéral, minéralogiste, minéralisation, minéralogique, minéralogie*; Low Latin *minera, a mine, minerarius, a miner*.

Minever, *mĭn'.ĕ.ver*, ermine. Minerva, *mĭ.ner'.vah*, a goddess.

Mingle, *mĭn'.g'l*, to mix; mingled, *mĭn'.g'ld*; mingling, *ming'gling*; mingler, *ming'gler*.

Old English *meng[ian]*, past *mengde*, past part. *menged*.

Miniature, *mĭn'.a.tchŭr*, a small portrait, on a small scale.

Paintings by the *miniatori*, a set of monks noted for their paintings with *minium* or red lead. The first miniatures were the initial letters of rubrics, which generally contained the head of the Virgin or a saint, and hence the word came to signify a small likeness.

Minim, *mĭn'.ĭm* (in *Mus.*), a note = half a semibreve (an open note with a tail), a liquid measure meaning one drop.

Min'ium, red-lead. Minimum, *mĭn'.ĭ.mĭm*, the smallest quantity, opposed to maximum, *max'.ĭ.mĭm*, the largest quantity.

"*Minim.*" In the ancient musical notation the note of longest duration was termed a "Large" = 2 longs, or 4 breves, or 8 semibreves, or 16 minims, "minims" being the least of the "breves" (or shorts). After this a new set of terms was introduced, *crotchet* and *quaver*.

Minium, Latin *minĭum*, vermillion, red-lead.

"Minimum," Latin super. of some obsolete adj. meaning small.

Minion, *mĭn'.yŭn*, a low unprincipled favourite of a prince.

French *mignon*; Italian *mignone*, a darling.

Minister, *mĭn'.ĭs.ter*, a pastor, one of the state legislators, to wait on the sick, to perform the office of a pastor; ministered, *mĭn'.ĭs.terd*; min'ister-ing; ministration, *mĭn'.ĭs.tray''.shŭn*; ministrative, *mĭn'.ĭs.trā.tĭv*; min'istrant.

Ministerial, *mĭn'.ĭs.tē''.rĭ.āl*; ministe'rial-ist, ministe'rial-ly. Ministry, plu. ministries, *mĭn'.ĭs.trĭz*.

Latin *minister, ministrĭalis, ministratio, v. ministrare*.

Minium, minimum, minim, *mĭn'.ĭ.ĭm, mĭn'.ĭ.mĭm, mĭn'.ĭm*.

Min'ium, red-lead. (Latin *minĭum*, vermillion, red-lead.)

Min'imum, the least possible quantity. (Latin *minĭmus*.)

Min'im, min'im, a drop, a note in music. (Lat. *minĭmus*.)

Minnow, *mĭn'.no*, a small British fresh-water fish. (O. E. *mina*.)

Minor, *mĭ'.nor*, under age. Mi'ner, one employed in mines.

Minority, *mĭ'.nŏr'rĭ.ty*; minor key (in *Mus.*), the mode in which the third from the key-note is only three semitones above the tonic. In the major key it is four.

Minor Canon, priest vicar of a cathedral, &c., attached to one of the religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII.

"Minor Canons" of cathedrals, &c., not affected by that "reform" are still properly called "priest vicars."

"Minor," Lat. *minor*, comp. deg. of some lost adj. meaning "little."

"Miner," Fr. *mine*, a mine; Low Lat. *minerarius*, *minera*, a mine.

Minotaur, *mī'nō.tōr*, a bull with a man's head. **Miniature**, *mīn'.a.tchūr*, a small portrait. (Latin *Mī'nos taurus*.)

Minster, *mīn'.ster*. Cathedral, *ka.t'hē'.drāl*. Min'ister, a pastor.

Minster, the great church of a monastery. (O. E. *mynster*.)

Cathedral, a bishop's church. (Greek *kathēdra*.)

"Minister," Latin *minister*, one who serves, v. *mīnistrāre*.'

Minstrel, *mīn'.strēl*, a poet; minstrel-sy, the art of a minstrel.

French *ménestrel*; Low Latin *ministerialis*, a servant.

(-sy for "arts," as *poesy*, *minstrelsy*, but -cy for "conditions," R. lxxv.)

Mint, a plant, the place where money is coined, to coin; mīnt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), mīnt'-ing; mīnt'age, that which is coined.

Mint julep (not *julap*), iced liquor flavoured with mint.

"Mint" (the plant), O. E. *mintē*; (for money), O. E. *mynit*, money.

Minuet, *mīn'.ū.ēt*, a dance, the tune adapted to the dance.

French *menuet* (*danceer menu*, to dance with short steps).

Minus, *mī'nūs*, the sign [-] denoting subtraction. (Lat. *minus*.)

Minute, *mī.nūtē'*, small, *mīn'īt*, the 60th part of an hour;

mīnute'-ly, exactly; minute-ly, *mīn'īt.ly*, every instant.

Minutia, plu. *minutiæ*, *mī.nū.shē.ah*, *mī.nū.shē.ē*, the smallest particular. Minuet, *mīn'.ū.ēt*, a dance.

Minute-book, *mīn'īt book*; min'ute-glass, min'ute-gun, min'ute-hand, min'ute-men (Americanism).

Latin *minūtum*, adj. *minūtus*, *mīnūtia*, plu. *mīnūtia*.

Miocene, *mī'o.seen*, the middle tertiaries; miocene period.

Greek *meiōn kainos*, less recent, i.e., containing "fewer existing specimens" of plants and animals than the supervening groups.

Miracle, *mī'rāk'l*, a phenomenon produced by an especial interposition of divine power; miraculous, *mī.rāk'.ū.lus*; miraculous-ly, miraculous-ness; miracle-play.

Latin *mīrāculum*, *mīrācūlōsus* (*mirum*, a wonder, with dim.)

Mirage, *mī'rāhj*, reflection of terrestrial objects on the clouds.

French *mirage*, looming (from *miroir*, a looking-glass).

Mire (1 syl.), deep mud; miry, *mī'ry*; mī'ri-ness (Rule xi.)

Danish *myr*, a morass.

Mirror, *mī'rōr*, a looking-glass, to reflect; mirrored, *mī'rērd*; mir'ror-ing. (French *miroir*; Latin *miror*, to admire.)

(The doubling of the r in this word is a blunder. See **Mirage**.)

Mirth, merriment; mirth'ful (R. viii.), mirth'ful-ly, mirth'ful-ness, mirth'less, mirth'less-ly. (Old English *myrth*.)

- Mis-** (native prefix), defect, error, evil, unlikeness.
Dis- denotes an active state of antagonism.
Un- denotes a passive state of antagonism: Thus
Mis-belief is false belief; **dis-belief**, positive abstention of belief; **un-belief**, mere absence of belief.
Mis-adventure, -*ad.věn'.tchūr*, ill-luck, mishap.
Mis-alliance, -*al.lí'.anse*, marriage below one's rank.
Misanthrope, *mīs'.ăn.thrōpe*, a man-hater; **misanthropical**, *mīs'.ăn.thrōp''.ī.kāl*; **misanthropical-ly**, *misan'thropy*.
 Greek *misanthrōpos* (*mīsēs anthrōpōs*, I hate man).
Mis-apply, *mīs'.ăp.ply''* (not *mīs'.ă.ply'*), to apply to a wrong purpose; **misapplied**, *mīs'.ăp.plide'*; **misapply'-ing**.
Misapplication, *mīs'.ăp.pli.kay''.shŭn*.
Unapplied, *un'.ap.plide'*, not applied at all (Rule lxxii.)
Mis-apprehend, *mīs'.ap.prě.hend'*, to misunderstand; **misapprehend'-ed**, *mīs'apprehend'-ing*; **misapprehension**, -*shŭn*. (Verbs in -*d* or -*de* add -*sion*, not -*tion*.)
Unapprehended, not apprehended (Rule lxxii.)
Mis-appropriate, *mīs'.ăp.pro''.prĭ.ate* (not *mīs'.ă.pro''.prĭ.ate*), to apply to a wrong use; **mis-appropriat'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mis'appro'priat'-ing** (Rule xix.); **misappropriation**, *mīs'.ăp.pro.prĭ.ă''.shŭn* (not *mīs'.ă.pro.prĭ.ă''.shŭn*).
In-appropriate, not appropriate, not pertinent;
Un-appropriated, not appropriated (Rule lxxii.)
Mis-becoming, *mīs'.bě.kŭm''-ing*, improper; **misbecom'-ing-ly**;
Un'becom'-ing, not suitable to the person or character.
Misbehave, *mīs'.be.hāve'*, to conduct oneself amiss; **misbehaved'** (3 syl.), **misbehāv'-ing**; **misbehaviour**, -*be.hāv'.yer*.
Misbelieve, *mīs'.bě.leev'*, to believe erroneously; **misbelieved**, *mīs'.bě.leevd'*; **misbeliev'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misbeliev'-er**.
Misbelief, *mīs'.be.leef'*, erroneous belief;
Disbelief, *dis.be.leef*, positive incredulity; **disbelieve**, &c.
Unbelief, without belief. **Unbelieved** (3 syl.), Rule lxxii.
Miscalculate, *mīs.kāl'.kŭ.late*, to calculate amiss; **miscal'culāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **miscal'culāt-ing**, **miscalculation**, -*lay''.shŭn*.
Uncalculated, not reckoned up (Rule lxxii.)
Incalculable, *in.kāl'.kŭ.lă.b'l*, enormous; **incal'culably**.
Miscall' (not *miscal*, R. viii.), to call amiss; **miscalled'** (2 syl.), **miscall'-ing**. **Uncalled**, not called (Rule lxxii.)
Miscarriage, *mīs.kār'riage*, failure, premature birth.
Miscarry, *mīs.kār'ry*, to fail to effect; **miscarries**, *mīs.kār'rĭz*; **miscarried**, *mīs.kār'rěd*; **miscar'ry-ing**.
Uncarried, *un.kār'rěd*, not yet carried (Rule lxxii.)

Miscellany, *plu.* *miscellanies*, *mĭs'.sĕll.ĕ.nĭz*, a collection of objects of divers sorts, a book of fugitive pieces.

Miscellaneous (Rule lxvi.), *mĭs'.sĕll.lay''.nĕ.nĭs*; *miscella'-neous-ly*, *miscella'neous-ness*, *miscel'lanist*.

Latin *miscellanea* (*plu.*), *miscellaneus* (*miscĕre*, to mix).

Mischance, *mĭs.chānce'*, ill-fortune, mishap.

Mischief, *plu.* *mischiefs* (not *mischieves*, R. xxxix.), *mĭs'.tchĭf*; *mischievous*, *mĭs'.tchĭ.vŭs* (not *mĭs.tchee'.vŭs*); *mis'-chievous-ly*, *mis'chievous-ness*. (Old French *meschef*)

Misconceive, *mĭs'.kŏn.seev'* (Rule xxviii.), to misapprehend; *mĭs'conceived'* (3 syl.), *misconceiv'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Misconception, *mĭs'.kŏn.sĕp''.shŭn*, misapprehension.

Inconceivable, *in'.kŏn.see'.vā.b'l*, incredible; *-bly*, &c.

Un'conceived' (3 syl.), not conceived (Rule lxxii.)

Misconduct, (noun) *mĭs.kŏn'.dŭkt*, (verb) *mĭs'.kŏn.dŭkt'*, ill-behaviour, to behave oneself amiss, to mismanage; *misconduct'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *misconduct'-ing*.

Misconstrue, *mĭs.kŏn'.stru* (not *mĭs.kŏn.strŭ'*), to construe amiss, to interpret wrongly; *miscon'strued* (3 syl.), *miscon'-stru-ing*. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); *misconstruction*, *mĭs'.kŏn.strŭk''.shŭn*. *Uncon'strued* (3 syl.), Rule lxxii.

Miscount, *mĭs.kount'*, to make a mistake in counting; *miscount'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *miscount'-ing*. **Uncounted**.

Miscreant, *mĭs'.krĕ.ānt*, a vile unprincipled wretch.

The word means "one who holds a wrong faith;" French *mescréant*;
Latin *crĕdere*, to believe, with the prefix *mis-*.

Misdate, *mĭs.dāte'*, to give a wrong date; *misdat'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *misdat'-ing* (R. xix.) **Undated**, not dated at all (R. lxxii.)

Misdeed, *mĭs.deed'*, an evil action.

Misdemeanour, *mĭs.dĕ.meen''.er*, a petty crime, ill conduct.

Misdirect, *mĭs'.dĭ.rĕkt'*, to address incorrectly; *misdirect'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *misdirect'-ing*; *misdirection*, *-dĭ.rĕk''.shŭn*.

Undirect'-ed, not directed at all (Rule lxxii.)

In'direct', not straightforward; *indirect'-ly*, *indirect'-ness*.

Misdoing, *mĭs.doo'.ing*, wrong behaviour; *misdoer*, *-doo'.er*.

Undone, *in.dŭn'*, not done (Rule lxxii.)

Misemploy, *mĭs'.ĕm.ploy'*, to employ to no good purpose; *mis-employs* (not *-plois*, Rule xiii.), *mĭs'employed'* (3 syl.). *misemploy'-ing*. **Unemployed**, not employed (R. lxxii.)

Miser, *mĭ.zer*, a hoarder of money; *miser-ly*, *avaricious*.

Miserable, *mĭz'.er.ā.b'l*, wretched; *mĭs'erably*, *mĭs'erable-ness*. **Misery**, *plu.* *miserries*, *mĭz'.ĕ.rĭz*.

Latin *mĭser*, *miserable*, *mĭserābilis* (Greek *mĭsō*, I hate).

Misfeasance or malfeasance, *-fay'.zance*, a culpable act, a trespass; **misfeasant**, *mis.fay'.zant*; **misfeator**, *-fay'.zor*.

Wharton spells these words with *z*. French *malfeasance*.

Misfit', a bad fit, to fit badly; **misfitt'-ed**, **misfitt'-ing** (Rule iii.)

Misform', to form badly; **misformed** (2 syl.), **misform'-ing**.

Misfortune, *mis.for'.tehūne*, ill fortune, disaster, calamity.

Misgive, (*past*) **misgave**, (*past part.*) **misgiven**, *-gīv', -gāve, gīv'n*, to fail in courage or confidence; **misgiv'-ing**.

Misgovern, *mis.gūv'.ern*, to govern ill; **misgoverned**, *mis.gūv'.ernd*; **misgov'ern-ing**; **misgov'ern-ment**.

Misguide, *mis.gide'*, to mislead; **misguid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misguid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misguid'-ing-ly**, **misguid'-er**, **misguid'-ance**. **Unguid'-ed**, not guided (Rule lxxii.)

Mishāp', an accident; **mishapp'-en** (Rule iii.), to happen ill.

Mishna, *mish.nah*. **Gemara**, *ge.mah'.rah*. **Talmud**.

Mishna, the oral or traditional law of the Jews; **mish'nic**.

Gema'ra, comments and notes on the Mishna.

Talmud, the Mishna and Gemara together.

"Mishna," Hebrew *shanah*, to learn, Instruction (not repetition).

"Gema'ra," Chaldee, means supplement.

"Talmud," Hebrew *lamad*, to teach, Teaching.

Misimprove, *mis'im.proov'*, to deteriorate; **misimproved'** (3 syl.); **misimprov'-ing** (R. xix.), *-proov'ing*; **misimprove'-ment**.

Unimproved, *un'im.proovd'*, not improved (Rule lxxii.)

Misinform, *mis'in.form'*, to give wrong information; **misinformed'** (3 syl.), **misinform'-ing**, **misinforma'-tion**, *-shun*.

Uninformed, not informed (Rule lxxii.)

Misinterpret, *mis'in.tēr''prēt*, to interpret incorrectly; **misinter'pret-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misinter'pret-ing**, **misinter'pret-er**; **misinterpretation**, *mis'in.ter.prē.tay''shūn*.

Misjudge, *mis.jūdge'*, to judge incorrectly; **misjudged'** (2 syl.), **misjudg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misjudg'-ment** (*-dje* and *-ue* drop *-e* before *-ment*, Rule xviii.)

Mislay', (*past*) **mislaid**, (*past part.*) **mislaid** (*laid*, *paid*, *said*, *sēd*, are irregular in spelling, they should be *layed*, *payed*, *sayed*, Rule xiii.); **mislay'-ing**.

Mislead, (*past*) **misled**, (*past part.*) **misled**, *mis.leed' mis.lēd*, to lead astray; **mislead'-ing**; **mislead-er**, *mis.leed'.er*.

Misletoe, *mis's'l.tō*, an epiphyte bearing white berries.

Old English *mistellā*; German *mistel*, the misletoe.

Mismanage, *mis.mān'age*, to manage badly; **misman'aged** (3 syl.), **misman'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **misman'age-ment**.

Misname, *mis.nāme'*, to call by a wrong name; **misnāmed'** (2 syl.), **misnām'-ing** (Rule xix.) **Unnamed**, not named.

- Misnomer**, *mĭs.nō' mēr*, a wrong name. (Latin *nōmen*.)
- Misogamist**, *mĭ.sōg'.ă.mĭst*, a hater of marriage; **misogamy**, *mĭs.ōg'.ă.my*. (Greek *mīsō gāmōs*, I hate marriage.)
- Misogyny**, *mĭ.sōg'.ă.ny*, aversion to women; **misogynist**.
Greek *mīsō gūnē*, I hate women.
- Misplace**, *mĭs.plac'e*, to put in a wrong place; **misplaced'** (2 syl.), **misplāc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misplace'-ment**.
Displace', to remove from its proper place; **displaced'**, **displac'-ing**, **displace'-ment**. **Unplaced'**, not placed.
- Misprint**, *mĭs.prĭnt*, an error in printing, to print erroneously; **misprint'-ed**, **misprint'-ing**. **Unprint'-ed**, not printed.
- Misprision**, *mĭs.prĭzh'.ŭn*, an offence bordering on criminality, from gross neglect, &c. (French *mépris*.)
- Mispronounce**, *mĭs'.prō.nounce'*, to pronounce amiss; **mispronounced'** (3 syl.), **mispronounc'-ing** (Rule xix.); **mispronunciation**, *mĭs'.prō.nŭn'.sĕ.ă'.shŭn*.
- Unpronounced**, not pronounced at all. (Rule lxxii.)
- Misquote**, *mĭs.kwōt'e*, to cite incorrectly; **misquot'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misquot'-ing** (R. xix.); **misquotation**, *-quo.tay''.shŭn*.
Unquoted, not quoted (Rule lxxii.)
- Misreckon**, *mĭs'.rĕk'.ŏn*, to compute incorrectly; **misreck'-oned** (3 syl.), **misrĕck'on-ing**. **Unreck'-oned** (Rule lxxii.)
- Misreport**, *mĭs'.rĕ.port'*, to report incorrectly; **misreport'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misreport'-ing**. **Unreport'-ed**, not reported.
- Misrepresent**, *mĭs'.rĕp.rĕ.zĕnt*, to represent incorrectly; **misrepresent'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misrepresent'-ing**; **misrepresentation**, *mĭs'.rĕp.rĕ.zĕn.tăy''.shŭn*.
Unrepresented, *un'.rĕp.rĕ.zĕn''.tĕd*, not represented (R. lxxii.)
- Misrule**, *mĭs.rŭl'e*, unjust rule, to rule badly; **misruled'** (2 syl.), **misrŭl'-ing** (Rule xix.) **Unruled'**, not ruled (Rule lxxii.)
- Miss**, *plu. misses*, *mĭs'.ĕz*, the title of address conferred on young unmarried women above the lowest grade;
Miss, to fail; **misses**, **missed** (1 syl.), **miss'-ing**, **Mist**, fog.
"Miss" (title), cont. of *mistress*. "Miss" (verb), Old Eng. *miss[ian]*.
- Missal**, *mĭs'.săl*. **Missel**. **Missile**, *mĭs'.s'l*. **Missive**, *mĭs'.sĭv*.
Missal, the mass-book of the Latin Church. (Ital. *messale*.)
Missel, a bird of the thrush species. (Germ. *mistel-drossel*.)
Missile, any weapon thrown. (Lat. *missile*, *mitto*, to send.)
Missive, a letter or message sent. (French *missive*.)
- Misshape**, *mĭs.shāp'e*, to shape amiss; **misshaped'** (2 syl.), **misshāp'-ing** (Rule xix.); **misshapen**, *mĭs.shā'.p'n*.
Unshaped', not shaped; **unshapen** (Rule lxxii.)

Missile, *mīś's'l*, a weapon to be thrown. (See **Missal**.)

Mission, *mīsh'ăn*, a message, a missionary station, special missionaries, persons sent on any special business;

Missionary, *plu. missionaries*, *mīsh'ôn.ă.rīz*.

Latin *missio*, gen. *missionis* (*missus*, sent); French *missionnaire*!!

Missive, *mīś'siv*, a letter or messenger sent. **Missile**, *mīś's'l*, a weapon intended to be thrown. **Missal**, *missel* (see **Missal**).

Misspell (not *misspel*), *mīs.spell'*, to spell incorrectly; **misspelt'**, **misspell-ing** (double *s* and double *l*).

Misspend', (*past* and *past part.*) **misspent'**, to spend amiss; **misspend'-ing**. **Unspent'**, not spent (Rule lxxii.)

Misstate, *mīs.stāte'*, to state incorrectly; **misstāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misstāt'-ing**, **misstate'-ment** (double *s*). **Unstat'-ed**.

Mist, fog. **Missed**, *mīst* (*past tense* of the verb) **miss** (*q.v.*)

Mist'-y, **mist'i-ness** (R. xi.), **mist'i-ly**. (O. E. *mīst*, *mīstīg*.)

Mistake', (*past*) **mistook'**, (*past part.*) **mistaken**, *mīs.tā'k'n*; **mistāk'-ing** (Rule xix.), **mistāk'-ing-ly**, **mistaken-ly**.

I am **mistaken** (deponent verb), I make a **mistake**, &c.

Old English *mis-tac[an]*, *past mis-toc*, *past part. mis-tacen*.

Misteach, (*past*) **mistaught**, (*past part.*) **mistaught**, *-teech*, *-taut*; **misteach'-ing**. **Untaught**, not taught (R. lxxii.)

Old English *mis-tēc[an]*, *past mis-tēhte*, *past part. mis-tēht*.

(It will be seen that the useless "g" is interpolated.)

Mister (written and printed **Mr.**), the title of address to men above the lowest grade, not servants; *plu. Messieurs* (cont. *Messrs.*) When given to a firm, pronounced *mēzh'ērz*.

"**Mister**," a corruption of Lat. *magister*, master; Old Fr. *maistre* (now *maitre*). "**Messieurs**," Fr. (*plu. of monsieur*), *mey.sē'eu*.

Mistime, *mīs.time'*, to neglect the proper time; **mistimed'** (2 syl.). **mistim'-ing**. **Untime'-ly**, inopportune; **untime'li-ness**.

Mistletoe, *mīś'l.tō*, a parasitic plant. (Old Eng. *mīsteltā*.)

Mistral (Fr.), *mīś'.trāl*, a north-west wind in the Mediterranean.

Mistranslate, *mīs'.trāns.late'*, to construe incorrectly; **mistrans-lāt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mistranslāt'-ing**; **mistranslation**, *-trāns.lay''shūn*. **Untranslat'-ed**, not translated (R. lxxii.)

Mistress, *fem. of Master*, *mīs'.trēs*, *mas'.ter*, a teacher, one who employs others. As a title of address it is not now employed, we use **Mrs.** (*mīś'.ēz*), instead. (O. F. *maistresse*.)

Fr. *maistre*, now *maitre* (Lat. *magister*); *maistre-esse*, now *maitre-esse*.

Mistrust, *mīs.trūst'*, want of confidence, to doubt; **mistrust'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mistrust'-ing**, **mistrust'-ful** **-trust'ful-ly**.

Distrust', suspicion, to hold in suspicion; **distrust'-ed**, &c.

Untrust'-ed, not confided in (R. lxxii.); **untrusty**, &c.

"**Distrust**" expresses a stronger degree of doubt than *mistrust*.

Misunderstand, (*past*) *misunderstood*, (*past part.*) *misunderstood*, *mĭs'ən.der.stānd'*, *·stood'* (to rhyme with *good*); *misunderstand'-ing*, a slight quarrel, error of judgment.

Misuse, (*noun*) *mĭs.ūce'*, (*verb*) *mĭs.ūze'*, ill usage, to use amiss; *misused*, *mĭs.ūzed'*; *misus-ing* (Rule xix.), *mĭs.ūze'ing*.

Misusage, *mĭs.ū'zage*, ill treatment.

Disuse, (*noun*) *dĭs.ūce'*, (*verb*) *dĭs.ūze'*, discontinuance of the use, to discontinue to employ; *disused*, *disūs'ing*.

Unused, *un.ūzed'*, not used; **unuse-ful**, *un.ūce'ful*, &c.

Mite (1 syl.), one of the *ac'ari*, common in cheese, a small coin;

Mity, *mĭte'y*, full of mites. **Might**, *mĭte*, power; **might-y**.

"Mite," Old English *mtte*. "Might," Old English *mæht* or *mīht*.

Mitigate, *mĭt'ĭ.gāte*, to alleviate; *mit'igāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *mit'igāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *mit'igant*, *mit'igāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *mitigable*, *mĭt'ĭ.gā.b'l*; *mitigative*, *mĭt'ĭ.ga.tĭv*.

Mitigation, *mĭt'ĭ.gay'·shŭn*, alleviation.

Latin *mitigatio*, *mitigātor*, *mitigāre* (*mĭtis ago*, to make mild).

Mitrailleuse (French), *mĭt'rāl.ūze'*, a many-barrelled gun having the barrels bound together like a faggot. First used in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870.

Mitre, *mĭ'tr*, a bishop's crown, junction of [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg., to join [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg.; *mitred*, *mĭ'trəd*, adorned with a mitre, joined at an angle of 45 deg.; *mitring*, *mĭ'tring* (not *mĭ'ter-ing*); *mitre-square*, for striking angles; *mitre-wheels*, two wheels of equal diameter acting together with their axes at right angles; *mitriform* (not *-tre-*), *mĭ'trĭ.form* (in Bot.).

Latin *mitra*; French *mitre*. "Mitri-form" is ill-compounded.

Mittens, *mĭt'ns*, gloves without fingers, also called *mitts*.

(When a pair can be separated into two perfect articles, it has a singular, as a *mitten*, a *glove*, otherwise it has no singular, as *tongs*, *nutcrackers*, *tweezers*, *scissors*, &c.)

Mittimus, *mĭt'tĭ.mūs*, a writ authorising the removal of a record, a precept to a goaler to keep in prison the person named. (From the first words of the writ—*We send*.)

Mix, (*past.*) *mixed*, *mĭxt*, (*past part.*) *mixed*, to mingle *mix'-ing*; *mixedly*, *mĭx'ēd.ly*; *mix'-er*, *mĭxtly*.

Mixture, *mĭx'tchŭr*; *mix'-able*; *mixtion*, *mĭx'shŭn*.

Latin *miscere*, supine *mixtum* (Greek *misgo* or *mignumi*, to mix).

Mixen, *mĭx'n*, the dunghill, a laystall. "Better wed over the *mixen* than over the moor," *i.e.*, Better wed near home than among strangers. (Old Eng. *mĭx*, dung, *mĭxen*.)

Mizzen [or *mizen*], *mĭz'z'n*, a spanker; *mizzen-mast*, the after-most mast of a ship. (Italian *mezzana*.)

Mizzle, *mĭz'.z'l*, a fine rain; to rain with fine rain; **mizzled**, *mĭz'.z'ld*; **mizzling**, *mĭz'.lĭng*. (Old Eng. *mistell[ian]*.)

Mnemonics, *nĕ.mŏn.ĭks*, the art of aiding memory. (All the sciences with this ending (except *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*) are plural, Rule lxi.); **mnemon'ic**.

Gk. *mnēmōnikōs* (*mnēmē*, memory); Lat. *mnēmōnica*, *mnēmōnicus*.

Moa, *mō'.ah*. **Moor**, *moo'r*. **More**, *mōre*. **Mower**, *mōw'.er*.

Moa, an extinct gigantic bird of New Zealand.

Moor, a heath, a north African. (O. E. *mōr*; Lat. *Mauritania*.)

More, *comp.* of much. (Old Eng. *māre*, *comp.* of *mycle*.)

Mower, one who mows. (Old English *māw[an]*, to mow.)

Moan, *mōne*, a groan, to groan. **Mown**, cut with a scythe.

Moaned (1 syl.), **moan'-ing** (*noun and part.*), **moan'-ing-ly**, **moan'-er**, **moan'-ful** (Rule viii.), **moan'-ful-ly**.

"Moan," Old English *mēn[an]*, past *mēnde*, past part. *mēned*.

"Mown," Old English *māw[an]*, past *meow*, past part. *māwen*.

Moat, *mōte*, a ditch. **Mote**. **Moot**. **Mute**.

Moat'-ed, having a moat; **moat'-ing**. (Fr. *motte*, a clod.)

"Moat" (*a "mound"*), like "*dike*," is transferred to the ditch.

Mote, a fine particle, like dust, floating in the air. (O. E. *mot*.)

Moot, debatable, to debate. (Old English *mōt*, a council.)

Mute (1 syl.), silent, dumb. (Latin *mŭtus*, dumb.)

Mōb, the rabble, to taunt, to jeer; **mobbed**, *mōbd*; **mobb'-ing** (Rule i.); **mobb'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is *dim.*); **mobb'-ish-ly**; **mōb-law**.

Mobocracy, *mōb.ōk'.ră.sy*, the rule of the rabble (a hybrid).

Mob-cap, an undress cap for women tied under the chin.

The word "mob," applied to the populace, originated in the "Green Ribbon Club," in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. "The rabble first claimed this title and were called the 'mob' [*mobile vulgus*] in the assemblies of this club" (*North's Exam.* p. 574).

Mobile, *mō'.bĭl*, susceptible of motion; **mobility**, *mō.bĭl'.ĭ.ty*.

Mobilise (not *mobalize*, Rule xxxi.), *mō.bĭl.ĭze*, to call into active service; **mo'bilised** (3 syl.), **mobilis-ing** (R. xix.)

Mobilisation, *mō'.bĭl.ĭ.zā'.shŭn*, calling troops together for active service. **Demobilise**, to dismiss troops from active service; **demobilised**, **demobilisa'tion**, &c.

Lat. *mōbilis*, *mōbilitas* (*mōvēre*, to move). To "mobilise and demobilise [troops]" came into general use in the Franco-Prussian war.

Mobocracy, *plu*; **mobocracies**, *mōb.ōk'.ră.sĭz*, **mob-government**.

Ochlocracy, *ōk.lōk'.ra.cy* (Greek *ochlos*, the mob).

All words derived from the Greek *kratia* are spelt with *-cy*: as *aristocracy*, *autocracy*, *plutocracy*, *democracy*, &c.

- Mocassin**, *mŏk'.kă.sĭn* (not *mŏk kăs'.ĭn*), a shoe without a sole, worn by American Indians. (Indian word.)
- Mocha**, *mŏ'.kah* (in Arabia); **mocha-coffee**, **mocha-stone**.
- Mŏck**, a counterfeit, a sneer, to mimic, to deride; **mocked** (1 syl.), **mock'-ing**, **mock'-ing-bird**, **mock'-ing-ly**, **mock'-er**.
- Mockery**, *plu.* **mockeries**, *mŏk'.ĕ.rĭz*, derision, mimicry,
To make a mock of, to turn into ridicule.
 Welsh *moc*, *v.* *mocio*, *mociad*, a mocking.
- Mōde** (1 syl.), **manner**. **Mood** [in *Gram.*], a temper of mind.
Modish, *mŏ'.dish*, fashionable; **mo'dish-ness**.
- Modist**, *mŏ'.dist*. **Modiste**, *mŏ.deest'*. **Modest**, *mŏd'.est*.
- Modist**, one who follows the mode or fashion.
- Modiste**, a fashionable milliner. (French *modiste*.)
- Modest**, chaste, diffident. (Latin *mōdestus*.)
 Latin *mōdus*; French *mode*, *modiste*. "Mood," Old English *mōd*.
- Model**, *mŏd'.ĕl*. **Modal**, *mŏ'.dāl*. **Module**, *mŏd'dule*.
- Mod'el**, a pattern, to make a model; **modelled**, *mŏd'ĕld*, **mod'ell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **mod'ell-er**. (Fr. *modèle*.)
- Modal**, *mŏ'.dāl*, having the form without the essence;
mo'dal-ist, one who considers the Trinity as three *mōdes*, not three *persons*; **mo'dal-ly**, **modal'ity**, (Fr. *modalité*.)
- Module**, *mŏd'dule* (in *Arch.*), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. *mōdūlus*, chapter of a pillar.)
- Moderate**, (adj.) *mŏd'.ĕ.rĕt*, (verb) *mŏd'.ĕ.rāte*, temperate, to restrain; **mod'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mod'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **mod'erāte-ly**, **mod'erāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **moderator-ship** (-ship, office, &c.), **mod'erate-ness**.
- Moderation**, *mŏd'.ĕ.ray".shŭn*; **moderato**, *mŏd'.ĕ.rāh".tŏ*.
 Latin *mōdērātio*, *mōdērātor*, *mōdērātus*, *v.* *mōdērārī*.
 Italian *moderato* (in *Mus.*), between *andante* and *allegro*.
- Modern**, *mŏd'.ern*, recent, not ancient; **mod'ern-ness**.
- Modernise**, *mŏd'.ern.āze* (Rule xxxi.), to make modern;
modern-ism, **modernised** (3 syl.), **mod'ernis-ing**, **-is-er**.
- Modernisation**, *mŏd'.er.nĭ.zay".shŭn*; **mod'ern-ist**.
 Fr. *moderne* (Lat. *modo-ernus*, as in *hodi-ernus*, *hes-ternus*, &c.)
- Modest**, *mŏd'.est*. **Modist**, *mŏ'.dist*. **Modiste**, *mŏ.deest'*.
- Mod'est**, chaste, diffident; **mod'est-ly**, **mod'esty**.
- Mo'dist**, one who follows the mode or fashion. (Fr. *mode*.)
- Modiste**, *mŏ.deest'*, a fashionable milliner. (Fr. *modiste*.)
 Latin *mōdestia*, *mōdestus* (*mōdus*); French *modeste*, *modestie*.
- Modicum**, *plu.* **modicums**, *mŏd'.ĭ.kŭm*, a small quantity.
 Latin *mōdicum*, *plu.* *mōdīva* (*mōdus*, a measure).

Modify, *mōd' .i. fy*, to change slightly; modifies, *mōd' .i. fize*; modified (Rule xi.), *mōd' .i. fide*; mod'ify-ing, mod'ifi-er, modifi'-able; modifiability, *mōd' .i. fī .ā. bīl' .i. ty*.

Modification, *mōd' .i. fī .kay' .shūn*, a slight alteration.

Latin *mōdificatio*, v. *mōdificāre*; French *modification*, v. *modifier*.

Modish, *mō' .dish*; **modist**, **modiste**, &c. (See **Mode**.)

Modulate, *mōd' du. late*. **Moderate**, *mōd' .ē. rate*.

Modulate [the voice], to speak more musically, not so harshly;

Moderate [the voice], to speak more softly, not so loud.

Mod'ulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), **mod'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.).

Mod'ulāt-or (Rule xxxi.); **modulation**, *mōd' du. lay' .shūn*.

Lat. *mōdūlatio*, *mōdūlātor*, *mōdūlari*, to warble; Fr. *modulation*.

Module, *mōd' .āle* (in *Arch.*), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. *mōdūlus*, the chapter of a pillar.)

Modal, *mō' .dal*, having the form without the essence.

Model, *mōd' .ēl*, a pattern. (French *modèle*; Latin *mōdus*.)

Mæso-Gothic, *mæ' .so gōth' .ik*, pertaining to the Goths who settled in *Mæ'sia*, in Europe, the language of the Mæso-Goths.

Mogul [or *mongul*], *mō. gūl'*, a native of *Mongō'lia* (E. Asia).

Great mogul, the ruler of the Moguls (extinct).

Mongolian, *mōn. gō' .ū. ān*, a native of *Mongō'lia*.

Mohair, *mō' .hāre*, hair of Angō'ra goats (Asia Minor).

Du Levantin *moiacar*, étoffe en poil de chèvre (*Bouillet*).

Mohammed, *mō. hām' .mēd*; **moham'medan**, **moham'medan-ism**; **moham'medan-ise**. (See **Mahomet**.)

Mohawk or **mohock**, *mō' .hawk*, a set of ruffians who infested London in the last century, a tribe of American Indians.

Moidore, *moy' .dōr* (not *moy' .a. dōr*), a Portuguese coin = 27s.

French-Portuguese for *moeda d' ouro*.

Moiety, *plu. moieties*, *moi' .ē. tīz*, the half. (French *moitié*.)

Moil (1 syl.), to toil; **moiled** (1 syl.), **moil'-ing**, **moil'-er**.

Moire (French), *mwor*, a wavy appearance called "watering": as *moire de soie*, *moire de laine*, *moire de coton*; *moiré*, (*mwar'ray*, watered: as *moiré antique*, *ruban moiré*; *moirage*, *mwor'rage*, "watering" fabrics.)

Moist (1 syl.), damp; **moist'-ness**, **moist'-ly**, **moist'-ful** (R. viii.)

Moisten, *mois' .n*, to make damp (-en in verbs means "to make"); **moistened**, *mois' .nd*; **moisten-ing**, *mois' .ning*; **moisten-er**, *mois' .ner*; **moisture**, *mois' .tchūr*; **-less**.

Old French *moiste*, now *moite*, *moiture*.

Mo'lar [tooth, *plu. teeth*], the grinders. (Latin *mōla*, a mill.)

Molasses (Ought to be *Melasses*), *mō.las'.sēez*, treacle, syrup.

(The word is both sing. and plu. In speaking of a single specimen we say *This molasses is excellent*, but in speaking of different specimens we say *These molasses are excellent*.)

Port. *melasses*; Fr. *mélasse*; Gk. *méli*. ("Mo-" is a blunder.)

Mōle (1 syl.), a little animal that throws up mole-hills, a mound.

Mole-spot, a mark on the human skin; **mole-bat**, a fish; **mole-cast**, a mole-hill; **mole-eyed**, *-ide*, nearly blind; **mole-catcher**; **mole-skin**, a stout twilled cotton cloth with close pile; **mole-track**, the "run" of a mole.

"Mole" (the animal), Dutch *mole*; O.E. *molde-weorpe*, mould-thrower.

"Mole" (a mound), French *mole*; Latin *mōles*, a mound.

"Mole" (a spot), Old English *māl* or *māl*, a mole or spot.

Molecule, *mō'.lē.kūle* (not *mōl'.e.kule*), a small mass, a very minute particle of matter; **molecular**, *mō'.lēk'.ū.lar*;

Molecular attraction, *mō'.lēk'.ū.lar āt'.trāk.shūn*.

Molecularity, *mō'.lē.kū.lār'ri.ty*, the state of being...

French *molécule*; Latin *mōles*, a mass, with *-cule*, diminutive.

Molest, *mō'.lest'*, to annoy; **molest-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **molest-ing**, **molest-er**, **molest-ful**; **molestation**, *mōl'.es.tay''.shūn*.

Latin *molestia*, *molestus*, v. *molestāre*, to vex; French *molester*.

Molinist, *mō'.līn.ist*, a disciple of *Mo'lina*, a Spanish priest, whose opinions resembled those of *Armin'ius*.

Molinism, *mō'.līn.izm*, the dogmas of *Mo'lina*.

Mollify, *mōl'.lī.fy*, to soften, to appease; **mollifies** (Rule xi.), *mōl'.lī.fize*; **mollified**, *mōl'.lī.fide*; **mollifi-er**; **mollifi-able**, **mollify-ing**. **Mollification**, *-kay''.shūn*.

Lat. *mollifcātio*, *mollifcāre* (*mollis*, soft). "Mollification" not Fr.

Mollusc, *mōl'.lūsk*, snails, slugs, oysters, and other animals devoid of a bony skeleton; **mollusca**, *mōl'.lūs'.kah*, Cuvier's second great "division" of the animal kingdom; **mollus-can**; **molluscous**, *mōl'.lūs'.kūs*; **molluskite**, *mōl'.lūs'.-kite* (*-ite* denotes a fossil), a mollusc fossilised.

Molluscoida, *mōl'.lūs.koī''.dah*, molluscs with horny integuments. (Latin *molluscus*; Greek *eidos*, like a mollusc.)

In Latin we have *mollusca* and *molluscum*, but they do not mean "mollusc." Cuvier has taken the word and given it a special signification (*mollis*, Greek *mālākos*, soft).

Moloch, *mō'.lək*, chief god of the Phœnicians and Ammonites.

Moly, *mō'.ly*, a fabulous herb mentioned by Homer. (Gk. *molū*.)

Moment, *mō'.ment*, 60th part of a minute, an instant, importance.

Momentaneous (R. lxvi.), *mō'.mēn.tay''.nē.ās*, momentary.

Momentary, *mō'.mēn.tā.ry*, lasting only an instant;

mo'mentari-ly (Rule xi.); **mo'ment-ly**, every moment;

Momentous, *mō.mēn'.tūs*, important; **momen'tous-ly**,

momen'tous-ness. **Momen'tum**, impetus.

Latin *mōmentāneus*, *mōmentārius*, *mōmentum*.

Mon- (Greek prefix), alone, only one. (Greek *mōnōs*.)

This prefix is always *mono-* except when *-a* follows.

Monad, *mōn'ād* (not *mō'nād*), an ultimate atom; **monadic**, *mōn'ād'īk*; **monadical**, *mōn'ād'ī.kāl*.

Greek *mōnas*, gen. *mōnad[os]*, a unit, an atom.

Mon-adelphia, *mōn'.ā.dēl''fī.ah* (in *Bot.*), plants having hermaphrodite flowers in which (like the mallow) all the stamens are united into one bundle through which the pistil passes; **monadelph**, *mōn'.ā.dēlf*, one of the monadelphias; **monadelphian**, *-ā.dēl''fī.ăn*; **monadelphous**.

Greek *monos adelphia*, a solitary brotherhood.

(Linnaeus called the stamens of flowers *manhood* (andria), the pistils *womanhood* (gynia), and stamens in bundles *brotherhood* (adelphia).

Monarch, *mōn'.ark*, a sovereign, a sole ruler;

Monarchy, *plu.* monarchies, *mōn'.ar.kīz*, the dominion of a monarch; **mon'arch-ist**, *mōn'.ar.kist*.

Monarch'al, suitable to a monarch. **monarchical**, *mō.nar'.kī.kāl*, vested in a monarch, pertaining to...; **monarch'ical-ly**; **monarchic**, *mo.nar'.kīk*.

Monarchise, *mōn'.ar.kīze*, to assimilate to a monarchy; **monarchised**, *mōn'.ar.kīzd*; **monarchis-ing** (Rule xix.), *mōn'.ar.kīze.ing*, tyrannising.

Greek *mōnarchos*, *mōnarchia* (*mōnos archō*, I rule alone).

Monastery, *plu.* monasteries, *mōn'.as.tēr.rīz*, a convent; **monastic**, *mō.nās'.tīk*; **monastical**, *mō.nās'.tī.kāl*; **monas'tical-ly**; **monasticism**, *mō.nās'.tī.sizm*.

Monasticon, *mō.nās'.tī.kōn*, a book on monasteries.

Greek *mōnastērion* (*monos*, alone); Latin *mōnasterium*, *mōnasticus*.

Monday, *mūn'.day*, the first secular day of the week.

Old English *monan-dæg*, the day sacred to the moon (*mona*).

-monde (Fr.), *mōnd*; **beau-monde**, *bō' mōnd'*, the fashionable world; **demi-monde**, *dēm'.i mōnd*, a euphemism for what the Greeks called *hētairai* (*hetæra*). Plato defines *hetaira* as "mērētrix speciosa nomine rem odiosam denotante." *Plut. et Athen.*

Money, *mūn'.y*. **Cash**.

Money, current coin, that which represents money.

Cash, money kept in a till, money as an article of trade, as in banks, &c. (French *caisse*, a strong box.)

Moneys (not *monies*, Rule xiii.), different sums of money collectively considered;

Moneyed (often but improperly written *monied*, Rule xiii.), rich; **moneyer**, one of the officers of the royal mint to superintend the coining of money; **money-less**.

Monetary, *mūn'.ē.tēr.ry*. **Monitory**, *mōn'.i.tō.ry*;

Monetary, pertaining to money;

Monitory, admonition, warning. (Latin *mōneo*.)

Mon'ey - chang'er, **mon'ey - lend'er**, **mon'ey - mā'king**,
mon'ey-mark'et, **mon'ey-māt'ters**, **mon'ey-or'der**;

Money-scrivener, *mūn'y skriv'n.er*, one who raises money for others; **money's worth**, *mūn'iz wurth*.

Old Eng. *mynet*, *myneter*, a moneyer; Fr. *monnaie*!! The Roman mint was once the temple of Juno *Monēta* (the warner of danger).

-monger, *mūng'ger*, a dealer: as *fish-monger*, *fell-monger*, *iron-monger*, *cheese-monger*. (Old English *monger*, a dealer.)

Old Eng. *mangere*, a merchant, v. *mang[ian]*, to traffic, *mang-hūs*.

Mongolian, *mōn.gō'li.an*, a native of Mongōlia. (See *Mogul*.)

Mongrel, *mūn'.grēl*, of a mixed breed, [a dog] not thorough-bred.

Old English *meng[ian]*, to mix, with diminutive affix.

Monition, *mō.nīsh'ūn*, warning; **monitive**, *mōn'.ī.tīv*:

Monitor, *mōn'.ī.tor* (R. xxxvii.), fem. **monitress**, *mōn'.ī.trēs*;

monitorial, *mōn'.ī.tōr''rī.āl*; **monitorial-ly**, **mon'itor-ship** (*-ship*, office, &c.), the office of a monitor.

Monitory, monetary, *mōn'.ī.tōr ry*, *mūn'.ē.tār ry*.

Monitory, containing advice or warning.

Monetary, relating to money. (See *Money*.)

Latin *mōntio*, *mōntior*, fem. *mōntrix*, *mōntōrius*, v. *mōneo*.

Monk, *mūnk*. **Friar**, *frī.ar*. **Nun**.

Monk, member of a monastery, a hermit.

Friar, an outdoor or free religious brother.

Nun, member of a convent for women.

Cloister-monk, a monk who actually lives in the monastery.

Extra-monk, a monk who serves a monasterial church and does not live in a monastery, but in his parish.

"**Monk**," Old English *monec* or *munuc*; Latin *mōntichus*; Greek *mōntchōs* (*mōnōs*, alone, or separate [from the world]).

"**Friar**," Fr. *frère*; Lat. *frater*, a brother. "**Nun**," Old Eng. *nunne*.

Monkey, *mūn'.ky*. **Ape** (1 syl.) **Baboon**, *bā.boon*.

Monkey, *plu.* monkeys, have long tails, £500.

Baboon, *plu.* baboons, have short tails.

Ape, *plu.* apes (1 syl.), have no tails at all.

"**Monkey**," Ital. *monicchio* (*monna*, a she-ape). "**Ape**," Old E. *apa*.

"**Baboon**," Fr. *babuin* (*babine*, with aug., large-lipped [animal]).

Mōn'o- mōn- before *-a* (Gk. prefix), alone, singly. (Gk. *mōnōs*.)

Mono-basic, *mōn'.o-bā'.sīk*, one part of base to one of acid.

Greek *monō*-[*mōnōs*]*basis*, only one [part] of base.

Mōn'o-cardian, *-kar'.dī.ān*, having (like fish and reptiles) only one auricle and one ventricle in the heart.

Greek *mono-kardic*, the heart with only one [auricle and ventricle].

Mon'o-car'pon, bearing fruit only once and then dying, an annual; **mono-carpous**, -kar'.pus: (Gk. *karpos*, fruit.)

Mono-cerous, mŏ.nŏs'.ĕ.rŭs, having only one horn or tusk. Greek *mono-[mŏnŏs]kēras*, only a single horn.

Mono-chord, mŏn'.o.kord, a one stringed instrument for testing intervals. (Greek *monos chordē*, single string.)

Mon'o-chrome, -krŏme, a painting of only one colour: as sepia or indian ink; **mon'o-chromatic**, -krŏ.măt'.ĭk. Greek *mono-[mŏnŏs]chrŏma*, only one colour.

Mon'o-cotyledon, -kŏt'tj.lee''.dŏn (not ko.tjĭ'.ĕ.dŏn), a plant (like wheat) with only one seed-lobe; **mon'o-cotyledonous**, -kŏt'tj.lee''.dŏ.nŭs. Plants with two seed-lobes are **di-cotyle'dons**. Plants without a seed-husk **a-cotyle'dons**. Greek *mono-[mŏnŏs]kŏtŭlēdon*, a socket, husk, or lobe.

Monocracy, mŏn.ŏk'.ră.sy, government vested in one ruler; **monocrat**, mŏn'.o.krăt, a monarch.

Greek *mono-[mŏnŏs]kratia*, government vested in one.

Monocular, mŏn.ŏk'.ŭ.lar, having only one eye; **monocule**, mŏn'.o.kŭle, a one-eyed insect. **Binocular**, bi-nŏk'.u.lar, having two eyes or eye-tubes.

"Binocular," Lat. *binus oculus*, double-eye, is a good compound, but "monocular" (Gk. *monos*, Lat. *oculus*) is a disgraceful hybrid. 'Unocular, a good Latin compound, would have done as well.

Mon'o-dactylous, -dăk'.tj.lŭs, having but one toe.

Greek *mono-[mŏnŏs]daktŭlos*, with only one toe or finger.

Mon'o-don, ŭ animal (like the narwhal or sea-unicorn), with only one tooth. (Gk. *mono-odous*, gen. *odontos*, one tooth.)

Monody, plu. *monodies* (Rule xlv.), mŏn'.ŏ.dĭz, a poem on the death of a friend (sung by a person to himself in solitude.) (Greek *mon-[mŏnŏs]ŏdē*, solitary ode.)

Monœcia, mŏn.ĕ'.sĕ.ah, plants which have both stamens and pistils on the same plant; **monœcian**; **monœcious**, mŏn.ĕ'.si.ŭs. (Greek *mon-[mŏnŏs]-oikia*, one dwelling.)

Monogamy, mŏ.nŏg'.ă.my, marriage restricted to one wife. Living in marriage with more than one wife at the same time is called **polygamy**, po.lŏg'.ă.my; **monog'amist**; **monogamous**, mŏ.nŏg'.ă.mŭs.

Greek *mono-[mŏnŏs]gamos*, single marriage; *polus gămŏs*, many wives.

Mono-gram, mŏn'.ŏ.grăm (not mŏ.nŏ.grăm), a cipher, the interlaced initial letters of a person's name.

Monogram'mic. **Monogrammat'ic**.

Mŏnogram'mic, pertaining to a mŏnogram;

Monogrammat'ic, in the style of a monogram.

Greek *monos gramma*, [two or more] letters [waved into] one.

Monograph, *mŏn'ō.grăf* (not *mō'.nō.grăf*), a treatise limited to one subject or object; **monographist**, *mŏ.nŏg'.ră.fĭst*; **monographic**, *mŏn'ō.grăf''.ĭk*; **monograph'ical**, *-.grăf''.ĭ.kăl*; **monograph'ical-ly**; **monography**, *mŏ.nŏg'.ră.fy*.

Greek *mono*-[*mŏnŏs*]*graphŏ*, I write on one thing only.

Mon'o-gynia, *-djĭn'.ĭ.ah*, plants which have only one pistil or stigma in a flower; **monogyn**, *mŏn'ō.djĭn*, a plant with only one pistil; **monogynian**, *mŏn'ō.djĭn''.ĭ.ăn*; **monogynous**, *mŏ.nŏdg'.ĭ.nŭs*; **monogynœcial**, *mŏn'ō.djĭn.ĕ''.sĭ.al*, fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

Greek *monos gunia*, single womanhood. Linnæus called pistils the "womanhood," and stamens the "manhood" (*andria*) of flowers. "Monogynœcial," *mono-gunia*, *-oikos*, the single-pistil's abode.

Mono-lith, *mŏn'ō.lĭth*, a pillar made of only one stone; **monolithic**, *mŏn'ō.lĭth''.ĭk*. (Greek *lithos*, a stone.)

Mono-logue, *mŏn'ō.lŏg* (not *mō'.nō.lŏg*), a soliloquy, a scene or drama with only one character or speaker; a scene with more than one speaker is a dialogue; **monologist**, *mŏ.nŏl'ō.djĭst*; **monology**, *mŏ.nŏl'ō.djy*.

These words in *-logue* are from the French, the *-ue* is perfectly needless and quite un-English. "Monolog" and "Dialog" would be far preferable (Greek *monos log[os]*, a soliloquy. *Dia-log[os]*).

Mono-mania, *mŏn'ō.may''.nĭ.ah* (not *mŏ'.nŏ...*), inad on one subject; **mon'o-maniac**, *-.may''.nĭ.ăk*; **monomaniacal**, *mŏn'ō.mă.nĭ''.ă.kăl*; **monomani'acal-ly**.

Greek *mono*-[*mŏnŏs*]*măntia*, madness [on] one single point.

Monomial, *mŏ.nŏ'.mă.ăl* (in *Algebra*), one term: as *2ab*; an expression with two terms (as *a + b*) is a **binomial**; with three terms (as *a + 2ab + b*) a **trinomial**.

If drawn from the Greek, *bi-nomial* should be *di-nomial*.

If drawn from the Latin, *mononomial* should be *unnomial*.

The prefixes *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-* with *ŏnŏma* or *ŏnĭma* (Greek).

The prefixes *un-*, *bi-*, *tri-* with *nomen* (Latin).

Mŏn'o-morphous, *-.mŏr'.fŭs*, having but one form; insects which change their form are **metamorphic**.

Mon'o-petalous, *-.pĕt'.ă.lŭs*, having the corolla in one piece as the primrose. (Greek *pĕtălŏn*, a petal.)

Monophthong, *mŏ.nŏf'.thong*, two contiguous vowels only one of which is sounded: as *ea* in "speak," *ie* in "picce."

Diphthong, *dĭf'.thong*, two vowels combined into a new vowel sound: as *ou* in "prowl," *oi* in "boil."

Triphthong, *trĭf'.thong*, three concurring vowels sounded as one: as *beauty*, *purlieus*.

Greek *mono-*, *di-*, and *tri-* *phthoggos*, single, double, triple [vowel] sound, v. *phtheggŏmai*, to utter a sound.

Monopolise, *mŏ.nŏp'.ŏ.lize*, to engross the whole; **monop'o-lised** (4 syl.), **monop'olis-ing** (Rule xix.); **monop'olis-er**,

one who arrogates to himself or engrosses the whole; monopolist, one who is a monopoliser.

Monopoly, *plu.* monopolies, *mõ.nõp'.õ.liz*, the right of exclusive sale in an article either by patent or otherwise.

Greek *mõno*-[monos] *põleõ*, I alone deal in [the article].

Monopteral, *mõ.nõp'.tẽ.rũl*, one-winged, *i.e.*, a temple without a cella. (Greek *mõnos pteron*, only one wing.)

Mono-spermous, *mõn'.o.spẽr''.mũs*, one-seeded, as a plum; mon'o-sperm, a monospermous plant.

Di-spermous, *dis'.pẽr.mũs*, two-seeded, as the barberry; disperm, *dis'.perm*, a dispermous plant.

Tri-spermous, *tris'-per.mũs*, three-seeded; trisperm, *tris'-perm*, a trispermous plant.

Poly-spermous, *põl'.ĩ.sper'.mũs*, many-seeded, as an apple; polysperm, *põl'.ĩ.sperm*, a many-seeded plant.

Greek *mõno*-, *di*-, *tri*-, *põlu*-*sperma*, one, two, three, many seeds.

Mono-stich, *mõn'.o.stik* (not *-stich*), a poem complete in one verse, a line of poetry complete in itself.

Distich, *dis'.stik*, a poem consisting of two verses, two lines of poetry complete in themselves.

Greek *mono*-*di*-, *stichos*, a verse.

Mon'o-syllable, *-sỹl'.lũ.b'l*, a word of one syllable.

Dis'-syllable, a word of two syllables.

Tri-syllable, *tris'.sĩl.lũ.b'l*, a word of three syllables.

Poly-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

Fr. *dissyllable*, *trissyllable*. Very absurdly we have been led by the French in one of these words and not in the other. "Dissyllable" should have only one *s* (Gk. *mono*-, *di*-, *tri*-, *polu*-*syllabe*).

Mon'o-tone, *-tõne*, a succession of sounds all having the same pitch; monotonous, *mõ.nõt'.õ.nũs*, having a uniform same-ness; monot'onous-ly; monotony, *mõ.nõt'.õ.ny*.

Greek *mõno*-[monos] *tõnõs*, only-one tone.

Monseigneur, *plu.* Messeigneurs, *moh'n.sẽn'.y'r*, *plu.* *ma.sẽn'.y'r'*, a title given to bishops and abbots in France.

During the Empire this title was given to all the nobility, lay as well as clerical, and corresponded with our titles of *your grace*, *your lordship*. The dauphin son of Louis XIV. was styled simply "Monseigneur," other dignitaries had a name or title added: as *Monseigneur le Prince*, *Monseigneur Dupanloup*.

Monsieur, *plu.* Messieurs, *mõ.sẽ'eu'*, *plu.* *ma.sẽ'eu'*, the Fr. title of address equivalent to our Mr. and Messrs., *mezĩ'.erz*.

With this important difference, either word can be used alone, without the addition of a proper name, as we at one time used *Sir* or *Sirs*. This useful address, especially in speaking to strangers, is unhappily tabooed, except from servants, or when tradesmen and operatives address the "gentry."

French *mon sieur*, my sir, my Mr.; *plu.* *mes sieurs*, my sirs, &c.

Monsoon, *mŏn.soon'*, a periodical wind in the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing S.W. from April to October, and N.E. from October to April. (Fr. *monson*; Malay *moseen*, season.)

Monster, *mŏn'.ster*, a being of frightful aspect or character, huge; monstrous, *mŏn'.strŭs*; mon'strous-ly, mon'strous-ness.

Monstrosity, *plu.* monstrosities, *mŏn.strŏs'ŭ.tiz*, an unnatural production. (Latin *monstrum*, *monstrŏse*, adv.)

The word means something to be "pointed at," v. *monstrāre*.

Montanist, *mŏn.tay'.nist* (not *mŏn'.tă.nist*), a disciple of *Montānus*, a Phrygian bishop of the second century; **Montanistic**, *mŏn.tă.nis'.tik*; **Montanism**, *mŏn.tay'.nizm*.

Month, *mŭnth*, four weeks, one of the twelve divisions of the year; month'-ly, every month. **Cal'endar month**, one of the twelve months termed January, February, &c. **Lunar month**, four weeks. **Bimonthly**, twice a month.

The word *bimonthly*, meaning "twice a month," is quite indefensible. It can only mean *every two months*, as "biennial" means *every two years*. Besides, the word is a hybrid at its best, *bi-* being Latin, and *month* Anglo-Saxon. It should be *Twy-monthly*, or *bi-menstrual*, or *bi-mestral*. (Old Eng. *mŏndth*, *mŏndthlic*, monthly.)

Monument, *mŏn'.u.ment*, a structure in memory of the dead, an enduring memorial; monumen'tal, monumen'tal-ly.

Latin *monumentum* (*mŏneo*, to put in mind); French *monumental*.

-mony, *-mŭn'y* (Lat. *-mon-ia*), added to abstract nouns: *ceremony*.

Mood (in *Gram.*), temper of mind. *Mŏde* (1 syl.), fashion; mood'-y, crotchety in temper, gloomy; mood'i-ly, -ness.

"Mood," O. E. *mŏd*, *mŏdlic*, moody. "Mode," Fr. *mode*; Lat. *mŏdus*.

Moon, the earth's satellite (3 syl.); moon'et, a little moon; moon'-y, dreamy; moon'i-ly (R. xi.); moon-ing, absent-minded; moon-less; moon-beam, *-beem*; moon-calf, *plu.* moon-calves (R. xxxviii.), a dolt; moon-fish; moon-light, *-lite*; moon-lit, illuminated by the moon; moon-shine; moon-stone, an iridescent stone; moon-struck, lunatic.

Old English *mŏna*, *mŏnalic*, moony, *mŏnan-dæg*, Monday.

Moor, *moo'r* (not *mŭr*). **More**, *mŭ'r* (not *mŭr*), comp. of *much*.

Moor, *moo'r*, an extensive waste, a native of North Africa, to fasten a boat with a rope, or a ship with anchors.

Moorish, *moo'r-ish*, fenny, pertaining to the Moors;

Moor-cock, *fem.* moor-hen, *both* moor-fowl;

Moor-buzzard, moor-land, moor-stone.

Moor (*verb*); moored, *moo'rd*; moor-ing; moor-ings, the anchors, chains, &c., employed to moor a vessel;

Moor-age, a place where a vessel can be moored.

"Moor" (a heath), Old Eng. *mŏr*, *mŏr-land*, *mŏr-hŏth*, moor-heath.

"Moor" (of N. Africa), Latin *Mauritānia* (Greek *amaurŏs*, dark).

"Moor" (to fasten), Spanish *amarrar*; French *amarrer*.

- Moose-deer**, *moo's-deer*, the American elk. (Amer. Ind.)
- Moot**, doubtful; to discuss; moot'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), moot'-ing.
 A moot point, a question still undetermined; moot'-able.
 Old English *mót*, v. *mót[ian]*, past *mótoðe*, past part. *mótoð*.
- Möp**, a "broom" made of thrums, to mop. **Möpe** (1 syl.), to sulk.
 Mop, mopped, *möpt*; mopp'-ing (R. i.); mopp'-et, a rag-doll.
 Möpe, möped (1 syl.), möp-ing (Rule xix.), möp-ish.
 "Mop," Welsh *mop*. "Mope," Dutch *moppen*, to sulk.
- Mope** (1 syl.), to sulk; möped (1 syl.), möp-ing (Rule xix.), möp'-ing-ly, möp'-ish, möp'-ish-ly, möp'-ish-ness.
 Möp, to use a mop; mopped, *möpt*; möpp'-ing (Rule i.)
 "Mope," Dutch *moppen*, to sulk. "Mop," Welsh *mop*.
- Moraine** (Swiss), *mō.rain'*, the stones, sand, and debris drawn from the highlands by glaciers and deposited in valleys, &c.
- Moral**, *mör'räl*, a practical lesson. **Morale**, *mo.rähł*.
 Moral (adj.), relating to the conduct of men, subject to the moral law, supported by evidence or experience;
 Morally, *mör'räl.ly*; morals, motives of conduct.
 Morality, *mo.räl'.ä.ty*; moralities, *mo.räl'.ä.tiz*, moral dramas which succeeded *miracle plays*.
 Moralise (Rule xxxi.), *mör'räl.ize*, to inculcate practical moral lessons; mor'alised (3 syl.), mor'alis-ing (Rule xix.); mor'alis-er, one who moralises.
 Moralisation, *mör'räl'.ä.zay''shün*.
 Moral agent, one capable of knowing right from wrong.
 Moral philosophy, *-f'ä.lös'.ö.fy*, that branch of philosophy which treats of man's social relations and duties.
 Moral sense, that sense or feeling whereby we weigh conduct and motives of conduct.
 Morale (French), *mō.rähł'*, moral object or inference.
 Latin *mōrälis*, *mōräl'itas* (*mos*, gen. *mōris*, custom, temper, &c.)
- Morass**, *mō.räs'*, a marsh, a fen; moras'sy, märshy.
 Old English *mör*, plu. *mōras*, fens, bogs, marshes.
- Moravian**, *mō.ray'.v'ä.n*, adj. of *Mora'via* or of the society called *Mora'vians*; Moravianism, *mō.ray'.v'ä.n.izm*.
- Morbid**, *mor'.bīd*, unhealthy; mor'bid-ly, mor'bid-ness.
 Morbid anatomy, that part of anatomical study which treats of the effect of disease on the animal body.
 Morbidity, *mor'.bīd'.ä.ty*. Morbific, *-bīf'äk*, causing disease.
 Latin *morbīdus*, *morbīd'itas*, *morbīf'icūs* (*morbūs*, disease).
- Mordant**, *mor'.dant* (for fixing dyes). **Mordent** (in Botany).
 Mordacious, *mor.day'.shūs* (adj. from Latin words in *-x* make *-ious*, not *-eous*, Rule lxvi.); mordacious-ly.
 Mordacity, *mor.däs'.ä.ty*. (Latin *mordax*, gen. *mordācis*.)

More, *mō'r* (not *mōr*), comp. of much. **Moor**, *moo'r* (q.v.)

More than probable, little short of quite certain.

"More" has two supplied positives, its own being lost:—

1. **Many**, (comp.) **more**, (super.) **most** (Old English, *maneg*).

2. **Much**, (comp.) **more**, (super.) **most** (Old English, *micel*).

"More" is from the obsolete adj. *mag* or *mah*, (comp.) *mah-re*, (super.) *mah-ost*. "Mag" means the quality of being able or sufficient, whence the v. *mag[an]*, to be able.

Morell' or morell'o, a cherry. **Morel'**, an edible fungus.

(These words are totally distinct, and it is very desirable to preserve a distinction in the spelling, although both are often spelt *morel*.)

"Morell or Morello" cherry is also called The *Mil'an* cherry.

"Morel" (the edible fungus), Fr. *morelle*; Ital. *morella*; Ger. *morchel*.

Moreover, *mō'r.ō'.vēr*, besides, further-more.

Moresque, *mō.rěšk'*, arabesque. (French *moresque*, Moorish.)

Morganatic [marriage], *mōr'.ga.nāt'āk*. A licence allowed in Germany to the nobility to marry a woman without her taking either the title, rank, or estates of the husband. These marriages are called "left-handed," because the left hand of the bridegroom is used instead of the right.

"Morganatic" means limited to the *morgengabe*, the dowry or gift made on the morning of the ceremony; Low Latin *morganiticum*.

Morgue (Fr.), *morg*, a place where bodies found dead in rivers or streets are laid out that they may be recognised.

D'un vieux mot qui veut dire *visage* (Bouillet). First applied to a vestibule, where criminals were placed that the prison officials might familiarise themselves with their faces and figures.

Moribund, *mō'rī.būnd*, ready to die. (Latin *mōribundus*.)

Morion, *mō'.rī.ăn*, a helmet with no visor.

Italian *morione* (*Moro*, a moor), the Moor's helmet.

Morisco, plu. *moriscoes*, *mō.rīs'.kōze*, the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Granada in 1492, but renounced the Catholic religion to which they were pledged for that of Mahomet. (Spanish *morisco*, *moro*, a Moor.)

Mormonite, *mor'.mōn.īte*, a disciple of Joseph Smith, of America, who asserted that the angel *Mormon* had made communications to him. **Mor'mon-ism**.

Morn, contraction of morning. **Mourn**, *mō'urn*, to lament.

Morn'ing, from midnight to midday. **Mourning**, *mō'urn'-ing*, grieving, black dresses symbolical of the death of some one beloved or nearly related.

Old English *morn*, *mōrgen*, *morgen dedgung*, morning dawn.

Morocco, plu. *moroccoes* (R. xlii.), a fine grained leather prepared in Morocco from the skins of goats or sheep.

- Morone**, *mō.rōne'*. Maroon, *ma.roon'*. Mo'rion. Meri'no.
Marone, *mō.rōne'*, a deep crimson colour, like the unripe mulberry. (Latin *mōrum*, a mulberry.)
Maroon', a rich chestnut colour. (Fr. *marron*, a chestnut.)
Morion, *mō'.rī.ōn*, a Moorish helmet. (Sp. *moro*, a Moor.)
Merino, *mē.ree'.nō*, a fabric made from the wool of the merino sheep. (Spanish *merino*, changing pasture.)
Morone curtains, curtains of a deep crimson colour.
Maroon curtains, curtains of a rich chestnut colour.
Meri'no curtains, curtains made of merino wool.
- Morose**, *mō.rōce'*, sullen; morose'-ly, morose-ness.
 Latin *mōrōsus*, froward; French *morose*.
- Morpheus**, *mōr'.fuce* (not *mōr'.fē.ūs*), god of sleep.
Morphia, *mōr'.fī.ah*, the narcotic principle of opium.
Morphology, *mōr'.fōl'.ō.gy*, that part of botany which treats of the forms of plants and of their different organs; morphologist, *mor.fōl'.ō.djīst*; morphol'ogical.
 The word means "The modeller," so called because he conjures up shapes to the sleeper (*morphé*, shape, v. *morphéo*, to shape).
- Morris**, *mōr'.rīs*, a Moorish dance, a game.
Mor'ris-dance, morris-dancer, morris-pike.
Nine-men's-morris, a game with nine holes in the ground.
Morris-board, a board for the game of morris.
 "The nine-men's-morris is filled up with mud." (*Mid. N. Dr.* ii. 2.)
 Spanish *morisco danza*, the Moorish dance; the Moorish [game].
- Morrow**, next day to this, an indefinite future period;
 Good morrow, Good morning. (Old English *gód morgen*.)
To-morrow, on the day following this (*to-* is the adverbial prefix, as in *to-day*, *to-night*, &c.).
 Latin *hodie*, adv., to-day; French *demain*, adv., to-morrow.
 Old English *to-morgen*, to-morrow, *gód morgen*, good morrow.
- Morse** (1 syl.), the sea-horse, the walrus. (Russian *morj*.)
Morsel, *mōr'.sēl*, a small piece. (Italian *morsello*, a mouthful.)
Mort, a salmon in its third year, a large quantity, notes sounded at the death of hunted game. (Fr. *mort*, the death of game.)
Mortal, *mōr'.tāl*, subject to death, deadly, a human being, &c.; mortal-ly; mortality, *mor.tāl'.ī.ty*.
 Lat. *mortālis*, *mortālitās* (*mors*, death); Fr. *mortel* (wrong), *mortalité*.
- Mortar**, *mōr'.tar*, a strong vessel in which things are bruised or pounded with a pestle, a piece of ordnance for throwing shells, a cement for stones and bricks; mortar-board.
 Lat. *mortāriam*; Fr. *mortier*; Span. *mortero*. O.E. *mortere*, the cement.
- Mortgage**, *mor'.gage*, a dead pledge, that is real property pledged to another in security for debt. The pledge is *dead* because the holder cannot in any way dispose of it, and the

person who made the pledge can recover it at any time by paying the debt, to convey to a creditor a mortgage; mortgaged, *mōr'.gāj'd*; mortgag-ing (Rule xix.), *mor'.gage.ing*; mortgag-er, *mor'.gage.er*.

Mortgagor' (*law term*), the debtor who grants the mortgage.

Mortgagee', the creditor who receives the mortgage.

(-or and -ee are regular *law* terminations for *agent* and *recipient*.)

Fr. *mort gage*, a dead pledge, so *mort-main*, a dead hand; in each case the word "dead" means "unable to part with the property."

Error of Speech.—

To *foreclose a mortgage* is nonsense, but is not unfrequently used to signify "putting an end to a mortgage," either by redemption, transfer of the property, or sale. "Foreclose" does not mean "to bring to a close," but "to shut out from the law-courts" (*e foro clusio*). It is possible to *foreclose a mortgagor*, or "shut him out of court," and it is possible to *claim for a foreclosure*, that is, to compel the debtor to redeem the mortgage or to give up "his right of redemption," and so "shut himself out of court," but it is not possible to "foreclose a mortgage."

Mortify, *mōr'.tīfy*, to vex, to become corrupt, to vex oneself by fasting and penance; mortifies, *mōr'.tīfize*; mortified, *mōr'.tīfide*; mortifi-ex, mortify-ing, mortifying-ly.

Mortification, *mōr'.tīfī.kay''shūn*.

Latin *mortificatio*, v. *mortificāre*; French *mortification*, *mortifier*.

Mortise, *mor'.tīs*, a hole cut in one piece of wood to receive the *tenon* of another, in order to unite them, to mortise; mortised, *mōr'.tīst*; mortis-ing (R. xix.) (Fr. *mortaise*.)

Mortmain, *mor'.main*, possession of real property by "hands" which cannot alienate it, as property given to a corporation, a college, and formerly to the church.

Fr. *mort main*, dead hands, *i.e.*, hands which are powerless to part with the property. So *mort-gage*, a dead gage, means a pledge which cannot be parted with or sold by the holder.

Mortuary, *plu. mortuaries*, *mor'.tū.ā.rīz* (R. xlv.), a cemetery.

A mortuary urn, an urn to hold the ashes of a dead person.

A mortuary gift, a gift left at death to a parish church.

Fr. *mortuaire*; Lat. *mortuus* (*moriōr*, *mortuus sum*, &c., to die).

Mosaic, *mō.zā'īk*, tessellated work; (adj.), tessellated, pertaining to Moses; mosaical-ly, *mō.zā'ī.kāl.ly*.

(It is a pity that "mosaic," meaning tessellated, is not spelt with a -u, "Musaic," as "Mosaic" was already appropriated.)

Latin *mūsāicus*, tessellated, *mūsivum* "opus tessellarium."

French *mosaïque*; German *mosaisch* or *musaisch*; Spanish *mosaica*.

Mosa-saurus, *mōs'.a.saw''rūs*, a great saurian or fossil crocodile found in the Mæstrich chalk beds.

A hybrid: Latin *Mōsa*, the Meuse, and Greek *sauros*, a lizard.

Moslem, *moz'.lēm*, a mussulman. (Arabic *muslim*, a believer.)

Mosque, *mōsk*, a Moslem's place of worship. **Musk**, a plant.

French *mosquée*; Arabic *masjid* or *mesjid*, place of worship.

Mosquito, *plu.* mosquitoes (R. xlii.), *mös.kē.tōze*, a sort of gnat.

Spanish *mosquito* (*mosca*, a fly): Latin *musca*, a fly.

Moss, one of the "families" of plants; moss'-y, moss'i-ness;

Mossed, *mösst*, covered with moss. Möst, nearly all.

Moss-agate, an agate striated with mossy forms.

Moss-berry, cranberry; moss-clad, moss-grown, moss-land.

Moss-rose, a rose with a mossy pubescence.

Moss-troopers, banditti who infested the border-lands of England and Scotland before the union of the crowns.

Old English *meos*; Welsh *mwsg*, moss.

-most (native affix), adj., superlative degree: *utter-most*, *hind-most*.

Möst, nearly all, (*super.*) of Many and Much.

At most or at the most? "At most" for *the very utmost* (*at* is the Old Eng. adverbial prefix *æt*-. "At the most" requires an adj. and noun to follow: as *at the most distant part of the world*.

"Many" and "Much" are supplied positives, the true positive *mag* or *mah* is lost, (comp.) *mah-re*, (*super.*) *mah-ost* (*most*).

1. "Many" (*maneg*), comp. *more*, *super. most*.

2. "Much" (*micel*), comp. *more*, *super. most*.

Mostacchio, *plu.* mostaccios (Rule xlii.), *mös.tah'.shē.o* (Italian spelling), hair between the nose and mouth;

Mostacho, *plu.* mostachos, *mös.tah'.sho* (Spanish form);

Moustache, *plu.* moustaches, *moos.tash'*, *moos.tash'.es* (Fr.)

Mustache, *plu.* mustaches, *müs.tarsh'*, *müs.tah'.shēs*.

Latin *mustax*, gen. *mustācis*. The last is the best form.

Mot, *mō*. Mote, *mōte*. Moat, *mōte*. Moot.

Mot, *mō*, a saying, an expression; bon-mot, a witticism (Fr.)

Mōte (1 syl.), a small particle of floating dust. (O. E. *mot*.)

Moat, a ditch, properly the earth dug out. (French *motte*.)

Moot, disputable, to debate. (Old English *mōt*.)

Motet, *mō.tēt'*, a short piece of sacred music. (Italian *mottetto*.)

Mōth (to rhyme with *Goth*), not *maurh*, a sort of butterfly; moth'-y, full of moths; moth-eaten, *-ēte'n*, injured by moths. (Old English *moththe*, a moth.)

Mother, *mürh'er*; mother-ly, motherli-ness (Rule xi.), motherhood (-hood, state); mother-less, without mother.

Mothery, *mürh'.ēry*, containing a thick slimy matter, as *mothery wine*, *beer*, &c.

Mother Church, the oldest church in a parish from which district churches have sprung.

Mother tongue, *-tūng*, one's native language.

Mother liquor or water, the liquid from which crystals have been deposited.

Mother wit, shrewd common sense. Mother wort, *-wurt*.

Mother-in-law, *plu.* mothers-in-law, the mother of a wife is mother-in-law to her husband, and the mother of a husband is mother-in-law to his wife.

Step-mother, *plu.* step-mothers, a second wife is step-mother to the children of her husband's first wife.

Mother-of-coal, fine silky laminæ of mineral charcoal which occur embedded in coal seams.

Mother-of-pearl, *-purl*, the iridescent layer of shells.

Mother-of-vinegar, &c., the flocculent mycelium of various moulds, formed on the surface of vinegar.

Mother waters are the original saline solutions from which crystals have been deposited; when poured off and re-evaporated, they "bring forth" a second crop. So in wine-making, &c., the husks, &c., are the *mother* from which the wine was obtained, and the *sediment* is part of the "mother substance."

Old Eng. *mōdor* or *moder*, *steop-mōdor*, mother of an orphan child.

Motion, *mō'shūn*, movement, to make a significant sign to another; motioned, *mō'shūnd*; mo'tion-ing, mo'tion-er.

Motive, *mō'tīv*, causing motion, the power that puts in motion. Motivity, *mō'tīv'ī.ty*.

Motor, *mo'tor*, that which gives motion, (in *Anat.*) motor nerves and muscles; motory, *mō'tōry*.

Move, *moov*, to stir; moved (1 syl.); mov'-ing, *moov'ing*; mov-er, *moov'er*; move-ment, *moov'ment*.

Latin *mōtio*, *mōtivus*, *mōtor*, v. *mōvere*, supine *mōtum*, to move.

Motley, speckled, the dress of an ancient jester or court fool.

Mottle, *mōt'tl*, to speckle; mottled, *mōt'tld*; mōtt'ling; mottled (adj.), variegated. (Welsh *ysmot*, a patch, a spot.)

Motto, *plu.* mottoes (R. xlii.), *mōt'tōze*, an heraldic sentence, a sentence on a title-page, at the head of a chapter, on literary competitions, &c. (Ital. *motto*, a motto, device, word.)

Mould, *mōld* (to rhyme with *cold*, *sold*, not with *howl'd*, *prowl'd*), the soil, a matrix or "shape," the suture of the skull, a downy fungus on jams, paste, stale bread, &c., to mould, to knead, &c.; mould'-ed (Rule xxxvi.); mould'-ing, modelling, a fillet; mould'-er; mould'-able, *mōle'-dā.bl*.

Mouldy, covered with mould, (*comp.*) mouldi-er, (*super.*) mould'i-est, mould'i-ness (Rule xi.) Iron-mould, a stain produced by the rust of iron.

Mould'-er, to turn to dust; mouldered, *mōle'derd*; mould'-er-ing; mould'ery, of the nature of mould.

Mould-board (of a plough); mould-warp, a mole.

"Mould" (earth), O. E. *molde*. "Mould-warp," O. E. *molde-worþ*.

"Mould" (a matrix, to knead), Welsh *mold*, v. *moldio*.

"Mould" (fungus), and "Moulder," Welsh *moldiwr*.

Moult, *mōlt* (to rhyme with *colt*, *dolt*), to shed the feathers; **moult'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **moult'-ing**, shedding the feathers; (*n.*) the fall of the plumage [of birds]. On the moult, in the act of shedding the plumage. **Moulting-sea'son**.

Welsh *moel*, bare, *moelder*, baldness, *v. moeli*, *moeliad*.

(In two words ("mould" and "moult") the "-ou" is nearly = to long *ō*; in one word ("mourn") it is open, *mōurn*; in all other words it equals -ow- in "now.")

Mound, *mōund* (to rhyme with *found*, *ground*), a small heap of earth or stones; **shell-mounds**. (Welsh *munt*.)

Mount, *mōunt* (to rhyme with *count*, *fount*), a hill, a ride on horseback, to rise, to get a ride on horseback, to "set" jewelry, to "back" pictures so as to leave a margin; **mount'-ed**, **mount'-ing**, **mount'-er**. To **mount guard**.

Mountain, *mōunt't'n*, a very high hill. The mountain (in *Fr. hist.*), extreme Jac'obins, so called because they occupied in the Convention (1793) the most elevated seats. Those who occupied the "pit" of the house, called **The Plain**, were men of moderate political views.

Mountain-eer, *mōun'.tā.neer*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district. In Scotland a **Highlander**.

Mountain-ous, *mōun'.tā.nūs* (not *mōun.tay'.nē.ūs*); **moun'-tainous-ness**, state of being full of mountains.

Mountain-ash; **mountain-cork**, an asbestos; **mountain-dew**, Scotch whisky; **mountain-limestone**; **mountain-meal**, -*meal*, an infusorial earth; **mountain-milk**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime; **mountain-soap**, -*sōpe*, a silicate of magne'sia; **mountain-tallow**, a mineral.

To **make a mountain of a molehill**, to make a great fuss about a small matter. A **mountain in labour**, a mighty preparation with very small results.

Old English *munt*, *munt-land*; Latin *montānus*, *mons*, gen. *montis*.

French *mont*, *montagne*, *v. monter*; Italian *monte*, *montagna*.

Mountebank, *mōun.te.bank* (*mōun* to rhyme with *crown*), a charlatan, who mounts a bench (or *banco*), to puff off his wares, one who makes himself ridiculous.

Italian *montare banco*, to mount a bench [to puff one's wares].

Mourn, *mō'rn* (the only example of *mou-* with the two vowels open), to lament. **Mōrn**, early day.

Mourned, *mō'rnd*; **mourn'-ing**, **mourn'-er**, **mourn'-ful** (Rule viii.), **mourn'-ful-ly**, **mourn'-ful-ness**.

Mourning-coach, -*kō'tch*, a coach covered with black cloth and drawn by black horses to attend a funeral.

Old English *murn[an]*, past *mearn*, past part. *mornen*, *murnung*, mourning or black dresses, *murnende*, mourning, grieving.

Mouse, *plu. mice*, so *louse*, *plu. lice*. Poss. sing. *mouse's*, *mouse'ez*; *poss. plu. mice's*, *mice'ez*.

Mouse (verb), *mouze*, to catch mice; *moused*, *mouzd*; *mous-ing* (Rule xix.), *mouz'ing*; *mous-er*, *mouz'er*.

Mouse-ear, *mouce-è'r*, a plant, the soft velvety leaves of which are shaped like a mouse's ear.

Mouse-hawk, a hawk that feeds on mice.

Mouse-hole, a hole made by mice. **Mouse-trap**.

Old English *mīs*, *plu. mȳs*. So *lūs*, *plu. lȳs*; *mūs-edre*, mouse-ear, *mūs-hafoc*, mouse-hawk; Latin *mus*, a mouse.

Mousselain-de-laine (French) *moos'len dē lāné'*, wool muslin.

Moustache (French), *moos.tash'*, hair on the upper lip.

Greek *mustax*, gen. *mustākos*, the upper lip. Our English word *mustach* is far better than the French, Italian, or Spanish.

Mouth (to rhyme with *south*), *plu. mouths*, *mou'rhz*; *mouth'-less*; *mouth-piece*, *peece*, the part of a wind instrument put into the mouth, one who speaks for another.

Mouth'-ful, *plu. mouth-fuls* (not *mouthsful*), two, three... *mouthfuls* means a "mouthful" repeated two or three times; but two, three...*mouthsful* means two or three different mouths all full. Down in the mouth, mortified.

Mouth (verb), *mou'rh* (this word ought to be *mouthe*), to speak bombastically, to articulate indistinctly; *mouthed*, *mou'rh'd*; *mouth-ing*, *mou'rh-ing*; *mouth-er*, *mou'rh'er*. (-*outh* is very irregular. There are but five words, and they represent four distinct sounds: (1) *oo*, as *uncouth*; (2) *ow* (as in *now*), *mouth*, *south*; (3) *ow'rh* (with a drawl), as *mouth* (verb), *mouths*; (4) *ū*, as *youth*.)

Old Eng. *mūth*, *mūth-hrēf*, roof of the mouth, *mūtha*, a river mouth.

Move, *moov*, to stir; *moved*, *moovd*; *mov-ing* (R. xix.), *moov'-ing*; *moving-ly*; *mov-er*, *moov'er*; *move-less*, *moov'less*.

Move-ment, *moov'ment*. **Mov-able**, *moov'.a.b'l*, able to be moved. **Mov-ables**, *moov'.a.b'lz*, any property which can be removed, houses and lands are *immovable* property (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*).

Movable feast, one that does not occur, like Christmas day, on a fixed day-of-the-month, but is regulated, like *Easter day*, by a full moon.

Moving-power, *moov'ing pōw'er* (*pōw* rhymes with *now*.)

Motive, *mō'tiv*, causing motion; *motive force*, *motive engine*. **Motivity**, *mō.tiv'.i.ty*; *motor*, *mō'tor*.

Motion, *mō'.shūn*, movement, to make a sign to another; *motioned*, *mō'.shūnd*; *mo'tion-ing*, *mo'tion-er*.

The termination *-ove* is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds:

(1) = *ōve*: *clove*, *cove*, *drove*, *grove*, *hove*, *rove*, *stove*, *strove*, *throve*, *vove*.

(2) = *ūv*: *dove*, *glove*, *love*, *shove*.

(3) = *oov*: *move*, *prove* and its compounds (Fr. *mouvoir*, 'prouver').

Latin *mōvere*, to move, *mōtio*, *mōtīvus*, *mōtor*; French *mouvement*.

Mōw (-ōw as in *grow*). **Mōw** (-ōw as in *now*). **Moo**.

Mōw (to rhyme with *grow*), a pile of hay, barley, &c., stored under cover: If stored in the open air, it is *rick* or *stack*; to store up hay, &c., under cover; to cut grass.

Mōw, (*past*) **mōwed** (1 syl.), (*past part.*) **mōwn** (as in *ōwn*).

Mowed, **mōwd**. **Mōde** (1 syl.) **Mood**.

Mowed, **mōwd**, cut with a scythe; **mōw'-ing**, **mōw'-er**.

Mōde, manner, fashion. **Mood**, temper, a term in Gram.

Mow, **mōw** (to rhyme with *now*), to make mouths; **mowed**, **mōwd**; **mōw-ing**.

Moo, to blare like a cow; **mooed** (1 syl.), **moo'-ing**. (R. xix.)

"**Mow**" (a pile), Old English *move*, a heap, a mow.

"**Mow**" (to cut grass), Old Eng. *māw(an)*, p. *meow*, p. part *māwen*.

"**Mow**" (to gibber, to make mouths), Old English *mūth*.

"**Moo**" (as a cow), an imitative word.

Mr., *fem.* **Mrs.**, **mīs'ter**, **mīs'ez**, titles of address to men and married women. **Master**, **Miss**.

We have no plural for either Mr. or Mrs., and therefore adopt the French plurals, which we sadly pervert: thus

Mr., *plu.* **Messrs.** (*mes.sieurs*) pronounced **mēzh'ers**;

Mrs., *plu.* **Mdms.** (*mes.dames*), pronounced **mēž.dāms**.

Master, **mās'ter**, *plu.* **The Masters** or **The Master** with -s added to the surname: **Master Brown**, *plu.* **The Masters Brown** or **The Master Browns**.

(Used as the title of address only to boys, sons of respectable parents, who have no special title of their own.)

Miss, *plu.* **The Misses**, **-mīs'.ēz**, or **The Miss** with -s added to the surname: as **The Misses Brown** or **The Miss Browns**.

(Given to girls and unmarried women of all conditions, who have not a special title of their own.)

The whole of this requires reform. The plurals are most objectionable and very uncertain. It is surprising that in a matter of every-day use we have not hit upon something better. No one likes to say or write *Messrs.*, except to a "firm," *Mesdames*, *Misses*, and *Masters*, with *The Miss* and *The Master*, are both doubtful and unsatisfactory. There can be no objection to **MMr.** as the *plu.* of **Mr.**, and it might be called *The Mistrs.* Similarly, **MMrs.**, *plu.* of **Mrs.**, might be called *The Misess*; **Master**, *plu.* **The Masters**, and **Miss**, *plu.* **The Misses**. If *mistress* had not been already engrossed, a greater distinction might be made between **Mrs.** and **Miss**.

Old Eng. *Mæster*, *Master-issa*, *mæst'iss*, "mistress" contracted to "miss." **Mrs.** (*misess*) is a corruption of *Mistress* (*Mis'ess*); Latin *magister*, *fem.* *magistra*.

Much, **mūтч** (*comp.*) **more**, (*super.*) **most**, a large quantity.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun singular.)

Many, **mēn'y**, (*comp.*) **more**, (*super.*) **most**, a great number.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun plural.)

(?) **Much** people, a common expression in the Bible, as—

Much people followed Him (Mark v. 24).

Much people took branches of palm-trees (John xii. 9).

When the Bible was translated, *people* was a collective noun of the sing. numb. Hence we read, "*This is a rebellious people*" (Isa. xxx. 9); "*There is a people come out of Egypt*" (Numb. xxii. 5).

As "*many*" requires a noun plural, it could not be used with "*people*" (sing.), so the translators took the word "*much*" instead. Nowadays "*people*" is treated as a collective noun plural, and "*much*," which requires a noun sing., cannot be used with it.

We say instead, *a great number of people, a multitude, of people*; "*many people*" means *several*, but not a *multitude*.

"*Much*" and "*Many*" supply the place of the lost positive of *more*, *most*, which was *mag* or *mah* (sufficient), the root of *magfan*, to be able; whence *Mag* or *mah*, (comp.) *mah-re* (*ma're*), (super.) *mah-ost* (*m'ost*). "*Much*," O. E. *mycle*. "*Many*," O. E. *manig* or *mcenig*.

Mucic, *mūcē'ik* [acid]. **Music**, *mū'zik*, melodious sounds.

Mucic acid is formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c. (French *mucique*; Latin *mūcus*.)

Mucilage, *mū'sil.aj*, a slimy animal or vegetable substance; mucilaginous, *mū'sil.ājg''ānūs*; [mucilag'inousness. (French *mucilage*; Latin *mūcus*.)

Mucus, *mū'kūs* (noun). **Mucous**, *mū'kūs* (adj.)

Mucus, a secretion of the mucous membrane.

Mucous membrane (not *mucus membrane*), the membranous lining of any cavity of the body which opens externally, as the nose, throat, lungs, &c.

Muck, dung, to spread manure; mucked, *mūkt*; muck'ing; muck-heap, *-heep*; muck-cart; muck-worm, a miser.

To run amuck, to run blindfold against a person, to run indiscriminately or into what you do not understand.

"Muck," Old English *meox*. "Amuck," Malay *amok*, to kill.

Mūd, slush; mūdd'-y (Rule i.), (comp.) mudd'i-er, (super.) mudd'i-est; mudd'-ed, besmeared with mud; muddled, *mud'.did*, made muddy; mudd'i-ly, mudd'i ness; mud-cart.

Mud-lark, one who cleans out sewers, one who searches amongst mud for half-pence or articles lost.

Mud-suck'er, a sea-fowl. **Mud-wall**, a wall of mud.

Welsh *mwyd*, that which is soaked, v. *mwydo*, to soak.

Greek *mūdos*, wet, v. *mūdaō*, to soak; Latin *mādor*, v. *mādere*.

Muddle, *mūdd'.dl*, a disarrangement, to confuse; muddled, *mūdd'.dl*; mudd'ling, mudd'ler, muddle-head'ed.

This word means to make *muddy*, hence to foul, to disturb, &c.

Muezzin, *mū'ēz'zīn*, a crier who proclaims the hour of prayer in Mohammedan countries. (Arabic *muezzin*.)

Mūff, used by ladies for keeping their hands warm; a dolt.

"Muff" (for the hands), German *muff*; (a dolt), *muffen*, to sulk.

Muffin, *mūf'īn*, a flat round spongy cake. (Fr. *muffin*.) *Spiers*.

Muffle, *mŭf'f'l*, to deaden sound, to cover up (hence "to conceal"), to wrap up warm; **muffled**, *mŭf'f'id*; **muff'ling**; **muff'ler**, a wrap for the neck. (German *muffeln*.)

Mufti, *mŭf'ti*, a sort of Turkish bishop. The grand mufti, "chief of Islam," the archbishop or arch-mufti being the "head" of the Ule'mas or religious jurists.

In mufti, out of uniform, in disguise, incognito.

Mŭg, a drinking vessel [of earthenware or china, with a handle], the face or rather the mouth.

Muggy, *mŭg'gy*, warm and damp air; **mug'gi-ness** (Rule xi.); **mugg-ish**, rather muggy. (Welsh *mwci*, a fog).

Mulatto, *plu. mulattoes* (R. xlii.), the offspring of one white and one black parent. (Spanish *mulato*; Italian *mulatto*.)

Mulberry, *mŭl'bĕr ry*, a fruit. (German *maulbeere*.)

Mulch, *mŭlsh*, rotten dung, to mulch. **Mulse**, a drink, *q.v.*

Mulched (1 syl.); **mulch'-ing**, dressing with mulch.

"Mulch," Old Eng. *molsn[ian]*, to rot, to crumble into small pieces.

"Mulse" (wine boiled and sweetened with honey), Latin *mulsum*.

Mulct, *mŭlkt*, a fine, to fine; **mulct'ed** (not *mulct*), **mulct'-ing** (not *mulk-ing*); **mulctuary**, *mŭlk'.tŭ.ĕ.ry* (not *mŭlk'.tchŭ.ĕr ry*), imposing a fine. (Latin *mulcta*.)

Mŭle (1 syl.), offspring of a mare and ass. **Mewl**, to squeal.

Mule, a machine used in spinning (a "cross" between a jenny and a water frame); **mŭl'-ish** (Rule xix.), obstinate like a mule (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **mŭl'-ish-ness**, **mŭl'-ish-ly**; **muleteer**, *mŭ'.lĕ.ter'*, a mule driver; **mule-like**. (Latin *mŭlus*.)

Mŭll (Rule v.), to soften wine by warming it up with sugar and spice, a muddle, a headland; **mulled**, *mŭld*; **mull'-ing**; **mull-er**, a vessel for mulling. (Latin *mollio*, to soften.)

Mullet, *mŭl'.lĕt*, a fish, (in *Her.*) the rowel of a spur, denoting the third son. (Lat. *mullos*, the fish. Fr. *molette*, a rowel.)

These words being totally different, ought not to be spelt alike: The "fish" is the Latin *mullos*, Greek *mullos*; but the "rowel" is the French *molette*, diminutive of the Latin *mŭla*, a little mill.

Mulligatawny, *mŭl'.ĭ.gŭ.taw''.ny*, a kind of curry soup (Ind.)

Mullion, *mŭl'.yŭn*, a vertical stone division in Gothic windows; **mullioned**, *mŭl'.yŭnd*, having stone divisions. An horizontal stone division of a Gothic window is a **Trans'om**.

Mullion is a corrup. of *munion* (Lat. *munio*, to strengthen), bars used to strengthen a window. The Fr. call them "leaders" (*meneaux*).

Mŭlso, wine boiled and sweetened with honey. **Mŭlch**, dung.

"Mulse," Latin *mulsum*, honeyed wine.

"Mulch," Old English *molsn[ian]*, pret. *molsno.le*, to decay.

- Mũlt-, mũlti-** (Latin prefix), much, many. (Latin *multus*.)
- Mũlt-** before vowels, as *mult-angular*, *mult-ocular*.
- Multi-** before consonants, as *multi-form*, *multi-ply*.
- Mult-angular**, *mũl.tǎn'.gũ.lar*, having many angles; **mult-an'gular-ly**. (Latin *mult-* [multus] *angũlus*, an angle.)
- Mult-articulate**, *mũl'.tar.tĩk''.ũ.late*, many-jointed.
 Latin *mult-* [multus] *articũlātus* (*articũlus*, a joint).
- Mul'ti-capsular**, *-kǎp'.sũ.lar*, having many capsules [*cǎp-sũles*, 2 syl.] (Latin *capsũla*, a little chest, bag, coffer.)
- Mul'ti-cepital**, *-sǎp'.ĩ.tǎl*, many-headed.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *cǎpita*, heads (in composite words *cǎpita*).
- Mul'ti-costate**, *-kǒs.tate*, many-ribbed.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *costātus*, many ribbed (*costa*, a rib).
- Mul'ti-dentate**, *-dǎn'.tate*, many-toothed.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *dentātus* (*dens* gen. *dentis*, a tooth).
- Mul'ti-digitate**, *-dĩdg'.ĩ.tate*, many-toed or fingered.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *digitātus* (*digitus*, a toe or finger).
- Mul'ti-farious** (Rule lxvi.), *-fair'ri.ũs*, manifold, various; **multi-far'ious-ly**, **multi-far'ious-ness**.
 Latin *multifarius* (quod multis modis est fari or *multi-varius*).
- Mul'ti-fid**. **Multi-partite**, *-par'.tite*. In Bot. a *multifid* leaf is divided laterally into many clefts to about the middle; in a *multipartite* leaf the divisions extend much further.
 Lat. *multifidus* (*fidi*, cleft). "Partite," *partitus*, divided.
- Mul'ti-floral**, *-flǒ'.ral*, having many flowers.
 Latin *multi-*, *flos*, gen. *flōris*, a flower; Greek *chlōrōs*, green.
- Mul'ti-form**, having many shapes; **multiformity**, diversity of shapes. (Latin *multiformis*, *forma*, a form.)
- Multigenous**, *mũl.tĩdg'.ĩ.nũs*, of sundry sorts.
 Latin *multigēnus*, *gēnus*, a sort or kind.
- Mul'ti-grade**, *-grāde*, having many degrees.
 Latin *multigrādus*, *grādus*, a degree.
- Mul'ti-lateral**, *-lǎt'.ĕ.rǎl*, having more than four sides.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *lātus*, gen. *lātēris*, a side.
- Mul'ti-lineal** or **linear**, *-lĩn'.ĕ.ǎl*, *-lĩn'.ĕ.ar*, having many lines. (Latin *multi-* [multus] *linea*, a line.)
- Mul'ti-ocular**, *-lǒk'.kũ.lar*. **Multocular**, *mũl.tǒk'.kũ.lar*;
Multi-ocular, having many cells or chambers;
Multocular, having many eyes. (Latin *ocũlus*, an eye.)
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *lǒcũlus*, a cell (dim. of *lǒcũs*, a place).
- Multiloquent**, *mũl.tĩl'.ĕ.kwěnt*, talkative; **multiloquence**, *mũl.tĩl'.ĕ.quence*, talkativeness.
 Latin *multi-* [multus] *lǒquens*, gen. *-loquentis*, much talking.

Mul'ti-nomial, -nō'.mī.āl, having more than four terms: as $a + b + c + d + \&c.$ (in *Algebra*).

Latin *multi-* [multus] *nōmen*, gen. *nōmīnis*, a name or term.

Mul'ti-partite, -par'.tīte. **Mul'ti-fid** (in *Botany*).

Multi-partite, a leaf deeply cleft into several strips.

Multifid, a leaf cleft about midway into strips.

Latin *findo*, perf. *fidi*, to cleave. *Partitus*, divided.

Mul'ti-pēd (Latin). **Poly-pod** (Greek), pōl'.ī.pod, having many feet, like the wood-louse. (Lat. *pēd-*; Gk. *pōd-*.)

¶ **Multi-ple**, mūl'.tī.p'l, the product of two or more numbers multiplied together: thus 8 is a multiple of 4 or 2. **Common multiple**, different products of two or more numbers common to a series: thus 12, 24, 36 can all be obtained by multiplying 4, 3, and 2 by some figures. **Least common multiple**, the lowest number that can be exactly divided by a series of figures: thus 12 is the lowest number that can be divided by the series 4, 3, 2.

¶ **Mul'ti-plex** (in *Bot.*), manifold. (Latin *multiplex*.)

¶ **Multiply**, mūl'.tī.ply, to increase; multiplies (Rule xi.), mūl'.tī.plize; multiplied, mūl'.tī.plide; multipli'ing.

Multiplier, mūl'.tī.plī.er. **Multiplicator**, mūl'.tī.plī.ka''.tor.

Multiplier, one who multiplies.

Multiplicator, an instrument for multiplying motion.

Multiplicable, mūl'.tī.plī.kā.b'l, capable of being multiplied.

¶ **Multiplication**, mūl'.tī.plī.kay''.shūn, increase, an arithmetical operation.

Multiplicand, mūl'.tī.plī.kānd, the number to be multiplied (in a multiplication sum);

Multiplicator, mūl'.tī.plī.kay''.tor, or multipli'er, the number to multiply by.

The multiplicand and multiplicator are called *Factors*: In the sum $3 \times 4 = 12$, 3 is the "multiplicand," 4 the "multiplicator," and 12 (the answer) is called the **product**.

¶ **Multiplicate**, mūl'.tī.plī.kate, of a multiplex character.

Multiplicative, mūl'.tī.plī.kā.tīv.

¶ **Multiplicity**, mūl'.tī.plīs''s.ty, many of the same sort.

Multiplying-glass, an optical toy to make one object appear more than one. **Multiplying wheel**, a wheel to communicate multiplied motion to a machine.

Latin *multiplicabilis*, *multiplicatio*, *multiplicātor*, v. *multiplicāre*, sup. *multiplicātrum*, to multiply (*multi-plicāre*, to fold much or often).

Multipotent, mūl'.tīp'.ō.tent, having many powers or great might. (Latin *multipōtent*, *possum*, to be able.)

Mul'ti-pres'ent, present in several places at the same time, ubiquitous; **multi-pres'ence**, ubiquity.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *præsens*, gen. *præsentis*, present.

Mul'ti-siliqueous, -sil'.i.kwus, many podded.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *siliqua*, a pod; Greek *kētāphos*, a husk.

Multisonous, mŭl.tis',ō.nūs, having many sounds.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *sonus*, many a sound.

Mul'ti-spi'ral, having many whorls or spirals.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *spira*, a wreath, a whorl; Greek *speira*.

Mul'ti-striate, -stri'.ate, having many streaks.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *striatus* (*stria*, a streak).

Multitude, mŭl'.tī.tūde, a vast number, a crowd;

multitudinous, mŭl'.tī.tū''.dī.nūs; **multitu'dinous-ly**.

Latin *multitudo*; French *multitude*; Spanish *multitud*.

Mul'ti-valve, -vālve (I.syl.), having many valves.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *valve*, many valves.

Multi-ocular, mŭl.tōk'ku.lar. **Multiloc'ular**;

Multocular, many-eyed. (Latin *ocŭlus*, an eye);

Multi-loc'ular, many-celled. (Latin *locŭlus*, a cell.)

Mult-ungulate, mŭl.tŭn'.gŭ.late, having the hoof divided into more than two parts. (Lat. *mult-*, *ungŭla*, a hoof.)

Multum in parvo (Lat.), much in a small compass, a compendium.

Mŭm, keep silent, this is a secret, ale from wheat-malt.

Mum-chance, a game with dice. (German *mumme*.)

Mumble, mŭm'.b'l, to mutter; **mumbled**, mŭm'.b'ld; **mum'bling**, **mumbling-ly**, **mum'bler**. (Germ. *mummeln*, to mumble.)

Mummer, mŭm'.mer, a buffoon, a masked actor; **mum'ming**, acting as a mummer, a masquerade.

Mummery, plu. **mummeries**, mŭm'.mĕ.riz, buffoonery.

German *mummerei*; French *momerie*.

Mummy, plu. **mummies**, mŭm'.miz, a dead body embalmed by the ancient Egyptians. **Mum'mify**, to convert a dead body into a mummy; **mummifies**, mŭm'.mĭ.fize; **mummified**, mŭm'.mĭ.fide. **Mummification**, mŭm'.mĭ.fĭ.kay''.shŭn. **mum'miform**.

To beat to a mummy, to beat to a mash.

Diodorus Sic'ulus v. 1 says: "The people of the Balea'ric Isles beat the bodies of the dead with clubs to render them flexible, in order that they may be deposited in earthen pots called *mummae*."

"Mummy de l'arabe *moumyd*, mot formé de deux mots coptes, dont l'un signifie mort, et l'autre sel; c'est-à-dire mort préparé avec le sel." (*Diet. des Scien.*, &c.)

The derivation more generally given is *mum*, wax, from its use in the **cerements** or **mummy-cloths**.

Mūmp, to move the lips while closed like a rabbit;

Mumps, a swelling in the glands of the neck.

Mum'pers, Christmas waits are so called in Norwich.

Mump'-ish, sullen; **mump'-ish-ly**, **mump'-ish-ness**.

In the **mumps**, in a sullen temper, in the sulks.

"Mump," Ger. *mummeln*, to mumble. "Mumps," Dutch *mumms*.

Munch, to chew ravenously; **munched** (1 syl.), **munch'-ing**, **munch'-er**. (Fr. *manger*, to eat; Lat. *mandūco*, to chew.)

Mundane, *mūn'.dāne*, earthly; **mundane-ly**. (Lat. *mundānus*.)

Mun'go, *plu. mun'goes*, -*gōze*. **Shoddy**, *plu. shoddies*, *shōd'.diz*.

Mungō, woollen cloth manufactured from cast-off fine-woollen clothes respun and mixed with new wool.

Shoddy, woollen cloth manufactured from fluff, old carpets, and other coarse woollens, mixed with new wool.

"Mungo," mongrel cloth, partly new and partly old.

"Shoddy," formed from *shed*, provincial past tense *shod*, p.p. *shotten* the fluff *shod* or thrown off from cloth in the process of weaving.

Municipal, *mū.nīs'.ī.pāl*, corporate, belonging to a corporate town or corporation; **municipal-ly**.

Municipality, *plu. municipalities*, *mū.nīs'.ī.pāl''ī.tiz*.

Latin *municipālis*, *municipium*, a free town (*mūnus cāpio*).

Munificent, *mū.nīf'.ī.sent*, very generous; **munificent-ly**;

Munificence, *mū.nīf'.ī.sense*, great liberality.

Lat. *mūnificēs*, gen. *-centis* (*mūnus fīcto* [*facio*], to make a present).

Muniment, *mū'.nī.ment*, a stronghold, a charter, title-deed, record. (Latin *mūnimentum*, *mūnio*, to fortify.)

Munitions of war, *mū.nīsh'.ūnz ov wor*, materials used in war.

Latin *mūnitio* or *mūnitium*, *mūnio*, to fortify.

Mural, *mū'.rāl*, pertaining to the city walls; **mural crown**, a wreath of gold given by the Romans to him who first scaled the walls of a besieged city. (Lat. *mūrālis*, *mūrus*, a wall.)

Murchisonia, *mur'.kī.sō'.nī.ah* (not *mer'tchā.sō'.nī.ah*), a long spiral shell deeply notched in the outer lip;

Murchisonite, *mur'.kī.sōn.āte*, a greyish felspar.

So named from their discoverer, Sir Roderick Murchison.

Murderer, *fem. murderess*, *mur'.dē.rer*, *mur'.dē.ress*.

Mur'der, to kill a human being maliciously; **murdered**, *mur'.dērd*; **mur'der-ing**; **murderous**, *mur'.dē.rūs*; **mur'derously**, **mur'derous-ness**.

To **murder** the Queen's English, to commit errors of spelling and grammar. (Old Eng. *morther*, *morth*, death.)

Our forefathers had a good word for "malice prepense," *morther-héte*, murder-hate, animosity leading to murder.

Mu'rex (not *muriæ*), a genus of rock-shells; murexide, *mu.rex'ide*, purpū'rate of ammonia; **murx'an**, purpū'ric acid obtained from murexide. (Lat. *mūrex*, a shell-fish.)

The usual way of forming words is to take the crude form, not the nom. case. The crude form of murex is *mūric*, and therefore Prout ought to have written his words *mūrican* and *mūricide*.

Muriate, *mū.rī.ate*, a salt formed by the combination of muriatic acid with a base: as *muriate of soda* (-ate denotes a salt formed by an acid in -ic with a base);

Muriatic acid, *mū.rī.ăt'ik ās'sīd*, hŷdrochlo'ric acid.

Lat. *mūria*, brine, sea-water; Gk. *almurōs*, briny. Muriatic acid is procured by the action of sulphuric acid on brine or salt.

Murky, *mur'ky*, gloomy, misty; **murk'i-ness** (R. xi.), *murk'i-ly*. Danish *mørk*, gloom; *mørke*, murky.

Murmur, *mur'mur*, a low dull sound, a muttered complaint, to murmur; *mur'mured* (2 syl.), *mur'mur-ing*, *mur'mur-ing-ly*, *mur'mur-er*; *mur'murous*, -ūs.

Latin *murmur*, v. *murmūro*; Greek *mormūros*, v. *mormūrō*.

Murrain. **Murrhine**. **Myrrhine**, *mūr'ren*, *mūr'rīn*, *mer'rīn*.

Mūr'ren, a cattle plague. (Sp. *morriña*; Lat. *mōrīor*, to die.)

Murrhine, *mūr'rīn*, porphery ware. (Latin *murrhīna*.)

Myrrhine, *mer'rīn*, adj. of myrrh. (Latin *myrrhīnus*.)

Murray, *mūr'ry*, mulberry colour. (Lat. *mōrum*; Gk. *mōrōs*.)

Murrhine, *mūr'rīn*, a porphery ware. (See **Murrain**.)

Murza, *mur'za*, second grade of Turkish nobility.

-mus (Latin [-m]us) nouns, becomes -ous in adj. = -us

Muscadine. **Muscardin**. **Muscardine**.

Muscadine grapes, grapes with a *musky* odour grown in the South of France and dried on the vines for raisins.

Muscardin, *mūs'.kar.dīn*, a dormouse. (Fr. *muscardin*.)

Muscardine, *mūs'.kar.dīne*, a fungus very fatal to silk-worms. (French *muscardine*.)

Muscatel grapes, *mūs'.kă.těl*, same as muscadine (q.v.)

Muscatel wine, wine made of muscatel grapes.

Muscatel pears, pears with a musky odour.

Not from Latin *musca*, a fly, but French *musc*, musk; Latin *moschus*.

Muschel, *moo'.shēl*. **Muscle**. **Mussel**. **Mussulman**.

Muschel-kalk, *moo'.shēl kalk*, a shelly limestone (German).

Muscle, *mūs'l*, a fleshy animal fibre. (Latin *musculus*.)

Mussel, *mūs'sēl*, a shell-fish. (Latin *musculus*.)

Mussulman, plu. **Mussulmans**, a moslem. (Turk. *muslim*.)

Muscle. Mussel. Muschel-kalk. Mussulman (*v. Mytilaceæ*).

Muscle, *mūs'ʹl*, animal fibre capable of contraction and relaxation; **muscle**d, *mūs'ʹld*, having large muscles;

Muscular, *mūs'.kū.lar*, full of muscles, brawny; **mus'cular-ly**.

Muscularity, *mūs'.kū.lar''rī.ty*, a muscular state.

Muscular tissue, *mus.ku.lar tīs.sue* (not *tīsh'shu*).

Muscular Christianity, a healthy religion which braces one to the battle of life. (Charles Kingsley's phrase.)

Lat. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse; Gk. *mūs*, a mouse, a muscle.

Muscoid, *mūs'.koid*, moss-like, a moss-like plant.

A hybrid: Latin *musculus*, Greek *-eidos*, moss-like.

Muscology, *mūs.kōl'.ō.gy*, that part of bot. which treats of mosses.

A hybrid: Latin *musculus*, Greek *lōgōs*, a treatise on mosses.

Muscovado sugar, *mūs'.kō.vay''.do shūg'gar*, raw sugar.

A corruption of Spanish *mascabado*, an inferior sugar.

Our spelling quite destroys the character of the word, which is a compound of *mas acabado*, "more perfect," i.e., carried a process further than when in a state of syrup. *Muscovado* is sheer nonsense, being Spanish *musco vado*, a chestnut-colour ford.

Muscovy, *mūs'.kō.vy*, of or from *Moscow* or *Moskva*, in Russia.

Muscovite, *mūs'.kō.vite*, a native of Moscow.

Mus'covy-duck (not *mus.kō.vy...*).

(. **Mus'covy-glass**, a variety of mī'ca.

Mūse (1 syl.), goddess of poetry and music. **Mews**, stables.

Muse, in classical mythology there are nine **Muses**, sisters, and daughters of Zeus (Jove).

(1) **Calliope**, *kāl'.lī.ō.pē* (not *kal.lī'ō.pē*), the epic Muse.

Greek *kallīōpē* (*kallōs ops*), Muse with the beautiful voice.

(2) **Clio**, *kli'.ō*, Muse of history. (Gk. *kleio*, from *klēōs*, rumour.)

(3) **Erato**, *ēr'ā.to* (not *eray'.to*), Muse of erotic poetry.

Greek *ērāto*, from *ērātōs*, beloved (*ērōs*, love).

(4) **Euterpe**, *eu.ter'pe*, Muse of music and melody.

Greek *euterpē* [*mousa*], delightful muse.

(5) **Melpomene**, *mēl.pōm'.ē.nē*, the Muse of tragedy.

Greek *melpōmēnē* [*mousa*], the singing muse (*melpō*, I sing).

(6) **Polyhymnia**, *pōl'.ī.hīm''.nī.ah*, Muse of sacred poetry.

Greek *polū-hymnia* (*pōlūs humnos*), muse of many hymns.

(7) **Terpsichore**, *terp.sīk'.ō.rē*, the Muse of dancing.

Greek *terpsi chōrē*, delighting in the dance (*terpō*, I delight).

(8) **Thalia**, *thā.lī'.ah* (not *thā'.lī.ah*), the Muse of comedy.

Greek *thaleia* [*mousa*], the blooming muse.

(. (9) **Urania**, *u.rān'.ī.ah* (not *u.ray'.nī.ah*), Muse of astronomy.

Latin form of the Greek *ourānīa*, the heavenly [muse].

- Muse, to meditate; mused (1 syl.), mūs'-ing (Rule xix.), mūsing-ly, mūs'-er, muse'-fully. (French *muser*.)
- Museum, *mu.zee'ŭm*, a building set apart for curiosities.
 Latin *museum*; Greek *mouseion*, temple of the muses.
 "Muse," Lat. *musā*; Gk. *mousa*. "Mews," Fr. *mus*, a cage [for hawks].
- Mush. Mash. Mesh.
- Mūsh, meal of maize boiled in water. (German *mus*.)
- Mash, barley meal, &c., mixed with hot water for horses and poultry. (German *meischen*, to mash.)
- Mesh, an interstice of a net, a net. (Welsh *masg*.)
- Mushroom, *mush'room'*, an edible fungus; mushroom-spawn, mushroom seed in a mass; mushroom-ketchup, a sauce made from mushrooms. (Fr. *mousseron*, *mousse*, moss.)
- Music, *mū'sik*; musical, *mū'sī.kāl*; mu'sical-ly, mu'sical-ness.
- Musician, *mu.zīsh'an*; music-seller; music of the spheres, the supposed musical sounds made by the heavenly bodies as the result of their movements.
- Musical glasses, glasses of different tones sorted so as to be used for a musical instrument.
 (The five words, *Arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*, derived from the French, are sing., but all other words denoting a science with a similar termination are plu. Rule li.)
 "Music," Fr. *musique*; Lat. *musica*; Gk. *moussicé*. Our word means both the art, and the result obtained from musical instruments as exponents of that art. These being totally distinct ought not to be expressed by the same word.
- Musk, a plant, an animal perfume. Mosque, *mosk* (q.v.)
- Animal musk is obtained from a bag near the navel of the musk deer, a native of the Asiatic Alps.
- Musk cat, musk deer, musk duck, musk ox, musk rat.
- Musk apple, musk cherry, musk mallow, musk melon, musk orchis, musk rose, all so called from their odours.
 French *musc*; Latin *moschus*; Greek *moschos*, musk, the musk-cat.
- Musket, *mūs'.kēt*, a gun used at one time by soldiers of the line.
- Musket-eer, *mūs.kē.teer'*, a soldier armed with a musket; musket-proof; mus'ketoon', a blunderbus.
- Musketry, *mūs'.kē.try*, the art and practice of gunnery.
 (The *musket* succeeded the *arquebuse*, and was itself succeeded, first by the *fusil*, and then by the *rifle*.)
 (It was a Spanish invention, a little prior to 1521. It was used in the English army in 1521. The Duke of Alva introduced it into the Low Countries in 1569, and Strozzi, an Italian, at the close of the century introduced it into France.)
 Germ. *muskele*, *musketier*, *musketon*, *musketiere*; Span. *mosquete*; Ital. *moschetto*; Fr. *mosquet*. The word is from *mosca*, a fly, and compared with the heavy arquebuse it was "light as a fly."
- Muslin, *mūz'.līn*, a fine delicate cotton cloth; muslin-et, *mūz'.līn nēt*, a coarse muslin; mousseline de laine, *mooz'.līn dē lane*, a wool muslin. (*Moussul*, Asiatic Turkey.)

Mussel. *Muscle.* *Muschel-kalk.* *Mussulman* (v. *Mytilaceæ*).

Mussel, *müs'.sel*, a bivalve shell-fish. (Latin *musculus*.)

Muscle, *mus'.l*, animal fibre. (Latin *musculus*.)

Muschel-kalk (Germ.), *moo'.shël kalk*, a shelly limestone.

Mussulman, *plu.* *Mussulmans* (not *mussulmen*), a moslem.

Mussulmanic; *Mussulman-ly.* (Turkish *musslim*.)

(The word means a "true believer." The termination (as in German, Roman) has no connection with our word "man.")

Must, new wine, an indeclinable verb implying "obligation."

Must is one of the verbs which stands in regimen with other verbs without the intervention of *to*: as *I must go*, *You must obey* (not "I must *to go*," "You must *to obey*").

"*Must*" (the verb), Old Eng. *mōst*. The verb is, *ic mōt*, *thú mōst*, *he mōt*, *plu. mōton*, past tense *ic mōste*, *he mōste*, *we mōston*.

"*Must*" (new wine), Old English *must*; Latin *mustum*.

Mustache, *plu.* *mustaches*, *mus.tàsh'*, *mus.tàsh'.ez*, hair on the upper lip; *mustached*, *müs.tàshd'*. Also written *mustachio*, Spanish *mostacho*, Italian *mostacchio*, and French *moustache* (Gk. *mustax*, gen. *mustākos*; Lat. *mustax-ācis*).

The best of all these varieties of spelling is *mustache*.

Mustang, *müs'.tāng*, the wild prairie horse of Mexico, &c.

Mustard, *müs'.tard*, a plant, the mustard seed made into flour.

Welsh *mowstardd* (*mws*, a pungent flavour, *tardd*, issues).

Müs'ter, a gathering, to gather together; **mustered**, *müs'.terd*; **muster-ing**. To pass muster, to pass without censure.

Mustered, *mus'.terd*, assembled. **Mustard**, a condiment.

German *mustern*, n. *musterung*, *muster-rolle*.

Musty, *müs'.ty*, spoiled with damp, mouldiness, or age; **must'i-ness** (R. xi.), **must'i-ly**. (O. E. *must*; Lat. *mustum*, *must*.)

Mutable, *mü'.tä.b'l*, changeable; **mu'table-ness**, **mu'tably**.

Mutability, *mü'.tä.b'il''.i.ty*. **Mutation**, *mü.tay'.shün*.

Latin *mutabilis*, *mutābilitas*, *mutatio*, v. *mutāre*, to change.

Müte (1 syl.), one dumb, a hired attendant at a funeral, an instrument to deaden the sound of a violin, the letters *k*, *p*, *t*, silent, dung of birds.

Latin *mūtus*; French *mutir*, to void as a bird.

Mutilate, *mü'.tī.late*, to maim; **mu'tilāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mu'tilāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **mu'tilāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Mutilation, *mü'.tī.lay''.shün*, curtailment, a maiming.

Latin *mutilatio*, *mutilator*, v. *mutilāre*, supine *mutilatum* (*mutilus*, maimed; Greek *mitēlos*, curtailed).

Mutiny, *plu.* *mutinies* (Rule xlv.), *mü'.tī.niz*, insubordination, to revolt; *mutinies*; *mutinied* *mü'.tī.nēd*; **mu'tiny-ing**.

Mutineer, *mü'.tī.neer'*, one who mutinies;

Mutinous, *mū'.tī.nūs*; *mu'tinous-ly*, *mu'tinous-ness*.

Mutiny Act, an act of parliament respecting mutiny.

French *mutiner*, *emeute*; Latin *emotus*, aroused; German *meute*, &c.

Mutter, *mūt'.ter*, to mumble; muttered, *mūt'.terd*; *mut'ter-ing*, *mut'ter-ing-ly*, *mut'ter-er*. (Lat. *mutto*, v. *mūtio*, to mutter.)

Mutton, *mūt'.t'n*, the flesh of sheep. (French *mouton*.)

En Italien *montone*, dérivé lui-même de *mont*, parce que ces animaux aiment à paître sur les lieux élevés. (*Bouillet*.)

Mutual, *mū'.tū.āl*, reciprocal; *mu'tual-ly*, *mutual'ity*.

"Mutual" is never used except the parties referred to are *two*, actually or virtually: Thus, we cannot say, *He is a mutual friend of A, B, and C*, although we can say, *He is a mutual friend of us both*, because "both" is virtually *one party* and the friend *the other*. Latin *mutuus* (verb *mutāre*, to change). The word means a loan which belongs to one and is used by another.

Muzzle, *mūz'.z'l*, a snout, a fastening for the mouth, to put on a muzzle; *muzzled*, *mūz'.z'ld*; *muzz'ling*. (Fr. *musclière*.)

Muzzy, *mūz'.zy*, bewildered, stupid from drink. (Lat. *musso*.)

My, adj. pron., belonging to me, *phu.* our, belonging to us; mine, used for *my* before vowels (in poetry and the Bible): as *mine ears* hast thou opened. "Mine" is also used at the end of a clause when the noun is not repeated: as *this is your hat but that is mine*; myself, *phu.* ourselves.

Old English *mīn*. Thus: N. *ic*, G. *mīn*, D. *me*, Acc. *mec*.

Plu. N. *we*, G. *üser*, D. *üs*, Acc. *üsic*.

Mycelium, *piu.* mycelia, *mī.sec'.lī.ām*, *mī.sec'.lī.ah*, filament of a fungus, a rudimentary fungus.

Mycology, *my.kōl'.ō.gy*, a description of the fungi, study of fungi; mycologist, *my.kōl'.ō.djīst*; mycologic, *my'.kō.lōdg''īk*; mycological, *my'.kō.lōdg''ī.kāl*.

Greek *mukēs*, a fungus; *mukēs lōgōs*. (An ill-compounded word.)

Myelitis, *my'.ē.lī''.tīs*, inflammation of the spine.

Greek *muēlōs*, the [spinal] marrow (-itis denotes inflammation).

Myodon, *my'.lō.dōn*, a gigantic fossil animal noted for its huge grinders. (Gk. *mulos ōdous*, gen. *ōdontōs*, millstone-tooth.)

Mynheer, *mine.heer'* (Dutch), sir, my lord.

Myology, *my.ōl'.ō.gy*, treatise on the muscles, study of the muscles; myologist, *my.ōl'.ō.djīst*; myological, *my'.ō.lōdg''ī.kāl*. (Greek *mūs*, gen. *muōs lōgōs*.)

Myositis, *my'.ō.sī''.tīs*. Myosotis, *my'.ō.sō''.tīs*;

Myositis, inflammation of a muscle;

Myosōtis, the plant called mouse-ear.

"Myositis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *muōs*, a muscle (-itis, inflammation).

"Myosotis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *muōs ōtos*, mouse ear.

Myotomy, *my.ōl'.ō.my*, anatomy of the muscles, division of a muscle in a surgical operation.

Greek *mūs*, gen. *muōs temno*, I cut a muscle.

Myops, *my'ops*, a near-sighted person; **myopic**, *my'öp'ik*.

Greek *mudops*, near-sighted, (*mud ops*) close-eyed, shut-eyed.

Myosotis, *my'osō'tis*. **Myositis**, *my'osī'tis*;

Myosōtis, the plant called mouse-ear;

Myositis, inflammation of a muscle.

"Myosotis," *mūs*, gen. *mūs otōs*, mouse ear.

"Myositis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūsos*, a muscle (-itis, inflammation).

Myriad, *mūr'ri.ād*, ten thousand, a countless number.

Greek *muriōs*, numberless, as a definite number 10,000.

Myricaceæ, *my'ri.kay'.sē.ē*. **Myrtaceæ**, *mir.tay'.sē.ē*. Both natural orders of the genus myrtle with this difference:

Myricaceæ, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

Myrtaceæ, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

Myrica, *my'ri'.ka*, the typical genus of the *myrica'ceæ*.

Myrtus, *mur'tūs*, the typical genus of the *myrta'ceæ*.

(-ca, in Botany, a genus of plants, -aceæ, a natural order).

Lat. *mýrica*; Gk. *mýrikē* [the tamarisk], being already appropriated, ought not to have been perverted to a totally different plant. If, however, *myrica* has been formed (as botanists say) from the Greek *murōn*, "sweet ointment," it is still more unpardonable. I apprehend the word is a corrupt form of the Lat. *myrrha*, Gk. *murra*, the "Arabian myrtle," and is, in fact, a series of blunders.

Myrmidon, *mīr'mī.dōn* (not *myrma'don*), a rough policeman, "bull-dog," or other employé under a merciless or desperate leader; **myrmidonian**, *myr'mī.dō'nī.ān*.

So called from the *Murmidōnēs*, a people of Thessaly, subjects of Achilles, and his chief soldiery in the Trojan war.

Myrrh, *mer*, a fragrant Arabian gum; **myrrh-ic**, *mur'rik*.

Myrrhine, *mer'rīn*. **Murrhine**, *mur'rīne*. **Murrain**, *mūr'ren*.

Myrrhine, *mer'rīn*, made of porphery or fluor spar;

Murrhine, *mur'rīne* (same meaning).

Murrain, *mūr'ren*, cattle plague. (Spanish *morriña*.)

Latin *myrrha*, *myrrhīnus*, made of myrrha (*myrrha* is either myrrh or porphery), *murrhīnus* (adj. of *murrha* or *murra*, a kind of porphery); Greek *murra*, *murrīnos* (v. *muro*, to trickle).

The words "myrrhine" and "murrhine" being synonymous, the former should be abolished, as it confounds the word with the drug.

Myrtle, *mer'tl*, an evergreen; **myrtaceous** (Rule lxvi.), adj.

Myrtaceæ, *mer.tay'.sē.ē*. **Myricaceæ**, *mī'ri.kay'.sē.ē*.

Myrtaceæ, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

Myricaceæ, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

Latin *myrtus*, *myrtāceus*; Greek *murtos*. **Myrtaceæ** (q.v.)

Myself, *plu. ourselves*, *my'self*, *our.selvz* (a reflexive personal pronoun), the same, the identical; **I myself**.

Old Eng. N. *ic selfa*, G. *mīn selfes*, D. *me selfum*, Acc. *mec selfnc*.
Plu. *We selfe*, *ge-edw selfe*, &c. *ic me self*, *I myself*.

Mystery, *plu.* **mysteries** (Rule xliv.); *mīs'.tē.rīz*, something profoundly secret, something past understanding, a drama;

Mysterious (not *mistereous*, R. lxvi.), *mīs'.tē'.rī.ūs*, obscure; **myste'rious-ly**, **myste'rious-ness**.

Mystics, *mīs'.īks*, a religious sect; **mystic**, *mīs'.īk*, secret, involving a secret meaning; **mystical**, *mīs'.tī.kāl*; **mystical-ly**, **mystical-ness**.

Mysticism, *mīs'.tī.sīzm*, tenets of the mystics.

Mystify, *mīs'.tī.fy*, to render obscure, to obfuscate; **mystifies**, *mīs'.tī.fize* (R. xi.); **mystified**, *mīs'.tī.fide*; **mys'tify-ing**. **Mystification**, *mīs'.tī.fī.kay''shūn*.

Lat. *mysterium*, *mysticus*; Gk. *musterion*, *mustikos* (*mustēs*, one initiated). The mysteries were those things of the "secret societies" of Greece and Rome which were revealed only to the initiated. In the middle ages, the most delicate parts of many mechanical arts were kept profoundly secret, and hence the word came to be applied to anything reserved as a deep secret or past understanding.

Myth, *mīth*, a poetic fiction, a fabulous tale; **mythic**, *mīth'.īk*; **mythical**, *mīth'.ī.kāl*. (Greek *mūthos*, *mūthikos*.)

Mytho-, *mī'.rtho-* (Gk. prefix), **myths**. (Greek *mūthos*.)

Mythographer, *mī.thōg'.rā.fer*, a writer of myths.

Greek *mūtho-* [*muthos*] *graphō*, I write myths.

Mythology, *plu.* **mythologies** (Rule xlv.), *mī.thōl'.ō.djīz*, tales of gods and goddesses reduced to a system; **mythologic**, *mī'.rtho.lōdg''.īk*; **mythological**, *mī'.rtho.lōdg''.ī.kāl*; **myth'ological-ly**; **mythologist**, *mī.thōl'.ō.djīst*. **Mythologise** (Rule xxxi.), *mī.thōl'.ō.djīze*; **mythol'ogised** (4 syl.); **mythol'ogis-ing** (Rule xix).

Greek *mūtholōgia* (*mūthos lōgia*, mythic legends).

Mytho-poeio, *mī'.rtho.pē'.īk*, myth-making; **mytho-poeist**.

Greek *mūtho-* [*muthos*] *poieō*, I make myths.

Mytilacæ. **Myrtacæ**. **Myricacæ**.

Mytilacæ, *mī'.tī.lay''.sē.ē* (not *mīt'.ī.lay''.sē.ē*), the family of molluscs of the mussel type; **mytilacean**, *mī'.tī.lay''.sē.ān*, one of the mytilacæ; **mytilidæ**, *mī.tīl'.ī.dē*, the mussel group.

(*Mytilidæ* is a better word than *mytilacæ*, the termination *-acæ* being used in botany for a natural order of plants, and *-idæ* (a Greek patronymic) for a family or group of animals.)

Mytilite, *mī'.tī.lite*, a fossil mussel (*-ite*, a fossil).

Mytiloid, *mī.tī.lōid*, shells resembling the mussel.

Greek *mūtīlō-* [*mūtīlōs*] *eidos*, like a mussel.

Myrtacæ, *mir.tay'.sē.ē*, native order of the flowering myrtle.

Greek *murtos*, a myrtle. (*-acæ* denotes an "order" of plants.)

Myricacæ, *mī'.rī.kay''.sē.e*, natural order of the barren myrtle. (See *Myrica*.)

N- (native prefix), negative; as *one*, *n-one*.

Nāb, to catch with a snap; nabbed, *nābd*; nabb'-ing (Rule i.)

Danish *nappe*, to snap at, catch at, *nap*, a snatch.

Nabob, *na'.bōb*, a native Indian governor, a man of great wealth.

Hindustanee *nawāb*, a governor.

Nacre, *na'y'.k'r*, mother of pearl; nacreous, *nā'.krē.ūs*.

Nacrite, *na'y'.krite*, a sort of mica. (French *nacre*.)

Nadir, *na'y'.der*, that part of the heavens directly under our feet, the opposite point is the zenith, *ze'nith*.

Two Arabic words *Nadhara* or *nazir* means opposite [the zenith].

Nāg, a small horse, to scold constantly; nagged, *nāgd*; nagg'-ing (Rule i.), nagg'-ing-ly, nagg'-er, nagg-y.

"Nag" (horse), Danish *negge*, to whinny as a horse.

"Nag" (to find fault), Dan. *nag*, v. *nage*, to gnaw (a "nagging" pain).

Naiad, *plu. naiads*, *na'y'.ādz*, a water-nymph; naiades, *na'y'.ādz* (in *Geol.*), fresh-water mussels. (Greek *nāīadēs*.)

Nail, *nāle* (1 syl.), the horny substance on the back of our finger-tips, &c., a metal pin, to fasten with a nail; nailed, *naīld*; nail'-ing, nail'-er; nail'ery, a nail manufactory.

On the nail, immediately. To hit [it] on the nail, to strike home. To hit the nail on the head, to catch the exact meaning, to do the right thing at the right time.

Old English *nægel*, v. *nægl[ian]*, past *næglode*, past part. *næglod*.

Naïve (French), *nā'ef*, ingenious; naïve-ly, *nā'ef.ly*.

Naïve-té, *nā'ef.ty* (French), artless simplicity.

Naked, *na'y'.kēd*, without clothing, nude; nā'ked-ly, nā'ked-ness; naked-eye, the eye unassisted by any optical instrument. (Old English *næcud* or *naced*.)

Namby-pamby, wishy-washy [literature].

Applied by Pope to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips. "Namby" is *Ambrose*, and "Pamby" a jingling corruption of the surname.

Nāme (1 syl.) *noun* and *verb*, nāmed (1 syl.), nām'ing (R. xix.), nām'-er, name'-less, name'less-ly; name'-sake, one bearing the same Christian name; name'-plate, a door-plate.

Christian name, *krīs'.ti.an*, a personal name.

Sur'name, a family name. Nickname, a sobriquet.

Prop'er name, the name of a man, place, &c.

In the name of, on the authority of, in behalf of.

To call names, to abuse. To take [God's] name in vain, to utter it lightly or profanely.

Old English *nama*, v. *nam[an]*, *nameleas*. "Name-book" (*nom-bōc*), a "catalogue," might be reintroduced.

Nankeen, *nān.keen'*, a buff-coloured cotton cloth (*Nankin*.)

Nāp. *Nāpe* (1 syl.), the back of the neck. *Knap*, *nāp*, to break,

Nāp, a short doze, the villous surface of cloth or hats, to take a doze; *napped*, *nāpt*; *napp'ing* (Rule i.), *napp'-er*, *napp'-y*. *Nap'-less*, threadbare; *napp'i-ness*.

"*Nap*" (doze), O. Eng. *hnepp[ian]*, past *hneppode*, p. p. *hneppod*, n. *hneppung*, a napping or nap. "*Nap*" of cloth, O. E. *noypa*.

"*Nape*," Old English *cnæp*. "*Knap*," Old English *hnip[an]*.

Nāpe (1 syl.), the back of the neck. (O. E. *cnæp*, Welsh *cnap*.)

Napery, *nāp'ery*, made-up linen, table-linen.

French *nappe*, cloth; Latin *nappā*, a table-cloth, a napkin.

Naphtha, *nāf'.ṭhāh*, rock-oil, &c.; *naphthalic*; *nāf'.ṭhāl'ik*.

Naphthaline, *nāf'.ṭhāl'in*, a substance which incrusts pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

Latin *naphtha*; Greek *naphtha*, oleum Medææ, bitu'men.

Napkin, a cloth used at meals for wiping the fingers and lips.

Napkin-ring, a ring for holding a table napkin.

French *nappe*, a cloth, with *kin* an English dim.

Napoleon, *nā.pō'.lē.ŏn*, a French gold coin = 20 francs.

First issued by *Napoleon I.* to replace the *Louis d'or*.

Narcissus, *plu. narcissus-es* (not *narcissi*), a bulbous flower.

Fable says the boy *Narcissus* was changed into this flower.

Greek *narksisis* (*narksisis*, torpor), the odour being a narcotic.

Narcotic, *nar.kōt'ik*, inducing sleep, a medicine to produce sleep; *narcotical-ly*, *nar.kōt'.ī.kāl.ly*.

Narcotin, *nar'.kō.tin*; *narcotism*, *nar'.kō.tizm*.

Greek *narkotikos* (v. *narkaō*, to numb, to deaden).

Nard, an ointment prepared from the spikenard plant.

Old English *nard*; Latin *nardus*; Greek *nardos*, an Eastern word.

Narrate, *nār.rāt'*, to tell as a story, to relate; *narrāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *narrāt'-ing* (Rule xix.), *narrāt'-or* (Rule xxxvii.)

Narration, *nārray'.shūn*. *Narrative*, *nār.rā.tiv*; *nār'ra-tive-ly*; *narrable*, *nar'ra.b'l*.

Latin *narrābilis*, *narrātio*, *narrātor*, v. *narrare*; French *narration*.

Narrow, *nār'ro*, not wide, to contract; *narrowed*, *nār'rowd*; *nār'row-ing*; (*comp.*) *nār'row-er*, (*super.*) *nār'row-est*, *nār'row-ly*, *nār'row-ness*.

Narrow cloth, cloth less than fifty-two inches wide.

Broad-cloth, cloth double of fifty-two inches in width.

Narrow gauge, *-gage* (of railways) 4 ft. 8½ in. wide.

Broad gauge, 7 feet between the two rails.

Narrow-mind, illiberal mind; *narrow-minded*, illiberal;

narrow-minded-ness, having mean and contracted views.

Old English *nearo*, *nearolice*, narrowly, *nearones*, narrowness, v. *nearow[ian]*, past *nearode*, past part. *nearrod*.

Narwhal, nar'wāl, the sea unicorn. Walrus, the sea-horse.

Danish nar-hval; German narwal (narr-walfisch), the foolish whale.

We have taken the Old English hwæl, a whale, for the last syl.

"Walrus," German wall-rosse, the whale-horse.

Nasal, nay'z'l, pertaining to the nose, through the nose.

French nasal, nasale; Latin nāsus, the nose (Greek naō, to flow).

Nascent, nās'sent, sprouting; nascency, nās'sen.sy.

Latin nascens, gen. nascentis, rising (v. nascor, to arise, to be born).

Nasturtium (Latin), nās.tur'shē'tim (not nas.tur'shūn), the tropæolum Great Indian cress, or nose-smart.

Nomen accipit a narium tormento (Plin. xix. 44).

Nasty, nās'ty, disagreeable, dirty; nas'ti-ly (R. xi.), nas'ti-ness.

A corrup. of nasky. O. E. n-asca, not dust, i.e. mud; Ger. nass, wet.

Natal, nay'tāl, native, pertaining to birth, anniversary of a birth-day. (Latin natālis, v. nascor, nātus, to be born.)

Natant, nay'tānt, swimming, floating; na'tant-ly.

Natation, na.tay'shūn. Natatores, nay'tū.tōr'rēz, web-footed birds; natatorial, nay'tū.tōr'rī.āl.

Natatory, nay'tā.tō.ry, adapted for swimming.

Lat. nātant, gen. nātantis, nātation, nātātōrius, v. nātāre, to swim.

Nathless, nāth.less, nevertheless. (Old English nātheles.)

Nation, nay'shūn; nation-al, nāsh'ōn.āl; national-ly.

Nationality, plu. nationalities, nāsh'ōn.āl'.ī.tēz.

Nationalise (Rule xxxi.), nāsh'ōn.āl.īze, to make national;

Naturalise, nāt'tchūr.āl.ize, to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native.

Nationalised (4 syl.), nationalis-ing (Rule xix.), nāsh'ōn.āl.īze'ing. National-ism, nāsh'ōn.āl.īzm.

National debt, nāsh'ōn.āl dēt, the government debt.

National guards, gardz, the militia of France.

National law or law of nations, international law.

(Except in "nation" the first syllable is always short. See Nature.)

French nation, national, nationaliser, naturaliser; Latin natio.

Native, nay'tiv, born in a place, indigenous; native-ly.

Nativity, plu. nativities (Rule xlv.), nay'tiv'.ī.tēz.

Latin nātivus, nativitas; French natif, nativité.

Natron, nay'trōn, a native carbonate of soda. Natrium, nay'trī.ūm, an early chemical term for sodium.

Natrolite, nay'trō.līte, a mineral containing a large quantity of natron or soda.

German natrum or natron; French natrum or natron, natrolithe.

"Natron" is the nitre of the ancients. Now "natron" is a native carbonate of soda, and "nitre" is a nitrate of potassa.

Natty, nāt.ty, spruce, prim and smart. (Dim. of neat, Welsh nith.)

Nature, *nay'tchūr*; **natural**, *năt'tchūr.ăl*; **natural-ly**, *nat'ural-ness*; **natural-ism**, *năt'tchūr.ăl.izm*.

Naturalise (R. xxxi.), *năt'tchūr.ăl.ize*, to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native, to acclimatise; **natural-ised** (4 syl.); **naturalis-ing** (R. xix.), *năt'tchūr.ăl.ize''ing*.

Naturalisation, *năt'tchūr.ăl.izay''shün*.

Nat'ural-ist, one who studies the productions of nature.

Originally this word meant, one who believes in "natural religion only, and not in "Revealed Religion."

Natural history, a scientific description of the productions of the earth (sometimes limited to the *animal kingdom*).

Natural philosophy, *-fī.lōs'.ō.fy*, the science of *material* bodies, their forces, combinations, motions, and effects.

Natural projections, *-projēk'.shūnz*, perspective drawings of surfaces on a given plane.

Natural religion, *-rē.līdg'.ōn*, religion so far as it is discoverable without revelation.

Natural scale, *-skāle* (in *Mus.*), without sharps and flats.

Natural selection, *-sē.lēk'.shūnz*, that process in nature by which the stronger supersede the weaker.

Good-nature, **good-natured**; **ill-nature**, **ill-natured**.

(As in "nation" (q.v.) the first syl. is always short, except in "nature.")
Latin *nātūra*, *nātūrālis*; French *naturel* (wrong), *naturalisme*, *naturaliste*, *naturalisation*, *naturaliser*, *nature*.

Naught, *nawt*, worthless. **Nought**, *nawt*, nothing.

It is naught, it is naught [*worthless*], says the buyer. (*Prov.* xx. 14.)

The city is pleasant, but the water is naught. (*2 Kings* ii. 19.)

Doth Job fear God for nought [*nothing*]. (*Job* i. 9.)

Ye have sold yourselves for nought. (*Isa.* lii. 3.)

Naughty, *naw'ty*, bad; **naugh'ti-ness** (R. xi.), **naught'i-ly**.

To set at naught (not *nought*), to treat as worthless.

"Naught," Old English *nāht*, i.e., *n-āht*, not aught [of value].

"Nought," Old Eng. *nōht*, i.e., *n-ōht*, not ought [not anything at all].

Naumachy, *naw'.mā.ky*, a spectacle representing a sea-fight.

Greek *naumāchia*, *naus māché*, ship battle.

Nausea, *naw'.shē.ah*, sickness, loathing; **nauseous**, *naw'shē'ūs*; **nau'seous-ly**, **nau'seous-ness**.

Nauseate, *naw.shē.ate*; **nauseāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **nauseāt-ing**. (Latin *nausea*; Greek *nausia*, *naus*, a ship.)

Nautical, *naw'.tī.kāl*, relating to ships or sailors; **nau'tical-ly**.

Nautical Al'manac, an almanac for seamen, published by the Admiralty.

Nautical astron'omy, astronomy in its application to navigation. (Latin *nauticus*; Greek *nautikōs*, *naus*.)

Nautilus, *plu.* nautilus-es or nautili, *naw' .tī.lūs, naw' .tī.lūs.ēz, naw' .tī.lī*, a mollusc with its organs of motion placed round its head (a *ceph' ālōpōd*).

Nautilidae, *naw' .tī.lī' .dē*, a family of molluscs of which the nautilus is a type (*-īdā*, a Greek patronymic denoting a "family," "descendants").

Nautilite, *naw' .tī.līte*, a fossil nautilus (*-ite* denotes a fossil, Greek *lithos*). **Nautiloid**, *naw' .tī.lōid*, fossils resembling the nautilus (Greek *eidos*, like).

Greek *nautilōs*, nautilus or sailor, (*naus*, a ship); Latin *nautilus*.

Naval, *nay' .v'l*, pertaining to the navy. **Na' vel** [of the body].

Nāve (1 syl.) **Knave**, *nave*. **Naīve**, *nī'ev*, ingenuous.

Nave, the centre of a wheel, the main part of a church.

Navel, *nay' .vel* [of the human body]. **Naval** (*q.v.*)

Navel string, the umbilical cord.

Knave, a scoundrel. (Old English *cnafa*, a youth.)

Naīve, *nī'ev*, ingenuous. (French *naīve*.)

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English *nafu*; *nafela*, the navel.

"Nave" (of a church), Fr. *nef*; Gk. *nāos*, the innermost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. *nāvis*, a ship).

Navigate, *nāv' .i.gate*, to traverse the sea; **nav'igāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nav'igāt-ing** (R. xix.), **nav'igāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Navigation, *nāv' .i.gay' .shūn*. **Navigable**, *nāv' .i.gā.b'l*; **nav'igable-ness**, **nav'igably**, **nav'igability**.

Latin *nāvigābilis*, *nāvigātio*, *nāvigātor*, v. *nāvigāre*, *nāvis*, a ship.

Navvy, *nāv' .vy*. **Navy**, *nay' .vy*.

Navvy, *plu.* navvies, *nāv' .vīz*, workmen employed in the construction of railroads, canals, tunnels, &c.

Navy, a fleet. (Latin *nāvis*, a ship.)

In the north a canal is called a *navvy*, and men employed in constructing it *navvies*. Halliwell gives *navy*, "a canal," and *navies*, "excavators," in his *Archaic Dict.*

Navy, *plu.* navies, *nay' .vīz*, a fleet. **Navvy**, an excavator (*v.s.*)

Naval, *nay' .v'l*, pertaining to the navy. **Navel** [of the body].

Latin *nāvalis*, *nāvis*, a ship. "Navel," Old English *nafela*.

Nawab, *nā.waw'b*, an Indian governor, same as **Na'bob**.

Nay, **No**. **Yea**, **Yes**. **Neigh**, *nay*, to whinny.

The distinction between *nay* and *no*, *yea* and *yes*, is not now observed, but it was a very good one. It was this:

A question formed *affirmatively*, had *Yea* or *Nay* for its answer.

A question formed *negatively*, had *No* or *Yes* for its answer.

G.E.—Are you going to town to-night? Answer, *Yea* or *Nay*.

Are you not going to town? Answer, *Yes* or *No*.

A *yea-nay* [sort of a man], a shilly-shally.

Old English *gea*, *yea*, *gese*, *yes*, negatives *ne-gea*, contracted to *na*.

Nazarene. Nazarean. Nazarite.

Nazarene, *naz'ă.reen'*, applied to Jesus Christ and his disciples, one of the sect of the Nazarenes.

Nazarean, *naz'ă.rē'ăn*, pertaining to Nazareth, pertaining to the Nazarenes.

Nazarite, *naz'ă.rīte*, a Jew bound by a vow of abstinence and purity of life; *naz'aritim*.

Nazareth, a city of Galilee, where Jesus Christ was brought up.

"Nazarite," Hebrew *nazar*, to separate, one set apart.

Nāze (1 syl.), a headland. (Germ. *nase*; Lat. *nāsus*, a nose.)

-nce, -ncy (Latin -*nt[ia]*) nouns, possessed of, result of, state of.

Fragrancy, possessed of fragrance; infancy, infant state.

-nd (Lat. -*nd[us]*) nouns, something to be [done].

Legend, something to be read; deodand, something to be given to God; stipend, something to be paid as wages.

Neap-tide, *neep'-tīde*, lowest tide. Spring-tide, highest tide.

Neap-tides occur during the quarter moons;

Spring-tides occur during new and full moons.

Old English *nep*, *nep-floed*, neap-flood or neap-tide.

Near, *nē'r*, close by. Ne'er, *nūre*, contraction of *never*.

Near, (comp.) near-er, (super.) near-est;

Near, to draw near; neared, *ne'rd*; near-ing.

Near-ly, almost; near'-ness, proximity, closeness of neighbourhood or relationship, parsimoniousness.

Near at hand, close by. Near-sighted, *nē'r-sī'ted*.

Old English *neah*, (comp.) *nearra*, (super.) *neahst*, *neahlīce*, nearly.

Neat, *neet*, tidy, black cattle; neat'-ly, neat-ness; neat-handed, clever and natty. Neat-herd, a cow-keeper; neat's-foot, neat's-tongue; neat-cattle, oxen, &c.

"Neat" (tidy). Welsh *nith*, pure; Latin *nītīdus*, neat.

"Neat" (cattle), Old English *neat* or *neat*, *neat-hyrde*, a neatherd.

Nebula, plu. *nebulæ*, *nēb'bū.lah*, plu. *nēb'bū.lē*, also written *nebule*, plu. *nebules*, *nēb'bū.le*, plu. *nēb'bū.les*, white spots in the starry heavens many of which have been resolved into groups of stars or planetary systems.

Nebular, *nēb'bū.lar*, pertaining to *nebulæ*.

Nebulous, *nēb'bū.lūs*, cloudy; neb'ulous-ness.

Nebulosity, plu. *nebulosities* (Rule xliv.), *nēb'bū.lōs'ă.tiz*; nebuly, *nēb'bū.ly*, covered with wavy lines.

Nebular hypothesis, -*hī.pōth'ē.sīs*, the theory which supposes that the sun was once a luminous mass out of which the planets and their satellites were gradually evolved. (Latin *nēbūla*, *nēbūlōsus*, *nēbūlōsitas*.)

Necessary, *plu.* necessities (Rule xlv.), *nēs''.ēs.sēr' rīz*, what is needful, essential; *necessari-ly* (R. xi.), *nēs''.ēs.sēr' rī.ly*; *necessari-ness*. **Necessitude**, *nēs.sēs'.tūde*.

Necessity, *plu.* necessities (R. xlv.), *nēs.sēs'.tīz*, indigence; *necessitous*, *nēs.sēs'.tūs*; *neces'sitous-ness*, *neces'sitous-ly*. **Necessitate**, *nēs.sēs'.tāte*, to compel; *neces'sitāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *neces'sitāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Necessitarian, *nēs.sēs'.sītair''rī.ān*, one who believes that whatever is (being foreordained) must of necessity be; *necessitar'ian-ism*, the tenets of a necessitarian.

Latin *necessarius*, *necessitas*, *necessitudo* (*ne cedere*, sup. *cessum*, not to be given up or parted with); French *nécessité*, *nécessaire*, &c.

Neck, that part of the body which joins the head to the trunk.

Neck of land, a narrow strip between two large portions; *necked*, *nēkt*, having a neck, as a *large necked bottle*.

Neck-band, *neck-cloth*, *neckerchief*, *plu.* *neckerchieves* (ought to be *chiefs*). **Necklace**, *neck'lēs*, a string of beads for the neck; *neck'laced* (2 syl.); *neck-tie*, *nēk'.tī*.

Neck and crop, head and heels. **Stiff-necked**, stubborn.

To harden the neck, to resist doggedly.

To break the neck of [something], to surmount introductory difficulties. **Neck-verse**, Psalm li. 1, the trial-verse which *saved the neck* of those who obtained "benefit of clergy."

Old English *necca* or *hnecca*. "Neckerchief" is Neck-kerchief, a wretched hybrid: *neck* Eng., *kerchief* Fr., *couvre chef*, a "neck head-cover"!! and the plural *-chieves* adds to the absurdity.

Nec'ro- (Greek prefix), a dead body, putrid (*nekros*, a corpse).

Nec'ro-lite (3 syl.), certain nodules in limestone, which give out (when struck) a putrid smell.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *lithos*, a dead-body stone.

Necrology, *nē.krōl'.ō.gy*, a register of deaths; **nec'ro-logical**, *nēk'.ro-lōdg'.ā.kāl*; **necrologist**, *nē.krōl'.ō.djst*.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *lōgōn*, a register of dead persons.

Nec'ro-mancy, *plu.* *-mancies*, *-mān'.sīz*, enchantment, divination by calling the dead from their graves to answer; **necro-man'cer**; **necro-man'tic**, **necro-man'tic-ly**.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *manteia*, divination by the dead.

Necrophagous, *nē.krōf'.ā.gūs*, eating carrion.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *phago*, I eat dead bodies.

Necropolis, *nē.krōp'.ō.līs*, a cemetery.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *pōlis*, city of the dead.

Necropsy, *nek'.rōp.sy*, examination of a dead body.

Greek *nekro-* [nekros] *opsis*, investigation of a dead body.

Necrosis, *nē.krō'.sīs*, mortification, gangrene.

Greek *nekroōs*, deadness, v. *nekroō*, *nekroōs*, a dead body.

Nectar, *něk'tr*, beverage of the gods, the sweet secretion of flowers, a sweet and pleasant drink; nectared, *něk'trd*, imbued with nectar. Nectareous (R. lxvi.), *něk-tair'rě.űs*, adj. of nectar; nectar'eous-ly, nectar'eous-ness.

Nectary, *plu.* nectaries, *něk'.tű.rűz*, that part of a flower which secretes nectar (honey); nectareal, *něk.tair'rě.űl*.

Nectariferous, *něk'.tű.rű''ě.rűs*, having a honey-like secretion. (Latin *nectar ferens*, bearing nectar.)

Nectarine, *něk'.tű.rűn* (not *něk'trine*), a fruit like nectar.

Nectarium, *plu.* nectaria, *něk.tair'rě.űm*, -*rě.ah*; a nectary; nectarous, *něk'.tű.rűs*, sweet as nectar.

Nectareous. Nectarous. Nectareal.

Nectareous, containing nectar, pertaining to nectar.

Nectarous, sweet as nectar.

Nectareal, pertaining to the nectary of a flower.

Latin *nectār*, *nectāreus*; Greek *nektār*, *nektāreos*.

Nee, *nay* (French), born: as Mrs. Smith *něe* Jones, that is Mrs. Smith whose birth or maiden name was Jones.

Need. Needs. Knead, *need*, to work up dough. (O. E. *cnedan*.)

Need (*noun* and *verb trans. and intrans.*), necessity, to require, to be necessary, it behoves (*oportet me, te, &c.*)

Needs, *plu.* of need, wants, (*adv.*), of necessity, necessarily (-*es*, native affix of adverbs), also *requires*, *insists*.

Must needs (*adv.*), must of necessity, must of right.

Will needs. Would needs, *wood...*, will or would of necessity, or by determination (that is, *insists on being*).

Need'-y, necessitous, poor; need'-er, need'-est (R. xi.)

Need'-ed, need'-ing. Need'-less, need'-less-ly, need'-less-ness. Need'-ful (R. viii.), need'-ful-ly, need'-ful-ness.

NEEDS (1) with *will*, *would*, *must*;

(2) when the word can be changed into *requires*.

NEED (1) with *have* (provided *must* does not precede);

(2) if not follows (provided the word *requires* cannot be substituted);

(3) when the word can be changed into *behoves*, it is *requisite*.

EXAMPLES.—

¶ This one fellow *will needs* be a judge (*Gen.* xix. 9) [insists on being].

He was a fool, for he *would needs* be virtuous (*Hen.* VIII. ii. 2).

The multitude *must needs* come together (*Acts* xxi. 22) [of certainty].

He *needs must* go [must of necessity].

He *needs* my help. He *needs not* my help [requires].

¶ He *need have* a giant's strength to move it [it behoves him to have].

He *need not* fear I shall forget it [it behoves him not to fear].

Old Eng. *nedd*, *neastig* or *neftig*, needy ("Nead-bread" might be reintroduced), v. *nedd(an)*, past *neddde* or *nedd[ian]*, p. p. *neddode*.

Needle, *nee'.d'l*, an instrument for sewing.

The Needles, detached masses of rock off the Isle of Wight.

Needle-ful (R. viii.), two, three...needlefuls (not *needles-ful*),

two, three *needle-fuls* means a needleful repeated two or three times, but two, three *needles-ful* would mean two or three needles all full.

Need'ler, a needle-maker. Needle-book, a hussif.

Needle-fish, the pipe-fish. Needle-gun, a gun fired by the impact of a needle on detonating powder.

Needle-ore, a sulphuret of bismuth. Needle-pointed.

Needle-stone, a mineral. Needle-work, done by the needle.

Needle-woman, *plu.* needle-women, -wim'en, a woman who earns her livelihood by sewing, if she uses the "sewing-machine" she is called a machinist, *mā.sheen'ist*.

Old English *nædel* or *nawdl*. (*Nædel* is the older spelling.)

Ne'er, *nare*, contraction of never. Near, *ne'r*, close by. (*See* Near.)

Nefarious (Rule lxvi.), *ně.fair'ri.ūs*, wicked; nefa'rious-ly, nefa'rious-ness. (Latin *něfūrius*, *něfas*, wicked.)

"Fas" means what may be spoken (*fari*, to speak), *ne-fas* what may not be spoken; the allusion is to the "mysteries of secret societies."

Negative, *něg'.ā.tiv*, a word or sentence which denies, to deny; neg'ative-ly; negatived, *něg'.ā.tivd*; neg'ativ-ing (Rule xix.), neg'ative-ness. Neg'ative sign, -*sine* (thus —).

Negative quality, *plu.* -qualities, -*kwol'ā.tiz*, a quality preceded by not, as *not good*, &c.

Negative quantity, *plu.* -quantities, -*kwon'.ā.tiz*, a quantity with a negative sign before it, as —*a*.

Negation, *ně.gay'.shūn*, denial.

Latin *negativus*, *negatio* (*negāre*, to deny); French *négation*, &c.

Neglect, *neg.lect'*, want of care, to omit to do, to slight, &c.; neglect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), neglect'-ing, neglect'ing-ly, neglect'-er, neglect'-ful (R. viii.), neglect'ful-ly.

Negligent, *něg'.li.djent*; neg'ligent-ly. Negligence.

Negligee, *něg'.lē.zha*, a loose morning gown; en negligee, *ah'n neg'.lē.zha*, in undress (Eng.-Fr. for "en négligé," *ah'n na'.glē.zha'*, in domestic or slouch dress).

Latin *neglectus*, *negligens*, gen. *negligentis*, *negligentia*, v. *negligere*, supine *neglectum* (i.e., *ne* [non] *lego*, not to choose).

Negotiate (not *negociate*), *ně.gō.shě.ate*, to trade, to bargain, to transact business; negotiāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), nego'tiāt-ing.

Negotiator, *fem.* negotiatress, *ně.gō.shě.ā.trēs*.

Negotiatory, *ně.gō.shě.ā.t'ry*, of a business character.

Negotiable, *ně.gō.shě.ā.b'l*, current in the money market.

Negotiability, *ně.gō.shě.ā.bil'ī.ty*, transferability.

Negotiation, *ně.gō.shě.ā'shūn*, business transaction.

Latin *negōtiatio*, *negōtiator*, *negōtiatrix*, *negōtiātorius*, v. *negōtiari*, *negōtium*, business. (In French spelt with a c.)

Negro, *plu.* negroes (Rule xlii.), *fem.* negress, *plu.* negresses, *ně.gro*, *plu.* *ně.groze*, *fem.* *ně.grěs*, *plu.* *ně.grěs.ěz*.

Sp. negro (*negrillo*, "a young negro," might be introduced); *Lat. nġger*.

Negus, *ně.gūs*, a mixture of wine and hot water spiced, &c.

A favourite drink of Col. *Negus*, in Queen Anne's reign. (*See Grog*.)

Neigh, *nay*, to whinny. *Nay*, *no*. *Nee*, *nay*, by birth. *neighed*, *nayd*; *neigh'-ing*, *nay'.ing*.

Old Eng. *hnæg[an]*, *hnægung*, a neighing Latin *hinnio*, to neigh.

(It will be seen that *neigh* and *whinny* are varieties of the same word.)

Neighbour, *nay'.b'r*, one who lives close by, to live near; *neighbour'd*, *nay'.b'rd*; *neighbour-ing*, *nay'.b'ring*; *neighbourhood* (-hood, "condition" of locality). *Neigh'-bour-ly*, *neigh'bourli-ness* (Rule xi.)

Old English *neagebūr* or *neðhbūr*, i.e., *neðh būr*, a near dwelling.

(The *o* is introduced to compensate for the lost accent. The spelling of the first syl. is very much to be deplored. Why not *neahbur*?)

Neither, *nee'.rġhěr*, neg. of *Either*, *ě.rġhěr*. *Nether*, *něrk'.er* (q.v.)

Either and *Neither* are used in two ways:

- (1) When they head two or more co-ordinates, in which case *or* in one case, and *nor* in the other, must stand before the last of the terms: as

Either John or James. *Either* John, Thomas, or James.

Neither John nor James. *Neither* John, Thomas, nor James.

- (2) When they stand without *or*, *nor*, they can refer to only two terms: as

Will you have tea or coffee? *Neither* (or) *Either*.

Neither of the Evangelists [Mark and Luke] was an Apostle.

Both may excite our wonder, but *neither* is entitled to our respect.

- (3) The verb or pronoun in regimen with *either* or *neither* must be *singular* not *plural*.

Errors of Speech.—

Of the few chairs .. *neither* of them was fit for use [none of them].

Nadab and Abihu .. took *either* of them his censor [each] (*Lev. x. 1*)

And two thieves with him, on *either* [each] side one (*John xix. 18*).

So parted they as *either's* way *them* [him] led (*Shakespeare*).

Injustice springs from only three causes. . . . *neither* [not one] of these

causes can be found in a being all-wise, all-powerful, and all-good.

Neither of them *thirst* [thirsts] for Edward's blood (*Marlow*).

Thersites' body is as good as *Ajax'*,

And *neither* are [is] alive (*Cymb. iv. 2*).

"*Neither*," Old English *nāthor*, *ne*, neg., *ne-athor*, not *either*.

"*Nether*" (lower), Old English, *nithor*, lower, comp. of *nither*.

Nem. con., *něm kōn*, abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente* (*něm'.i.ně kōn'.trā-di.sěn'.i.ě*), unanimously.

Nemean, *něm'.ě.ān*, adj. of *Něm'ča*, a valley in *Ar'gōlis* of ancient Greece. Nemean lion, Nemean games.

As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve (*Ham. i. 4*).

Prōdigia, *ēt vāstūm*, *Nēmēæ sūb rūpē lēōnēm* (*Æn. viii. 295*).

Nemesis, *něm'.ě.sīs*, retribution. (Greek *nēmēsīs*, vengeance.)

Nemesis was the goddess of retribution (v. *nemō*, to allot).

- Neó-** (Greek prefix), new, fresh, young, recent. (Greek *nēōs*.)
Neology, *ne.ōl'.ō.gy*, rationalism, theology subjected to reason rather than faith; **neologic**, *nē'.ō.lōdg''.īk*; **neological**, *nē'.ō.lōdg''.ī.kāl*; **neolog'ical-ly**; **neologist**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djīst*. **Neologise**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djīze*; **neol'ogised** (4 syl.), **neol'ogis-ing**. **Neol'ogism**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djīzm*.
 Greek *neō-* [*neos*] *lōgōs*, new interpretation.
Ne'o-phyte, *-fīte*, a new convert, a proselyte.
 Greek *nēophytōs* (*nēos phūtōn*, a new plant).
Ne'o-teric, *-tēr'rik*, one of modern times, recent.
 Greek *nēōtērīkōs*, recent (*nēōs*, new, *nēōtērōs*, comp.)
Ne'o-zoic (not *-zoik*), *-zō'īk*. The whole geological period of organised life is divided into three groups: the **palæo-zoic** [*pāl'.ē.o-zō'īk*], **meso-zoic**, and **neo-zoic**. The **palæo-zoic** or **archaic** group begins with the **Cam'brian** period, the **meso-zoic** with the **Trias**, and the **neo-zoic** with the **Tertiary** rocks.
 Greek *nēo-* [*nēōs*] *zōon*, recent or modern animal-life.
Nepenthe, *ne.pen'.rhe*, a magic drug supposed to produce oblivion of grief. **Nepenthes**, *ne.pen'.rhēz*, the pitcher-plant.
 Greek *nē-pēnthēs*, freedom from sorrow, assuaging grief.
Nephew, *fem.* niece, *nēv'vu*, *neece*, son and daughter of a brother or sister. (Old Eng. *nefa*, nephew (*nefe*, niece); Fr. *nièce*.)
Ne plus ul'tra (Latin), nothing superior, superlative.
Nepotism, *nēp'.ō.tīzm*, state patronage handed over to relations.
 French *nepotisme* (Latin *nepos*, a nephew); Ital. *nepotismo*, church patronage unduly bestowed by popes on their nephews.
Neptune, *nēp'tchune*, the classic sea-god; **neptunian**, *nēp.tū'.nī.ăn* (not *nēp.tchū-nī.ăn*), adj. of Neptune;
Neptu'nian rocks, the stratified rocks or those which have been deposited in layers by the action of water.
Neptunian theory, the theory which attributes all the geologic "rocks" to the action and agency of water.
The Pluto'nian theory attributes them to the action and agency of fire or heat.
Neptunist, *nēp'.tū.nīst*, an advocate of the neptunian theory.
Plu'tonist, an advocate of the Plutonian theory.
Nereid, *nē.rē.īd* (not *nē.rīd*), a sea-nymph; **nereites**, *nē.rē.ītes*, fossil tracks of sea-worms (*-ite* denotes a fossil).
Nerita, *ne.rī'.tah*, a genus of univalvular shell-fish;
Nerit, *nē.rīt*, one of the *nerita*.
 Greek *nēreis*, gen. *nēreidos*, a nereid (daughter of Nereus, 2 syl.)
Nerve (1 syl.), a fibrous cord, an organ of sensation, to give vigour to; **nerved** (1 syl.), **nerv'-ing** (R. xix.), **nerve-less**.

Nervine, *ner'vîn*, a medicine to act on the nerves.

Nervous, *ner'vûs*, relating to the nerves, vigorous, oversensitive; *nervous-ness*, *nervous-ly*.

Nervure, *ner'vûre*, the vein of a leaf, nerve or muscle of an insect's wing. Nervation, *ner.vay'shûn*.

Nervous system, *-sîs'têm*. Nervous tem'perament.

Neural, *nû'ral*, pertaining to the nerves. (See Neural.)

Latin *nervinus*, *nervôsus*, *nervus*; Greek *neuron*, a nerve.

-ness (a native postfix), added to abstract nouns. Of the 1337 words with this termination about half a dozen are not abstract words: viz., *fastness*, *harness*, *likeness* (a picture), *madness*, *witness*, *wilderness*, and the fem. nouns *lion-ess*, *govern-ess*, *marchion-ess*, &c. (which end in -*ess* preceded by -*n*). Of the rest only about 25 have a plural, and these plurals signify repetitions:

The most common are *illness-es*, *kindness-es*, *sickness-es*, *weakness-es*. The others are: *coarseness-es*, *craftiness-es*, *crudeness-es*, *faintness-es*, *fondness-es*, *forgiveness-es*, *giddiness-es*, *grossness-es*, *lewdness-es*, *littleness-es*, *obscenity-es*, *politeness-es*, *profaneness-es*, *quaintness-es*, *rudeness-es*, *sadness-es*, *waywardness-es*, *wildness-es*, *vileness-es*, leaving about 1300 without a plural.

Ness, a headland, a cape, often used as a postfix: as *Bowness*, *Shoebury-ness*, *Fife-ness*. (Old English *næs* or *nesse*.)

Nest (not *neest*), a bird's seat for incubation; *nest'-ed*, recovered from the feebleness and slime of hatching.

Nest-egg, an egg left in a nest to induce a hen to return to it, something laid by as the beginning of a "saving."

Nestle, *nës'l*, to fondle, to cuddle; *nestling*, *nës'ling*, a young bird still in its nest-state, cuddling; *nestled*, *nës'ld*.

O. Eng. *nestl*, v. *nestl[ian]*, to nestle, *nestling*, *nisl[ian]*, to build a nest.

Net, a texture made with meshes, clear of all deductions (as *net weight*), to catch in a net, to spread a net over, to clear in trade as a profit; *nett'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *nett'-ing* (R. i.), *nett'-y*, *net-work*.

Net proceeds, *-pro'seeds*, the sum cleared after every charge is paid. Net-weight, *-wait*, the exact weight after all deductions for casks, refuse, waste, &c. have been made. Net sum. Net profit, &c. Gross weight, gross sum, gross profits, gross proceeds, &c., before the proper deductions have been made.

"Net" (of thread, &c.), Old Eng. *net* or *nett*, *net-râpas*, rope-net.

"Net" (not gross), Ital. *netto*; Fr. *net*; our *neat*; Lat. *nitidus*.

Nether, *nër'h'er*, lower. Neither, *nee'rhër*, not either.

Neth'ermost; nether lip, the lower lip.

"Nether," Old Eng. *nither*, (comp.) *nithor*, *niothemest* or *nithemest*.

"Neither," Old English *nithor* or *nawthor*.

- Nethinim**, *něth' .i.nim*, servants employed in the Jewish temple. The Gibeonites were condemned to this service by Joshua (*Josh. ix. 27*). The word means *given* to God.
- Nettle**, *nět'.t'l*, a plant, to irritate; nettled, *net.t'ld*; nett'ling; nettle-rash, a skin eruption. Dead-nettle, *ded net'.t'l*, a nettle that does not sting. (O. E. *neteale*, *nettle* or *nytle*.)
- Neur-** (before vowels), **neuro-**, *nu'ro-* (before conson.), Greek prefix, nerve. (*Neuron*, a nerve.)
- Neural**, *nū'.rāl*, pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.
- Neurine**, *nū'.rīn*, nervous substance or matter.
- Neur-algia**, *nū.rāl'.dji.ah*, pain of a nerve; neuralgic, *nū.rāl'.djik*. (Greek *neuron algos*, nerve pain.)
- Neuro-logy**, *nū.rōl'.ō.dji*, a scientific description of the nerves; neurological, *nū'.rō.lōdg''.i.kāl*; neuro'ogist. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *logos*, a treatise on the nerves.
- Neuro-pathy**, *nū.rōp'.āth.y*, affections of the nervous system. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *pathos*, nerve suffering.
- Neuro-ptera**, *nū.rōp'.tē.rah*, an order of insects; neuropter, *nū.rōp'.ter*, one of the neuroptera; neuropteran, *nū.rōp'.tē.rān*, same as neuropter; neuropteral, *nū.rōp'.tē.rāl*; neurop'terous, *nū.rōp'.tē.rūs*, adj. of neuroptera, &c. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *pteron*, nerve wing, so called from the finely-reticulated nervures of their wings.
- Neuro-pteris**, *nū.rōp'.tē.ris*, a genus of fossil ferns. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *pteris*, nerve fern.
- Neurosis**, *nū.rō'.sis*, nervous affection acting on the organs of sense and motion without any ostensible disease. Greek *neuron*, a nerve (*-ōsis* denotes a disease or affection of).
- Neuro-skeleton**, *nū'.ro skēl'.ē.tōn*, the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous axis. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *skēlēōs*, nerve skeleton.
- Neurotic**, *nū.rōt'.ik*, seated in the nerves, a medicine for disease of the nerves. (Greek *neurōtikōs*.)
- Neuro-tomy**, *nū.rōt'.ō.my*, dissection of a nerve; neuro-tomical, *nū'.ro.tōm''.i.kāl*; neurot'omist. Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *tōmē*, nerve cut or dissection.
- Nerve** (1 syl.); nervous, *ner'.vūs*; nervous-ness. (*v. Nerve*.)
- Neuter**, *nū'.ter*, taking no part with disputants, indifferent, an intransitive [verb]; without sex (like a working bee), without stamen or pistil; neutral, *nū'.trāl*; neu'tral-ly.
- Neutrality**, *nū.trāl'.i.ty*. Neutralise (*R. xxxi.*), *nū'.trāl.ize*, to render void, to counteract; neu'tralised (3 syl.), neu'tralis-ing (*R. xix.*), neu'tralis-er. Neutralisation, *nū'.trāl'.i.zay''.shūn*. Neutral tint, a grey pigment composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions. Latin *neuter*, neither, *neutalis*; French *neutralisation*.

Neuvaines, *nū'vainz*, prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days. (French *neuvaine*, *neuf*, nine.)

Never, *nēv'er* [n-*ever*], "not ever," at no time, not at all.

Never-the-less, notwithstanding. (Old Eng. *nō thý leas*.)

The following Scriptural uses of *never* are not to be imitated:

- (1) Ask me *never* so much dowry.... I will give [it] (*Gen.* xxxiv. 12).'
- (2) [It] refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he *never* so wisely (*Ps.* lviii. 5, *Pray. Bk. V.*), that is, however wisely he charms.
- (3) He answered him to *never* a word (*Matt.* xxvii. 14).

Here *to* is the obsolete adverb meaning over-and-above, altogether. Thus, Tyndale says, "If the podesch be burned to [wholly]...." Mercutio's icy hand had *alto* frozen mine (*Rom. & Jul.*, 1562), i.e., *altogether*. The phrase "never a word" is a mistranslation of οὐδὲ ἓν ῥῆμα, where οὐδὲ ἓν is simply οὐδ-ἓν resolved, (οὐδ-εἰς [οὐδὲ εἰς] οὐδε-μία, οὐδ-ἓν [οὐδὲ ἓν] not one [single] word. The whole sentence is "He answered [to] him over-and-above not one [single] word." ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ πρὸς οὐδὲ ἓν ῥῆμα.

Old Eng. *nafre*, i.e. *n-afre* or *ne-afer*. "Nevertheless," *nō thý leas*.

New. Knew. Gnu. News. Gnus. Noose. Noes. Nose.

New, *nū*, recent; new'-ish (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); new'-er, new'-est, new'-ly, new'-ness. Renew, to make new; &c.

Knew, *nū*, did know. (Old Eng. *cnāw*[an], past *cneōw*.)

Gnu, *nū*, plu. Gnus, *nūze*, South African ox. (S. African.)

News, *nūze*, intelligence, tidings; news-boy; news-man, plu. news-men; news-monger, a tittle-tattle; news-agent, news-seller, news-vendor; news-galley, a metallic frame used by printers for containing columns in type for proofs in slips. News-paper. News-room, a room where newspapers are provided for subscribers.

The Daily News, a newspaper; 2, 3... Daily News(not *newses*).

Noose, *noo's*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Nose, *noze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nosu* or *nasu*.)

Noes, those who vote *no* to a question. (Old Eng. *no*, *ná*.)

News, singular or plural?

When Shakespeare lived, *News* was used indifferently with a singular or plural construction: thus

SING. The news which is called true (*Winter's Tale* v. 2).

This news hath made thee a most ugly man (*Kg. John* iii. 1).

This news, I think, *hath* turned your weapons' edge (*2 Hen. VI.* ii. 1).

PLU. You breathe *these* dreadful news in [a] dead.... ear (*Kg. John* v. 7).

These news... have in some measure made me well (*2 Hen. VI.* i. 1).

Ten days ago I drowned *these* news in tears (*3 Hen. VI.* ii. 1).

¶ Modern custom gives it only a singular construction.

Old Eng. *neowe* or *niwe*, v. *niwian*, past *niwode*, past part. *niwod*, *niwlic*, newly, *niwnes*, newness, *niwe-cuma*, a new-comer.

Newt, *nūte*, an eft or efet. (O. E. *efete*, sim. "ant" from *amete*.)

Newtonian system, *nū.tō'.nū.ăn sīs'.tēm*, the Coper'nican system developed by Sir Isaac Newton.

Newtonian philosophy, *-fī.lōs'.ō.fy*, the laws, &c., laid

down by Sir Isaac Newton in explanation of celestial phenomena. A Newto'nian, one who accepts the Newtonian system and believes in it.

Next. Near, (*comp.*) near'-er, (*super.*) near'-est or next.

Old Eng. *neah*, comp. *neah-ra* or *nyr*, super. *neah-st*, *nehst* or *necst*.

Nexus, nex'-us, a tie, an annexation. (Latin *nexus*, v. *nector*.)

Nib, the point of a pen; nibbed (R. i.), nib'd. (Old Eng. *nib*.)

Nibble, nib'b'l, a little bite, to gnaw; nibbled, nib'b'ld; nib'bling, nibbling-ly; nibbler, nib'bler.

German *knarpeln*, to crunch. Norse *knibe*, to nip, &c.

Nibelungen lied, nib'.ël.ün''.gën leed, the lay of the nibelungen hoard. This hoard was taken from the Nibelungs by Siegfried (*Sege-freed*), and given to his wife; the second part of the epic is called the *Nibelungen nôt*.

Nice (1 syl.), pleasant, squeamish. Niece, neece (a relative).

Nice-ly, *comme il faut*; nice'-ness, minute exactness, &c.

Nicety, plu. niceties, nī'sī.tiz, a dainty food, a minute distinction. More nice than wise, more concerned to observe minutiae than practically wise.

Old Eng. *hnesc*, tender, delicate, *hnesclice*, nicely, *hnescnys*, delicacy.

Nicene Creed, nī.seen'..., the summary of religious doctrines drawn up by the council held at Nice in A.D. 325.

Niche, nitch, a recess in a wall [for a statue, &c.]; niched, nitch'd, having a niche. (French *niche*; Italian *nicchia*.)

Nick, a notch, a score, the exact moment, the devil, to cut a nick, to hit the exact moment; nicked, nikt; nick'-ing.

Nick-nack, plu. nick-nacks, small articles of vertu.

Nick of time, the exact moment required.

"Nick" (a notch), Ital. *nicchia*; Fr. *niche* (or) Dan. *snit*, a cut.

"Nick" (the devil), in Scandinavian myth. a kelpie or water-wraith.

Nickel, nik'.ël, a white metal; nickel-ic, nik'.ël.ik.

Nickeline, nik'.ël.ën, native arsenate of nickel.

Nickel [silver], German silver made of nickel and tin.

German *nickel*, a contraction of *kupfern-nickel*, strumpet copper, so called by German miners, who thought it base copper-ore.

Nickname, nik'.name, a sobriquet, to give one a sobriquet; nicknamed (2 syl.), nicknām-ing (R. xix.), nicknām-er.

Either an eke name, an additional name; an *ag-nomen*, or French *nom de nique*, a name of derision.

Nicotin, nik'.ō.tin. Nicotian-in, nī.kō'.shē.än.n.

Nicotin, a poisonous liquid extracted from tobacco;

Nicotianin, the volatile oil of tobacco.

Nicotiana, nī.kō'.shē.ah''.nah, a genus of plants of which the tobacco plant is the type. Nicotian, nī.kō'.shē.än.

So named from Jean Nicot, lord of Villemain, who introduced the plant into France, in 1560, while he was ambassador at Lisbon.

Nictate, *nĭk'tate*. Nictitate, *nĭk'ti.tate*.

Nictate, to wink; *nĭctāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *nĭctāt'-ing*; *nictation*, *nĭk.tay'.shŭn*. (Latin *nictāre*, to wink.)

Nictitate, to sweep the lid over the eye in order to clean it; *nĭc'titāt-ed*, *nĭc'titāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *nictita'tion*, *-shŭn*, a sweeping of the eye, a nervous flickering of the eye-lid.

Nictitāting membrane, a membrane which birds can draw over their eyes to protect them from injury in flying.

Nidification, *nĭd'fĭ.kay''.shŭn*, the act of building a nest.

Latin *nidificatio*, v. *nidificāre* (*nĭdus*, a nest).

Nidus, *nĭ'dŭs*, the place where parasites, worms, insects, &c. lay their eggs and breed. (Latin *nĭdus*, a nest.)

Niece, *fem.* of nephew, *neece*, *nĕv'.vu*. Nice (1 syl.), agreeable.

Niece, nephew, daughter and son of a brother or sister.

Fr. *nĕce*; O. E. *nefa*, a nephew, *nefe*, a niece. "Nice," O. E. *lnesc*.

Niggard, a sordid person; *niggard-ly*, *nig'gardli-ness* (R. xi.)

Welsh *nig*, straitened, v. *nigiaw*, *nigiad*. The termination *-ard* occurs in *dot-ard*, *slugg-ard*, *lubb-ard*, *drunk-ard*, *dull-ard*, *poll-ard*, &c., and means one of a species or kind.

Nigger, *nig'.er*, a negro. (Latin *nĭger*, black.)

Nigh, *nĭ*, (comp.) *nigh'-er*, (super.) *nigh-est* or *next*.

Old English *nĭch* or *nĭh*, comp. —, super. *nĭhst*.

This is a variety of *neah*, near. Similarly "high" from *heah*.

Night, *nĭte*, from sunset to sunrise. Knight, *nĭte*, a deg. of rank.

Night-ward; night-cap, a cap to wear in bed, a tumbler of hot grog at bed-time; night-dress, night-gown, night-shirt; night-fall, evening; night-fly, *plu.* -flies, *flize*, a moth that flies at night; night-glass, a telescope for night use; night-hawk; night-jar, the goat-sucker; night-man, *plu.* -men, one who empties cess-pools, &c. at night-time; night-ra'ven; night-season, *-see'.zŏn*; night-soil, the contents of cess-pools, &c., cleared at night; night-time; night-vision, *-vĭzh'.un*, a dream; night-walker, *-wawk'.er*, a somnambulist; night-watch, the guard set at night; night-watch'ing; night-work.

In the night, during the night, unexpectedly.

By-night, during the night, in the night-time.

To-night, this very night. A-nights, *adv.*, nightly.

Nightshade (2 syl.), a plant, called *deadly* because it was used at one time to blacken the eyes in mourning.

Nightingale (3 syl.), a bird that sings by night.

Nightmare, *nĭte'mare*, an incubus. (Old Eng. *nĭht mære*.)

"Night," Old English *nĭht*, *nĭhtlĕce*, nightly, *to-nĭhte*, to-night, *nĭht-hræfen*, night-raven, *nĭhtgale*, nightingale, *nĭht-scad*, night-shade, *nĭht waco*, night watch, *nĭht-weece*, night-watching, *nĭht-weorc*, night-work. (It will be seen that the *-g* of *night* is interpolated.)

Nil (contraction of Latin *nihil*), a term in book-keeping meaning "cancelled," not to be counted-in, no effects, &c.

Nilly, in the phrase **Willy-nilly**, whether willing or not.

Old English *will[an]*, *n-ill[an]* or *nyll[an]*, i.e. *ne-will[an]*.

Nilometer, *nī.lōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile; **Nilōtic**, adj.

Nimble, *nīm'.b'l*, brisk, expert, active; **nimble-ness**, *nīm'bly*, nimble-footed; nimble-fingered, *-fīng gerd*. (O.E. *numol*.)

Nimbus. **Aureola**. **Glory**. **Halo**.

Nimbus, *nīm'.būs*, a band of light painted by Christian artists round the *top* of the head, or a series of rays round the *head and face* of consecrated persons.

Aureola, *au'.rē.ō.lah* (not *au.ree'.ō.lah*, nor yet *au.rē.ō'.lah*), a mantle of rays encompassing the *body* of saints, &c.

Glory, *glōr'ry*, the nimbus and aureola combined, or more correctly a back-ground of clouds symbolising the Trinity. Sometimes the heavens are opened and the three persons of the Trinity are shown encompassed with angels.

Halo, *hā'.lo*, a luminous circle round the sun or moon.

Nimbus clouds, rain and storm clouds.

"Nimbus," Latin *nimbus*, a storm, a head-dress, a "nimbus."

"Aureola," Latin *aurēōla*, a golden nimbus, *aurēōlus*, golden.

"Glory," Lat. *gloria*. "Halo," Lat. *hālo*, a circle round the sun, &c.

Nincompoop, *nīn'.kōm.poop*, a poor creature almost an idiot.

A corruption of the Latin *non compos* [mentis], not of sound mind.

Nine (1 syl.), one less than ten; ninth (an ordinal); nine-teen', nine *added to* ten; nine-teenth (an ordinal); nine'-ty, nine *multiplied by* ten; ninetyeth (an ordinal); ninth-ly, nine-fold; nine-holes, a game; nine-pins, a game. The sacred Nine, the Muses.

Old English *nigon*, 9; *nigontye*, 19; *nigotha*, 9th; *nigonteothe*, 19th.

Ninny, *nīn'.ny*, a simpleton. (Spanish *niño*, Latin *nānus*.)

Nino means one no better than a child, *nānus*, a dwarf, hence

"Ninny" means a grown-up person with the mind of a child;

"Nincompoop" means one "not in his right senses;" "Idiot," one of imbecile mind. (Degrees of mental weakness.)

Niobe, *nē'.ō.bē*, a woman who wept herself into stone at the loss of her fourteen children; **niobium**, *ne.ō'.bī.um*, a metal.

Nip, a pinch, to pinch; **nipped**, *nīpt*; **nipp'-ing** (R. i.).

Nipp'-er, one who nips. **Nippers**, *nīp'.perz*, pincers.

(Articles made in pairs have no sing. when the two parts are joined together. If a pair consists of two perfect articles, each part can be referred to in the singular number: as *a glove* (gloves), *a shoe* (shoes); but *nippers*, *pincers*, *tongs*, *nutcrackers*, &c., have no sing. Dutch *knippen*, to nip, to pinch; Danish *knibe*, a nip, to nip.

Nipple, *nīp'.p'l*, a teat, part of the lock of a gun; **nippled** (2 syl.), **nippy**. (Old English *nypell*.)

Nisan, *nī'.zan*, in the Hebrew calendar, the first month of the year, called Abib before the captivity—about Easter.

Nisi prius, *nī'.sī pri'.ūs*, a law term applied to trials of local or county courts. The words mean *unless before*.

The writ runs that the cause shall be tried at the Westminster court, *unless* the circuit judges have *previously* disposed of it. "*Nisi prius justiciarii domini regis ad assisas capiendas venerint.*" The hypothesis is, of course, a mere legal fiction.

Nit, the egg of a louse. Knit, *nīt*, to weave together.

Nitt'-y, nitt'i-ness. (Old English *hnitu* or *hnit*.)

"Knit," Old English *cnytt[an]*, past *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnytt*.

Nitre, *nī'.tr*, saltpetre, nitrate of potash; nitriary, *nī'.trī.ǎ.ry*, an artificial bed where nitre is formed.

Nitric acid, *nī'.trik ǎs'sid*, five parts oxygen to one hydrogen. (-ic, in chemistry, denotes an acid which contains the largest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Nitrous acid, *nī'.trūs ǎs'sid*, a similar combination to nitric acid but with less oxygen.

(-ous, in chemistry, denotes an acid with less oxygen than -ic.)

Nitrate, *nī'.trate*, a salt formed by the combination of nitric acid with a base, as *nitrate of soda*.

(-ate, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in -ic.)

Nitrite, *nī'.trite*, a salt formed by the combination of nitrous acid with a base.

(-ite, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in -ous.)

Nitrated, *nī'.tra.ted*, combined with nitre.

Nitriferous, *nī.trīf'.ĕ.rūs*, producing nitre. (Latin *fero*.)

Nitrify, *nī'.trī.fy*, to convert into nitre; nitrifies, *nī'.trī.fize*; nitrified, *nī.trī.fide*; nitrify-ing; nitrification, -*kay''shūn*.

Latin *nitrum-ficio*, to make nitre. In compounds, *facio* is *ficio*.

Nitrate of silver, silver dissolved in nitric acid.

Nitrate of soda, a compound of nitric acid and soda.

Nitrous oxide, *nī'.trūs ox'.ide*, laughing gas.

Nitro-, *nī'.tro-* (Latin *nitrum*, Greek *nitron*, prefix), formed by nitric acid, combined with nitric acid.

Nitro-benzole, -*bĕn.zōle'*, artificial oil of bitter almonds.

Nitro-calcite, -*kāl'site*, nitrate of lime. (Latin *calx*.)

Nitro-glycerine, -*glīs'sĕ.reen*, a blasting oil, prepared by the action of nitric [or sulphuric] acid on glycerine.

Nitrogen, *nī'.trō.djĕn*, an elemental gas the basis of nitric acid. Nitrogenise, *nī.trōdg'.ĕ.nize*; nitrog'enised (4 syl.), nitrog'enis-ing (Rule xix.)

Nitrogenous, *nī.trōdg'.ĕ.nūs*, containing nitrogen.

"Nitrogen" was called at one time *azote* (*āz'.ōte*).

- Nitrometer, *nī.trōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for testing the quality and value of nitre.
 Greek *nītron*; Latin *nitrum*; French *nitre*, a mineral alkali.
- Niveous (not *nivious*, Rule lxvi.), *nīv'.ē.ūs*, snowy, like snow.
 Latin *nivēus* (*nīz*, gen. *nivis*, snow; Greek *nīphas*, a snow-flake).
- Nizam, *nī.zām'*, a native Ind. prince. Nī'san, a Hebrew month.
- No, not so, not any. Know, *nōw* (to rhyme with *grow*), verb.
- Noes. Nose. Knows. Noose. Gnus. News.
 Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no." The noes have it, those who vote "no" are the more numerous.
- Nose, *nōze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nasu* or *nosu*.)
 Knows, *nowz* (to rhyme with *grows*), understands.
 Old English *cndw[an]*, past *cneōw*, past part. *cntwen*.
- Noose, *noo'z*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)
- Gnus, *nūze*, a South African animal of the ox kind.
- News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *nīwe*, new.)
- No-where, *-ware*, in no place. (O. E. *nā hwær* or *-hwār*.)
- No-whit, *-wit*, not in the least. (Old English *nā hwit*.)
- No-whither, *-with'er*, to no place. (Old Eng. *nā hwæthre*.)
- No, nay. Aye, yea, yes.
 "No," "Yes," ought to be the answers of *negative* questions;
 "Nay," "Yea," ought to be the answers of *affirmative* questions;
 but the distinction has been dropped, and "nay," "yea," are very rarely used.
 Old Eng. *nā* or *nó*; "Yea" is Old Eng. *gea*; "Nay" is *ne-gea* (*n'ea*);
 "Yes" is Old Eng. *gese*, clearly. "Aye" is another form of *gea*.
- Noachian, *nō.ā'.kī.ŷn*, pertaining to *Noah*, as the *Noachian flood*.
- Nōb, the head. Snōb, a vulgar pretender. Knob, *nōb*.
 Nōb, a man of rank, and nōbb'-y, generous, grandiose, are not yet elevated from familiar slang (cont. of *noble*).
- Snob is *nob* with *s-* privative.
 Similarly, "scape" is *s-capi*, not to be taken, "sober" is *s-ebrius*, not tipsy. We have in Latin *se-grego*, *se-paro*, *se-cerno*, *se-fungo*, &c.
 So in Italian, *calzare* (to put on your shoes), *s-calzare* (to take them off); *fornito*, *s-fornito*; *flotta*, *s-flottare*, &c.
- Knob, *nōb*, a lump. (Old English *cneap*; German *knopf*.)
 "Nop," German *knöbel*, a nob, *knopf*, a knob; Danish *knop*, a nop.
- Noble, *nō'.b'l*, a nobleman, an ancient gold coin = 6s. 8d., illustrious, admirable; (comp.) nobler, *nō'.bler*; noblest, *nō'.blēst*; nobly, *nō'.bly*; nōble-man, *plu. -men*.
- Noble-ness, *nō'.b'l-ness*. Noblesse (Fr.), *nō.blēs'*, the nobility.
 Noblesse oblige, *-ō.bleej'*, noble birth demands noble conduct and principles.
- Nobility, *nō.blī'.i.ty* (a collective noun), titled families, noble birth, high-mindedness, excellence;

Noble metals, *met'ls*, those which can be separated from oxygen by heat only: as *gold*, *silver*, *plat'inum*, &c.

Enno'ble, to make noble; *ennō'bled* (3 syl.), *ennō'bling*.

Lat. *nobilis*, *nōbilitas*, v. *nōbilitāre*, to ennoble; Old Eng. *nubelnes*.

Nobody, *plu. nobodies*, *no' bōd.lz*, no one. (O. E. *nā* or *nō bodig*.)

Nocturnal, *nōk.tūr'.nāl*, nightly, during the night; *nocturnal-ly*.

Nocturn, *nōk.turn*, a midnight service in the Latin church.

Noctograph, *nōk'.tō.grāf*, a writing-frame for the blind, or for those who want to write in the dark.

A wretched hybrid meant for *nūctograph*, Gk. *nukto-grapho*, I write by night. Anyhow, *nocto-* is neither Greek nor Latin. The Latin prefix is *nocti-* and the Greek prefix *nūcto-*.

Lat. *nocturnus* (*nox*, gen. *noctis*, Gk. *nuktos*, prefix *nocti-*, *nucto-*).

Nōd. Bōw (to rhyme with *nōw*).

Nōd, a quick and slight inclination of the head in recognition of an equal.

Bōw, a slow formal inclination of the head and back in recognition of respect. Out of doors, a bow to ladies and superiors (recognized as *friends*) is performed by taking off the hat, but by servants, workmen, soldiers, &c., by touching the hat or cap.

Nōd, to give a nod, to doze; *nodd'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *nodd'-ing* (R. i.), *nodd'ing-ly*, *nodd'-er*. (Lat. *nūto*, Gk. *neutō*.)

Noddle, *nōd.d'l*, the head (a pet expression, "the little nodder").

Noddy, *nōd.dy*, a simpleton, a sea-fowl noted for its silliness.

Neddy-noddy, a donkey. (*Query* Greek *nōthēs*, stupid.)

Nōde (1 syl.), the point where the orbits of two planets intersect each other, or where a planet intersects the ecliptic. (In *Bot.*) that part of a stem out of which the leaf grows; *nodal*, *nō'.dāl*. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Nodule, *nōd'dūle*, a little knot or irregular concretion: as the *nodules of flint*, &c.; *nodular*, *nōd'dū.lar*; *nodduled*, *nōd'duled*, having nodules (2 syl.); *nodulous*, *nōd'dū.lūs*.

Latin *nōdulus* (dim. of *nōdus*, a knot), *nōdūlōsus*.

Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no" or against a measure. (*See* No.)

Noggen, Noggin, Nogging, *nōg'n*, *nōg'in*, *nōg'ing*.

Noggen, made of nogs or hemp, clumsy.

Noggin, an earthen mug bellied out towards the middle.

Nogging, the "stopping" (whether of brick or grout) between the panels of a house-wall made partly of wood. (If with brick it is called *brick nogging*).

Welsh *nogio*; to stop, *nog*, a stopping. Wooden bricks are *nogs*.

Noise, *noyz*, uproar, loud sounds; *nois-y*, *noy'.zy*; *noisi-ly*, *noisi-ness* (R. xi.), *noise'-less*, *noiseless-ly*, *noiseless-ness*.

It got noised abroad, it was rumoured, talked about.

French *noise*, a quarrel; the French for "noise" is *bruit*.

Noisome, *noy'sŭm*, injurious (-some, full of); noisome-ly, noisome-ness. (A hybrid, Norman *noisife*, Teutonic -some.)

Latin *nŏcĕo*, to hurt, *nŏcĭvus*, whence *noisife* (nois'-some).

Noli-me-tangere (Latin), *nŏ'.lĭ me tǎn'jĕ.rĕ*, "touch-me-not," plants of various sorts, as the squirting cucumber.

Nolle *prosequi* (Latin), *nŏl'.le pro'sĕ.kwi* (not *prŏ.sĕ'.kwi*), a notice from a plaintiff to stop proceedings in a suit.

Nomad or nomade, *nŏm'.ăd*, one who leads a wandering life; nomadic, *no.măd'.ĭk*; nomadism, *nŏm'.ăd.ĭzm*.

Nomadise, *nŏm'.ăd.ĭze*; nom'adised (3 syl.), nom'adis-ing.

Gk. *nŏmas*, gen. *nŏmădŏs*, roaming, v. *nomeuŏ*, to drive flocks afield.

Nomenclature, *nŏ'.mĕn.klay''.tchŭr*, the vocabulary of scientific terms; nomenclator, *nŏ'.mĕn.klay''.tor*.

Latin *nŏmenclātor*, *nŏmenclātŭra*; Greek *ŏnŏma klĕŏ*, I call names.

Nominal, *nŏm'.ĭ.năl*, not real, "vox et præterea nihil"; nom'inal-ly. Nom'inal-ism, the tenets of the Nominalists, which in the middle ages were opposed to the Re'alists.

The point in dispute was this: are *abstract words* the names of real existences, or merely words which require some real thing to be joined to them before they can be even thought about? For example: Is *beauty* a real thing or a mere word? The Nominalists maintained it to be nothing but a word, of varying meaning according to the object to which it is applied, as "beauty" of a nose, of a picture, of a face, of a star, &c., all quite different. The Realists maintained that "beauty" exists *per se*, and would exist even if we could form no idea of it.

Latin *nŏmnĭālis* (*nŏmen*, gen. *nŏmnĭs*, a name; Greek *ŏnŏma*).

Nominate, *nŏm'.ĭ.nāte*, to propose, to designate, to name; nom'ināt-ed (R. xxxi.), nom'ināting (R. xix.), nom'ināt-or (R. xxxvii.); nominee, *nŏm'.ĭ.nĕ*, one proposed or named for some office or vacant post. Nom'inal (*q.v.*)

Nomination, *nŏm'.ĭ.nay''.shŭn*; nom'inative-ly, -*na.tĭv.ly*.

Nominative case, *nŏm'.ĭ.na.tĭv*, the case which names the subject that the verb speaks about.

The **Objective Case** is that which reveals the object to which the verb leads. For example: *I write books*. "I" (the *nominative case*) is the subject to be spoken about, and "books" (the *objective case*) reveals what it is that "I" write.

Lat. *nŏmnĭātio*, *nŏmnĭātivus*, *nŏmnĭātor*, v. *nŏmnĭāre*, to nominate.

Nŏn- (Lat. prefix). Generally, but not always, united by a *hyphen*.

Nonage, *nonchalance*, *nondescript*, *nonentity*, *nonparcill*, *nonplus*, *nonsense*, and *nonsuit* are without a hyphen.

Nŏ'na- (Latin prefix), nine. In one example (nonillion) nŏn-.

No'na-genarian, -*djĕ.nair''.rĭ.ăn*, one who has passed his ninetieth birthday. (Lat. *nŏnăgĕnārius*, *nŏnăgenĭ*, ninety.)

No'na-gesimal, -*djĕs'.ĭ.măl*, the ninetieth [degree] or highest point of the ecliptic. (Latin *nŏnagesĭmus*, the ninetieth.)

Nona-gon, *nŏn'.ă.gŏn*, a plain figure with nine angles and nine sides. (A hybrid, -gon being Greek *gŏnĭa*, an angle.)

The Greek would be **enneagon**, *en'.nĕ.ă.gŏn*, nine angles.

Nones, *nŏnz*, in the Roman calendar the ninth day before the *Ides* (1 syl.) of the month. (Latin *nŏnæ*.)

Nonillion, the ninth power of a million. That is, one followed by fifty-four ciphers (*non-* [nono'] *million*).

A million is 1 followed by 6 ciphers, and $6 \times 9 = 54$ ciphers.

Nŏn- (Lat. prefix). **Dis-** (Gk. and Lat. prefix). **Un-** (native prefix).

Non- denotes *failure* in agents, but is simply *privative* where no agency is concerned.

Dis- denotes severance or active antagonism.

Un- denotes simply absence or being without.

In- is the Latin prefix equivalent to our *un-*.

Non-appear'ance, failure of putting in an expected appearance. **Dis-appearance**, withdrawing from view.

Non-appoint'ment, failure in receiving an expected appointment. **Dis-appointment**, frustration of hope.

"Non-appointment" refers to the office not obtained ;

"Dis-appointment" to the hope overthrown.

The *non-appointment* was a great *dis-appointment*.

Non-arri'val, failure of arriving as was expected.

Non-atten'dance, failure to attend as was expected ; **non-attention**. **In-attention** denotes a simple fact.

Non-bituminous, *-bĭ.tŭ'.mĭ.nŭs*, containing no bitu'men.

Non-chalance, *no'[n].shă.la.unts*, indifference ; **non-chalant**, *no'[n].shă.lahn*, supine, indifferent.

Non-cohesion, *-kŏ.hĕ'.shŭn*, absence of cohesion.

Non-commissioned officer, *nŏn-kŏm.mĭsh'.ănd ŏf'.fĭ.ser*, an officer below a commissioned officer.

In the *army*, any officer below an ensign.

In the *navy*, any officer below a lieutenant.

Non-committ'al (Rule iv.), not being pledged or committed.

Non-communion, *-cŏm.mŭ'.nĭ.ŏn* ; **non-communion-ist**, one who fails to come to the "Lord's supper."

Non-compli'ance, failure of expected compliance.

Non-condensing engine, a high-pressure engine.

Non-conduct'-or (Rule xxxvii.), a substance which does not conduct electricity, light, sound, heat, &c. ; **non-conduct'-ing** ; **non-conduction**, *-kŏn.dŭk'.shŭn*.

Non-conform'ist, one who does not conform to the church by law established ; **non-conform'-ing** ; **non-confor'mity**.

Non-contagious, *-kŏn.tay'.djŭs*, not communicated by touch ; **non-conta'gious-ness**, not of a contagious character.

Non-content', one who votes "No" in the House of Lords.

Dis-content, positive or active dissatisfaction.

Mal-content, a grumbler who shows his discontent by overt acts. (Latin *māle contentus*.)

Non-contributor, one who is not a contributor.

Non-deliv'ery, failure of an expected delivery.

Non-descript', abnormal, not easily described.

Non-devel'opment, failure of development.

Non-discovery, *-dis.kūv'.ĕ.ry*, failure of finding out.

Non-elas'tic, not possessed of elasticity.

Non-elect', not one of the elect; **non-election**, *-e.lĕk'.shŭn*, failure of obtaining an election.

Non-electric, *-e.lĕk'.trĭk*, a substance not an electric.

An *electric* can be made to *exhibit* electricity, but not to conduct it.

A *non-electric* can be made to *conduct* electricity, but not to exhibit it.

Non-entity, *plu. non-entities*, *-en'.tĭ.tĭz*, what has no existence, one of no influence.

Non-en'try, failure of making a due and proper entry.

Non-episcopal, *-e.pĭs'.ko.pāl*, not under the rule of a bishop. (Latin *episcopus*, a bishop.)

Non-essential, *-ĕs.sĕn'.shāl*, not indispensable.

Non-execution, *-ex'.ĕ.kŭ'.shŭn*, failure of performance.

Non-exis'tence, having no existence; **non-exis'tent**.

Non-fulfil'ment, failure of an expected fulfilment.

Non-ju'ror, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the successor of James II.; **non-ju'ring**.

Non-metal'lic, destitute of metallic properties.

Non-naturals, *-năt'tchŭ.rălz*, (in *Med.*) denotes all abnormal states of body or function.

Non-obedience, *-o.bĕ'.dĭ.ence* (not *-o.bĕ'.djence*), failure in expected obedience.

Non-obs'er'vance, failure of expected observance.

Non-pareil, *-pă.rĕŭ*, without an equal, an apple, a type.

Non-pay'ment, failure of expected payment.

Non-perfor'mance, failure of doing something expected.

Non-plus, to puzzle, to confound with perplexity; **nonplussed**, *non'.plŭst*; **non'pluss-ing**. ("Plus" is treated as a word of one syllable, Rule i.)

Non-production, *-pro.dŭk'.shŭn*, failure of producing something expected; **non-productive-ness**.

Non-professional, not belonging to the profession, not in a professional capacity: as a *non-professional visit* from a medical adviser. **Un-professional**, not according to the etiquette or practice of the profession.

Non-proficient, *-pro.fish'.ent*, not up to the mark of proficiency; **non-proficiency**, *nŏn-pro.fish'en.sy*.

Non-res'ident, one not residing where his property lies; **non-res'idence**, absenteeism.

Non-resis'tance, passive obedience; **non-resis'tant**, one who thinks it wrong to resist a law however much he disapproves of it; **non-resist-ing**, *-re.zist'ing*; **-resis'tive**.

Non-sense, not sense, absurdity; **nonsensical**, *non.sĕn'.sĭ.kăl*; **nonsensical-ly**, **nonsensical-ness**.

Non-sequitur, *-sĕk'kwĭ.tur* (in *Log.*), something that does not follow as a logical sequence from the premises stated.

As "matter is inert, therefore it could not be the author of the material world." This does *not follow* from the statement "matter is inert," although it may be true.

Non-sexual, *-sĕx'.ŭ.ăl*, having no sexual organs.

Non-sol'vent, not able to pay his debts; **in-solvent**, a declared bankrupt; **non-sol'vency**, **insolvency**.

Non-submission, *-sŭb.mĭsh'ăn*, failure of due submission; **non-submissive**, *nŏn-sŭb.mĭs'sĭv*.

Non-suit, *-sŭte*, the abandonment of a law-suit by the plaintiff (when actually in court) on the discovery of some error or omission; to determine that the plaintiff shall drop his suit; **non-suit-ed**, adjudged to have dropped his suit; **non-suit-ing**, adjudging that the plaintiff has abandoned his suit.

Nono, *nun*, not one. **Nun**, a female religious recluse.

"None," Old Eng. *nan* (*n-an*, n-one). "Nun," Old Eng. *nunne*.

Nones, *nŏnz*, in the Rom. caland. 9 days before the Ides (*nŏnæ*).

None-such, *nŭn.sŭtch*, an apple (without a peer).

Nonillion, *nŏ.nĭl'.yŭn*, a million raised to the ninth power.

It consists of 1 followed by 54 ciphers ($6 \times 9 = 54$).

Noodle, *noo'.d'l*, a dunce. **Noddle**, *nŏd'.d'l*, the head.

Welsh *nwydol*, whimsical, *nwydo*, a whim, *nwydwyllt*, harebrained.

"Noddle," dim. of *nod*, the "little thing that nods."

Nook (to rhyme with *book* not *noo'k*), a corner, a small recess.

oo before *k* is shorter than when a labial or liquid follows: Thus *book* (not *boo'k*), *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*; but *foo'l* (long), *roo'n*, *noo'n*, *poo'r*, *loo'p*, &c.

Noon, *noo'n*, mid-day; **noon-day**, **noon-tide**; **high-noon**, exact mid-day; **fore-noon**, the morning up to noon; **after-noon**, between noon and sun-set. (O. Eng. *nŏn*, *nŏn-tĭd*.)

Noose. News. Gnu. Noes. Nose. Knows.

Noose, *noo'z*, a running knot, to catch in a noose, to tie a noose; noosed (1 syl.), *noos'-ing*, R. xix. (Latin *nōdus*.)

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *niwe*, new.)

Gnu, *nūze*, plu. of *gnu*, a sort of ox, South Africa.

Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no" to a measure. (O.E. *ná*.)

Nose, *nōze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nosu* or *nasu*.)

Knows, *nōwz* (to rhyme with *grows*), doth know.

Old English *cnāw[an]*, past *cnēow*, past part. *cnāwen*.

Nor, correlative of *neither* or *not*: as *neither James nor John*.

It was not James who did it nor [yet] John. Gnaw, *nūr*, to bite, to nibble. ("Nor" is *n-or*, as "none" is *n-one*.)

"Gnaw," Old Eng. *gnag[an]*, past *gnōh*, past part. *gnagen*.

Normal, *nor'māl*, according to rule. Ab-normal, not according to rule. Normal School, a school for training teachers intended for elementary schools.

Latin *norma*, a rule, a square to work by, a law, *normālis*, made to the square or by rule; *normālis linea*, a perpendicular line.

Norman, plu. Normans, a Norwegian or north-man, a colony of whom settled in France and called the part colonised by them Normandy, hence a native of Normandy.

Nornas, *nor'nūz* or Norns (in Scandinavian *Mythol.*), the three Fates: *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*.

Nör'roy, king-at-arms, the third of the three heralds, his jurisdiction lies north of the Trent (*nor-roy*, i.e., *north-roy*).

The other two are Garter and Clarencieux, *kla.ren'.so*.

Norse (1 syl.), the language of the ancient Scandinavians;

Norseman, plu. Norsemen, a native of Scandinavia.

Nörth, opposite the South. From North to East are seven points, and from North to West are seven points, called (1) N. by E., (2) NN.E., (3) N.E. by N., (4) N.E., (5) N.E. by E., (6) E.N.E., (7) E. by N. By substituting W. (West), we have the points in the opposite direction.

Nörth-wind, *-wīnd*. North-east, north-eastern, north-easterly. North-west, north-western, north-westerly.

Northern, *nörk'.ern*; northerly, *nörk.er.ly*.

Northern-most, *nörh.ern-most*. Nörth'ing, tending north, distance [of a planet] from the equator northwards. South'ing, its distance from the equator southwards.

Northward (*adj.*): as a *northward direction*.

Northwards (*adv.*), in a northern direction. (*-s* is our native adverbial suffix: as *now-adays*, *anights*, &c.)

North-star, the pole-star

Northern Lights, ...*lites*, the *aurōra boreālis*.

Northman, *plu.* Northmen, native of ancient Scandinavia.

North pole, the most northern extremity of the earth's axis.

North frigid zone, all the north of our globe up to the arctic circle. The opposite zone is the South frigid.

North temperate zone, between the arctic circle and the torrid zone. The opposite zone is the S. temperate.

North-west Passage, a passage for ships through the Boreal regions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

(Discovered by Capt. M'Clure in 1850-1851.)

Northern hemisphere, -*hēm'.i.sfeer*, that half of the globe which lies north of the equator. That half which lies south of the equator is called the Southern hemisphere.

Northern Drift, the erratic boulder group brought by polar currents from the north.

Northern Signs, *sines*, those signs of the zo'diac which appear north of the equator. Those south of the equator are called The Southern Signs.

THE NORTHERN SIGNS are (1) *Aries* (3 syl.), (2) *Taurus*, (3) *Gem'ini*, (4) *Cancer*, (5) *Leo*, (6) *Virgo*.

THE SOUTHERN SIGNS are (1) *Libra*, (2) *Scorpio*, (3) *Sagitta'rius*, (4) *Capricor'nus*, (5) *Aquar'ius*, (6) *Pisces*.

Old Eng. *north*, *northern*, *northan-west*, *north-weard*, *north-wearden*.

Norwegian, *nor.wē'.gǽn*, a native of Norway, adj. of Norway.

Nose, *nōze*. Noes, *nōze*. Knows. Noose. News. Gnus.

Nōse, a feature of the face (Old English *nosu* or *nasu.*);

nōsed (1 syl.), having a nose, suspecting, prying out;

nose-less; nose-bag, a bag with food attached to a horse's head; nose-band, part of a bridle; nose-gay, a bouquet.

Nosing, the edge of stairs.

Nostril, *nōs'.tril*, one of the cavities of the nose.

To lead by the nose, to lead unresistingly.

To thrust [one's] nose into..., to interfere with.

The length of [one's] nose, a very short way.

To turn up [one's] nose, to show contempt.

Under [one's] nose, quite near at hand.

§ Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no" to a question.

Knows, *nōwz* (to rhyme with *grows*), understands.

Old English *cndw[an]*, past *cneðw*, past part. *cndwēn*.

Noose, *nōo'z*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*.)

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *newe*, *new*.)

Gnus, *nūze*, *plu.* of *gnu*, a sort of ox (South Africa).

"Nostril," Old English *nosu thyrel*, nose hole.

- Noso-**, *nös'.o-* (Greek prefix), disease, diseases. (Greek *nösös*.)
Noso-graphy, *nös.sög'.rä.fy*, scientific description of diseases.
 Greek *noso-[nösös]grapho*, I describe diseases.
Noso-logy, *nös.söl'.ög.y*, systematic classification of diseases,
 doctrine of diseases; **nosological**, *nös'.o.lödg''.ä.käl*;
nosologist, *nös.zöl'.ö.djíst*, one skilled in diseases.
 Greek *noso-[nösös]logton*, treatise on diseases.
- Nostalgia**, *nös.täl'.djí.ah*, home-sickness; **nostal'gic**.
 Greek *nostos algos*, distress to-return-home.
- Nostril**, *nös'tríl*, one of the apertures of the nose. (*See* **Noso**.)
- Nostrum**, *nös'.trüm*, a quack or patent medicine.
 Latin *nostrum*, our own [private patent medicine].
- Nöt**. **Knot**, *nöt*. **Knout** (to rhyme with *out*). **Newt**.
Not, *adv.* of denial. (Old Eng. *náht* [*n-óht*], not ought.)
Knot, *nöt*, a tie, to tie a knot. (Old Eng. *enott*, *v. cnytt[an]*.)
Knout, a whip for criminals in Russia. (Russian *knüt*.)
Newt, *nüte*, an eft or efet, (Corruption of *an-est*.)
- Notable**, *nöt'.ä.b'l*, clever, *nöte'.ä.b'l*, remarkable.
Notably, *nöt'.ä.bly*, cleverly, *nöte'.a.bly*, especially.
Notable-ness, *nöt'.ä.b'l-ness*, *nöte'.ä.b'l-ness*.
Notability, *nöt'.ä.bíl.ä.ty*, *nöte'.ä.bíl.ä.ty*.
 Latin *notābilis*, *notābilitas* (*nötäre*, to distinguish, to note).
- Notary**, *plu.* **notaries**, *nö'.tä.ríz*, an officer authorised to attest
 contracts, and to protest foreign bills of exchange, &c.
Notary Public, *plu.* **Notaries Public** (same meaning);
notarial, *nö.tair'ri.äl*; **notar'ial-ly**. (Latin *notārius*.)
- Notation**, *nö.tay'.shün*, record by symbols, the nomination of a
 line of figures, representation of musical signs by notes.
Notator, *no.tay'.tor*. (Latin *notātio*, *nötātor*.)
- Nöteh**, a nick, to nick; **notched** (2 syl.), **notch-ing**, **notch-er**.
- Nöte** (1 syl.), an observation in writing or printing upon some-
 thing stated in the text, a short letter, a memorandum,
 a musical character, a bank-note, to make a note, to jot
 down, to observe; **nöt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nöt'-ing** (R. xix.),
nöt'-er; **nöt'-ed**, remarkable; **nöt'-ed-ly**, **nöt'-ed-ness**,
note'-worthy, **note'-less**, **note'-book**, **note'-paper**.
 To **note** a bill, to record on the back its non-acceptance.
 French *note*, *noter*; Latin *nota* (*nosco*, supine *notum*, to know).
- Nothing**, *nüttl'ing*, no-thing; **noth'ing-ness**, **nothing less**.
 To **make nothing** of it, not to understand it.
 Old English *naht* or *náht*, or rather *nó* or *ná thing* or *thineg*.

Notho-saurus, *plu.* notho-sauri, *nŏth'.o-saw'.rŭs*, -saw'.ri, or notho-sau'rian, *plu.* -sau'rians, a fossil saurian fish of the Devo'nian period (Gk. *nŏthŏs saurŏs*, bastard lizard.)

Notice, *nŏ'.tĭs*, information officially made, civility, attention, to observe, to pay attention to; noticed, *nŏ'.tĭst*; **notic-ing** (R. xix.), *nŏ'.tĭs.ing*. **Notice-able** (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before able); **no'ticeably**. (Fr. *notice*; Lat. *notĭtia*.)

Notify, *nŏt'.ĭfy*, to declare, to make known, to give notice; notifies (Rule xi.), *nŏt'.ĭfĭze*; **notified**, *nŏt'.ĭfide*; **not'ifi-er**, **not'ify-ing**. **Notification**, *nŏt'.ĭfĭ.kay''.shŭn*.

Latin *nŏtĭficatio*, *nŏtĭficāre*; French *notification*, v. *notifier*.

Notion, *nŏ'.shŭn*, opinion, sentiment, idea, knowledge; **notional**, *nŏ'.shŭn.āl*, existing in idea only, imaginary; **notional-ly**, **no'tionist**. (Latin *nŏtio*, *nŏtum*, known.)

Notorious, *nŏ.tŏr'.rĭ.ŭs*, publicly known [in a bad sense]; **notor'iously**, **notor'ious-ness**. **Notoriety**, *nŏ.tŏrĭ'.ĕ.ty*, disrepute. (Latin *nŏtŏrius*, *nŏtŏria*, an indictment.)

Nŏt'o- before cons., **Not-** before vowels (Gk. prefix), southern.

Not-ornis, *nŏ.tor'.nĭs*, a fossil bird of the coot kind found in New Zealand. (Greek *nŏt*-[*nŏtŏs*]ornis, south bird.)

Not'o-therium, -*hĕ'.rĭ.ŭm*, an extinct gigantic quadruped found in Australia. (Gk. *nŏto*-[*nŏtŏs*], *thĕrĭŏn*, a beast.)

Not-wheat, *nŏt'.weet*, unbearded wheat.

Old English *hnot whĕte*, smooth or shorn wheat.

Not-with-stand'ing, however, nevertheless, although, in spite of. *Withstand* means to resist, *not-withstanding*, "non obstante."

Nought, *nawt*, nothing. **Naught**, *nawt*, worthless.

Old English *n-ŏht*, not ought, *n-dht*, not aught.

Noun, a substantive. **Common noun**. Proper noun, a "proper name." (Latin *nŏmen*, Greek *ŏnŏma*.)

Nourish, *nŭr'.rĭsh*, to sustain, to feed, to cherish; **nour'ished** (2 syl.), **nour'ish-ing**, **nour'ishing-ly**, **nour'ish-er**, **nour'ish-ment**, **nourish-able** (Rule xxiii.) *See* **Nutrimēt**.

French *nourrir*, *nourrice*; Latin *nutrĭre*, supine *nutritum*.

Novel, *nŏv'.l*, a tale of human life, new; **novelette**, *nŏv'.ĕl.ĕt''*, a short novel (-ette, Fr. dim.); **nov'el-ist**, a writer of novels.

Novelty, *plu.* **novelties** (Rule xlv.), *nŏv'.ĕl.tĭz*.

Latin *nŏvellitas*, *nŏvellus* (*nŏvus*, Greek *nĕŭs*, new).

November, *no.vĕn'.ber*, the ninth month from March, the proper beginning of the year, as in this month the sun crosses the equator for his northern route.

The words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), and *December* (10th month), are relics of the calendar which began the year with March. We in England began the year in March from the 14th to the middle of the 18th century. The change was made in 1752.

Novice, *nŏv'iss*, a beginner, a female religious recluse who has not yet taken the vow, a proselyte; **novice-ship**.

Novitiate, *no.vish'iate*. (Fr. *novice*, *noviciat*; Lat. *nŏvitiŭs*.)

Nŏw, at this present time, very lately; **now'-adays**, in this age;

Now and then, occasionally. (Old Eng. *nū*, *nū hwænne*.)

"Now and then" is a corruption of *nū-hwænne*, sometimes.

Nowhere, *no'ware*, in no place. (Old English *nŏ hwær*.)

Nowise (not *noways*), *no'wize*, not at all; **in nowise** (not *in noways*), by no means. (Old English affix *-wis* with *no*.)

Noxious, *nŏk'shŭs*, baneful, hurtful; **noxious-ly**, **noxious-ness**.

Latin *noxius* (*noxa*, hurt, v. *nŏcere*, to hurt).

Noyau (Fr.), *nŏ'yŏ'*, a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds.

Noyade, *no'y.yard*, destruction of many persons at once by sending them to sea in a boat and skuttling it. Devised by Carrier in the first Fr. Revolution. (Fr. *noyer*, to drown.)

Nozzle, *nŏz'z'l*, the snout, the air-tube of a pair of bellows, the thing that holds the wick of a lamp (diminutive of *nose*.)

Nucleus, *plu. nuclei*, *nŭ'.klĕ.ŭs*, *nŭ.klĕ.ĭ*, the germ, the basis, that round which an accumulation gathers; nucleated, *nŭ'.klĕ.ate.ĕd*, having a nucleus. (Lat. *nŭclĕus*, *nux*, a nut.)

Nŭde (1 syl.), naked; **nude'-ly**. Nudity, *nŭ'.dĭ.ty*, nakedness.

Latin *nŭditas*, *nŭdus* (Greek *nĕ-duŏ*, not to clothe).

Nudge, to jog one's arm to arrest attention; **nudged**, **nudg'-ing**.

Nugatory, *nŭ'.ga.'ry*, ineffectual. (Lat. *nŭgatorĭus*, *nugæ*, trifles.)

Nŭg'get, a piece of gold picked up in a "digging."

Bengalee *nuggut pisa*, "hard cash," from Persian *nugud*, cash (*Notes and Queries*). Generally derived from an *ingot*.

Nuisance, *nŭ'.sŭnse*, an annoyance. (Fr. *nuisance* [obsolete].)

Null (Rule v.), void. Nullity. Nullify, *nŭl'.lĭ.fy*, to render void; nullifies, *nŭl'.lĭ.fize*; nullified, *nŭl'.lĭ.fide* (Rule xi.), nullifi-er, nullify-ing. Nullification, *nŭl'.lĭ.fĭ.kay''shŭn*. (Latin *nullitas*, *nullus*, none.)

Numb, *nŭm*, torpid from cold, without sensation, to render numb; numbed, *nŭmd*; numb-ing, *nŭm'.ing*; numb-ness, *nŭm.ness*, torpor from cold, insensibility.

Old English *num[an]*, to take away, past *ndm*, past part. *numen*.

Number, *nŭm'ber*, a figure, a good many, one part of a serial, to count, to affix a number to; numbered, *nŭm'.b'rd*; num'ber-ing, num'ber-er, number-less.

Book of Numbers, the fourth book of the Bible.

Cardinal number, one, two, three, &c.

Ordinal number, first, second, third, &c.

Golden number, the cycle of the moon.

Add 1 to the year, then divide by 19, the quotient will be the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the "Golden Number."

So called because in ancient almanacs it was displayed in gold.

Abstract number, a number per se, as five.

Concrete number, a number applied, as five *men*.

Prime number, a number not divisible (except by unity), as one, two, three, five (four is not prime).

Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself, as 4 which is 2×2 , 9 which is 3×3 .

Cubic number, the product of a number multiplied twice by itself, 8 which is $2 \times 2 \times 2$, $27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$.

Whole number, an unbroken number, *i.e.*, not a fraction.

Noun of number, a noun which refers to a collection of persons or things, as *people*.

Nouns of number have this peculiarity, they may have either a sing. or plu. construction. The strict rule is: if the reference is to a mass considered as an indivisible *whole* the singular construction should be used, but if the reference is to a mass considered as a number of independent *individuals* the plural construction must be employed: thus "The *band* was playing in the park," "The *clergy* were in their robes." The "*band*" is no band at all except in unlon. "The *clergy* were in their robes" means each clergyman present wore his robe.

French *nombre*; Latin *nūmerus*, v. *nūmērāre*, to number.

Numeral, *nū'mĕrāl*. Numerical, *nū'mĕr'āl*.

Numeral, the symbol of a number, pertaining to a number.

Numerical or numeric, *nu'mĕr'āl*, consisting of figures, expressed by a number.

We say *numeric difference*, *numeric algebra*, &c., that is, the difference "expressed by a number," algebra with *figures* (not letters) for coefficients, as 2*b*, *numerically greater or less*, but we called X, V, L, C, D, &c., *numeral* (not *numerical*) letters.

("Numeral" is sometimes a noun, but "numerical" never.)

Numeral-ly, adv. of numeral. Numerical-ly, adv. of numerical, as it is expressed by figures.

Arabic numerals, the ordinary figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Roman numerals, the numeral letters, *i, v, x, l, c*, &c.

Numerate, *nū'mĕ.rate*. Enumerate, *e.nū'mĕ.rate*.

Numerate, to put numbers to. Enumerate, to count up.

We *numerate* houses, but *enumerate* a series of figures.

Nū'mĕrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), nū'mĕrāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Nū'mĕrator, one who numerates. (In *Arith.*) the upper part of a fraction, the lower part is the Denom'inator.

Thus, in $\frac{3}{2}$, "2" is the numerator, and "3" the denominator.

Nū'mĕrable, that may be numbered. Enū'mĕrable, countless.

Numeration, *nū' mē.ray'' .shŭn*, the art of reading off a series of figures or expressing their values in words.

Numerous, *nū' mē.rŭs*; **numerous-ly**; **nu' merous-ness**.

Num'ber, **numbered** (2 syl.), **number-ing**.

Super-nu' merary, extra, more than needful.

Latin *nūmērālis*, super-*nūmērārlus*, *nūmērātio*, *nūmērātor*, v. *nūmērāre*, *nūmērōsus*, *nūmērŭs*; French *numération*.

Numismatic, *nū' mīz.mŭt'' .ik*, pertaining to coins and medals.

Numismatic's, the science which explains coins and medals.

Numismatology, *nū.mīz'.mŭ.tŏl'' .ō.gy*. (Greek *lŏgŏs*.)

Numismatologist, *nū.mīz'.mŭ.tŏl'' .ō.djŭst*.

The following have the "m" doubled.

Nummery, *nūm'.mŭ.ry*, relating to money or coin.

Nummulite, *nūm'.mŭ.līte*, a fossil resembling a coin (-ite, a fossil); **nummulitic**, *nūm'.mū.līt'' .ik*.

Nummulitic Formation, limestone full of nummulites.

Latin *numisma*, Greek *nomisma*, legal coin (*nomizo*, *nomos*, law).

Latin *nummus*, Greek *noummos*, coin. Aristotle tells us there was a Tarentine coin so called = three obŏli, but *nūméro*, to count, seems the true derivation, and one "m" the correct spelling.

Numskull, *nūm'.skŭl*, a dunce. (Old English *num[en]* *scol*.)

The verb *num[an]*, to take away, past *nŭm*, past part. *numen*.

Nūn, a female religious recluse. **None**, *nŭn*, not one.

Nunnery, *plu.* **nunneries**, *nŭn'.nē.rīz*; **nunn'-ish** (Rule i.)

"Nun," Old English *nunne*. "None," *n-one*, Old English *n-an*.

Nuncio, *plu.* **nuncios** (Rule xlii.), *nŭn'.shē.ōze*, an ambassador from the pope to a sovereign, a courier. **Nunciature**, *nŭn'.shē.ā.tchŭr*, office of a nuncio.

Spanish *nuncio*, Latin *nuntius*.

Nuncupative, *nŭn.kŭ'.pŭ.līv*, nominal, verbal, not written; **nuncupatory**, *nŭn.kŭ'.pŭ.lry*.

Lat. *nuncŭpātivus*, v. *nuncŭpāre*, i.e., *nŏmen-cāpĕre*, to take a name.

Nuptials, *nŭp'.shŭlz*, marriage ceremony; **nup'tial** (*adj.*), **nup-tial-ly**. (Latin *nuptiālis*, v. *nŭbĕre*, sup. *nuptum*.)

"Nuptials" regards the ceremony from the woman's side, *nupta* (a bride), but "marriage" regards the union from the man's side, *maritus* (a husband). Our native word "wed" regards the union as a contract, "wed" (a pledge, agreement, vow).

Hence "Nuptials" means the *bridal* ceremonies.

"Wedding," the *vows* made of mutual fidelity.

"Marriage," the taking of a *husband*.

Nurse, a woman who has the care of little children, to suckle, to cherish, to take care of the sick; **nursed**, *nurst*; **nurs-ing**; **nurse'-ling** (-ling, offspring, diminutive.)

Nursery, *plu.* **nurseries**, *nŭr'.sĕ.rīz* (not *nŭs'.ĕ.rīz*.)

Old Eng. *norice* (Lye, *Dict. Saxon*.); French *nourrice*; Lat. *nutrix*.

Nurture, *nurt'yer* (not *nūr'.tchūr*), erudition, bringing up, diet, to feed, to train up; *nurtured*, *nurt'y'rd*; *nurtur-ing* (Rule xix.), *nurt'yēr-ing*.

Fr. *nourriture*, v. *nourrir* (Lat. *nūtrio*; Gk. *néōtēreo*, I feed the young).

Nūt, a shell-fruit, a kernel, a screw, to gather nuts; *nutt'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *nutt'-ing* (Rule i.), *nutt'-y*. **Nut-brown**, **nut-gall**, **nut-shell**; **nut-crackers**, an instrument for cracking nuts; **nut-cracker**, one who cracks nuts.

"Nut-crackers" has no sing. Pairs have a sing. only when each part of the pair is perfect and independent; as a *shoe* (shoes), &c. *Nutcrackers*, *tongs*, &c., united by a joint, have no sing.

Nutation, *nu.tay'.shūn*, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

Latin *nūtatio*, a nodding (v. *nūtāre*, to nod); French *nutation*.

Nutmeg, *nūt'mēg*, the fruit of an East Indian tree; *nutmegged*, *nūt'megd*, seasoned with nutmeg; *nut'megg-y*, tasting of or like nutmeg. (Treated as two words hyphenated, R. i.)

Latin *nux moschata*, the aromatic nut; French *noix muscade*.

Nutritious (not *-cious*), *nū.trīsh'ūs*, nourishing; **nutritious-ly**.

Nutritive, *nū'.trī.tīv*, nutritious; **nutritive-ly**.

Nutrition (Rule xxxiii.), *nu.trīsh'un*, nourishment.

Nutriment, *nū'.trī.ment*; **nutriment'al**.

Latin *nūtrimentum*, *nūtrīlius*, v. *nūtrīre*, supine *nūtrītum*.

Nux vomica (Latin), *nūx vōm'ī.kah*, the vomit nut, it yields strychnia and is the fruit of the East Indian *strychnos*.

Nymph, *nīmḡ*, a goddess who presided over some part of nature.

The nymphs are innumerable, but the chief are—

Dry'ad, *plu.* **Dry'ads** or **Dryades**, *dri'.d.dēs*, Wood-nymphs.

Greek *drus*, a forest tree, *Druādēs*.

Echo, *ēk'kō*, one of the Mountain-nymphs. (See **Oread**.)

Ham'a-dryad, *plu.* **Ham'a-dryads** or **Hamadry'adēs**, Tree-nymphs (Gk. *hama drus*, i.e., [they live and die] with the tree they preside over).

Hyad, *hī'.ad*, *plu.* **Hyads** or **Hyades**, *hī'.a.dēs*, Rain-nymphs.

Greek *hudōr*, water, *numphai hudēs*.

Lim'niad, *plu.* **Lim'niads**, Lake-nymphs (*limnē*, a lake).

Limō'niad, *plu.* **Limō'niads**, Meadow-nymphs (*leimōn*, a meadow).

Mē'liad, *plu.* **Mē'liads** or **Meliades**, *mē'.li.d.dēs*, nymphs of fruit-trees.

Nymphs of *Mēlis*, one of the Cyclādes (Latin *mālum*, fruit).

Naiad, *nay'.ād*, *plu.* **Naiads** or **Naiades**, *nay'.a.dēs*, Water-nymphs.

Greek *naō*, to flow. *Naidēs*.

Napēæ, *na.pē'.ē* (no sing.), Valley or glen nymphs (Gk. *napē*, a glen).

Nereid, *nē'.rē'id*, *plu.* **Nereids**, nymphs of the Mediterranean sea, daughters of Nereus (*nē'.ruce*), the Old Man of the Sea, *nérēidēs*.

Oceanid, *ō'.sē.ān'id*, *plu.* **Oceanids** or **Oceanides**, *ō'.sē.ān.i.dēs*, Ocean nymphs. (Greek *ōkēānōs*, the ocean.)

Oread, *ōr'.rē.ād*, *plu.* **Oreads** or **Orsades**, *ōr'.rē.a.dēs*, Mountain nymphs.

Greek *ōrōs*, a mountain. *Orēadēs*.

Petrēæ, *pē'.trē'.ē* (no sing.), Rock nymphs. (Greek *petraiai*, *petrōs*.)

Potameid, *pot.a.mē'id*, *plu.* **Potameids** or **Potameides**, *pōt'.a.mē'.i.dēs*, River nymphs. (Greek *pōtāmōs*, a river.)

Nympha, *plu.* nymphæ, *nĭm'.fah*, *plu.* *nĭm'.fē*, the third state of an insect. (Same as *pūpa* or *chrysalis*, *kris'.ă.lis.*)

(The 1st state is the *egg*; 2nd, the *larva*; 3rd, the *pu'pa*, *chrysalis*, or *nympha*; and 4th, the *ima'go*.)

Nymphæan, *nĭm'.fē.ăn* (not *nĭm'.fē.ăn*), *adj.* of nymph; nymph-like, nymph-ish. (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adjectives it is diminutive.)

Latin *nympha*, *nymphæus*; Greek *numphē*, *numphios*.

O'- (Irish), son of, Welsh *Ap-*, Scotch *Mac-*, Eng. *Fitz-*. Like French *de*, German *von*, it often indicates aristocratic birth or one of the landed gentry. O'Neil.

O.S., Old Style, 11 days later than the New, so that the 1st Jan. O.S. is the 12th. Still retained in Russia and Greece.

O. Oh! Owe. Ho. Hoe. How.

O, sign of the vocative case: as O king, live for ever.

Oh! exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.

Owe (to rhyme with *grōw*), to be indebted to. (O. E. *āg[an]*.)

Ho! a call to arrest attention. (Welsh *ho*!)

Hoe, *hō*, an instrument for hoeing. (French *houe*.)

Hōw, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. *hū*.)

Oaf, *ōfe*, an idiot, a changeling by the fairies; oaf-ish, stupid.

Corruption of *ouph* (elf). It was once thought that idiot children were changelings by the fairies, who carried off the good child.

Oak, *oke*, *plu.* oaks, a forest tree. Hoax, *hōkes*, a trick.

Oak-en, *oke'n*, made of oak (*-en*, made of: as *wood-en*, *gold-en*, &c.); oak'-ling, a young oak (*-ling*, diminutive, offspring). Oak-apple, oak'-bark', oak-galls, oak'-tan'.

Oak-paper, paper for walls in imitation of oak.

Old English *dc* or *aac*, *dc-corn*, an acorn, *dc-en*.

Oak'um, old rope pulled into loose fibres for calking ships.

Old English *acumba* or *æcemba*, oakum, the coarse part of flax.

Oar. O'er. Ore. Or. Hoar. Hors. Haw. Whore.

Oar, *ō'r*, a machine for rowing boats; oared, *ō'rd*, furnished with oars; oar-y, *ō'r'ry*; oars-man (not *oar-man*, so *boats-man*, *i.e.*, "man-of-the-oar or boat," meaning skilled in its management).

To boat the oars, to lay the oars in the boat.

To feather the oar, to turn the blade horizontally with the top aft as it comes out of the water.

To lie on the oars (not *lay*), to cease from giving strokes and merely to dip the oars and raise them.

To muffle the oars, to wrap something round that part of the oars which works in the rowlocks, to deaden the sound.

To unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks.

§ O'er, contraction of *over*. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)

Ore (1 syl.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. *ora*.)

Or (*conj.*), a contraction of *other*. (Old English *oththe*.)

Hoar, *hō'r*, white with age or frost. (Old English *hār*.)

Hors, *hor* (French), disabled as *hors de combat*.

Haw, the berry of the hawthorn. (Old English *hæg*.)

Whore, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hōre*, Welsh *huren*.)

"Oar," Old English *dr*, *dr-blād*, oar-blade, *dr-locu*, the rowlock.

Oasis, *plu.* oases, *ō'ā.sis*, *ō'ā.sēz* (not *o.ā'.sis*), a fertile spot in a desert. (A Coptic word, called *auasis* by Herodotus.)

Oats (1 syl.), a grain. An oat, one single grain; oat'-en (-*en*, made of or from). Oat-cake; oat-meal, *ote-meel*;

Wild-oats, the wild habits of young men.

To sow [your] wild oats, to live in youthful dissipation.

He has sown his wild oats, he has become steady.

(This is the only grain in the plural number: we say *barley*, *millet*, *maize*, *rye*, *wheat*, &c., all in the singular number.)

Old English *dtan*, oats, *dtā*, an oat-grain.

Oath, *ōrh*, a profane expression, an appeal to God in confirmation of what is said. False-oath, perjury. (O. E. *āth*.)

Ob- (Latin prefix), opposed to, reversed, against, drawn towards, for a purpose. (Sometimes emphatic.) It becomes

Oc- before "c," except in *ob-compressed*, *ob-conical*, *ob-cordate*.

Of- before "f," except in *ob-fusate*.

O- before "m," except in *ob-mutescence*.

Op- before "p," as *op-pose*, *op-press*.

All words beginning with *ob* are from the Lat., except the following: *obsidian* (Greek), *Obi* (African), *oboe* (Italian), *obeisance* and *oblique* (Latin through the French).

Ob-durate, *ob'.dū.rate*, obstinate; ob'durate-ness, ob'durate-ly.

Obduracy, *ob'.du.ra.sy*, obstinacy. (Lat. *obdurāre*, *ob* emph.)

Obedient, *o.bē.dī.ent* (not *o.bē'.djent*), submissive; obe'dient-ly.

Obedience, *o.bē'.dī.ense*, submission; obediency, -*be'.dī.en.sy*.

Passive obedience (*Eng. Hist.*), that unqualified obedience which some think is due from a subject to a ruler.

Obey, *o.bay'*; obeyed, *o.bayd'*; obey'-ing, obey'-er.

Latin *obēdiens*, gen. *obēdientis*, *obēdientia*, *obēdire* (*ob-audio*.)

Obeisance, *o.bay'.sance* (not *o.bē'.zance*), a bow, a sign of obedience, a humble salute. (Fr. *obéissance*, Lat. *obēdire*.)

Obelisk, *ōb'.ē.lisk*, a spiral monument with four faces, a reference mark (†), also called a dagger. (Latin *obēliscus*.)

Obelus, *ôb'êlus*, a mark in printing. **Ob'olus**, a coin (an *obol*.) In the Septuagint the obelus (÷) indicates that the passage does not occur in the Hebrew text. The mark (—) in modern books indicates a break, as *If thou didst ever thy dear father love —* (Hamlet).

Lat. *ôbelus*, Gk. *ôbêlos* (a spit), a mark to indicate that something is amiss, or not finished. The word means "obolus," Gk. *ôbêlôs*.

Oberon, *ô'bê.rôn*, king of the fairies and husband of Titan'ia.

Corruption of *Auberon* (*Alberon*), Germ. *Alberich*, King of the elves.

Obese, *ô.becé'*, fat; **obese'-ness**; **obesity**, *ô.bê.sit.y*, fatness.

Latin *ôbêsitas*, *ôbêsus*, v. *ôbêso*, to cram and make fat.

Obey, *ô.bay'*; **obeys'**, **obeyed'** (2 syl.), **obey'-ing**. (See *Obedient*.)

Obfuscate, *ôb.fûs'.kate*, to bewilder, to obscure; **obfus'cât-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **obfus'cât-ing**; **obfuscation**, *ôb.fûs.kay''shûn*.

Latin *obfuscare*, supine *obfuscatum* (ob intens., *fuscus*, dusky).

Obi, *ô'be*, the witchcraft of the West Indian negroes; **obi-man**, **obi-woman**, *plu. obi-men*, *obi-women*, *-wîm'n*, the sorcerer and sorceress of the West Indian negroes.

Obit, *ô'bit*, funeral obsequies. **Or'bit**, the route of a planet.

Postôbit (not *post or'bit*), Latin "after death," a deed to come into force after the funeral; **obit'ual**, *ô.bî't'û.âl*.

Obituary, *plu. obituaries* (Rule xlv.), a register of deaths.

Latin *obitus*, death, dead, v. *obire*, supine *obitum*, to die (ob eo).

Object, (noun) *ôb'.jekt*, (verb) *ôb.jekt'*, a thing seen, a ridiculous figure, to disapprove, to suggest objections;

Object-less; **object-glass**, a glass to form the image of the "object" looked for: as the *object-glass* of a telescope.

Object'-ed (R. xxxi.), **object'-ing**, **object'ing-ly**, **object'or**.

Objective, *ôb.djêk'.tîv*; **object'ive-ly**, **object'ive-ness**.

Objectivity, *ôb.djêk.tîv''.i.ty*, state of being objective.

Objection, *ôb.djêk'.shûn*; **objection-able**, **objectionable-ly**.

Lat. *objectus*, v. *objectâre* (ob-jicio [jâcio], to throw out in opposition).

Objurgate, *ôb.djur'gate*, to chide; **objurgât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.);

objurgât-ing (R. xix.); **objurgation**, *ôb'.djur.gay''shûn*;

objurgât-or (R. xxxvii.); **objurgatory**, *ôb'.djur.ga.t'ry*.

Latin *objurgatio*, *objurgâtor*, *objurgâtôrius*, *objurgâre* (ob jurgo).

Oblate, *ôb.late'*, flattened at the poles; **oblate spheroid**, *sfe'roid*, a spheroid flattened at the poles.

The corresponding French word is *aplâti* (Greek *piatus*, 'flat, wide-spread'); our word is coined from the Latin *lâtus*, wide, but is objectionable because the word is used in another meaning.

Oblation, *ôb.lay'.shun*, an offering. (Latin *oblâtio*.)

Oblige, *ô.blidge'*, to do a favour, to compel; **obliged'** (2 syl.), **oblig'-ing** (R. xix.); **obliging-ly**, civilly, kindly; **oblig'-er**.

Obligation, *ob'.lĭ.gay''shŭn*. **Obligato**, *ob'.lĭ.gàh''to* (in *Music*), the essential part as it contains the melody: thus a *violin obligato* is not an accompaniment of chords, but the main part which carries out the melody.

Obligatory, *ob'.lĭ.gă'.t'ry* (not *ob.lig'.a.t'ry* nor *-găy'.t'ry*).

Obligor, *ob'.lĭ.djor*, he who receives an obligation, a debtor;

Obligee, *ob'.lĭ.djē*, he who confers the obligation, a creditor.

Lat. *obligatio*, *obligāre* (*ob ligo*, to bind down, to bind by kindness).

Oblique, *ob'.leek'*, aslant, not direct; **oblique'-ly**, **oblique'-ness**.

Obliquity, *plu. obliquities*, *ob'.lĭk'.wĭ.tiz*, irregularity.

Oblique angle, any angle except a right angle (90 deg.)

Oblique-angled triangle, a triangle without *one* right angle.

French *oblique*; Latin *obliquus* (Greek *lix*, oblique).

Obliterate, *ob'.lĭt'.ĕ.rate*, to efface; **obliterāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),

obliterāt-ing (R. xix.) **Obliteration**, *ob'.lĭt'.ĕ.ray''shŭn*.

Latin *obliteratio*, *obliterāre* (*ob lĭtera*); French *oblitération*.

Oblivion, *ob'.lĭv'.i.ŏn*, forgetfulness, amnesty; **oblivious**, *-lĭv'.i.ŭs*;

oblivious-ly, **oblivious-ness**. (Latin *oblivio*, *oblivĭōsus*.)

Oblong, a rectangular four-sided figure longer than it is broad.

A round fig. longer than it is broad is called an **Oval**, *ō'.vāl*.

"Oblong," Latin *oblongus*. "Oval," Latin *ovālis*, egg-shaped.

Obloquy, *ob'.lō.kwĭ*, reproach, ill repute. (Latin *oblōquor*.)

Obnoxious, *ob'.nox'.shŭs*, hateful, odious, exposed, liable;

obnox'ious-ness, **obnoxious-ly**. (Latin *obnoxĭus*.)

Oboe, *ō'.boy* or **Hautboy**, *hō'.boy*, a wind instrument.

French *haut bois*, long stalk or mouth piece; Italian *oboe*.

Obolus, *ob'.ō.lūs*, an obol (coin). **Ob'elus**, a mark in printing.

"Obolus," Lat. *obolus*; Gk. *obolōs*. "Obelus," Lat. *obelūs*; Gk. *obelōs*.

Obovate, *ob'.ō'.vate* (in *Bot.*), ovate-reversed, that is with the

smaller end downwards. (Lat. *ob ovātus*, *ovum*, an egg.)

Obscene, *ob'.seen'*, indecent; **obscene'-ly**, **obscene'-ness**.

Obscenity, *plu. obscenities*, *ob'.see'.nĭ.tĭz*, indecency.

Latin *obscenus*, *obscenitas*; French *obscène*, *obscénité*.

Obscure, *ob'.skŭre'*, indistinct, remote from observation, to darken;

obscŭred (2 syl.), **obscŭr'-ing**, **obscure'-ly**, **obscu'rity**;

obscuration, *ob'.sku.ray''shŭn*. (Lat. *obscŭrus*, *obscŭritas*.)

Obsequies, *ob'.sĕ.kwĭz*, funeral solemnities. (Latin *obsequium*.)

Obsequious, *ob'.sĕ'.kwĭ.ŭs*, fawning, meanly servile; **obse'quious-**

ly, **obse'quious-ness**. (Latin *obsequium*, *obsequĭōsus*.)

Observe, *ob'.zer.v'*, notice; **observed'** (2 syl.), **observ'-ing** (R. xix.),

observing-ly, **observ'-er**, **observ'-able**, **observ'able-ness**,

observ'ably. **Observ'ance**, **observ'ant**, **observ'ant-ly**.

Observanda (Latin), *ob'.zer.vān''.dah*, things to be observed.

- Observation**, *ob'zer.vay''shŭn*; **observation-al**.
Observatory, *plu. -ries*, *ob.zer'.vŭ.t'riz*, a building for astronomical observations. **Obser'vator** (Rule xxxvii.)
 Latin *observābilis*, *observans*, gen. *observantis*, *observantia*, *observatio*, *observātor*, *observāre* (*ob servo*, to keep for a purpose).
Obsidian, *ob.sid'ŭ.ăn*, volcanic glass. (Latin *obsidiānus*.)
 It was discovered in Ethiōpia, by *Obsidiānus*, a Roman.
Obsidional, *ob.sid'ŭ.ō.nŭl*, pertaining to a siege.
Obsidional crown. (Latin *obsidionālis*, *ob-sedeo*.)
Obsolete, *ob'.so.leet*, out of use; **obsolescent**, *ob'.so.lēs''sent*, growing more and more out of use. (*-sc-*, inceptive.)
Ob'solete-ly, **ob'solete-ness**, (in *Zool.*), want of development.
 Latin *obsoletus*, v. *obsolescere*, *obsolescere*, *obsolescens*, gen. *-entis*.
Obstacle, *ob'.stŭ.k'l*, a hinderance. (Latin *obstacŭlum*.)
Obstetrics, *ob.stet'.rĭks* (not *ob.stet'ĭks*), art of midwifery; **obstetric**, *ob.stēt'.rĭk*; **obstetrician**, *ob'.stĕ.trĭsh''ăn*.
 Except *arithmetical*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric* (which are from the French) all the sciences with this termination are *plural*.
 Latin *obstetrĭx*, a midwife, for *obstitrix* (*obstisto*, *obstitum*).
Obstinate, *ob'.stĭ.nate*, stubborn; **obstinate-ly**, **obstinate-ness**.
Obstinacy, *ob'.stĭ.nŭ.cy*. **Obstination**, *ob'.stĭ.nay''shŭn*.
Obstinacy is stubbornness in a bad sense;
Obstination is pertinacity in a good sense.
 Latin *obstinālio*, *obstinax*, gen. *obstinācis*.
Obstipation, *ob'.stĭ.pay''shŭn*, costiveness; **ob'stipāt-ed**, **costive**.
 Latin *obstipatio*, *obstipātus*, v. *obstipāre*, to stop chinks. That which is immovable, like a log-stuck-in-the-ground (*stipes*).
Obstreperous, *ob.strep'.ĕ.rŭs*, noisy; **obstreperous-ly**, **-ness**.
 Latin *obstrepetus*, *obstreperē* (*ob strepo*, to make a great noise).
Obstruct', to hinder; **obstruct'-ed**, **obstruct'-ing**, **obstruct'-er**.
Obstruction, *ob.strŭk'.shŭn*; **obstructive**, *ob.strŭk'.tĭv*; **obstructive-ly**. (Latin *obstructio*, *obstructor*, v. *obstruo*.)
Obtain, *ob.tain'*, to gain; **obtained'**, **obtain'-ing**, **obtain'-er**, **obtain'-able** (R. xxiii.), **obtain'-ment**. (Latin *obtinēre*.)
Obtrude, *ob.trŭdĕ'*, to thrust oneself in unwelcome; **obtrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **obtrūd'-ing** (R. xix.), **obtrŭding-ly**, **obtrūd-er**.
Obtrusion, *ob.trŭ'.shun*. (Verbs ending in *-de* or *-d*, *-se* or *-s*, add *-sion* not *-tion*.) **Obtrusive**, *ob.trŭ'.siv*; **obtrusive-ly**, **obtrusive-ness**. (Lat. *obtrŭdĕre*, sup. *obtrusum*, *ob trudo*.)
Obtuse, *ob.tucc'*, blunt, dull, stupid; **obtuse'-ly**, **obtuse'-ness**.
Obtuse-angle, an angle more than ninety degrees.
Acute angle, *ŭ.kŭtĕ'...*, an angle less than ninety degrees.
Right angle, *rite...*, an angle exactly ninety degrees.
Oblique angle, *ob.leek'...*, any angle except a right angle.

Obtuse-angled triangle, a triangle with *one* obtuse angle.

Right-angled triangle, a triangle with *one* right angle.

Acute-angled triangle, a triangle with three acute angles.

Oblique-angled triangle, any triangle except a right ang.

Latin *obtusus*, v. *obtundo*, supine *obtusum*, to make blunt.

Obverse, *ob.verse'*. Inverse. Reverse.

Obverse (of a coin), the side which shows the *sovereign's head*.

Reverse (of a coin), the other side, called the "tail."

Inverse, upside down, placed in contrary order.

Obverse, (in *Bot.*) having the *base* of a leaf narrower than the top, having the point of the radicle of the seed approaching the eye or hilum. Obverse-ly.

Inverse, (in *Bot.*) any unusual position or attachment.

Obvert', to face; obvert'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), obvert'-ing.

Latin *obvertĕre*, supine *obversum*, to turn towards the beholder;

revertĕre, supine *reversum*, to turn away from the beholder;

invertĕre, supine *inversum*, to turn the contrary way.

Obviate, *ob'.vĭ.ate*, to prevent, to intercept; ob'viāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), ob'viāt-ing. (Lat. *obviare*, sup. *-viātum*, *ob via*, on the way.)

Obvious, *ob'.vĭ.ūs*, evident; obvious-ly, obvious-ness.

Latin *obvĭus* (*ob via*, [meeting] on the way), face-to-face.

Oc-, the prefix *ob* before "c." (See Ob-.)

-oc (Welsh *-og*), nouns, full of, as *havoc*, *haf-og*.

-ock, a native diminutive, as *hill-ock* (*hyll-ock*).

All words beginning with *oc-* are from the Latin, except *ocelot* (Mexican), *octroi* (Fr.), *ochlocracy* (Gk.), and those beginning with *octa-*, with *octopus*, *octopod*, and *octogynous*, which are irregular.

Occasion, *ok'.kay'.shŭn* (not *o.kay'.shŭn*, a very common error), opportunity, to cause, to give rise to; occasioned, *ok'.kay'.shŭnd*; occasion-ing; occasion-er, causer.

Occasion-al, *ok'.kay'.shŭn.āl*, occurring sometimes; occasional-ly. Occa'sional-ism, the doctrine that God controls the will and is the cause of whatever is.

Latin *occāsio* (*oc* [*ob*] *cado*, to fall out, to happen).

Occident, *ok'.sĭ.dent*, the west; occident'-al. O'rient, the east.

Latin *occĭdens*, gen. *occĭdentis*, the west (*oc* [*ob*] *cado*, to fall down).

Occiput, *ok'.sĭ.pŭt*, the back of the head; occip'ital.

Lat. *occĭput* (*oc* [*ob*] *căput*, the head turned away from the beholder).

Occult, *ok'.kŭl't*, secret; occult'-ly, occult'-ness, occult'-ed.

Occultation, *ok'.kŭl.tay''.shŭn*, eclipse.

Occult sciences, *-sĭ'.ĕn.sĕs*, magic, witchcraft, astrology, alchemy, &c. (Lat. *occultus*, *oc* [*ob*] *colo*, to cover by tillage.)

Occupy, *ók'.kũ.py*, to employ, to keep possession of; occupies, *ók'.kũ.pize*; occupied, *ók'.kũ.pide* (Rule xi.); occupi-er, occupy-ing; occupant, one who has possession; occupancy, *plu.* occupancies, *ók'.kũ.pãn.siz* (Rule xlv.)

Occupation, *ók'.ku.pay''shũn*. Aucupation, *aw'.ku...*

Occupation, employment. Aucupation, bird-catching.

Occupation-bridge, a bridge over a railway to connect parts of fields, &c., severed by the "cutting."

Latin *occūpātio*; *occūpans*, gen. *occupantis*, v. *occūpare* (oc [ob] capio).

Occur, *ók'.kũr* (not *o.kur'*), to happen; occurred, *ók'.kũrd'*; occur-ring (R. iv.), occur-ence (not -ance), *ók'.kũr'ẽnce*.

Latin *occurrẽns*, gen. *occurrentis*, v. *occurrẽre* (oc [ob] curro).

Ocean, Main, Sea, *o'.shun*, *māne*, *see*.

Ocean, one of the great outward seas.

Sea, a large expanse of water land-locked. (Old Eng. *sé*.)

Main, one of the great oceans or seas. (Old Eng. *mægen*.)

Oceanic, *o'.sě.ăn''ik* (not *o'.shě.ăn'ik*).

Oceanides, *o'.sě.ăn''i.dẽze*, sea-nymphs. (Gk. *ókeanidēs*.)

Oceanus, *o'.sě.ăn'us* (not *o.sě.ăn'us*).

Greek *ókēānōs*; Latin *oēlānus*, *oēlānicus*. The "ocean," according to Homer, was the watery boundary of the earth, hence it means an outward or out-lying body of salt water.

Ocelot, *o'.sě.lõt*, a Mexican pard. (Mexican *tlalocelot*.)

Ochlocracy, *ok.lok'.ra.sy*, mobocracy.

Greek *ochlos kratia*, mob rule. (See *Aristocracy*.)

Ochre, *o'.ker*; a clay used as a pigment; ochraceous (R. lxiii.), *o.kray'.shě.ūs*, of the colour or quality of ochre.

Ochry, adj. of ochre. Ochroite, *ók'.rõ.ite*.

Latin *ochra*; Greek *óchrōs*, pale, wan; French *ocre* (wrong).

-ock (a native dim. postfix), as "hillock," *hyll-ock*, a little hill.

Octā- (Greek), Octo- (Latin prefix), eight. Oct- before vowels.

Care should be taken to use *octa-* with Greek words, and *octo-* with Latin ones. One example (*octu-ple*) has *octu-* for *octo-*.

Octa-gon, *ók'.tũ.gõn*, a figure with eight sides and angles; octagonal, *ók'.tũg'.õ.nũl*. (Greek *octa-*, *gõnia*, an angle.)

Octa-hed'ron, a solid contained by eight equal sides; octa-hed'ral; octa-hedrite, *hẽd'.rite*.

Greek *octa-hedra*, eight seats, foundations, sides.

Oct-andria, *ók'.tũn'.drĩ.ah*, plants with eight stamens.

Oct-ander, *ók'.tũn'.der*, one of the octandria.

Oct-andrian, *ók'.tũn'.drĩ.an*; octandrous, *-tũn'.drũs*.

Greek *oct-[octa-] andria*, eight [instruments of] manhood.

Linnæus termed "stamens" the *manhood* (*andria*), and "pistils" the *womanhood* (*gynia*) of plants.

Oct-angular, *øk.tăn'.gũ.lar*, having eight angles.

Latin *oct-* [octo-], *angŭlus*, an angle or corner.

Octant, **Sextant**, **Quadrant**, measuring arcs, the eighth, the sixth, and the fourth or quarter of a circle.

Octa-style, *øk'.tũ.stile*, a building with eight columns in front. (Greek *octa-stulos*, eight columns.)

Octave, *øk'.tãve*, (in *Music*) the longest interval in the diatonic scale, from C to C, D to D, &c., the eighth part of a pipe of wine, the eighth day from a church festival. **Octavo**, *plu. octavos*, *øk.tũ.võze* (Rule xlii.), a sheet folded into eight leaves, usually written 8vo., *plu. 8vos*.

Latin *octāvus*; Spanish *octavo*; French *in-octavo*; Italian *ottavo*.

Oct-ennial, *øk.těn'.nũ.ăl*, every eighth year, lasting eight years; **octennial-ly**.

Latin *octenniālis*, *octennium* (*octo annus*). In compounded words *annus* becomes *ennus*: thus *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *sept-ennial*, &c.

Octillion, *øk.tĩl'.yun*, a million raised to the eighth power, or 1 followed by forty-eight cyphers. A million contains six cyphers, and $6 \times 8 = 48$.

October, *øk.tõ'.ber*, the eighth month from March. At one time the year began with March. We changed from March to January in 1752.

Now that the year begins with January, the words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), *December* (10th month), are anomalous.

Octo-decimal, *-dēs'.ĩ.măl*, (in *Crystallog.*) a crystal is so called which is "8 and 10," that is having eight faces and two summits. The eight faces is "octo," and $8 + 2$ summits = 10 for "decimal." (Lat. *octo-decem*, eight, ten.)

Octo-decimo, *plu. octo-decimos*, *-dēs'.ĩ.moze* (R. xlii.), a sheet folded into eighteen leaves. Usually written 18mo, *plu. 18mos.*, and called *eighteen-mo.* (Latin *octo-decem*.)

Octo-dentate, *-dēn'.tate*, having eight teeth.

Latin *octo-dentātus* (*dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth).

Octo-fid, *øk'.to.fĩd*, cleft into eight segments, as a callyx.

Latin *octo-*, *fĩdo*, perf. *fĩdi*, to cleave.

Octo-genarian, *-djẽ.nair'ri.ăn*, one who has attained his eightieth birthday. (Latin *octogenārius*.)

Octo-gynous (ought to be *octa-gynous*), *øk.tõg'.ă.nũs*, having eight pistils. (Greek *octa-gunē*, eight ladies.)

Octo-pod (ought to be either *octo-ped* or *octa-pod*), a crustacean or insect with eight feet and legs.

Latin *octo-pes*, gen. *pēdis*; Greek *okta-pous*, gen. *pōdōs*.

Octo-pus (ought to be *octa-pus*), *ok'.tō.pūs* (not *ōk.tō'.pūs*), a fish with eight arms. Plural *octōpi* or *oc'topuses*.

Greek *okta-pous*, 8 feet. We have also the Greek words *okta-daktūlōs* (8 fingered), *okta-pōdēs* (8 feet long), *okta-tonos* (with 8 feelers), &c. *Octa-* is the normal Greek prefix, and *octo-* the Latin.

Octo-syllable, *-sil.la.b'l*, a word of eight syllables;
octo-syllabic, *-sil.lāb'ik*, consisting of eight syllables.

Latin *octo-syllāba* (Greek *sul* [sun] *labē*), a syllable or that which "holds together" to make one sound.

Octroi, *ok'.troi*, a toll on consumable things paid in France on entering a town. (Low Lat. *auctorium*, i.e., *auctorilāte*.)

Levied "by authority" of the sovereign on (1) *drinks*, (2) *eatables*, (3) *fuel*, (4) *forage*, (5) *raw materials*.

Octu-ple, *ok'.tu.ple*, eight-fold. (Latin *octuplus*, *plūco*, to fold.)

Ocular, (not *occural*), *ōk'.ū.lar*, pertaining to the eyes, with the eyes. **Oc'ular demonstration**, eye-sight proof. **Ocular-ly**, *ōk'.u.lar.ly*. **Oculist**, *ōk'.ū.list*, eye-doctor.

Latin *ocūlus*, the eye; Greek *okkos*, i.e. *ophthalmōs*, the eye.

Od, the way mesmerism acts. **Odd**, strange, not even.

Odilic, *od'.il.ik*, adj. of "od." (Greek *hōdōs*, the way.)

This barbarous word was introduced by Baron Reichenbach, and has been used to explain the "phenomena" of table-turning, &c.

Odd, strange, not even. **Hōd**, a brick dorsel. **Ode** (1 syl.), a poem.

Odd'-ly, **odd'-ness**. **Oddity**, *plu. oddities* (R. xlv.), *ōd'.dī.tīz*.

Odds, *ōdz*, an uneven wager, difference, inequality.

Odds and ends, stray articles, fragments. **At odds**, at variance.

"Odds and ends," *ords and ends*, beginnings and ends (Skeat, *Chaucer*).

Welsh *odid*, peculiarity, rarity. This explains the double *d*.

"Hod," German *hotte*. "Ode," Greek *ōdē* (*oidē*, *aeidō*, to sing).

The monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with a double final consonant are *add* and *odd*, *burrr* and *err*, *ebb* and *egg*, *buzz* and *fuzz*, *bitt*, *mitt*, and *butt*, *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*. (Add banns of marriage.)

-ode (Greek termination *-odes*), nouns. In *Medicine*.

-ode denotes disease in an unexcited state as *tet'anode*.

-ic denotes disease in an excited state as *tet'anic*.

Ode, *ōde*, a lyric poem. **Owed**, *ōwd* (to rhyme with *mowed*).

"Ode," Greek *ōdē*. "Owed," Old English *āht*, *ag[an]*, to owe.

Odious, *ō'.dī.ūs* (not *ō'.djūs*), hateful; odious-ness, odious-ly.

Odium, *ō'.dī.um*, blame. **Odium theologicum**, *ō'hē'.o.-lōdg''.ū.kūm*, bitter hatred, hatred as intolerant as that excited by theological differences.

Latin *odīōsus*, *odīum*, v. *odi*, I hate.

Odometer, *o.dōm'.ē.ter* (should be *hodometer*), an instrument attached to a carriage wheel to measure the distance travelled over; **odometrical**, *ō'.do.mēt'.rī.kūl*.

Greek *hodos metron*, a way-metre, a measurer of the road.

Odont- before vowels, **Odon'to-** before consonants (Gk. prefix), a tooth. (Greek *ōdous*, gen. *ōdontōs*, a tooth.)

Odont-algia, *o'.dōn.tāl''.dȳ.ah*, tooth-ache; **odontalgic**, *o'.dōn.tāl''.dȳ.ik*, a remedy for tooth-ache, pertaining to tooth-ache. (Gk. *odont-* [odontos] *algos*, pain of the teeth.)

Odont-aspis, *o'.dōn.tās''.pīs*, a genus of shark-like fishes found in the "chalk." (Gk. *odont-* *aspis*, teeth [like] shields.)

Odonto, plu. **odontos** (R. xlii.), *o.dōn'.tōze*, a tooth powder.

Greek *ōdous*, gen. *ōdontōs*, the tooth.

Odont-oid, *o.dōn'.toid*, tooth-like. (Gk. *odont-*, *eidōs*, like.)

Odonto-graph, *o.dōn'.tō.grāf*, an instrument used in the construction of wheel-work. **Odonto-graphy**, *o'.dōn.tōg''.ra.fy*, a description of the teeth of different animals.

Greek *odonto-* *graphō*, I describe the teeth.

Odon'to-lite, *-lite*, a petrified tooth. (Greek *lithos*, stone.)

Odonto-logy, *o'.dōn.tōl''.ō.gy*, a treatise on teeth.

Greek *odonto-* *lōgōs*, a word about the teeth.

Odonto-pteris, *o'.dōn.tōp''.tē.rīs*, a genus of fossil ferns, the leaflets of which have tooth-like lobes.

Greek *odonto-* *ptērīs*, tooth[like] ferns.

Odonto-stomatous, *-stōm'.ā.tūs*, having mandibles.

Greek *odonto-*, *stōma*, gen. *stōmātos*, a mouth.

Odour, *ō'.dōr*, perfume; **odorous**, *ō'.dō.rūs*; **o'dorous-ly**.

Odoriferous, *o.dō.rīf''.ē.rūs*, sweet-smelling; **odoriferous-ly**, **odoriferous-ness**. **Odour-less**.

Latin *odor*, *odoriferus* (*odor-fero*, I carry perfume).

Odyle (should be **hodyle**), *ō'.dīle*, the acting power of animal magnetism. **Odyle-force**. **Odylic**, *o.dīl'.īk*, adj. of odyle. **Od**, the way mesmerism acts; **od'ilic**.

Greek *hodos hule*, the matter or that which constitutes "od."

Odyssey, *ōd'.īs.sy*, the wanderings of Odysseus, *o.dīs'.suce* (Latin *Ulysses*), one of Homer's epics.

Every word beginning with *od-* is Greek, except *odious* (Latin) and *odd* (Welsh).

-œcia, *-ē'.sī.āh* (Gk. postfix *oikos*, a house), *adj.* It denotes the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers.

Mon-œcia, one-house, the stamens and pistils "dwelling" on the same plant (Linnæus's Class xxi.)

Di-œcia, *dī.ē'.sī.āh*, two-houses, the stamens "dwelling" on one plant, and the pistils on another. (Lin. Class xxii.)

Edema, *ē.dē'.mah*, a mild form of dropsy; **œdematous**, *ē.dē'.ma.tus*, *adj.* (Greek *oidēma*, a swelling, a puffiness.)

Enanthic acid, *e.nān'.thīk ās'sīd*, the acid of fermented liquors or ænanthic ether mixed with sulphuric acid.

Enanthic ether, -*ἔνθηρ*, the fragrant principle of wine and other fermented drinks. (Greek *oinanthē*.)

The Greek word *oinanthē* has a different meaning. It is *oinē-anthē*, vine blossom, and refers to the young shoots and tendrils of the vine; but *enanthic* means *oinos-anthē*, the bouquet of wine.

Enothera, *ἔ.νο.ρη'*.rah (not *ἔ.νόθη'.ἔ.rah*), evening primrose.

Greek *oinos thērāō*, to catch a wine [flavour], because the dried leaves "catch" a wine-like flavour.

O'er, Ore. Oar. Or. Hoar. Hors. Whore.

O'er, o'r, contraction of over. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)

Ore (1 syl.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. *ora*.)

Oar, o'r, for rowing. (Old English *ār*.)

Or (*conj.*), contraction of other. (Old English *oththe*.)

Hoar, hō'r, white with age or frost. (Old English *hār*.)

Hors, hor (French), disabled, as *hors de combat*.

Whore, hoo'r, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hōre*, Welsh *huren*.)

Of- (Latin *ob* [of] before -f) as *of-fend*. (See *Ob-*.)

Of-, off- (Teut. prefix), from, out-of, away, *of'-fal*, *off'-spring*.

Of, ov (prep.), stands between nouns in regimen: *a glass of wine*.

¶ Between two nouns it gives the latter an adjectival force, as *a man of courage* (i.e., a courageous man).

¶ "Of," followed by *a* [*an*], gives the noun preceding "of" an adjectival force, as *a brute of-a-dog* (a vile dog), *a monster of-a-man*, a monstrous man, *a love of-a-bonnet*, a lovely bonnet, *a brute of-a-woman*, a brutal woman.

¶ The "double genitive" is used in such elliptical sentences as these: *a bust of Milton's*, one which belonged to Milton; but *a bust of Milton* is one representing Milton.

In a few phrases "of" is written *o'*, as *Two o'clock*, *Jack o' lantern*, *Will o' the Wisp*.

Errors of Speech.—

"Of" for *on* or *with* is a mere vulgarism: as

(1) You have not called of [on] us for a long time.

(2) What can he want of [with] these things?

(3) What can he want of these men? (is correct).

Sentence (2) means *What can he want [to do with] these things*.

Sentence (3) means *What can he want [to get out of] these men*.

In sentence (2) the word "want" reflects back to the subject: *What can he want [for himself] with [i.e., having] these things*.

In sentence (3) the word "want" passes on to the object: *What of these men can he want? (i.e., what service)*.

Off, *awf*, begone!, distant, away, &c. (Old English *of*.)

Be off! begone! From off [the shelf] denotes removal.

Badly off, impecunious. Badly off for, ill-supplied with.

Off and on, changeable. To stand off and on (sea phrase).

Off-hand, impromptu. Off-scouring, refuse.

Off-side (in *driving*), to the right hand of the driver.

The off-horse, the horse on the right hand of the driver.

I must be off, I must go. To come off, to fare, to happen.

To get off, to alight, to escape.

To go off [as a gun], to get discharged, to desert, to depart.

To take off, to carry away. Well off, faring well.

Offal, *ɔf.fəl*, refuse (*off-fall*, German *abfall*).

Offence, *ɔf.fence* (not *o.fence*, a common error), an affront, a violation; offence-less, offenceless-ly. Offensive, *ɔf.fen.siv* (not *o.fen.siv*); offend-sive-ly, offend-sive-ness.

Offend, *ɔf.fend* (not *o.fend*); offend-ed (Rule xxxvi.), offend-ing, offend-ing-ly, offend-er (not *o.fen.der*).

("Offence" ought to be *offense*, we preserve the "s" in *offensive*. The blunder arises from confusing the word with *fence*.)

Latin *offensio*, *offendere*, supine *offensum* (*of[ob]fendo*, to provoke much); French *offense*, *offensive*.

Offer, *ɔf.fer*, proposal, bid, to make a proposal; offered, *ɔf.ferd*.

Offer-ing, proposing, a sacrifice, a gift; offer-er, offer-able.

Offertory, *ɔf.fēr.tō.ry* (not *ɔf.frē.tō.ry*, a common error), certain sentences in the Book of Common Prayer, alms.

Old Eng. *offr[ic]ian*], past *offrode*, past part. *offrod*, *offrung*, offering.

Lat. *offere* (*of[ob]fere*), to bring before [the gods], to offer.

Office, *ɔf.fis*, function, a place of trust, a room for transacting business; office-bearer, *-bāre'-er*, one who holds office.

Officer, *ɔf.fī.zer*, one holding a commission, a public servant; officered, *ɔf.fī.z'rd*, furnished with officers; officer-ing.

Official, *ɔf.fish'āl*, one vested with office, pertaining to office, authorised by authority; official-ly.

Officiate, *ɔf.fish'ā.te*, to perform the "service" [in church]; officiāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), officiāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Officious, *ɔf.fish'ūs*, over com'plaisant; officious-ly, officious-ness. Office copy, an official copy.

Official manager, one appointed to wind up the affairs of a joint-stock company.

Latin *officium*, *officiālis*, *officiōsus* (*of[ob]facio*, to act for another).

Officinal, *ɔf.fis'ā.nāl*. "Officinals" are drugs directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept in stock by druggists.

Latin *officīna*, a warehouse; French [*preparation*] *officināle*.

Off- (Teutonic prefix *of-*), apart from, severed from.

Off-al, *ɔf.fāl*, refuse food for pigs, &c. (*off-fall*, Germ. *abfall*.)

Off-ing, *ɔf.fing*, at a distance from the shore, steering from land. (Old English *of*, *-ung*, off-ing.)

Off-scouring, *awf.skōwr'-ing*, dregs. (Old Eng. *of-scōrung*.)

Off-set, *awf'-set*, a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root. **Offset-staff**, a measuring rod of ten links.

A set-off, one thing set against another to cancel both.

To set-off, to show to advantage, to start.

Old English *ofsetlin*, an offset; *ofsettan*, to set off.

Off-shoot, anything arising out of another.

To shoot off, to fire. (Old Eng. *ofsceōtan*, *ofsceōtung*.)

Off-spring, progeny. (Old English *ofsprinc* or *ofspring*.)

Off-ward, *awf'.wūd*, leaning off from shore. (O. E. *of-weard*.)

Oft, contraction of often, frequently. (Old English *oft*.)

Often, *off'n* (not *off'ten*), frequently; (*comp.*) oftener, *off'n.er*; (*super.*) oftenest, *off'n-est*.

Old English *oft*, *comp* *ofstor*, *super*, *oftost*.

Ogee, *o.g* (often written O.G), a moulding with a double curve, one concave and the other convex. (Should be *ogeve*.)

French *ogive* or *angive*, from the Latin *angere*, to augment, because the "O.G arch" raises the height of the crown by a second curve.

Ogham, *og'.ām*, a cipher used by the ancient Irish.

Ogle, *ō'g'l*, a side glance, to cast a coquetish glance towards one of the opposite sex, to look at a woman through an eye-glass; *ogled*, *ō'.g'ld*; *o'gling*, *o'gling-ly*, *o'gler*.

Spanish *ojuelo*, an eye-glass.

Oglio or **olio**, *plu. olíos*, *ō'.lē.ōze*, a medley, a hotch-potch.

A corruption of *olla* (Spanish *olla podrida*, a pot of all sorts of fragments boiled up together, similar to the French *pot au feu*).

Latin *olla*, a pot, *ollāris*, potted, *ollārius*, kept in a pot. Probably some confusion between *olla* (a pot) and *ollejo* (rind and peel) may have contributed to the manufacture of our word.

Ogre, *fem. ogress*, *ō'.g'r*, *ō'.grēs*, a bogey; *ogre-ish*.

Ogres (*ō'.g'rz*) were supposed to devour human beings.

Old Eng. *oga*, terror; French *ogre*. Supposed to be from the Ogurs, *Oigours* or Huns, said by the credulous historians of the middle ages to have drunk human blood and fed on human flesh.

Oh! O. Owe. Ho! Hoe. How.

Oh! exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.

O, sign of address: as *O king*, *live for ever!*

Owe (to rhyme with *grōw*), to be indebted to. (O. E. *āg[an]*.)

Ho! a call to arrest attention. (Welsh *ho!*)

Hoe, *hō*, an instrument for hoeing. (French *houe*.)

Hōw, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. *hū*.)

-oid (Gk. termination [*o*]-*eidos*), nouns resembling: as *spheroid*, *sphairo-eidos*, like a sphere.

These terminations ought to be open: as *sphero.id*; in French the more correct form is employed *sphéroïde*, *sphéroïdal*.

Oil, a fatty liquid. Hoyle, a writer on games: as *whist*, &c.

Oiled (1 syl.), **oil'-ing**, **oil'-y**, **oil'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

Essential oils, oils which evaporate in boiling.

Drying oils, oils which dry and lose their greasy feeling: as linseed oil, poppy oil, nut oil.

Uctious oils, oils which do not dry: as olive oil, almond oil, rapeseed oil, whale oil.

Mineral oil, oil extracted from certain minerals: as lignite, bitu'men. *Paraffin* is a mineral oil.

Rock oil, oil which rises from wells or springs, and requires simply to be collected and packed: as *petrôlëum*.

Oil-cake, cakes made of flax-seed, rape-seed, &c., from which the oil has been extracted. It is a food for cattle.

Oil colour, a pigment mixed with oil. Pigments mixed with water are called **water colours**.

Oiled-paper, **oiled-silk**; **oil-cloth**, floor cloth; **oil-skin**, a sort of waterproof cloth; **oil-cups**, oil gas.

Oiling out, running a thin coat of drying oil over a part of a picture to be wiped out.

Oilman, *plu.* **oilmen**, one who sells oil.

Oil-mill, **oil-nut**, **oil-painting**; **oil-stone**, a hone.

Oil-spring, a spring from which oil issues; **oil-well**.

Oil of bricks, obtained by subjecting bricks soaked in oil to the process of distillation. Used by lapidaries.

Oil of vit'riol, sulphuric acid.

The *liquid* principle of oil is called **oleine**, *ô'.lě.în*.

The *fatty* or *suet*y part is **stearine**, *stě'.ă.rîn*.

Oleaginous, *ô'.lě.adj''.î.nūs*; **oleaginous-ness**.

Olefiant, *ô'.lěf''.î.ant*, a manufactured oil.

Oleic, *ô'.lě.îk*; **oleiferous**, *ô'.lě.îf''.ě.rūs*. (*See Oleic*.)

Oleom'eter (should be **Eleometer**), an oil gauge.

Latin *oleum*, *oleāgnus*; Greek *elaiôn metron*.

Oint'ment, a salve. (Latin *unguentum*, *ungo*, to anoint.)

Old, (*comp.*) **old-er**, (*super.*) **old-est**. **Eld**, **eld-er**, **eld-est**.

(1) **Old**, **older**, **oldest**, is applied to both persons and things.

Eld, **elder**, **eldest**, is applied to persons only.

(2) **Older**, **oldest**, denote duration of time.

Elder, **eldest**, denote priority of birth, and have no reference to length of age, as one's eldest son may have lived fewer years than the youngest.

This is my *youngest* son (forty years old to-day), his *elder* brother (my eldest son) died in infancy.

Old-ness, old-ish (*-ish* added to *adj.* is *dim.*, added to nouns it means "like"); olden times, of yore.

Old-fashioned, antiquated. Old age.

Old-clothesman, *-klōthz-man*, one who buys old clothes.

Old bachelor, *fem.* old maid, an unmarried man or woman past the usual marrying age. Old Tom, strong gin.

Old school, having the manners and opinions of times gone by. New school, having modern manners, &c.

An old song, worthless. Old style, the Julian mode of reckoning. New style, the reformed method.

Old Red Sandstone, the series of strata between the coal measures and the Silurian system.

Old Testament, the Bible from Genesis to Malachi. From Matthew to Revelation is the New Testament.

Old Eng. *eald*, comp. *ylðra*, super. *yldest*, *ealdor*, an elder, *ealdorman*, an alderman. "Ealdfæder," aldfather, is a much better word than the hybrid *grandfather*, and so is *aldalfather* than the meaningless *great grandfather*.

There is no reason why we should not revive the verb *eald[ian]*, past *ealdode*, past part. *ealdod*, to [grow] old.

Oleaginous, *ō.lē.ădg''.ī.nūs*, oily, unctious; oleag'inous-ness. See Oil. (Latin *oleag'nius*, *oleum*, oil.)

Oleander, *ō.lē.ăn''.der*, an evergreen shrub, the rose bay.

Oleaster, *ō.lē.ăs''.ter*, the wild-olive-tree. (Latin *oleaster*.)

Olefiant gas (not *oli-*), *ō.lēf''.ī.ant gās*, made by heating sulphuric acid and alcohol. (Latin *oleum-ficio* [fācio].)

So called because it forms with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

Oleic acid, *ō.lē.īk ăs'sīd*, an acid resulting from the action of certain oils upon potash during the formation of soap.

Oleate, *ō.lē.ate*, a salt of oleic acid (*-ate* denotes a salt formed from an acid in *-ic* with a base).

Oleiferous, *ō.lē.īf''.ē.rūs* (not *ō.lēf''.ē.rūs*), producing oil.

Oleine, *ō.lē.īn*, the liquid portion of oil and fat. The suet or fatty part is called stearine, *stē.ār.īn*.

As "stearine" is Greek (*stēār*, suet), "oleine" should be the Greek "elaine" [*e.lay'.īn*] also, and not the Latin "oleine."

Oleon, *ō.lē.ōn*, a liquid obtained from oleine and lime.

Oleometer, *ō.lē.ōm''.ē.ter*, an instrument for testing oils.

This hybrid should be *elæometer*, Greek *elaiōn-mētron*.

Oleo-phosphoric, *-fos.fōr'rik*, an acid found in brain, &c.

Oleo-resin, turpentine and vegetable balsam.

Oleo-saccharum, *-săk'hă.rŭm*, oil and sugar.

Latin *oleum*, *oleum-fero*, *oleum* with Greek *metron*.

Olfactory, pertaining to the sense of smelling. The **olfactories**, *ōl.fāk'.tō.rīz*, the organs of smelling, the nose.

Latin *olfactus*. An ill-formed word. The Latin *olfactorium* means a "nose-gay," already appropriated to another meaning.

Olibanum, *ō.lib'.ā.nŭm*, an aromatic gum resin. (Gk. *libānos*.)

"Libanos" is the tree, and *libānōtos* the gum resin, *al Arab article*.

Oligo- **olig-** before *a* (Greek prefix), a few, little (*olīgōs*, a few).

Olig-archy, *plu. oligarchies*, *ōl'i.gar.kīz* (Rule xlv.), the rule vested in "the few"; **oligarch**, *ōl'i.gark*, one of the rulers of an oligarchy; **oligarchical**, *ōl'i.gar'.kī.kŭl*; **oligarchical-ly**. (Greek *olīgōs archē*, rule of the few.)

Oligo-clase, *ōl'i.go.klāz*, soda-felspar.

Greek *oligo- klāsis*, little fracture, in allusion to its cleavago.

Olio, *plu. olios*, a medley, a hotch-potch.

A corruption of *olla* (Span. *olla podrida*), Lat. *olla*, a pot. The Fr. *pot au feu* into which all sorts of fragments are boiled together.

Olive, *ōl'iv*, a tree, the fruit of the tree, a brownish-green; **olivaceous**, *ōl'i.vay'.shŭs*, olive-green, olive-like; **olive-brown**, a colour; **olive-crown**, given at the Olympic games; **olive branch**, emblem of peace; **olive-oil**, **olive-yard**. (Latin *ōlivum*, *ōlivāceus*.)

Olla podrida (Spanish), *ōl'.lah pōd.rē'.dah*, a medley.

The tainted pot (Latin *olla*, a pot), being so often replenished and so rarely emptied and purified.

Olympiad, *ō.līm'.pī.ād*, a period of four years (the interval between the Olympic games of Greece), this period formed the Grecian standard of computation, like our A.D.

Olympic, *ō.līm'.pīk*, adj. [An] **olympic**, *plu. olympics*, the olympic festival. **Olym'pian**, living on Olympus.

(Zeus, the Muses, &c., are *Olympian* not *Olympic*. The games are *Olympic* not *Olympian*.)

Olum pia, a district of Elis, in Greece, where the games were held, *Olum pia*, the games, *Olumpic ion*, *Olumpikos*. *Olumpōs*, a hill in Olympia the fabled residence of the gods. Unhappily we Latinise the Greek *u* and *k* into *y* and *c*, whereby we lose the softness of the *u* and the characteristic value of *k* for the too common *c*.

Ombre, *ōmē'.bray* (not *ōm'.ber*), a game at cards for three.

Spanish *hombre*, the man [who plays for the pool against two adversaries]. **Spadille** (ace of spades), the best card. **Manille** (lowest card in trumps), the next best card. **Basto** (ace of clubs), the third best card. **Ponto** (the ace of hearts or spades if *trumps*), the fourth best card. All the tricks in one hand *Vole*. The victory against *Ombre* is termed **Codille**.

Ombrometer, *ōm.brōm'.ē.ter*, a rain-gauge. (Gk. *ombros*. rain.)

Omega, *ō'.mē.gah* (not *ōm'.e.gah* nor *ō.mē'.gah*), long o, and the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the end.

"I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end" (Rev. 1. 8).

Omelet, *om'.lēt* (not *om'.ē.lēt* nor *or'.mē.lēt*), a sort of pancake made of beaten eggs. (French *omelette* [*om.let*].)

Omen, *o'men*, a presage, a prognostic; **omened**, *o'mend*, prognosticated; **ominous**, *om'.ī.nūs*, foreboding, inauspicious; **om'inous-ly**, **om'inous-ness**.

Latin *omen*, gen. *omēnis*, *omēnōsus* (Greek *oiomai*, to forebode).

Omicron, *o.mi'.krōn* (not *om'.ī.krōn*), short o in Greek.

Omission, *o.mis'h'on*, failure to do, neglect; **omissive**, *-siv*.

Omit, *o.mīt'*, to leave out; **omitt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **omitt'-ing**, R. iv. (Latin *omitto*, supine *omissum*, *omissio*.)

Verbs in *-t* and *-te* sometimes take *-tion* and sometimes *-sion*. The rule is this: if the supine of the Latin verb is *-sum*, "*-sion*" is to be used, if not "*-tion*." Thus "*omit*" makes *omission*, and "*dis-sent*" *dissension*, but "*inspect*" makes *inspection*, &c.

Om'ni- (Latin prefix), *nouns*, all, entirely (*omnīs*, all).

Omnibus, *plu. omnibuses* (not *omnibī*), *om'.nī.būs*, means a conveyance for all [who choose to use it].

It is the *dative case plural* of "*omnis*" and not a *nominative case*.

Om'ni-farious, *-fair'rī.ūs*, of all varieties of form.

Latin *omnifārius* (*omnibus modis est fari*).

Om'ni-percipient, *-per.sip'ī.ent*, understanding all things, seeing all things. **Omni-percipientce**.

Latin *omni*-[*omnia*]*percipiens*, gen. *percipientis*.

Omni-potent, *om.nīp'.ō.tent*, all-powerful; **omnipotent-ly**.

Omnipotence, **omnipotency**.

Latin *omnipotentia*, *omnipotens*, gen. *omnipotentis* (*omnis posse*).

Om'ni-pres'ent, every-where present. **Omnipres'ence**.

Latin *omni-præsens*, gen. *præsentis* (*præ sum*).

Omniscient, *om.nīs'ī.ent* (not *om.nīsh'ī.ent*), knowing all things; **omniscient-ly**. **Omniscience**, *om.nīs'ī.ence*; **omniscency**, knowledge of everything.

Latin *omni*-[*omnia*]*scientia*, *sciens*, knowing all things.

Omnium gatherum, *om'.nī.ūm gāth.ēr.ūm*, a familiar dog.

Latin phrase for a miscellaneous collection, a gathering-together of all-sorts-of-things.

Omni-vorous, *om.nīv'.ō.rūs*, eating both vegetable and animal food. **Omnivores**, *om.nīv'.ō.reez*, an order of birds.

Latin *omni*-[*omnia*]*vorans*, eating all-things.

On- (a Teutonic prefix), upon, forwards: *on-set*, *on-wards*.

-on (Fr. term., Lat. *-o*), *nouns*. In *Chem.* a metalloid: as *boron*.

-one, **-oon**, **-on** (augmentative), *nouns*, large: as *trom-bone* (a large wind instrument), *ball-oon* (a large ball), *million* (a large thousand).

On. *ŭp, ɔn'.* There is no real difference between these two prepositions. We say:

It lies *on* the ground (or) *upon* the ground (*rest*).

Put this *on* the table (or) *upon* the table (*motion*).

He got *on* the coach (or) *upon* the coach (*ascent*).

It fell *on* the ground (or) *upon* the ground (*descent*).

On this hint I spake (or) *upon* this hint (*as a consequence*).

On better acquaintance (or) *upon* better acquaintance.

On-to for *upon* or *up to* is a vulgarism: as

The dog jumped *on-to* [upon] the table.

The horse went well *on-to* [up to] the second mile-stone.

But when *on* is part of a compound verb *to* may follow:
as *hold-on to the ropes; laugh-on to your heart's content.*

On dit (Fr.), *ɔ'n dee*, a flying rumour, a report.

Once, *wŭnce* (rhymes with *dunce*), a single time.

At *once*, all at one time, immediately. *Once* and again, repeatedly. ("Once" from *one*; as Germ. *einst* from *ein*.)

One, *wŭn*. **Won**, *wŭn*. **On**. **Wan**, *wŏn*.

One, an individual, a single specimen. *Ones*, *wŭnz*, persons; *one-ness*, *wŭn'-ness*, unity. *At one*, in accord.

One o'clock; one-eyed; one-sided; one-sided-ness.

One = the French *on*, someone, I myself.

"On" is a contraction of *homme* (*'om*, *on*), and "one" is our *man*, *mon*.

The Germans say *wie man sagen möchte* (as one might say), *wie man es wünscht* (as one would have it), *hier man spricht deutsche*.

Errors of Speech.

(I.) **One** is not to be changed into another pronoun in the same sentence.

Hence the following sentences are incorrect:

(1) In former days *one* went by coach,

But now *he* [one] goes by train.

(2) In such a scene *one* might forget his cares,

And dream *himself* [oneself], in poet's mood, away.

(3) *One* is apt to forget *himself* [oneself] in such a matter.

(4) *One* ought to take care of *his* [one's] health.

(5) *One* should do a thing *himself* [oneself], if *he* [one] wishes it to be well done.

(6) In correcting the faults of others *one* ought to be doubly careful to be correct *himself* [oneself].

(II.) **One Another.** **One to Another.**

To may precede "one another" or may be placed *between* the two words: as "be kind *to one another*" (or) "*one to another*," but the former is less pedantic. In the one case "one-another" is a compound pronoun, and in the other case it is the Latin *alius alium*, as *alius alium diligebat*.

(III.) *A* not *an* should precede *one*, because there is in reality a digamma before the *o* (*w[one]*). Hence "such *an one*," "many *an one*," should be "such *a one*," "many *a one*."

"*One*," O. E. *æn* or *on*. "*On*," O. E. *on*. "*Wan*," pale, O. E. *won*.

"*Won*," Old Eng. *winn[an]*, past *wan*, past part. *wunnen*.

Onerary, *ɔn'.ĕ.r.ă.ry*. **Honorary**, *ɔn'.ō.r.ă.ry*.

Onerary, adapted for bearing burdens, weighty.

Honorary, conferring honour without emolument.

Onerous, *ón'.ĕrŭs* (not *ō'.ně.rŭs*), burthensome; **onerous-ly**.

Onus, *ō'.nŭs*, stigma, trouble, weight.

Lat. *onus*, gen. *onēris*, *onērārius*, *onērōsus* (Gk. *ónōs*, an ass).

Onion, *ŭn'.yŭn* (not *on'.yŭn*), a bulbous vegetable.

French *oignon*, Latin *unio*, gen. *uniōnis*. The connection between *onion*, *pearl*, and *union* (in Latin) is very curious. "Unio" means all three. *Pearls* were so called because two are never found alike in any shell, but each pearl is *unique*. *Onion* is so called from its *pearly* lustre, and *union* from its oneness.

Only, *ōn.ly* (to rhyme with *lonely*), one alone, merely.

Only-begotten [son], one [son] without any second.

(?) *The position of only.*

As a rough general rule *Only* should stand immediately before the word it qualifies, and *Alone* immediately after, but this rule in regard to *only* is very laxly followed: Thus we say

(1) "I only shot one bird all the day."

(2) "I shot only one bird all the day."

(3) "I shot one bird only all the day."

The first of these is the most usual, although grammarians dislike it. In example (1) "shooting-birds" is a compound word qualified by the number one, two, &c. (as it may be), and "only" expresses the fact that my success in "shooting-birds" was limited to only shooting-one-bird. This is really more definite than either example 2 or 3, where a supplemental clause seems to be required: as

"I shot only one *bird* [but several hares]." or

"I shot one *bird* only [but several hares]."

Old English *āna*, *ānan* or *ēnlic* (*ān* or *ēn*, one).

Onomatopœia, *ō.nŏm'.ā.to-pē''.ah*, an imitation word: as *moo*, *caw*, *mewl*, *buzz*, *fizz*, *crack*, *bang*, &c.

Onomatopoetic, *ō.nŏm'.ā.to-pō.ēv'.ik*.

Lat. *ōnŏmātopŏia* (Gk. *ōnŏma poiēō*, [the sound] makes the word).

This very long and difficult word might be shortened by omitting *-to-*, as in *ὄνομα-κλήδην*, *ὄνομα-κλυτός*, *ὄνομα-κριτος*, &c.

On'set, the first brunt, a violent attack. (Old Eng. *onset*[*an*].)

Onslaught, *on'.slawt*, a slaughterous attack. (Old Eng. *onslæge*.)

Ontology, *ōn.tŏl'.ŏ.gy*, the science of existence, its reality, and its object; ontologic, *ōn'.tŏ.lŏdg''.ik*; ontological, *ōn'.tŏ.lŏdg''.ik.kəl*; ontolog'ical-ly; ontologist, *ōn.tŏl'.ŏ.gist*.

Gk. [*ton*] *logos*, discourse about τὸ ὂν existence or being.

Onus, *ō'.nus*, the weight, the difficulty, the task: as

Onus probandi, the task of proof;

Onus importandi, the charge and risk of importing merchandise.

Onward (*adj.*), forward. Onwards (*adv.*), in advance.

Although *onward* is sometimes used adverbially, yet it must be remembered that it is the final *s* which gives the adverbial character to the word, *-es* being our native adverbial suffix: as *nights*, nightly (anights). Old English *on-weard*, *on-weardes*.

Onyx, *ō'.nix*, a streaky agate, an abscess in the corner of the eye.

Onycha, *ón'í.kah*, the shell of the onyx-fish. **Onymancy**, *ón'í.măn.sý*, divination by the nails.

Lat. *onyx*, gen. *onychis*; Gk. *ónux*, *ónuchōs*, the nail, an onyx or nail-stone. Any stone with white and other bands is an onyx, whether agate, jasper, chalcedony, &c. The white crescent at the base of our nails gave rise to the word.

Oolite, *ō'.ō.līte* (3 syl. not *oo'.līte*, 2 syl.), a variety of limestone.

Oolitic, *ō'.ō.līt'ík*. **Oolithes**, *ō'.ō.līthz*, fossil eggs.

Oology, *ō.ōl'.o.gý*, the science of eggs and nests.

Greek *ōōn lōgōs*; *ōōn līthōs*, egg-stone, so called because its small rounded grains resemble eggs.

-oon (Fr. and Ital. ending) *nouns*, large: *ball-oon*, a large ball.

Ooze. **Whose**. **Hose**. **Hoes**. **Owes**. (All *one* syl.).

Ooze, soft mud, percolation, liquid of a tan-vat; to percolate, *oozed*, *oozd*; *ooz-ing*, *ooze'ing*; *ooz'ing-ly*, *ooz'-y*.

Whose, *hooze*, poss. of **Who**. (Old English *hwa*, *hwas*.)

Hose, *hōze*, stockings. (Old English *hose*, plu. *hosan*.)

Hoes (to rhyme with *grows*), plu. of *hoe*. (French *houe*.)

Owes, *ōwz* (to rhyme with *grows*), 3 sing. of *owe*. (O. E. *āg[an]*.)

"Ooze," O. E. *wōds*, *wōsig*, *oozy*. The loss of the *w* is to be regretted.

Opacity, *o.pās'ítý*, obscurity, want of transparency. (See **Opaque**.)

Op-, for *ob-* before *-p* (Latin prefix), See **Ob-**.

Opal, *ō'.pāl* (not *ō.pawl*), a precious stone very iridescent.

Opalise, *ō'.pāl.ize*. **Opalesce**, *ō'.pāl.ěss'*.

Opalise, to convert into a substance like opal.

Opalesce, to exhibit the iridescence of an opal.

Opalised, *ō'.pāl.īzd*; **opalising** (Rule xix.), *ō'.pāl.ize.ing*.

Opalesced, *ō'.pāl.ěst'*; **opalesc-ing** (R. xix.), *ō'.pāl.ěss'.ing*.

Opalescence, *ō'.pāl.ěss''.sense*; **opales'cent**, *ō'.pāl.ěss''.sent*.

Opaline, *ō'.pāl.īne*, adj. of opal (*-ine*, Lat., "pertaining to").

Lat. *ōpālum* (Gk. *ōps*, gen. *ōpōs*, the eye), a stone lustrous as the eye.

Opaque, *ō.pāke'*, not transparent; **opaque-ly**, **opaque'-ness**.

French *opaque*: Latin *ōpācus* (ab *ope*, i.e., terrā, *Scaliger*).

The introduction of these French terminations in *-que* is much to be deplored. They do not in any way assist in the pronunciation, but quite the reverse, and the ordinary spelling *opaque* (Latin *ōpācus*) would be much better.

Ope (1 syl.), contraction of **open**. **Hope** (1 syl.) **Hoop**.

Open, *ō'p'n*, to disclose, free to all, artless, &c., to undo, to commence, &c.; **opened**, *ō'p'nd*; **open-ing**, *ō'.p'ning*; **openings**, apertures, vacancies; **open-er**, *ō'p'n.er*; **open-ly**, *ō'p'n.ly*; **open-ness**, *ō'p'n-ness*. **Open-hearted**, frank; **open-mouthed**, greedy. The open, the open sea, &c.

To open up, to lay open a mine, to make a trade.

Old Eng. *open[ian]*, past *openode*, past part. *openod*, *openlice*, *openly*.

Opera, *öp'.ě.raħ*, a musical drama; **operatic**, *öp'.ě.răt''ik*; **operatical**, *öp'.ě.răt''i.käl*; **operat'ical-ly**. **Opera-house**, a theatre for operas. **Opera-dancer**, **opera-singer**.

Ital. *opera*; Lat. *öpëra*, work; *operæ theaträles*, actors of plays.

Opera-meter, *öp'.ě.räm''ě.ter*, an instrument for measuring the amount of work done, an instrument for measuring the number of revolutions made by a wheel or shaft.

A hybrid: Latin *öpëra*, Greek *metron*, a work measurer.

"Ergometer" would be good Gk., *ergon metron* (*Mensor* is the Lat.)

Operate, *öp'.ě.rate*, to work effectually; **op'erät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **op'erät-ing** (Rule xix.), **op'erät-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Operation, *öp'.ě.ray''shŭn*; **operative**, *öp'.ě.ra.tiv*, a skilled workman, effective, working.

Lat. *öpërätio*, *öpërätör*, v. *öpëräri* (*öpëra*, works); Fr. *opération*.

Operculum, plu. *opercula*, *o.per'.kü.lŭm*, plu. *o.per'.kü.lah* (in *Bot.*), a lid or cover; (in *Conch.*), the horny substance with which snails and other molluscs close the aperture of their shell, the gill-cover of fishes. **Oper'cular**, adj.

Latin *öperculum*, a lid or cover; v. *öperculäre* (*op[ob]pario*).

Ophi-, *öf'fi-*, and **ophio-**, *öf'fi.o-* (Greek prefix) *nouns*, a serpent.

Ophi-cleide, *-klide*, the "serpent" improved (a wind inst.)

Greek *ophi-[ophis]kleis*, gen. *kleidos*, a key, the keyed serpent.

This word would be more regular if written *ophio-cleide*.

Ophidia, *öf'id'.i.ah*, the reptile order including serpents.

Ophidian, *öf'id'.i.än*, one of the ophidia, pertaining to serpents. **Ophidion**, *öf'id'.i.ön*, the eelpout; **ophidions**, *öf'id'.i.üs*, snake-like.

These words are all of them objectionable. *Ophis* makes *ophis* (Lat.) and *opheós* (Greek) in the gen., not *ophidos*. The Latin form "*serpentina*" would be less objectionable.

Ophio-logy, *öf'fi.öl''.o.gy*, that part of Natural History which treats of serpents; **ophiologic**, *öf'fi.öl''.ö.djik*; **ophiological**, *öf'fi.ö.lödj''i.käl*; **ophiol'ogist**, *-djist*.

Greek *ophio-[ophis]-logos*, treatise on serpents.

Ophio-mancy, *öf'fi.ö.män''.sy*, divination by serpents.

Greek *ophio-[ophis]manteia*, serpent divination.

Ophio-morphous, *öf'fi.ö.mör.füs*, snake-shaped.

Greek *ophio-[ophis]morphé*, snake shape.

Ophio-phagous, *öf'fi.öf''fŭ.güs*, feeding on snakes.

Greek *ophio-[ophis]phägö*, I eat serpents or snakes.

Ophites, *öf'fites*, a sect in the second century who maintained that the tempting-serpent in Paradise was Jesus.

Ophthalmo-, *öf.ṛhăl'.mo-* (Gk. pref.) *nouns*, the eye (*ophthalmos*).

Ophthalmia, *öf.ṛhăl'.mŭ.ah*, inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmic, *ôf.rhăl'.mĭk*, pertaining to the eye.

Greek *ophthalmia*, disease of the eye (*ophthalmos*, the eye).

Ophthalmodynia, *ôf.rhăl'.mo-dĭn''ĭ.ah*, pain in the eye.

Greek *ophthalmo*-[*ophthalmos*] *ôduné*, pain in the eye.

Ophthalmodulia, *ôf.rhăl'.mo-du.lĭ''ah*, eye-service.

Greek *ophthalmo*-[*ophthalmos*] *douleia*, eye-service.

Ophthalmology, *ôf.rhăl'.môl''.ô.gy*, the science which treats of the eye; **ophthalmologist**, *ôf'.rhăl'.môl''.ô.djĭst*.

Greek *ophthalmo*-[*ophthalmos*] *lôgôs*, treatise on the eye.

Ophthalmoptosis, *ôf.rhăl'.mop.tô''.sĭs*, protrusion of the whole eye. (Greek *ophthalmo-ptôsis*, eye falling-out.)

Ophthalmoscope, *ôf'.rhăl'.mô.skôpe*, an instrument for inspecting the eye; **ophthalmoscopy**, *ôf'.rhăl'.mô.skô.py*.

Greek *ophthalmo*-[*ophthalmos*] *skôpeô*, I inspect the eye.

(Except in *phantascope* and *telescope*, the vowel preceding *-scope* is always *-o-*.)

Opiate, *ô'.pĭ.âte*, a narcotic. (See *Opium*.)

Opine, *ô.pĭnê'*, to think, to suppose; **opined** (2 syl.), **opin-ing** (R. xix.), *ô.pĭnê'.ĭng*. (Lat. *ôpinor*, to think, to suppose.)

Opinion, *ô.pĭn'.yŭn*, belief, conviction, notion; **opinionated**, *ô.pĭn'.ĭ.ô.nâte.ĕd*, conceited, wedded to one's own opinions; **opinionative**, *ô.pĭn'.ĭ.ô.nâ.tĭv*; **opinionative-ly**, **opinionative-ness**; **opinioned**, *ô.pĭn'.yŭnd*; **opinion-ist**.

Latin *ôpinio*, gen. *ôpinĭonis*, v. *ôpinâri*; French *opinion*.

Opium, *ô'.pĭ.ŭm*, the juice of the white poppy (used as a medicine).

Opiate, *ô'.pĭ.âte*, a narcotic; **opiated**, *ô'.pĭ.âte.ed*, mixed with opium. (Lat. *ôpĭum*; Gk. *ôpĭôn*, from *ôpôs*, juice.)

Opodeldoc (not *opidildock*), *ô'.po.dĕl''.dôc*, a liniment.

A word coined by Paracelsus (du grec *opos*, suc, et d'un mot arabe).

Opossum, *ô.pôs'.sŭm*, an American and Australian animal, the females have an abdominal pouch in which they can carry their young, contracted to 'possum. (Indian *opassom*.)

Oppidan, *ôp'.pĭ.dăn*, an Eton student, not on the foundation, who boards in the town. Sometimes applied to university students who lodge in the town. (Latin *oppidānus*.)

Opponent, *ôp.pô'.nent* (not *ô.pô'.nent*), an adversary, a rival.

Opponency, *ôp.pô'.nĕn.cy*, a disputation in the schools, in which the student opposes the professor. If the professor opposes the student it is an **Act**.

Latin *opponens*, gen. *-nentis* (*op*[*ob*]*pono*, to place in opposition).

Opportunity, plu. **opportunities** (Rule xlv.), *ôp'.por.tŭ''.nĭ.tĭz* (not *ô'.por.tŭ''.nĭ.ty*), an occasion, a convenient time, &c.; **opportune**, *ôp'.por.tŭne*; **opportune-ly**, **opportune-ness**.

Lat. *opportŭnitas*, *opportŭnus* (*op*[*ob*]*portus*, over-against the haven). It means "timely as a port to a ship."

Oppose, *õp.põze'* (not *õ'.põze*), to confront, to resist; **opposed'** (2 syl.), **oppõs'-ing** (Rule xix.), **oppõs'ing-ly**, **oppõs'-er**, **oppõs'-able**. (Only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*.)

Opposite, *õp'.põ.zít* (not *õp'.põ.zíte*), in front; **opposite-ly**, **opposite-ness**. **Oppositive**, *õp'.põ.zí.tív*.

Opposition, *õp'.põ.zísh''.ǎn*, hostility, contrariety; **opposi-tion-ist**, **oppo'nent**; **oppo'nency**, a school disputation.

Latin *oppõstítio*, *oppõstítum* (op[ob]põnẽre, 'supine' põsítum, 'to place in opposition'). (See **Opponent**.)

Oppress, *õp.prẽss* (not *õ.press'*), to treat harshly, to overtax; **oppressed**, *õp.prẽst'*; **oppress'-ing**, **oppress'-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Oppression, *õp.prẽsh''.ǎn* (not *õ.presh'.on*, a common error).

Oppressive, *õp.prẽs'.sív* (not *õ.prẽs'.sív*, a common error), **oppressive-ly**, **oppressive-ness**.

Lat. *oppressio*, *oppressor*, *oppressus*, v. *opprĩmo* (op[ob]prĩmo [prẽmol, to press down]; Fr. *oppresser*, *oppression*, *oppressif*, *oppresseur*.)

Opprobrious, *õp.prõ'.brĩ.ǎs*, abusive, offensive; **oppo'brious-ness**, **oppo'brious-ly**. **Opprobrium**, *plu.* **opprobriums**, *-ǎmz*.

Latin *opprobrium*, *opprobriosus*, v. *opprobĩrẽ* (op[ob]probrum.)

Oppugn, *õp.pũne'*, to deny. **Impugn**, *ĩm.pũne'*, to accuse. **Oppũned** (2 syl.), **oppũn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **oppũn'-er**.

Latin *oppugno* (op[ob]pũgno, to fight against).

Optative, *õp.tay'.tív*, a mood of verbs. (Latin *optātívus*.)

Optics, *õp'.tĩks*, the science of light and vision.

Optic, *õp'.tĩk*, relating to optics; **optic lens**, **optic nerves**.

Optician, *õp.tĩsh''.ǎn*, a maker of optical instruments.

Optical, *õp'.tĩ.kǎl*; **opt'ical-ly**, **opt'ical in'struments**, **opt'ical delu'sion**, a delusion of the sight; **opt'ical par'allax**, that of objects viewed by one eye alternately.

Optigraph, *õp'.tĩ.grǎf*, a telescope for copying landscapes.

Optometer, *õp.tõm'.ẽ.ter*, an instrument for determining the limits of distinct vision.

Greek [ta]optĩka or [he]optĩké [techné], *optĩkõs*, v. *optõmai*, to see. All the sciences derived from Greek words ending in *-ka* are plu., except the five borrowed from the French: *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*. Latin *optĩcus*, *optĩce*, *optics*.

Optimates, *õp'.tĩ.mǎtes*, the magnates of ancient Rome.

Senior Optime, *se'.nĩ.or* or *õp'.tĩ.me*, one of the second class of the mathematical Tripos in the Camb. exam. for degrees.

Ju'nior optime, one of the third class of the mathematical Tripos... The first class are called **Wranglers**, and the first of the first class is called **The Senior Wrangler**.

Optimism, *õp'.tĩ.mǎzm*, the doctrine that "whatever is is best." **Opt'imist**, one who thinks that "whatever is is best," one who thinks man will go on improving as long

as the world endures. A *pes'simist* thinks that nothing can be worse than the present order of things, and that the world goes on from worse to worse.

Lat. *optimas*, plu. *optimātes*, *optimus* (*opto*, to wish), all one can wish.

Option, *öp'shün*, choice; option-äl, *op'tional-ly*. (Lat. *optio*.)

Opulent (one *-p*-), *öp'pū.lent*, wealthy; *op'ulent-ly*. *Op'ulence*, *öp'pū.lence*. (Lat. *opulentia*, *opulentus*, from *opes*, wealth.)

Opuscle, *o.pūs'.küle*, a brochure. (Lat. *opusculum*, a little work.)

-or, frequently follows *t*- and *s*-, instead of *-er* (Latin *-tor*, *-sor*), an agent. It is a pity the rule is not universal.

-or (Latin suffix), *abstract nouns*: *error*, *labor*, *terror*; some of this class of words retain the Frenchified *-our*.

(No useful object is gained by retaining the French ending (1), because so many words have lost it, and (2) because so many have it which are not from the French.)

¶ During the present century it has been dropped in the following words: *emperor*, *error*, *exterior*, *horror*, *inferior*, *interior*, *successor*, *superior*. In many other words it had been dropped before.

¶ It is retained in the following words, none of which are French: *arbour*, *behaviour*, *clangour*, *demeanour*, *endeavour*, *flavour*, *neighbour*, *tremour*.

¶ In the following it quite misleads: *armour* (*armure*), *harbour* (*havre*), *parlour* (*parloir*), *rancour* (*rancune*).

Only nineteen words remain to keep up the delusion. (See *-our*.)

∴ Whence it follows that uniformity requires one of two things: either that every noun of this category should end in *-or* or *-our*, as every adjective ends in *-ous*; or else that all nouns from the French *-eur* should end in *-our*, and none besides, or the "trumpet gives an uncertain sound."

Or, gold (in *Her.*), (*conj.*) correlative of either.

(?) Or or Nor in negative sentences.

RULE (1) If the negation refers to both or all together "nor;" but

(2) If the negation refers to either one not both together "or."

(3) After *neither* or *nor*, the correlative must be "nor."

It is not for kings to drink wine *nor* for princes strong drink.

Whoever honoureth not his father or mother let him die the death.

Fight neither with small *nor* great (1 *Kings* xxii. 31).

Thou *nor* thy son, *nor* thy daughter, *nor* the stranger.. (*Ex.* xx. 10).

Or ever, before (a corruption of *ere ever*, before ever).

"Or," Old Eng. *oththe* or *oththon*: Tell us by what auctoritie thou doest these thynges, other [*oththon*] who is he that gave the thys auctoritie.—Tyndale, "New Testament."

Oracle, *ör'rä.k'l*. Auricle, *aw'.rī.k'l*, the external ear.

Oracle, a divine response, the temple where oracles were consulted, the deity or person who utters the response, &c.

Oracles, the communication of God to man.

Oracular, Auricular, Auricula, *o.räk'kü.lar*, *aw'.rīk'kü.lah*.

Oracular, pertaining to an oracle, of the nature of an oracle.

Auricular [confession], uttered in the ear, &c.

Auricula, the bear's ear. (Latin *auris*, an ear; *-cula*, dim.)

Orac'ular-ly; oraculous, o.răk'kŭ.lŭs; orac'ulous-ness.

"Oracle," Latin *oracŭlum* ("ore pronuntio" so the Greek *lŏgŏn*, an oracle, is from *lŏgo*, to say or speak. Cicero says: "quŏd inest in his [*oracŭlis*] deorum oratio").

"Auricular," Latin *auriculăris*, *auriculărius* (*auris*, an ear).

Oral, ō'.răl. Horal, hŏ'.răl. Aural, aw'.răl.

Oral, ō'.răl, by word of mouth; oral-ly. (Fr. *oral*; Lat. *os ōris*.)

Horal, hŏ'.răl, relating to hours. (Lat. *hŏra*; Gk. *hŏra*, the hour.)

Aural, aw'.răl, pertaining to the ear. (Latin *auris*, the ear.)

Orange, ō'r'ŋj, a fruit, a colour; orangery, ō'r'ŋj.ry (not ō'.ĕŋj.ĕr.y), a house where oranges are reared artificially.

Orange-man, plu. -men, one of the Irish protestant society organised, A.D. 1689, in support of William-of-Orange.

Orange-tawny, a brown yellow colour; orange-musk, a species of pear; china orange, tchĭ'.nah ō'r'ŋj.

Orange-ade (3 syl.), a drink made with orange-juice.

French *orange* (*pomum aurantiŭm*, the golden fruit, *aurum*, gold, the "golden fruit of the Hesperides," so famed in fable).

Orang outang, ō.răŋg' oo.tang', one of the ape tribe.

Malay *orang houlan*, the wild man [of the woods].

Oration, o.ray'.shŭn, a speech. Horatian, hŏ.ray''.shĕ'ăn, after the manner of Horace, the Roman poet.

Orator, ō'ră.tŏr (Rule xxxvii.); oratorical, ō'ră.tŏr'ŕĭ.kăl; oratorical-ly. Oratory, ō'ră.tŏ.ry, the art of an orator.

Oratory, plu. oratories, ō'ră.tŏ.rĭz, a private chapel.

(This comes from the Latin *orāre*, to pray, and it would have been much better if we had accepted the French *oratoire*.)

Oratorio, plu. oratorios, ō'ră.tŏr'ŕĭ.ŏze, a sacred musical drama without acting, scenery, or character costume.

(In the Latin the "ă" of all these words is long, as it is in "orătĭon.")

Orătĭo, orătŏr, orătŏriŭm; Italian *oratorio*; French *oratorio*.

Orb, a celestial sphere, a hollow globe; orb of day, the sun; orb of night, the moon; orb-like; orbbed (1 syl.)

Orbit, ō'.bĭt, the path of a heavenly body; orb'ital.

Orbicular, ō.bĭk'.ă.lar, spherical; orbic'ular-ly, orbicular-ness. Orbiculate, ō.bĭk'.ă.late, orbicular; orbic'ulăted.

Latin *orbiculăris*, *orbiculătus*, *orbĭs*, v. *orbĭtare*.

Orc, a species of whale, a man-eating sea-monster.

Old English *orc*, a goblin; Latin *orca*, a whale; Greek *urca*.

Orcadian, ō.kă'.dĭ.ăn, pertaining to the Orkney Islands, a native of the Orkneys. (Lat. *orcădĕs* (*orca*), the whale-islands.)

Orchard, ōrch'.rd, a fruit-garden; orch'ard-ist, one who cultivates an orchard as a trade; orch'ard-ing, making orchards.

Old English *ortgeard* or *ortcerd* a herb garden.

Orchestra, *or'.kēs.trah* (not *ōk'.kēs.trah*), a place assigned to musicians, the musicians assembled in an orchestra; **orchestral**, *or.kēs'.trāl*, suitable to an orchestra, &c.

Gk. *orchēstra*, the space where the chorus danced (*orchēdōmai*, to dance).

Orchis, *or'.kīs* [*or orchid*, *or'.kīd*], a plant; **orchidaceous** (Rule lxvi.), *or'.kī.day''shūs*; **orchideous**, *or.kīd'.ē.ūs*.

Orchidaceæ, *or'.kī.day''sē.ē* (-aceæ, an order of plants).

Greek *orchēs*, testicle, à cause de la forme des bulbes (*Bouillet*).

Latin *orchis*, gen. *orchitis*; French *orchis* or *orchide*.

Ord. **Horde**, *hōrd*. **Hoard**, *hō'rd*. **Odd**. **Od**. **Hod**. **Ort**.

Ord, an edge, a beginning: as *ords* and *ends*, corrupted into *odds* and *ends*. (Old Eng. *ord*, a point, a beginning.)

Horde, *hōrd*, a migratory tribe. (French *horde*.)

Hoard, *hō'rd*, a store. (Old English *heord*, a store.)

Odd, strange, not even. (Welsh *odid*, peculiarity, oddity.)

Od, the hypothetical agent of mesmeric phenomena.

Greek *hōdōs*, the way [mesmerism acts].

Hod, a dorsal for carrying bricks and mortar. (Fr. *hotte*.)

Ort, a fragment dropped from the mouth in eating. (O.E. *oret*.)

Ordain, *or.dāne'*, to decree, to invest with ministerial office; **ordained'** (2 syl.), *ordain'-ing*, *ordain'-er*.

Ordination, *or'.dī.nay''shūn*. (Latin *ordinatio*, *ordināre*.)

Ordeal, *or'.dē.āl* (should be *or.deel'*), a scrutiny or severe test.

Fiery ordeal, a very severe trial, as when an accused person had to prove his innocence by holding red-hot iron in his hand or walking blindfold over red-hot plough-shares.

Water ordeal was performed by plunging the bare arm into boiling water or by being tossed into a river.

(The first was for the gentry. Both might be performed by deputy, and hence the phrase "passing through fire and water" to serve you.) Old English *ōrdæl* or *ōrdāl*, a judgment, an ordeal.

Or'der, arrangement, method, command, badge, to command; **ordered**, *or'.derd*; **or'der-ing**, **order-er**; **order-ly**, systematically; **or'derli-ness**, Rule xi. (Latin *ordo*, *ordinis*.)

Orderly, *plu.* **orderlies**, *or'.der.līz*, a soldier appointed to wait upon a commanding officer and to carry messages;

The **orderly officer**, the officer whose turn it is to superintend the cleanliness, food, and comforts of his regiment.

Orderly non-commissioned officer, the sergeant on duty for the week. His duty is to attend the orderly room for instructions and convey them to the proper quarters.

Orderly book, regimental orders entered by the captain.

Orders (in *Arch.*), the five styles of Greek architecture: viz., the Tuscan, Dor'ic, Iō'nic, Corinthian, and Composite.

- Holy Orders, the three offices of bishop, priest, and deacon.
In Holy Orders, belonging to any of these three orders.
To take Orders, to become an ordained minister.
- Order of the day**, the business set down for consideration on the minutes. To move "for the order of the day," an artifice for burking a disagreeable motion by setting it aside for the routine business set down on the minutes.
- Orders in council**, issued by the advice of the ministers.
- Order-book**, a day-book in which orders are entered.
- Close orders**, soldiers standing one pace off each other.
- Letters of Orders**, a certificate given to one ordained to testify that he has been admitted into Holy Orders.
- Standing orders**, regulations which must be observed by every member of parliament or of a club.
- Sailing orders**, the final instructions given to ships of war.
- ¶ **Ordinal**, *or' dī.nāl*, the ordination service.
- Ordinal numbers**, those which express order: as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c.; the numbers 1, 2, 3, are **Cardinal Numbers**.
 French *ordinal*, *cardinal*: Latin *ordinālis*, *cardinālis*.
- Ordinance**, **Ordinance**, *or' dī.nance*, *ord' nance*.
- Ordinance**, a law, a regulation. (Latin *ordinans*, *-antis*.)
- Ordinance**, artillery (the word means "regulation guns").
- Ordinary**, a table d'hôte, an established judge of an ecclesiastical court (usually the bishop of the diocese), the Newgate chaplain, customary, common; **ordinary** seamen.
- Ordinarily**, *or' dī.nā.rī.ly*; in **ordinary**, in constant service, stately in attendance. (Latin *ordinārius*.)
- Ordination**, *or' dī.nay''shūn*, consecration of the ministry.
 French *ordination*; Latin *ordinatio*, creation of governors.
- Ordinance**, *ord' nance*. **Ordinance**, *or' dī.nance*, a law, a rule.
- Ordinance**, artillery; **ordnance-map**, one of the maps under the authority of the Ordnance Department, from actual survey by the Royal Engineer corps.
- Both these words are from the Latin *ordinans*, gen. *ordinantis*, to settle by decree, to fix or establish by authority.
- Ordure**, *or' dū'r*, dung. **Orgeat**, *or' zhah*, a beverage. **Orgies** (*q.v.*)
 "Ordure," Fr. *ordure*. "Orgeat," Fr. *orgeat*. "Orgies," Fr. *orgies*.
- Ore**. **Oar**. **O'er**. **Or**. **Hore**. **Hoar**. **Hors**. **Haw**. **Whore**.
- Ore**, *ōr*, metal (as it is extracted from a mine); **ory**, containing ore. (Old English *ær* or *ār*.)
- Oar**, *ōr*, for rowing. (Old English *ār* or *ær*.)
- O'er**, *ōr*, a contraction of over. (Old English *ofer*.)
- Or**, *conj.* (Old English *oththon*, corrupted into *other*, *o'r*.)

- Hōre-, the first syl. of several plants. (Old English *hara*.)
- Hoar, *hō'r*, white with age or frost. (Old English *hār*.)
- Hors, *hor*, as *hors de combat*, disabled (French).
- Haw, the berry of the hawthorn. (O. E. *hag*, *hagthorn*.)
- Whore, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hóre*, Welsh *huren*.)
- Oread, *plu.* oreads or oreades, *ō.rē.ădz*, *ō.rē.ă.dez*, mountain nymphs. (Gk. *ōreiădēs* (*ōrōs*, a mountain); Lat. *ōrēădes*.)
- Or'gan, a musical instrument, that by which any function of plants or animal bodies is carried on, a phrenological development, an exponent of news or opinions, an agent, &c.
- Organic, *or.găn'ik*, pertaining to an organ, having organs; organic analysis, *-a.năl'is*, that of organic compounds;
- Organic chemistry, that part of chemistry which treats of the composition and properties of organised bodies;
- In-organic chemistry treats of substances which are not organised: as metals, gases, minerals, water, &c.
- Organic remains, fossil remains of animals and vegetables.
- Organic disease, one affecting the structure of an organ.
- Functional disease, a derangement of the secretions.
- Organic laws, those which affect the constitution of a state.
- Organical, *or.găn'ikăl*; organ'ical-ly; organ'ical-ness.
- Organise, *or'.gan.ise* (Rule xxxi.); or'ganised (3 syl.), or'ganis-ing (Rule xix.), or'ganis-er; or'ganis-able.
- Organisation, *or'.găn.izay''shŭn*. Organism, *or'.găn.izm*.
- Organic structure. Organised bodies, those which possess organs: as animals and plants. Those which possess no organs, as metals and minerals, are Inorganised bodies.
- Organ-ist, one who plays the organ; organ-builder; organ-loft, the place where a church-organ stands.
- Organo-genesis, *or.găn'.o-djĕn'.ĕ.sis*, (in *Bot.*) the gradual development of an organ. (Greek *gĕnĕsis*, birth.)
- Organo-graphy, *or'.gă.nŏg''.ră.fy*, that part of *Botany* which treats of the structure of *plants*, and the functions of its several parts; organo-graphic, *or'.găn.o.grăf''ik*; organographical, *or'.găn.o.grăf''ikăl*. Organog'raphist, *-fist*. (Greek *orgănon grapho*, I describe the organs.)
- Organo-logy, *or'.gă.nŏl''.ġ.djy*, that branch of physiology which treats of the organs of *animals*; organological, *or'.găn.o.lŏg''ikăl*. Organologist, *or'.ga.nŏl''.ġ.djist*.
- Organon, *or'.gă.nŏn*, a body of rules and canons for regulating scientific investigations: as the *Organon of Aristotle*, the *Novum Organon of Bacon*.
- Old Eng. *organe*; Gk. *orgănon* (*ergô*, functional work); Lat. *organista*.

Orgeat, *or'zhah*. Orgies, *or'djěz*. Ordure, *or.dū'r*. Orgues, *orgz*.

Orgeat, a beverage made from barley and sweet almonds.

French *orgeat* (*orge*; Latin *hordĕum*, barley).

Orgies, *or'djiz*, debauch, revelry especially by night.

French *orgies*; Latin *orgĭa*, rites of Bacchus; Greek *orgĭa*.

Orgues, *orgz* (Fr.), pieces of timber shod with iron, hung over a gateway and let down in case of attack. (Gk. *organon*).

Orichalc, *or'ri.kalk*, the brass of the ancients resembling gold.

Lat. *orichalcum*; Gk. *oreichalkos*, mountain brass (*oros chalkos*).

Oriel, *o'ri.ĕl*. Oriole, *o'ri.ole*.

Oriel, a large bay window with front and sides, a recess.

(It has no connection with *orient* and does not mean *eastern*.)

Oriole, *o'ri.ole*, a genus of birds of a golden colour.

"Oriel," Old Fr. *oriol*; Lat. *os*, gen. *ōris*, a mouth, gap, opening, &c.

"Ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram" (*Virgil*, *Æn.* ii. 482).

"Oriole," Span. *oriol*, the golden thrush; Lat. *aureōlus*, golden.

Orient, *o'ri.ent*, the east, eastern; oriental, *o'ri.en''.tāl*; oriental-ly, oriental-ism; oriental-ist, a scholar of Asiatic languages. Oriency, *o'ri.ĕn.cy*, richness of colour.

Orientation, *o'ri.ĕn.tay''.shŭn*, the process of determining the exact east in taking "bearings."

Lat. *ōriens*, gen. *ōrientis*, place of sun-rise; *ōrientālis*, v. *ōrior*, to rise.

Orifice, *or'ri.fis*, an aperture, an opening.

Latin *orificium* (*os*, gen. *ōris ficto* [*fūcto*], I make a gap or opening).

Oriflamme, *or'ri.flŭm*, the sacred banner of France.

A crimson flag with five clefts like "tongues of fire," mounted on a gilt staff. It was originally the banner of St. Denis [*Sahn Dnee*].

Origanum, *o.rig'.ă.nŭm*, wild marjoram, mountain-joy.

Latin *origānum*; Greek *origānōn* (*orei*-[ōrōs]gānōs), mountain-joy.

So called because it delights in open hilly grounds.

Origin, *or'ri.djŭn*, beginning, source; original, *o.ridg'.ă.nāl*; original-ly. Originality, *o.ridg'.ă.nāl''.ă.ty*.

Originate, *o.ridg'.ă.nate*, to invent, to set going; origināt-ed (R. xxxvi.), origināt-ing (R. xix.), originat-or (R. xxxvii.)

Origination, *o.ridg'.ă.nay''.shŭn*.

Original sin, that "depravity" which is man's birth-right as a descendant of "disobedient Adam."

Latin *origo*, gen. *origĭnis*, *originālis*, *originātio* (*ōrior*, to arise).

Oriole, *o'ri.ōle*, a genus of yellow birds. O'riel, a bay window.

"Oriole," Span. *oriol*, the golden-thrush; Lat. *aureōlus*, golden.

"Oriel," Old Fr. *oriol*; Lat. *os*, gen. *ōris*, an opening, a mouth.

Orion, *o.ri.ōn*, an autumnal constellation. (Rises in October.)

According to Greek mythology, the giant Oriōn was a famous hunter, who was placed at death among the stars, where he appears with belt, sword, club, and lion's head. His "rising" is often followed by rough weather, and hence he is termed "Stormy Orion."

Orison, *ör'ri.zôn*, a prayer. (Fr. *oraison*; Lat. *orāre*, to pray.)

Orlean, in Fr. *or.lū.ah'ng*. In Eng. *or'.lē.ăn*. In Amer., *or.leen'*.

Orleans plum, in Eng. *or'.lē.ănz*. In America, *or.leenz'*.

New Orleans, *nu or.leenz'*, one of the United States.

Orleans, in France, a corruption of *Aurélian*, the Roman emperor.

Orlop, *or'.löp*, the lower deck of a ship-of-the-line, that in which the cables are stowed. (Germ. *überlauf*, an over-deck.)

Überlaufen, to run over; the orlop is a platform "laid over" the beams in the hold. The deck "over" the hold.

Ormolu, *or'.mo.lu'*, gilt bronze or copper, mosaic gold; **ormolu** varnish, imitation gold varnish; **ormolu** clocks.

French *ormolu*, or *moulu*, ground gold.

Ornament, *or'.nä.mént*, an embellishment, to embellish; **or'na-ment-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **or'na-ment-ing**, **ornament-or**;

Ornamental, *or'.na.mën".täl*; **ornamental-ly**.

Ornamentation, *or'.nä.mën.tay".shün*. (Lat. *ornāmentum*.)

Ornate, *or.nāte'*, elaborately decorated; **ornate'-ly**, **ornate'-ness**.

Latin *ornātus ornāre*, to adorn (Greek *hōra*, beauty).

Ornith- (before vowels), **ornitho-** (before cons.), *or'.nith.o* (Greek prefix), bird, pertaining to birds (*ornis*, gen. *ornithōs*).

Ornith-ichnite, *or'.nä.thäk".nīte*, fossil footmarks of birds.

Greek *ornith-ichnos*, a bird's foot-print (-ite denotes a fossil).

Ornitho-copros, *or'.nä.th.o.köp".rōs*, birds' dung.

Greek *ornitho-* [*ornis*, gen. *ornithos*], *koprōs*, dung of birds.

Ornithoid-ichnites, *or'.nä.thoid-ik'.nītes*, bird-like foot-prints in mineral strata. (Same as *ornith-ichnites*, but a more modest term, as it merely states the marks to be like the foot-prints of a bird, and not that they are so.)

Gk. *ornitho-eidos, ichnos*, bird-like foot-prints (-ite denotes a fossil).

Ornitho-lites, *or.näth'.ō.lītes*, fossil remains of birds.

Greek *ornitho-* [*ornis*, gen. *ornithos*] *lithos*, stone birds.

Ornitho-logy, *or'.nä.thöl".ō.djy*, that part of Natural History which treats of birds; **ornithological**, *or'.näth.ō.lodg".i.käl*; **ornithological-ly**; **ornithologist**, *or'.ni.thöl".ō.djist*.

Greek *ornitho- lōgōs*, treatise on birds.

Ornitho-mancy, *or'.näth.o.män".sy*, divination by birds.

Greek *ornitho-* [*ornis*, gen. *ornithos*] *manteia*, divination by birds.

Ornitho-rhynchus, *or'.näth.o.rin".kūs*, the platypus.

Greek *ornitho-rhynchos*, bird-beaked mammal (like a duck's beak).

Orography, *o.rōg'.rū.fy*, a description of mountains; **orographist**.

Greek *oros graphō*, I describe mountains.

Orology, *o.röl.o.djy*, a treatise on mountains; **orol'ogist**, **oro-logical**. (Greek *ōrōs lōgōs*, a treatise on mountains.)

- Orphan.** Often. (Orpin. Orpine. Orphean. *See below.*)
 Orphan, *or'f'n*, a child bereft of one or both parents;
 orphan-age, an asylum for orphans. (Greek *orphānos*.)
 Often, *ōf'n*, frequently. (Old English *oft*, comp. *oftor*.)
- Orphean**, *or'fē.ăn* (not *or'fē.an*), pertaining to Orphēus (*or'fūce*);
Orphic, as *Orphic legends*, *Orphic rites*, *Orphic hymns*, &c.
Orpheon, *or'fē.on*, a musical instrument.
 Latin *Orphēus* and *Orphicus*, adj. of Orpheus (*or'fuce*).
- Orpin**, *or'.pin* (contraction of *or'piment*), a yellow colour (Fr.)
Orpiment, *or'.pī.ment*, king's yellow.
 Corruption of Latin *auri-pigmentum*, gold-coloured pigment.
- Orpine**, *or'.pin*, the rose-plant, the sedum. (French *orpin*.)
- Orrery**, *ōr'rē.ry*. **Horary**, *hō'.rā.ry*, noting the hours. (Lat. *hora*.)
Orrery, an astronomical toy, named by Sir Richard Steel
 in honour of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery.
- Or'ris** (a corruption of *iris*), the flag-flower or fleur-de-lis;
Orris-root, the dried root of the Flor'entine iris.
- Ort**, **Ought**, **Aught**, **Nought**, **Naught**, **Orts**, **Ords**, **Odds**,
Ort, a fragment, a bit dropped from the mouth in feeding.
Orts, fragments. **Ords**, beginnings. (One of these two
 words is corrupted in the phrase *odds and ends*.)
 "Ort," Old Eng. *orett[an]*, to spoil. "Ord," O. E. *ord*, a beginning.
Ought, *awt*, anything. **Nought**, *nawt*, nothing.
Aught, *awt*, the least jot. **Naught**, something worthless.
 "Ought," Old English *ōht*, *nōht*. "Aught," Old English *dht*, *nāht*.
Odd, peculiar, not even. (Welsh *odid*.)
- Ortho-** (Greek prefix), right, straight (*orthos*, erect, straight, &c.)
Ortho-can'thus, fossil fin-spines of the coal measures.
 Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *akanthus*, straight spines or thorns.
Ortho-ceras, *or.ṛhōs'.ē.ras*, a genus of shells tapering to a
 point like a horn. **Ortho-ceratidæ**, *-se.rūt'.ē.dē*.
 Greek *ortho-keras*, straight horn (*-idæ*, a group or family).
Ortho-clase, potash felspar, so called from its cleavage.
 Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *klasis*, straight fracture. (*Orth'.ō.klās*.)
Ortho-dox, opinions in accordance with the national church
 and national laws: In Turkey *Mahometanism*, in China
Buddism, in England accordance with the "Thirty-nine
 Articles" is religious orthodoxy. **Ortho-doxy**.
 Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *doxa*, right opinions.
- Ortho-dromics**, *or.ṛhōd'.ro.mīks*, the art of sailing on the
 arc of a great circle, that is, straight sailing.
Orthodromy, *or.ṛhōd'.rō.my*; **orthodromic**, *-mīk*.
 Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *drōmōs*, [taking] the straight course.

Ortho-epy, *or.θō'.ē.py* (not *or.θē'.o.py*), correct pronunciation of words. (See **Orthography**.)

Orthoepic, *or.θō.ēp''.īk*; **orthoep'ical**, *-kāl*.

Orthoepist, *or.θō'.ē.pist* (not *or.θē'.o.pist*).

Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *ēpōs*, [speaking] words aright.

Ortho-graphy, *or.θōg'.rā.fy*, correct spelling; **orthographic**, *or.θo.grāf''.īk*; **orthographical**, *-kāl*; **orthographical-ly**; **orthographer**, *or.θōg'.rā.fer*; **orthog'raphist**.

Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *graphō*, I write correctly.

Ortho-nota, *orth'.o.nō''.tah*, a subgenus of shells with straight plaited backs. **Orthonō'tus**, one of the *ortho-nota*. (Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *nōtōs*, straight back.)

Ortho-podist (not *orthopedist*), *or.θōp'.ō.dist*, one who cures deformities of the feet. (Incorrectly spelt *orthopedist*.)

Greek *ortho-* *pous*, gen. *pōdos*, straight feet. *-pedist* would be Latin.

Ortho-pnoea, *or.θōp'.nē''.ah*, a diseased state in which a person can breathe easily only in an upright position.

(This word should be **orthopnoa**, *or.θōp'.nō.ah*, without the diphthong which makes it dialectic *πνοή* for *πνοή*, Dor. *πνοά*.)

Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *pnēō*, I breathe [only being] upright.

Ortho-pædia, *or.θo.pē''.di.ah* (should be *-pē.dī'.ah*), the cure of deformities of the human body, *v.* **Orthopodist**.

Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *paideia*, straight rearing.

Ortho-ptera, *or.θōp'.tē.rah*, an order of insects which have their two outer wings disposed in straight folds, as the grasshopper, house-cricket, &c.; **orthop'ter** or **orthop'te-ran**, one of the *orthoptera*; **orthopterous**, *or.θōp'.tē.rūs*.

Greek *ortho-* [orthos] *ptēra*, [having] straight wings.

Ortho-tropous, *or.θōt'.rō.pūs* (in *Bot.*), having the embryo in a seed lying straight towards the eye (or hilum), as in the bean. (Gk. *ortho-trepo*, I turn straight [to the eye]).

Ortolan, *or'.tō.lān*, a bird which frequents garden hedges in the south of Europe. (Ital. *ortolano*, a gardener or ortolan.)

-ory (Lat. *-ori[us]*, *-ori[um]*), *nouns*. The place where, the thing which: *dormitory*, where persons sleep; *alimony*.

Oscillate, *os'.sīl.ūte*. **Osculate**, *ōs'.kū.late*, to come in contact.

Oscillate, to swing backwards and forwards; *os'cillāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *os'cillāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *os'cillāting-ly*.

Oscillation, *ōs'.sīl.lay''.shūn*; **oscillatory**, *ōs'.sīl.lā.t'ry*.

Os'cillating engine, a marine engine with a vibrating cylinder. (Latin *oscillāre*, to swing; *oscillatio*.)

Osculate, *os'.kū.late*. **Oscillate**, *os'.sīl.late* (see above).

Osculate, to kiss, to come in contact with (as a curve with

- a circle, to adhere closely (as caterpillars, &c.); *osculāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *os'culāt-ing* (R. xix.); *osculatory*, *os'ku.lū.try*.
Oscula, *os'.kū.lah*, the large pores of sponges. *Oscular*, *adj*.
Osculation, *os'.kū.lay''shūn*; *os'culant*; *oscule*, *os'.kūle*, a small two-lipped aperture. (Latin *oscūlare*, *oscūlum*.)
-ose (Lat. *os[us]*, *adjectives*, full of: *verbose*, full of words.
Osier, *ō'.zher*. *Hosier*, *hō.zher*. *Hosea*, *hō.zē'.ah*, the prophet.
Osier, a willow; *osiered*, *ō'.zherd*, covered with osiers; *osier-holt*, land where osiers are cultivated.
Hosier, a dealer in hose. (O. E. *hose*, covering for the legs.)
Fr. osier; *Gk. oisūa*. "*Osier-holt*" (*holt*, Old Eng. a wood, a grove.)
Osnaburg, *os'.nā.burg*, a coarse linen from *Osnaburg*, Hanover.
Ospray [or *osprey*], the great sea-eagle. (Corruption of *osfray*.)
 Latin *ossifraga* (*os frangere*, to break bones), the bone-breaker.
Osseous, *os'.sē.ūs*, bony, resembling bone. *Osseous breccia*, *brecchia* is a conglomerate of fragments, and *osseous breccia* is a conglomerate of bony fragments.
Osseter, *os'.sē.ter*, a species of sturgeon.
 Latin *ossēus* (*os*, gen. *ossis*; Greek *ōstēōn*, a bone).
Ossi- (Lat. prefix), bone, bony, made of bone. (See *Osteo-*.)
Ossi-cle, *os'.sī.k'l*, a little bone like the "bones" of encrinites.
 Latin *ossi-* [*os*, gen. *ossis*] with *-cūlum*, diminutive.
Ossi-ferous, *os'.sīf'.ē.rūs*, producing bone.
 Latin *ossi-* [*os*, gen. *ossis*] *ferens*, bone-producing.
Ossi-fy, *os'.sī.fy*, to convert into bone; *ossifies*, *os'.sī.fize*; *ossified*, *os'.sī.fide* (Rule xi.); *os'sifi-er*, *ossify-ing*; *ossific*, *os'.sīf'.īk*, having power to ossify.
Ossification, *os'.sī.fī.kay''shūn*, conversion to bone.
 Latin *ossi-ficio* [*facio*], to make bone; French *ossification*.
Ossi-vorous, *os'.siv'.ō.rūs*, bone-eating.
 Latin *ossi-* [*os*, gen. *ossis*] *vorāre*, to devour bones.
Ostitis, *os'.tī.tis*, inflammation of a bone. (Greek *ōstion*, a bone, with *-itis*, which denotes inflammation.)
Ostensible, *os.tēn'.sī.b'l*, apparent, avowed but not real; *ostensibly*, *os.tēn'.sī.bly*. *Ostensibility*, *os.tēn'.sī.bīl''.ī.ty*; *ostensive*, *os.tēn'.siv*; *osten'sive-ly*; *ostent'*, appearance.
Ostentation, *os'.tēn.tay''shūn*, display, parade, show.
Ostentatious, *os'.tēn.tay''shūs*; *ostentatiously*; *ostentatious-ness*, vanity shown in obtrusive display.
 Latin *ostentatio*, *ostentio*, v. *ostendo*, supine *ostentum* or *-sum* (*os* [*ob*] *tendo*, to stretch out or display); French *ostentation*.
Osteo-, *os'.tē.o-* (Greek prefix, similar to the Latin *ossi-*, q.v.), bone, bony, pertaining to bones. (Greek *ōstēōn*, a bone.)

Osteo-colla, *ös'.të.o.köl''.lah*, a carbonate of lime precipitated by water on sticks, and other substances.

Greek *osteo*-[östëon] *kolla*, bone glue. From the notion that it has the power of uniting broken bones.

Osteo-dentine, *ös'.të.o.dën''.tine*, a modification of dentine or tooth-bone found in the centre of whales' teeth.

(The word should be *ossi-dentine* (Latin) or *osco-dontine* (Greek).

"Osteodentine," a hybrid, is partly Greek and partly Latin.

Greek *osteo*-[östëon]; Latin *dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth.

Osteo-geny, *ös'.të.ödg''.ëny*, formation of bone; **osteogenesis**, *ös'.të.o.djën''.ësis* (same meaning).

Greek *osteo*-[östëon] *gennao* or *gënesis*, genesis of bone.

Osteo-graphy, *ös'.të.ög''.rä.fy*, scientific description of the bones; **osteographer**, *ös'.të.ög''.rä.fer*.

Greek *osteo*-[östëon] *grapho*, I describe the bones.

Osteo-lepis, *ös'.të.öl''.ë.pis*, a fossil scaly fish found in the Old Red Sandstone. (Greek *lēpis*, a scale.)

Its scales have an enamelled bony appearance.

Osteo-logy, *ös'.të.öl''.o.djy*, that part of comparative anatomy which treats of the bony fabric of different animals; **osteological**, *ös'.të.o.lodg''.i.käl*; **osteological-ly**; **osteologist**, *ös'.të.öl''.o.djist* or *osteol'oger*.

Greek *östëo*-[östëon] *logos*, treatise about the bones.

Osteo-malakia, *ös'.të.o-mäl.lük''.i.ah*, a softening of the bones. (Greek *osteo-mälükia*, softness of bone.)

Ostler, *öst'.ler* (corrupt form of *Höstler*), one who has the care of the horses at an hotel; **ostlery** (corrupt. of *hostlery*).

Old Fr. *hostelier*, *hostellerie* now *hôtellerie*; Lat. *hostis*, a guest.

Ostraceous, *ös.tray'.sč.üs*, pertaining to the oyster family.

Ostracea, *ös.tray'.sč.ah*, the oyster family; **ostracean**, *ös.tray'.sč.än*, one of the ostracea; **ostreose**, *ös'.tre.osë*, full of oysters. (Lat. *ostrea*, *ostracium*, *ostreösus*; Gk. *ostrëon*.)

Ostracism, *ös'.trä.sizm*, banishment by the popular voice.

Ostracize (R. xxxii.), *ös'.trä.size*, to banish...; **ostracised** (3 syl.), *ös'traciz ing*, R. xix. (Gk. *osträkizo*, *osträkismos*.)

From *ostrakon*, a potsherd or earthen tablet (not *ostrëon*, an oyster).

At Athens the citizens had the right of banishing anyone whose power they thought likely to threaten the liberty of the state.

They recorded their votes on earthen tablets called *osträka*.

Ostracite, *ös'.tra.site*, a fossil oyster. (Lat. *ostrea*, *-ite*, a fossil.)

An ill-compounded word, as *-ite* is Greek, not Latin in this sense.

Ostrich, *ös'trich*, a bird. (Fr. *autruche*; Lat. *avis-struthio*.)

Greek *strouthos*, any bird, a sparrow, an eagle, or an ostrich. The French *au-* (*avis*, a bird) prefixed seems quite meaningless.

Ostrogoth, *ös'tro.göth*, an E. Goth. **Visigoth**, a W. Goth.

Ostro=Eastern, *Visi*=Western, Eastern and Western Goths.

-ot, a termination of nouns both native and Lat. Sometimes dim.

Other, *ũrh'.er*, someone else, something else, not the same; each-other; other-wise, *ũrh'.er-wize*, else, by other means, in other respects.

O. E. *other*. "Otherwise" is *other wisa*, other way, manner, reason, &c.

Otiose, *ō'.shĩ.ōse* (-ose, full of, -ōtium, leisure). Latin *ōtĩōsus*.

Ot-, **Oto-** (Gk. prefix), the ear, pertaining to the ear (*ous*, gen. *ōtōs*).

Otitis, *ō.tĩ'.tĩs*, inflammation of the ear. (See *Ostitis*.)

Greek *ot-* [*ous*, gen. *ōtos*], the ear (-*itis*, denotes inflammation).

Oto-lite, *ō'.to.lite*, the fossil ear of a mollusc (-*ite*, a fossil);

oto-lith, *ō'.to.lith*, the ear-stone, a small mass of chalk steeped in a liquid in the ear-vestibule of serpents, fishes, and molluscs. (Gk. *ous*, gen. *ōtos lithos*, stone of the ear.)

Oto-pteris, *ō.tōp'.tē.rĩs*, fossil ferns with ear-shaped projections. (Greek *ous*, gen. *ōtos ptēris*, ear ferns.)

Otorrhœa, *ō'.to:ree''.ah*, a discharge from the ear.

This compound is ill-formed, the Greek would be *ōtorroia*, where the second *r* compensates for the *h* which cannot be expressed in the middle of a Greek word, *ōró[s] péw*.

Oto-scope, *ō'.to.skūpe*, an instrument for inspecting the ear.

Greek *ous*, gen. *ōtos skopéo*, I inspect the ear.

(Except in *phantascope*, *periscope*, and *telescope*, the vowel before -scope is always -o-, Rule lxxiii.)

Ottava rima, *ōt.tah'.vah rē'.mah*, a stanza of eight lines, like Byron's *Don Juan*. (Italian eight [line] rhymes.)

Otter. **Hotter**. **Otto** or **Ottar**.

Otter, (*male*) dog otter, (*fem.*) bitch otter, *ot'.ter*, an amphibious animal. (Old English *oter*, an otter.)

Hotter, *hōt'.ter*, comp. of *hot*. (Old English *hāt*, hot.)

Ottar, **Otto** or **Attar**, oil of roses (Arabic).

Ottoman, *ōt'.to.man*, a kind of sofa, Turkish; Ottoman empire.

From *Othman* or *Osman*, a sultan who assumed the government in 1300.

Ouch, *ōwch* (to rhyme with *couch*), the collet or "setting" of a precious stone, a gold ornament (*Exodus xxxix. 13.*)

-ough. This termination is very irregular. It represents eight distinct sounds, and if final *-t* is added a ninth sound is required: the following are the examples:

(1) = *awf*: as *cough*.

(2) = *ōff*: as *trough*.

(3) = *ũf*: as *chough*, *enough*, *hough* (verb), *rough*, *sough*.

(4) = *ō*: as *dough*, *though*.

(5) = *oo*: as *through*.

(6) = *ōw* (to rhyme with "now"): as *plough*.

(7) = *aw*: as *bought*, *brought*, (?) *drought*, *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

(8) = *ōk*: as *hough* (noun).

(9) = *ũrrah*: as *thorough*.

Ought, Aught (both *awt*). Nought, Naught (both *nawt*).

Ought, anything, to be in duty bound. Nought, nothing.

Aught, the smallest modicum. Naught, something worthless.

Old English *ōht*, ought; *dht*, aught; *n-ōht*, nought; *n-dht*, naught.

"Ought" (verb), Old Eng. *ag[an]*, to owe; past *dht*, past part. *āgen*.

(It will be observed that the "-u-" represents the lost accent, and the "g" is interpolated to represent a guttural sound.)

Ounce, a long-tailed leopard, the 12th part of a lb (Troy), and the 16th part of an ordinary or avoirdupoise pound.

"Ounce" (the animal), Fr. *once* formé, selon Roquefort, de *lynx*.

"Ounce" (weight), Fr. *once*; Lat. *uncia*, i.e., una pars ex duodécim.

-our (Latin suffix *-or*), state, quality, agent. (See *-or*.)

The introduction of the *-u-* in words originally Latin, is because they come to us indirectly through the French.

In native words, as *neighbour*, it represents a lost accent.

Only nineteen words have retained this French form. They are—

Eng.	Fr.	Lat.	Eng.	Fr.	Lat.
Candour	<i>candeur</i>	candor	rigour	<i>rigueur</i>	rigor
clamour	<i>clameur</i>	clamor	rumour	<i>rumeur</i>	rumor
colour	<i>couleur</i>	color	saviour	<i>sauveur</i>	salvator
favour	<i>faveur</i>	favor	splendour	<i>splendeur</i>	splendor
fervour	<i>ferveur</i>	fervor	tenour	<i>teneur</i>	tenor
honour	<i>honneur</i>	honor	tumour	<i>tumeur</i>	tumor
humour	<i>humeur</i>	humor	valour	<i>valeur</i>	valor
labour	<i>labeur</i>	labor	vapour	<i>vapeur</i>	vapor
odour	<i>odeur</i>	odor	vigour	<i>vigueur</i>	vigor

Dolour is vacillating, *Savour* is not Latin, "*Succour*" is the French *secours*, and "*Tambour*" the French *tambourin*.

Our, *ōwr*, belonging to us. Hour, *ōwr*, time (sixty minutes).

ourself, *plu.* ourselves. "Ourself" is regal style, but "ourselves" is general. Ours, possessive case of us, *plu.* of I.

"Our" is a possessive adjective pronoun, and the final *-r* is the old plural adjectival ending *ou-r*, i.e., *ow-re* for *ū-re*. The same suffix appears in "you-r"=*cow-er*, "he-r"=*ht-re*, and "their."

Pronoun Sing. N. *ic*, G. *min*, D. *me*, Acc. *mec*.

Plu. N. *we*, G. *ūser*, D. *ūs*, Acc. *ūsic*.

Ouranography, a description of the heavens and its hosts.

Greek *ourānōs grapho*, I describe the heavens.

-ous (Latin *-us* and *os[us]*), *adjectives*. If from *-osus*, "full of." (In *Chem.*) -ous denotes an acid with less oxygen than *-ic*: thus *sulphur-ic acid* is an acid with the greatest possible amount of oxygen, but *sulphur-ous acid* is an acid with a smaller amount of oxygen.

Ousel, *oo'.zēl*, a blackbird, one of the thrush family. (O. E. *osle*.)

Oust, *ōwst* (to rhyme with *soused*, not with *roost*), to eject; *oust'-ed*, *oust'-ing*. (Fr. *oster*, now *ôter*, to remove.)

Out, *ōwt*, not in, not at home, aloud. (Old English *ūt*.)

Out- (prefix), beyond, exceeding, above (prefixed to words of any language, English, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, &c.)

Out-balance (one *-l-*), to exceed in weight. (Fr. *balance*.)

Out-bid', to exceed the bid of others; **outbidd'-ing**, **outbidd'-en**, **outbidd'-er** (Rule iv.)

Old English *út bidd[an]*, past *bæd*, past part. *beden*.

Out'-bound [a ship] or **Out'ward-bound**, bound to a foreign country. (Old Eng. *út-bunden*, v. *bind[an]*, p. *band*, &c.)

Out'-break, *-bráke*, an emeute, eruption. (O. E. *út brece*.)

Out'-building, an outhouse. (Old English *út byldung*.)

Out'-burst, an explosion, a breaking out. (O. E. *út berst*.)

Out'-cast, a vagabond, an outlaw. (Old Eng. *út ceaster*.)

Out'-come, the effect, the result. (Old English *út cum*.)

Out'-crop, the exposed edge of a stratum.

To **crop out**, to show itself, as a stratum thrust up to the earth's surface. (Old English *út crop*.)

Out'-cry, *plu.* outcries, *-kríze*, clamour, cry of distress or dissatisfaction. (Old English *út*; Welsh *cri*.)

Out-do', *-doo*, to surpass, to over-reach; **out-does**, *-dŭz*; **out-doing**, *-dooing*; **out-done**, *-dŭn*. (Old Eng. *út do*.)

Out'-door [*relief*], *-re.leef'*, relief given to the poor without residence in a union. **Out-of-doors**, out of the house.

Out'-er, external, opposed to **Inner**, internal.

Outer-most, furthest out. **Inner-most**, furthest in.

"Outermost" and "Innermost" are not most *outer* and most *inner*, but corruptions of *útemést*, *innemést*, most without, most within.

Out'-fit, an equipment; **out-fitt'ed**, equipped; **out-fitt'ing**; **out'fitt-er**, a dealer in all things required by emigrants.

Out-flank', to extend a line of battle beyond that of an adversary; **outflanked'** (2 syl.), **outflank'-ing**. (Fr. *flanc*.)

Out'-flow, an efflux; **out-flowed**. (Old Eng. *út flówe*.)

Out-fly, to fly beyond; **out-flies**, *-flize*; **out-flew**, **out-flown**. To **fly out**, to fly abroad, to get into a passion.

Old English *út fleoƿ[an]*, past *fléah*, past part. *flogen*.

Out-gen'eral, to out manœuvre; **out-gen'eralled**, *-rald*.

Out'-goings, expenses, opposed to **Incomings**.

Out-going tenant, the tenant on the point of leaving.

Incoming tenant, the new tenant. To **go out**, to go into the open air, to attend parties. (O. E. *út gong* or *gang*.)

Outgrow', to grow too large or too old for a thing; **out-grew'**, **out-grown'**, **out-grow'ing**.

To **grow out of**, to arise from.

Old English *út grów[an]*, past *grewow*, past part. *growen*.

Out-guard, -*gard*, the guard furthest from the main army.

Outer-guard, the guard posted outside the door of a "lodge." Inner-guard, the guard posted within a "lodge." Terms of fence. (Old English *út weard*.)

Out-Herod, -*hēr'rod*, to hector and bounce about more than the actors of king Herod in the old Miracle plays; out-Herod-ed, -*hēr'rōd-ed*; out-Herod-ing.

To out-Herod Herod, to outrage by exaggeration.

Out-house, a building not attached to the dwelling.

Out-ing, a holiday, an excursion. (Old English *út[ian]*.)

Out-land'ish, foreign, vulgar; outland'ish-ness.

Old English *útlenda*, a foreigner; *útlende*, foreign; *útlendisc*.

Out-last', to last longer than; outlast'-ed, outlast'-ing.

Out-law, one deprived of the benefit of law, to proscribe; out'lawed, -*lawd*; out'law-ing. Out'law-ry. (O.E. *útlaga*.)

Out'lay, expenditure. Lay out, to expend, to plan.

Outleap, -*leap*, to leap beyond; outleapt. (O.E. *úthleap[an]*.)

Out'let, an egress. (Old English *út lét*, out let.)

Outlie', to lie outrageously; outlied', -*lide*; outly'ing.

Old English *út lig[an]* or *leóg[an]*, past *ledg*, past part. *logen*.

Out'line (2 syl.), a contour, to delineate; out'lined (2 syl.), out'lin-ing, R. xix. (Old Eng. *út*, Lat. *linea*, v. *lineo*.)

Out-ly'ing, lying beyond, outside; outli'er. (O.E. *út lig[an]*.)

Out'-most, most remote from the middle; out'ermost.

Ut'most, the most possible; uttermost. (O.E. *útmést*.)

Out-mancœuvre, -*ma.nū'ver*, to out-wit. (Fr. *manœuvre*.)

Out-march', to march faster than; outmarched (2 syl.), outmarch'-ing. To march out, to leave.

Old English *út*, French *marcher*.

Out-num'ber, to exceed in number; outnum'bered, -*num'berd*; outnum'ber-ing. (Old Eng. *út*, Fr. *nombrer*.)

Out'-pensioner, -*pēn'shūn.er*, a pensioner not required to reside in an almshouse. (Old Eng. *út*, Fr. *pensionnaire*.)

Out'-port, a port at some distance from the main port.

Out'-post, a station or company of soldiers in advance of the main body. (Old English *út*; French *poste*.)

Out'-pour, a stream, a torrent; out-pour'ing.

To pour out, to decant, to transfuse. (O.E. *út*, Welsh *bwrrw*.)

Out'-put, *poot* (in *Mining*), the quantity of metal or coal cut out by the miners ready to be carted away. To put out, to turn forth, to perplex. (O.E. *út*, Dutch *pooten*.)

Out'-rage, a wanton insult or violence, to treat with...; out'raged (2 syl.), out'rag-ing (Rule xix.), out'.*rā.djing*.

Outrageous, *out.rū'.djūs*, furious, excessive; outra'geous-ly, outrageous-ness, *out.ray'.djūs.ness*.

Fr. *outrage*, *outrageux* (Latin *ultra agere*, to act beyond propriety.)

Outré (French), *oo.tray'*, extravagant, eccentric.

Out-reach', *-reech*, to extend beyond; outreached' (2 syl.), outreach'-ing. To reach out, to stretch forth.

Old English *útræc[an]*, past *-ræhte*, past part. *-ge-ræht*.

Out-ride', to ride faster than; out-rōde, out-ridd'en; out'rid-er, one who rides on horseback to accompany others in a carriage. To ride out, to take a ride; rode-out, ridd'en out, rid-ing out (Rule xix.)

Old English *út rid[an]*, past *rad*, past part. *riden*, *út rídere*.

Out-rig'ger, a spar rigged out to windward from the cross-trees to spread the breast-backstays to windward.

Old English *wrig[an]*, to rig, with *út*.

Outright', *-rite*, utterly. (Old English *út riht*.)

Out-roar', to roar louder than; outroared' (2 syl.), out-roar'-ing. To roar out, to bellow aloud.

Old English *út rār[ian]*, past *út rārode*, past part. *út rārod*.

Out-run', to excel in running; outran', outrunn'-ing, out'-runn-er. To run out, to run into the open air, to exhaust.

Old English *út renn[an]*, past *út ran*.

Out-sail', to leave rival sails in the rear; out-sailed', *-saild*.

Old English *út segel[ian]*, past *segelode*, past part. *segelod*.

Out-sell', to sell more or better than; outsold', out-sell'-ing. To sell out, to sell all; sold out, stock all sold.

Old English *út syll[an]*, past *sealde*, past part. *seald*.

Out'-set, the starting. To set out, to start forth, to arrange.

Out-shine', to excel in lustre; out-shone. (O. E. *út scīnan*.)

Out-side', the external part, superficial. Out'sides (2 syl.), the outside quires of a ream of paper. (Old English *út sīde*.)

Out'skirts, border, suburb. (Old English *út sceat*.)

Outspoke' (in *Poetry*), spoke; outspōk'en, fearless of speech, frank. (Old English *út sprēc[an]*, *spræc*, *sprocen*.)

Outspread', *-sprēd*, to expand, extend, diffuse; outspread'-ing. (Old English *út spræd[an]*.)

Out'-standing [debts], not yet collected. Standing out.

Old English *út* and *stand[an]*, *standede*, *standing*.

Out-step, to go beyond. To step out, to come forth, to walk or march vigorously. (Old English *stepp[an]*.)

Out-stretch', to stretch beyond; outstretched' (2 syl.), outstretch'-ing. To stretch out, to reach forth.

Old English *út strecc[an]*, past *strēhte*, past part. *streht*.

Out-strip', to outrun; outstripped' (2 syl.), outstripp'-ing, Rule iv. (Old English *út bestrypp[an]*.)

Out-vie', -vī, to surpass in rivalry; out-vied', outvy'-ing.

Out-vote', to defeat by obtaining more votes; outvōt'-ed, defeated by votes; outvōt'-ing (Rule xix.); outvōt'-er. Old English *út*; French *voter* (Latin *voceo*, supine *votum*).¹

Out'ward, external, as *outward appearances*, opposed to inward. Outwards, adv., opposed to inwards.

Out'-ward-ly. Outward bound, bound to a foreign port, opposed to homeward bound.

Old English *útweard*, *útweardes* (-es, termination of adverbs).

Out-weigh', -way, to overbalance; out-weighed', -wāde; outweigh'-ing. To weigh out, to weigh into portions.

Old English *út weg[an]*, past *wæg*, past part. *ge-wegen*.

Out-wit', to overreach; outwitt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), outwitt'-ing, R. iv. (Old Eng. *út wit[an]*, past *-wiste*, past p. *-witen*.)

Out'work, out'.*wurk*, a work of defence between the enceinte and the glacis. (Old English *út weorc* or *worc*.)

Ouzel, oo'.zel, the "dipper," &c. Ou'sel, a blackbird.

The *water ouzel* is the "dipper" which resembles a kingfisher.

The spelling of these two words is not strictly observed. Thus 1594

"Housc-doves are white and oozels blackebirds be."

"Alas! a black ouzel, cousin Shallow." 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2.

"The ouzel-cock so black of hue." *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

Ova, plu., ō'.vah, eggs of insects, &c. Over, ō'.ver, above, past.

Oval, ō'.v'l, oblong like an egg; oval-ly.

Ovary, plu. ovaries, ō'.vǎ.riz (Rule xlv.), a hollow case in plants enclosing the young seeds. Ovarian, o.vair'rī.an.

Ovarious, o.vair'rī.ūs, consisting of eggs.

Ovarium, plu. ovaria, o.vair'rī.ah, an ovary.

Ovate, ō.vāte', in the form of an egg.

Ovate-lanceolate, -lan'.sč.ō.late (in Bot.), in shape between an egg and a spear-head.

Lat. *ovum*, plu. *ova*, *ovālis*, *ovātus*. "Over," Old Eng. *ober*, *ofer*.

Oven, ūv'n, a contrivance for baking. (Old English *ōfen*.)

Over, ō'.ver, above, past. Ova, ō'.vah, eggs of insects, &c.

Over again, once more; over against, opposite;

over and above, beside, extra; over and over, repeatedly.

To give over, to cease from, to consider hopeless.

To throw over, to desert; all over, in every place, finished, hopeless. To run over, to flow from the top.

"Over," Old Eng. *ober*, *ofer*. "Ova," Lat. *ovum*, plu. *ova*, an egg.

Over- (native prefix), above, beyond, too much, exceedingly.

Over-act', to exaggerate; **over-acted**, **over-acting**. (Lat. *ago*.)

O'ver-all, *-awl*, a loose over-dress. **Over haul**, to examine.

O'ver-alls, *-awlz*, loose leggings to keep the trousers dry or clean. (Old English *ofer æl*.)

Over-anxious, *-ank'.shūs*, too anxious; **over-anx'ious-ly**, **over-anx'ious-ness**; **over-anxiety**, *anx xī'.ē.ty*.

Old English *ofer*, Latin *anxietas*, *anxius*, *anxiētudo*.

Over-awe', *-aw*, to restrain by strength of mind; **over-awed'** (3 syl.), **over-aw'-ing** (R. xix.) (Old English *ofer ōga*.)

Over-bal'ance (one *-b-*), to exceed in weight, to weigh down; **over-bal'anced** (4 syl.), **over-balanc-ing** (Rule xix.), *-bāl'.ān.sing* (*ofer* and French *balance*.)

Over-bear, *-bāre*, to domineer over; **over-bore'**, **over-borne**, **over-bear'ing**, **over-bear'ing-ly**.

Old English *ofer bēran*, past *bēr*, past part. *bōren*.

O'ver-board, *-bōrd*, into the water. **To board over**, to cover with boards. (Old English *ofer bōrd*.)

Over-boil', to boil too much; **over-boiled** (3 syl.), **over-boil'ing**. **To boil over**, to flow over in boiling.

Old English *ofer*, French *bouiller*, Latin *bullio*.

Over-build, *-bild*, to build beyond the demand; **over-build'ing**; **over-built**, *-bilt*. **To build over**, to build upon. (Old English *byld[an]*.)

Over-bur'den, to oppress; **over-burdened**, *-bur'.dend*; **over-bur'den-ing**, **over-bur'den-some**, ...**some-ness**.

Old English *ofer byrden* or *byrthen*, v. *byrdian*.

Over-care'ful, too careful. (Old English *ofer cārfull*.)

Over-cast', clouded over, to sew over a rough edge; **over-cast'-ing**. **To cast over**, to throw over. (Norse *kaste*.)

Over-cautious, *-kaw'.shūs*, too cautious; **over-cautious-ly**, **over-cautious-ness**. (Latin *cautus*.)

Over-charge, (noun) *ō'.ver.charge*, (verb) *o.ver.charge'* (R. I.), charge beyond the just price, to charge too much, to exaggerate; **over-charged'** (3 syl.), **over-charg'-ing** (R. xix.), **over-charg'-er**. (French *charger*.)

O'ver-coat, *-kōte*, a top-coat. (Old Eng. *ofer*, Fr. *cotte*.)

Over-come', *-kūm*, to vanquish; **over-came**, *-kāme*; **over-com-ing** (Rule xix.), *-kūm'.ing*. **To come over**, to visit.

Old English *ofercum[an]*, past *ofercom*, past part. *ofercumen*.

Over-credulous, *-krēd'.u.lūs*, too credulous. (Lat. *crēdūlus*.)

Over-del'icate, too fastidious. (O. E. *ofer*, Lat. *dēlicātus*.)

Over-do', -*doo*, to do too much, to exaggerate; **over-does**, -*dūz*; **over-did**; **over-done**, -*dūn*; **over-do-ing**, -*doo'-ing*.
Old English *oferdōn*, past *oferdyde*, past part. *ofergedōn*.

Over-dose, (noun) *ō'.ver.dōse*, (verb) *ō'.ver.dōse''*, too large a dose, to dose too much; **over-dosed'** (3 syl.), **over-dōs'-ing** (Rule xix.), **overdōs'-er**. (French *dose*.)

Over-draw', to take from the bank more than stands to your credit; **over-drew**, **over-drawn**, **over-draw-ing**.

To draw over, to allure, to drag across.

Old English *ofer drag[an]*, past *drog*, past part. *drægen*.

Over-drive, to drive too fast or too far; **over-drōve**, **over-drīv'en**, **over-drīv-ing** (Rule xix.) To drive over, to drive from one place to another, to come on a visit.

Old English *oferdrif[an]*, past *oferdrif*, past part. *oferdrifen*.

Over-due, -*dū*, past the time of payment. (O. E. *ofer*, Fr. *dû*.)

Over-estimate, -*ēs'.tīm.ate*, to overvalue; **over-es'timāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **over-es'timāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Old English *ofer*, Latin *æstimāre*, supine *æstimātum*.

Over-excite', -*ex.sīte'*, to excite too much; **over-excīt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **over-excīt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **over-excīt'-er**.

Old English *ofer*, Latin *excitāre*, supine *excitātum*.

O'verfall (not *over'fal*), a cataract, a fall of water. (O. E. *fealle*.)

Over-fatigue, -*fa.teeg'*, great weariness, to weary out; **over-fatigued**, -*fa.teegd'*; **over-fatigue-ing**, -*fa.teeg'-ing*. (Verbs ending with any two vowels, except -*ue*, retain both before -*ing*.) (French *fatigue*, Latin *fātīgo*.)

It is a great pity we did not take the Latin *fatigo* (fatig) instead of the French perversion, which is quite un-English.

Over-flow, (noun) *ō'.ver.flow*, (verb) *ō'.ver.flow''*, inundation, superabundance, to run over, to inundate; **over-flowed**, -*flowd* (not *overflown*).

COMMON ERROR—*The meadows were overflown* (overflowed).

Old English *oferflōw[an]*, past *oferfleow*, n. *oferflōwe*.

Over-grow', to grow beyond one's strength; **over-grow**, **over-grown**, **over-grow'-ing**, **o'ver-growth**.

To grow over, to mantle with foliage.

Old Eng. *ofer grōw[an]*, past *greow*, past part. *grōwen*, n. *grownes*.

Over-hang', to project over; **over-hung'**, **over-hang'-ing**.

Old English *ofer hang[ian]*, *hangode*, *hangod*.

Over-haul' (not -*haul*), to inspect, to examine; **over-hauled'** (3 syl.), **over-haul'-ing**, **over-haul'-er**.

Over-all, a loose over-dress ("haul," French *haler*).

O'ver-head, -*hēd*, above, aloft. (Old English *ofer heáfod*.)

Over-hear', to hear by accident what was not intended; **over-heard'**, *hund*; **over-hear'-ing**. (O. E. *oferhēr[an]*.)

Over-issue, *-ish'-shu*, an issue in excess. (French *issue*.)

O'ver-joy, transport of joy; over-joyed, *-joid*, transported with delight. (Old English *ofer*, French *joie*.)

Over-lade, to over-burden. Over-laid, smothered; over-load'-ed, over-lād'en, over-load'-ing. (Old English *ofer hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlāden*.)

Old English *ofer hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlāden*.

O'ver-land [route], chiefly by land. (Old English *land*.)

Over-lap', to extend one edge over another; over-lapped, *läpt*; overlapp'-ing (R. i.) (O. E. *lap[ian]*, *lapede*, *laped*.)

Over-lay', to smother, to cover a surface; over-laid, overlay'-ing. Over-lade, to over burden.

To lay over, to place over, to cover over.

Old English *ofer leg[an]*, past *ofer legede*, past part *ofer leged*.

Over-load', *-lōde*, to oppress, to over-burden; over-load'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), over-load'-ing. (See Overlade.)

Old English *ofer hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlāden*.

O'ver-long, too long. (Old English *ofer lang* or *long*.)

Over-look' (to rhyme with *cook*, not *loo'k*), to pass by, not to see, to command a view; over-looked' (3 syl.), over-look'-ing; over-look'-er, a steward, a superintendent.

To look over, to inspect, to examine.

Old English *ofer lōc[ian]*, past *lōcode*, past part. *lōcod*.

O'ver-loud, too loud. (Old English *oferhlūd*.)

O'ver-match, (noun) *ō.ver.match*, (verb) *ō.ver.match'*, over-matched (3 syl.), over-match'-ing. (O. E. *maca*.)

O'ver-much, *-mutch*, more than enough. (O. E. *ōfermicel*.)

O'ver-nice'', too fastidious; over-nice'-ness. (O. E. *nesc*.)

O'ver-night'', *-nīte*, during the night, during the previous night. (Old English *ofer niht*.)

Over-pay, (noun) *ō.ver.pay*, (verb) *ō.ver.pay''*, pay for over-time, to pay too much; over-paid, over-pay'-ing.

Old English *ofer*, French *payer* (*paid*, *laid*, *said*, for *payed*, &c.)

Over-peopled, *-pee'p'ld*, over-populated. (French *peuple*.)

O'ver-plus, a remainder. (Old English *ofer*, Latin *plus*.)

O'ver-power (*pōw* to rhyme with *nōw*, not with *grōw*), to over-master; over-powered, *-pōw.erd*; over-pow'-ing, over-pow'-ing-ly. (Old English *ofer*, French *pouvoir*.)

Over-press', to oppress, to press too much; over-pressed, past part. over-prest. (Old English *ofer*, Latin *pressus*.)

O'ver-proud, too haughty. (Old English *oferprut*.)

O'ver-rate'', to estimate too highly; over-rāt'-ed (R. xxxvi.),

over-rāt'-ing (R. xix.), over-rāt'-er. (Latin *ratus*.)

Over-reach', *-reech*, to swindle; **over-reached'**, *-reecht*;
over-reach'-ing, **over-reach'-ing-ly**, **over-reach'-er**.

To reach over, to stretch over or beyond.

Old English *ofer ræc[an]*, past *ofer ræhte*, past part. *ofergeræht*.

Over-ride', to ride a horse beyond its strength; **over-rode'**,
over-ridd'en. **To ride over**, to traverse on horseback or
 in a vehicle. (Old English *ōferrīd[an]*, *-rād*, *-rīden*.)

Over-ripe', too ripe. (Old English *ōfer ripe*, too mature.)

Over-rule', to supersede; **over-ruled** (3 syl.), **over-rūl'-ing**
 (Rule xix.), **over-rūl'-er**. **To rule over**, to govern.

Old English *ofer regel*, noun; Welsh *rhcol*, v. *rheoli*.

Over-run', to overspread; **over-rān'**, **over-runn'-ing**.

To run over, to traverse, to spread over.

Old English *ofer renn[an]*, past *ofer ran*.

Over-scrupulous, *-skrū'-pu.lūs*, too fastidious.

Old English *ōfer*, Latin *scrupulosus*, full of little stones (*scrāpus*).

O'ver-sea, *-sec*, beyond the sea, abroad. (O. E. *ōfer sælic*.)

Over-see', to superintend; **oversee'-ing** (a verb ending in
 any two vowels, except *-ue*, retains both before *-ing*);
overseer, a superintendent, a parish officer; **o'ver-sight**.

To see over, to take a sight, to inspect.

Old English *ōferscedw[ian]* or *ōfer seon*, *ōfer gesiht*, oversight.

Over-set', to overturn; **over-sett'-ing** (Rule iv.)

To set over, to place in authority. (Old Eng. *sett[an]*.)

Over-shad'ow, to protect, to cast a shade over; **over-**
shad'owed (4 syl.), **overshadow-ing**.

Old English *ōfer sceddew[ian]*, past *sceddewode*, past part. *sceddewod*.

Over-shoe, *-shoo*, a golosh, a shoe worn over another in wet
 weather. (Old English *ōfer sceō*, plu. *sceōs*.)

Over-shoot', to shoot beyond the mark; **over-shōt'**, **over-**
shoot'-ing. **To shoot over**, to shoot anywhere upon.

Old English *ōfer scōt[ian]*, past *scōtode*, past part. *scōtod*.

Over-sight, *-site*, a mistake, an omission, superintendence.

Old English *ōfer gesiht*. (See **Oversee**.)

O'ver-soon', too early. (Old English *ōfer sōna*.)

Over-spread', *-sprēd*, to cover or scatter over; **over-spread'-**
ing. **To spread over**, to diffuse, to cover over.

Old English *ōferspræd[an]*, past *ōferspræde*, *ōferspræd*.

O'ver-state', to exaggerate; **over-stāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
over-stāt'-ing (Rule xix.), **over-state'-ment**. (Latin *sto*.)

O'ver-step', to exceed; **o'ver-stepped'** (3 syl.), **o'ver-stepp'-**
ing. **To step over**, to lift the feet over.

Old English *ōferstepp[an]*, past *steppede*, past part. *steppeth*.

- O'ver-stock'**, to supply to excess; **over-stocked**, *-stōkt*; **over-stock'-ing**. (Old English *ofer stoc*.)
- O'ver-strain'**, to stretch too much; **over-strained'**, *-straind*; **over-strain'-ing**. To strain over, to stretch over.
Old English *ofer*, Latin *stringo*, to tie hard, to bind tightly.
- O'ver-supply'**, a supply beyond the demand. (Lat. *suppleo*.)
- O'ver-take'**, to catch up, to take by surprise; **over-took'**, **over-ta'ken**, **over-tāk'-ing** (Rule xix.)
To take over, to carry on or across, to transfer.
Old English *ofer tæc[an]*, past *tæhte*, past part. *tæht*.
- Over-task'**, to task beyond one's power; **overtasked'**, *-taskt*; **over-task'-ing**, **over-task'-er**. (Welsh *tasgu*.)
- Over-tax'**, to tax too heavily; **over-taxed**, *-taxt*; **over-tax'-ing**; **over-taxation**, *-tax.ā.shūn*.
Old English *ofer*, Latin *tazo*, *taxatio* (*tago*, that is, *tango*, to touch).
- Over-throw**, (noun) *ō.ver.throw*, (verb) *ō.ver.throw''* (R. l.), to vanquish, to demolish; **over-threw'**, **over-thrown'**, **over-throw'-ing**, **over-throw'-er**.
To throw over, to throw beyond or across, to throw down.
Old English *ofer thrw[an]*, past *threow*, past part. *thrdwen*.
- O'ver-time**, extra time, time beyond that required by contract. (Old English *ofer tīma*.)
- Over-top'**, to rise above; **over-topped**, *-tōpt*; **over-topp'-ing**, Rule i. (Old English *ofer*, Welsh *tob*, a summit.)
- Over-trade'**, to trade beyond one's capital; **over-trād'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **over-trād'-ing**, Rule xix. (Spanish *trato*.)
- Overture**, *ō.ver.tehure*, a proposal, the instrumental music introductory to an opera. (French *ouverture*.)
The word is taken from *ouvrir*, to open [the performance].
- Over-turn'**, to subvert; **over-turned'** (3 syl.), **over-turn'-ing**. To turn over, to turn upside down.
Old English *ofer turn[ian]*, past *turnede*, past part. *turned*.
- Over-ween'-ing**, presumptuous; **over-ween'ing-ly**.
Old English *oferwēnan*, *oferwēnung*, over-presumptuous.
- O'ver-weigh''**, *-way*, to exceed in weight; **over-weighed'**, *-wayd*; **over-weigh'-ing**. **O'ver-weight**, *-wāte*.
Old English *ofer weg[an]*, past *wæg*, past part. *ge-wegen*.
- O'ver-whelm''**, *-wel*, to overpower, to submerge; **over-whelmed'**, *-welmd*; **over-whelm'-ing**, **-whelming-ly**.
- Over-wise**, *-wize*, conceited; **over-wise'-ly**. (O. E. *wīs*.)
- Over-work'**, *-wurk*, to work beyond one's strength; **over-worked'** (3 syl.), **over-work'-ing**.
- Over-wrought**, *-rawt*, worked too much.
Old English *ofer wyrc[an]*, past *worhte*, past part. *ge-worht*.

Ovidian, *ō.vīd'.ī.ăn*, in the style of Ovid, the Roman poet.

Ovi- (Latin prefix), egg, pertaining to an egg (*ōvum*, an egg).

Ovicular, *o.vīk'kū.lar*, like an egg. (Latin *ōvum*.)

Ovi-duct, the passage for the eggs in animals.

Latin *ovi-* [*ōvum*] *ductus*, the duct of the egg.

Ovi-ferous, *o.vīf'.ĕ.rūs*, applied to certain receptacles which receive the eggs after they have been excluded from the ordinary formative organs of the ovum.

Latin *ovi-* [*ōvum*] *fērens*, carrying the eggs.

Ovi-gerous, *o.vīdg'.ĕ.rūs*, applied to the ciliated plates (beneath the tail of crabs and lobsters) to which the eggs are attached after leaving the oviducts.

Latin *ovi-* [*ōvum*] *gērens*, bearing the eggs.

Ovi-form, egg-shaped. (Latin *ovi-* [*ōvum*] *forma*.)

Ovi-parous, *o.vīp'.ă.rūs*, producing young by eggs.

Latin *ovi-* [*ōvum*] *pario*, I produce young from eggs.

Ovi-posit, *-pōz'.it*, to lay eggs; **ovi-pos'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ovi-pos'it-ing**, **ovi-pos'it-or** (Rule xxxvii.), the organ by which insects deposit their eggs.

Latin *ovi-* [*ōvum*] *pōnere*, supine *pōsitum*, to deposit eggs.

Ovi-sac, the egg-bag of crustaceans, &c., the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum. (Lat. *ovi-saccus*, the egg-sack.)

Ovo- (a Latinised Greek prefix *ōvōn* for *ὄον* an egg.)

It is prefixed to words derived from the Greek, and in one example to a Latin compound.

Ovoid, *ō'.void*, resembling an egg in shape; **ovoid'-al**.

Greek *ovo-* [*ōon*] *eidos*, like an egg.

Ovo-logy, *ō.vōl'.o.djy*, that branch of natural history which treats of eggs. (Gk. *ovo-* [*ōon*] *logos*, a treatise on eggs.)

Ovo-viviparous, *ō'.vo-vī.vīp''.a.rus*, applied to those reptiles (like the adder and rattle-snake), produced from eggs hatched in the body, and not by incubation.

Latin *ovo virus pario*, I produce [offspring] alive from an egg.

It is a clumsy and ill-formed compound.

Ovule, *ō'.vule* (in *Bot.*), the seed contained in the ovary.

Latin *ōvum*, an egg, with diminutive. French *ovicule*.

Ovulite, *ō'.vu.lite* (should be *ō'olite*), a fossil egg.

"Ovulite" is a vile hybrid: Latin *ovum*, Greek *lithos* (*dolite* is Greek).

Ovum, *plu. ova* (Latin), *ō'.vum*, *ō'.vah*, an egg, &c.

Owe. Oh! O. Ho! Hoo, *ho*, **Owes**, *ōze*. **Hose**, *hōze*. **Hoes**.

Owe, *ō*, to be indebted to. **Own**, to possess.

Owed, *ōde*, was indebted to. **Owned**, possessed;

Ow'-ing, *ō-ing*, due as a debt. **Own'-ing**, possessing;

Ow'-er, *ō'.er*, debtor. **Own'-er**, possessor, proprietor.

Oh! exclamation of distress or emotion. **O,** sign of address.

Ho! exclamation to arrest attention. (Welsh *ho!* Fr. *ho!*)

Hoe, ho, an instrument for hoeing. (Fr. *houe*, v. *houer*.)

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Who owes this? (In a game of forfeits). *Who owns this*, that is, "Who is the proprietor or owner of this?"

I am not worthy of the wealth I *owe* [own] (*All's Well*.... ll. 5).

To throw away the dearest thing he *owed* [owned] (*Macbeth* i. 4).

Thou... keep'st me from the house I *owe* [own] (*Com. of Err.* iii. 1).

The jeweller that *owes* the ring is sent for (*All's Well*.... v. 3).

All the treasure that thine uncle *owes* [owns] (*King John* ii. 1).

Thou dost usurp the name thou *owest* [ownest] (*Tempest* i. 2).

Bear our hack'd targets like the men that *owe* them (*Ant. & Cleo.* iv. 8).

Old Eng. *agan*. To "owe" is to keep as one's own what is another's.

Owl, owl (to rhyme with *cowl*), a bird. **Howl**, to bellow.

Owl'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **owl'-ish-ly**, **owl-like**. **Ow'let**, a young owl.

"Owl," Old Eng. *ule*, Lat. *ulula*. "Howl," Germ. *heulen*; Gk. *hulao*.

Own, to possess, to be the proprietor of. It follows the possessive pronouns *my*, *your*, *his*, *their*, *thy* or *thine*, *her*: thus *my own*, *my property*; *your own*, *your property*; &c.

Owned (1 syl.), **own'-ing**, **own'-er**, **own'er-ship**.

Old English *agen*, own, v. *agan*. The same word as "owe," but now used in a different sense. I *owe* a debt. I *own* property. To "own" is to have the ownership; but to "owe" is to have as your own what is due to a creditor, i.e., to be indebted to. (See above, **Owe**.)

Ox, plu. ox'-en, (poss. sing.) **ox's**, (poss. plu.) **oxen's**, a steer three years old and upwards intended for slaughter. If without horns it is called a **doddered** or **humbled ox**.

"Beast," bovine cattle generally; the **beast market**.

Bull, fem. cow, the male and female of neat cattle.

Calf, plu. calves, *kahf*, *kahvz*, the young of the cow.

Bull-calf, fem. cow-calf. **Steer, fem. heifer**, the calf up to its third year. **Kine**, cows as a collective word.

Neat cattle, oxen; **neat's foot**, **neat's tongue**, the foot and tongue of oxen prepared for food; **neat-herd**.

Ox-bow, the yoke for an ox; **ox-stall**; **ox-lip**, a flower.

"Oxen" is the only true example left of the old "Saxon" plural. Old English *oxa*, plu. *oxan*, after the conquest *oxen*.

"Cow," Old Eng. *cū*, plu. *cȳ*, corrupted to *ky*. "Kine" is *ky* with the suffix *-ein* (collective), *ky-ein*, corrupted to *kine*.

"Bull," Welsh *bwl*. "Bullock," Old English *bulluca*.

"Heifer," Old Eng. *heafor*. "Steer," Old Eng. *steor*. "Calf," *cālf*.

"Neat," O. E. *neat*, *neat-hyrde*, a neat-herd. "Beast," Lat. *bestia*.

"Oxlip" is a large variety of *cowslip*, so called because they make their appearance in early spring when the cows go to meadow.

Oxalic acid, *ox.āl'ik ās'sid*, acid manufactured from sorrel or wood-sawdust. **Oxalis**, *ox.ā'lis*, the wood-sorrel; **oxal'ic**.

Oxalate, *ox'ă.lāte*, a salt of oxalic acid (*-ate* denotes a salt from an acid in *-ic*, or most highly oxidised.)

Latin *oxālis*, green sorrel (Greek *oxus*, sour).

Oxide, *ox'ide*, a compound of oxygen with a base, as *oxide of iron* (rust). The number of equivalents is designated by the Greek prefixes *prot-*, *deut-*, *trit-*, &c., as *protoxide*, *deutoxide*, *tritoxide*, if saturated *peroxide*: thus

Protoxide of A, one equivalent of oxygen with one of A.

Deutoxide of A, two equivalents of oxygen with one of A.

Tritoxide of A, three equivalents of oxygen with one of A.

Oxid-able, *ox'ī.dă.b'l*, capable of being made an oxide.

Oxid-ate, *ox'ī.date*, to convert into an oxide; **ox'idāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ox'idāt-ing** (R. xix.), **ox'idāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Oxidation, *ox'ī.day''shūn*, union with oxygen.

Oxid-ise, *ox'ī.dize*, to convert into an oxide; **ox'idised** (3 syl.), **oxidis-ing**; **oxidis-able**, *ox'ī.dī'',ză.b'l*; **oxidis-er**.

Greek *oxus*, sour, with *-ide*, which denotes a base.

Oxygen, *ox'ī.djen*, a gas which gives to air its power of supporting respiration and combustion. In combination with hydrogen it becomes water, with minerals a solid.

Oxygenate, *ox.idg'.ē.nate*, to cause to combine with oxygen; **oxyg'enāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **oxyg'enāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **oxyg'enat-or** (Rule xxxvii.) **Oxygenous**, *ox.idg'.ē.nūs*.

Oxygenise, *ox.idg'.e.nize*, to imbue with oxygen; **oxyg'enised** (± syl.), **oxyg'enis-ing** (Rule xix.); **oxyg'enis-er**, that which oxygenises; **oxygenis-able**, *ox.idg'.ē.nī'',ză.b'l*.

Greek *oxus gennad*, I make acids. This word was devised by Lavoisier, but it has two objections: (1) not all compounds of oxygen are acid; and (2) acidity is not in all cases due to oxygen.

Oxy-hydrogen, *-hī''drō.djen*, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen used in the oxyhydrogen microscope and blowpipe.

Oxymel, *ox'ī.mel*, a mixture of vinegar and honey.

Greek *oxus mēli*, acid and honey.

Oxymoron, *ox'ī.mō''.rōn*, a figure of speech in which one word or part of a word seems irreconcilable with the other, as *brass shoe-horn*, *iron mile-stone*, *cruel kindness*, &c.

Greek *oxumōron* (*oxus mōros*), pointedly foolish, a paradox.

Oxyopia, *ox'ī.ō''.pī.ah*, preternaturally acute vision.

Greek *oxuōpia* (*oxus ōps*), sharp eye-sight.

Oxyphone, *ox'ī.fōne*, great shrillness of voice. (Gk. *oxus phōnē*.)

Oyer, *ō.yer*, a hearing or trial of law-suits (to *hear*).

Oyer and terminer, a commission to those addressed to *hear and determine* the causes submitted to them.

Norman French *oyer*, to hear; Latin *audire*, to hear.

Page (1 syl.), one side of a leaf, a boy attendant, to number pages; **p**aged (1 syl.), **p**ag-ing (Rule xix.), *pāg'e-ing*.

Pagination, *pādg'ā.nay''shūn*; **p**aginal, *pādg'ā.nāl*.

"Page" (of a leaf), Latin *pāgīna*. "Page" (a boy), French *page*, Ital. *paggio*, corrupted from the Greek *pais*, gen. *paidos*, a child.

Pageant, *pādg'n't*, a gorgeous show; **p**ag'eant-ry, *pādg'ān.try*.

Latin *pēgma*, a stage for scenic exhibitions. The "*pēgmārēs*" were gladiatorial shows exhibited on the *pēgma* (Greek *pēgma*).

Pagoda, *pā.gō'.dah*, a Hindū temple containing an idol, a summer-house built in imitation of a Hindū pagoda.

Hindustanee *boot kuda*, God's house; Persian *pout ghod*.

Pail, a water-bucket. **P**ale (1 syl.), white. **P**āl. **P**all, *paul*.

Pailful, *plu. pailfuls* (not *pailsful*). Two or three **p**ailfuls means a "**p**ailful" repeated twice or thrice; but two or three **p**ails-full means two or three **p**ails *all full*.

"Pail," Welsh *paol*. "Pale," Lat. *pallidus*, v. *pallio* (Gk. *gālā*, milk).

"Pal" (a doxy), *paliard*, one clothed in patches.

"Pall," Old English *pæll*; Latin *pallium*, a cloak.

Paillass, the French spelling of our corrupt form **p**alliasse (*q.v.*)

Pain, *pānē*, torment. **P**ains, trouble. **P**āne, a square of glass.

Pain, to vex; **p**ained (1 syl.), **p**ain'-ing, **p**ain'-ful (R. viii.), **p**ain'ful-ly, **p**ain'-ful-ness. **P**ain-less, **p**ain'less-ly, -ness.

Pains, trouble; **p**ains'-taking, **p**ains'-taker. To take pains.

Bill of pains and penalties (*Eng. Hist.*), a bill to punish an accused person with extra severity.

(*The last bill of this sort was issued in 1820 against Queen Caroline.*)

Paine forte et dure, pressing to death defendants who refuse to speak. (**P**aine should be **p**eine.)

"Pain," O. E. *pin*, v. *pin[an]*, past *pinede*, p. p. *pīned* (Lat. *pēna*).

"Pāne," same as "panel," French *pan*, *panneau*.

"Peine forte et dure," French (*pain fort a durer*).

Paint, a pigment, to use a pigment; **p**aint'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **p**aint'-ing. **P**aint'-er, one who paints, a rope for mooring a boat or ship. **P**ainters' colic, a disease to which house-painters are liable. (French *peinte*, Latin *pictum*.)

Pair, **P**are, **P**ear, all *pāre*. **P**ar, equal. **P**arr, a young salmon.

Pair, a couple, two articles or parts essential to a complete whole, to match; **p**aired (1 syl.), **p**air'-ing.

Pairing-time, springtime when birds pair together.

Pairing-off, two members of opposite opinions agreeing to absent themselves when a vote is to be taken.

(*This practice originated in the time of Cromwell.*)

§ **P**are, to peel. (Fr. *parer*, to dress, to pare horses' hoofs.

Pear, **p**are, a fruit. (Old English *peru* or *pera*.)

Par, pahr, equal. (Latin *par*.)

- i. **PAIRS** have no sing. numb. when the two parts which constitute a pair are joined and act together; but when each article is independent, it may be spoken of in the sing. numb.: Thus *clippers, lemon-squeezers, nippers, nut-crackers, pliers, scissors, shears, spectacles, tongs, tweezers, &c.* Drawers (clothing), stays, trousers, &c., have no sing. numb.; but *blankets, boots, brackets, curtains, gloves, hinges, mittens, sheets, shoes, stockings, &c.*, consist of two separate articles "paired," and one of the pair is spoken of in the sing. numb.

ii. **Pair. Couple. Brace.**

Pair, two articles which go in "pairs," being either naturally or artificially necessary to make a complete whole, two articles which match or act reciprocally: as

A pair of *clippers, nippers, nut-crackers, tongs, &c.*

A pair of *drawers, stays, trousers, &c.*

A pair of *brackets, coach-horses, decanters, nerves, ponies, vases, &c.*

A pair of *doves, fowls, soles, &c.*

Couple, two articles of the same sort, but not necessarily pairs: as

A couple of *dogs, ducks, eggs, rabbits, woodcocks, &c.*

Brace, a sportsman's term for two head of game: as

A brace of *birds, hares, partridges, pheasants, snipes, wild ducks;* also a brace of *carp, greyhounds, pistols, &c.*

§ Two persons *betrothed* are a young *couple*, but man and wife are a married *pair*.

We say a brace of *hares* (game), but a couple of *rabbits*.

A brace of *carp*, a pair of *soles*, and a couple of fish generally.

A couple of *dogs*, but a pair of *greyhounds*.

A couple of *glasses* or *bottles*, but a pair of *decanters*.

A couple of *shelves*, but a pair of *brackets*.

A couple or two *pillow-slips*, but a pair of *sheets* and *blankets*.

A couple or two *brooms*, but a pair of *hair-brushes*.

- iii. **Pair, Couple, Brace, Leash, Dozen, Score, Gross, &c.**, are not to be used in the plural number when two or more of these "collectives" are referred to: thus

Two *pair* (not pairs) of shoes.

Two *couple* (not couples) of rabbits.

Two *brace* (not braces) of birds.

Two *leash* (not leashes) of partridges.

Two *dozen* (not dozens) of eggs, or two dozen eggs.

Twenty *score* (not scores) of sheep.

Pāl, a doxy (contraction of *paliard*, a born beggar).

A *paliard* is "one that goeth in a patched cloke, and lys doxy [who] goeth in llike apparell." *Fraternitee of Vacabondes*, 1575.

Hamblet (1608) gives *paliardize*, dirtiness, shabbiness.

Palace, pāl'as. *Pallas*, *Minerva*. *Palliasse*, a "straw" mattress.

Palace, pāl'ās, the mansion of a sovereign or prelate; **palatial, pā'lay'shē'āl**, grand like a palace.

Palace court, the domestic court of the British sovereigns for offences committed by any of the royal domestics.

(Abolished 12th and 13th Vict.)

Palace-yard, the yard or drive before a palace.

"Palace," a dwelling on the Palatine Hill of Rome, where Augustus built his mansion, and Nero his "Golden House" or *palatium*.

"Pallas" (*Minerva*), from *pallax*, a maiden (*Hemsterhuis*).

"Palliasse," a corrupt form of the French *paillasse* (*paille*, straw).

Paladin, *pāl'.a.dīn*, one of the twelve knights which formed the coterie of Charlemagne, corresponding to the table-knights of King Arthur, a dignitary of the Byzantine palace.

Par corruption de *palatin*, du Lat. *palatinus*, an inmate of the palace; German *paladin*; Italian *paladino*.

Palæo-, *pa'.le.o-* (Greek prefix), ancient, præhistoric, extinct. In some examples the termination *-æo-* is wholly or partly incorporated with the word joined on.

Palæchinus, *plu. -ni*, *pa'.le.kī'.nūs*, a fossil sea-urchin (coal measures); **palæchinidæ**, *pa'.le.kī'.nī.dē*, the genus.

Greek *palaïos echinos*, ancient sea-urchin (*-idæ*, a family or group).

Palæo-cyon, *pa'.le.o.sī'.on*, a genus of extinct dogs or wolves.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] kuôn*, ancient dog.

Palæo-gean, *pa'.le.o.djē'.an*, pertaining to the "pre-Ad'amic" period of the earth. (Gk. *palaïos, gé* the earth.)

Palæo-graphy, *pa'.le.ōg''.ra.fy*, the art of deciphering the ancient inscriptions and writings; **palæo-graphic**, *-gräf'.īk*; **palæo-graphical**, *-gräf'.ī.kāl*; **palæo-graphist**, *pa'.le.ōg''.rā.fist*; **palæographer**, *pa'.lē.ōg''.rā.fēr*.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] graphé*, ancient writing.

Palæo-lithic, *pa'.le.o.līth''.īk*, applied to the pre-historic stone period. (Gk. *palaïos lithos*, ancient stone [period].)

Palæo-logy, *pa'.le.ōl''.o.djy*, the science and knowledge of antiquities; **palæol'ogist**. (Greek *palaïos logos*.)

Palæo-oniscus, *pa'.le.o-nīs''.kūs*, a genus of fossil fishes found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos]*, Latin *oniscus*, a wood-louse.

Palæo-ontology, *pa'.le.ōn.tōl''.o.djy*, that part of geology which treats of fossil plants and animals; **palæontological**, *pa'.le.ōn'.to.lodg''.ī.kāl*; **palæontologist**, *-le.ōn.tol''.o.djist*.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] onta logos*, treatise on ancient existences.

Palæo-phytology, *pa'.le.o-fl.tol''.o.djy*, that branch of palæontology which treats of fossil plants and vegetables.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] phuton logos*, treatise on ancient plants.

Palæo-saurus, *plu. -sauri*, *pa'.le.o-saw''.rūs*, the ancient saurian, an extinct reptile found in the Permian strata.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] saurós*, the ancient lizard.

Palæo-siren, *pa'.le.o-sī''.ren*, a fossil reptile of the Lower Permian, resembling the salamander.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] seirén*, an ancient siren or mermaid.

Palæo-spalax, *pa'.le.ōs''.pā.lax*, a fossil of the mole type.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] spalax*, an ancient mole.

Palæo-therium, *plu. -theria*, *pa'.le.o-rhī''.rūm*, *-rī.ah*, a fossil thick-skinned genus of animals resembling ta'pirs.

Greek *palaio- [palaïos] thérion*, an ancient wild animal.

Palæo-xylon, *pa'.le.ðx''.îlon*, a fossil tree-stump in the coal-measures. (Greek *palaïos xulon*, ancient tree-stump.)

Palæo-zoic, *pa'.le.o-zo''.îk* (not *-zoik*, 1 syl.), applied to the lowest and oldest of the three great fossiliferous strata.

(From the New Red Sandstone downwards to the azoic rocks.)

Gk. *palaïos zôikos*, [rocks] with ancient animal life (*zôon*, an animal).

Palæo-zoology, *pa'.le.o-zo.ðl''.o.djy* (not *-zoo'.lð.djy*), that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains.

Greek *palaïos zôon logos*, a treatise on ancient living animals.

Palætiology, *pa.lẽ'.ti.ðl''.ð.djy*, the sciences which explains the causes of the changes in the past conditions of the earth; **palætiological**, *pa.lẽ'.ti.o.lodg''.î.kål*; **palætiologist**, *pa.lẽ'.ti.ðl''.o.djist*, one skilled in palætiology.

Greek *palaïos aitia logos*, a treatise on ancient causes.

Pal-ichthyology, *pa.lîk'.rhl.ðl''.ð.djy*, that part of palæontol'ogy which treats of fossil fishes; **pal-ichthy-ol'ogist**.

Greek *palaïos ichthus logos*, a treatise on ancient fishes.

Palæstra, *pa.lees'.trah*, a school in Greece for athletic exercises.

Greek *palaistra*, the wrestling-school (*palaio*, to wrestle).

Palanquin, *pāl'.an.keen''*, a Chinese and Indian litter.

French *palanquin*; Spanish *palanquin*; Hindu. *palkce*, a litter.

Pal'ant, the line of demarcation for vagrants.

Somner, in his *Dict. Sax.*, gives the word **palant** as equivalent to palace, but the "Palant of Chichester" is not near the palace, and never was connected with it. It is probably the place where vagrants were stopped, not being allowed to pass beyond it into the town. Latin *palantes*, vagrants, v. *palāri*, to wander.

Palargonium (no such word). See *Pelargonium*.

Palate, *pāl'.ăt*. **Pallet**, *pāl'.lět*. **Palette**, *pāl'.ět*.

Palate, *pāl'.ăt*, the roof of the mouth, the organ of taste.

Palatable, *pāl'.ăt.tă.b'l*, agreeable to the taste; **pal'atably**, **pal'atable-ness**; **pal'atal**, uttered by aid of the palate.

Of consonants, the *throat* letters or "gutturals" are *k*, *g*, *ch* = *k*.

The "palatals," or those formed at the *mouth-roof*, are *j*, *ch* (soft).

The *tongue* letters or "linguals" are *sh*, *zh*.

The *teeth* letters or "dentals" are *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh*.

The *lip* letters or "labials" are *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*.

Pallet, *pāl'.lět*, a low small bed. (Fr. *paille*, straw, with dim.)

Palette, *pāl'.ět*, a painter's colour-board. (French *palette*.)

"Palate," Latin *pālātum* (Greek *paô*, Latin *pasco*, to feed).

Palatial, *pā.lay'.she'ül*, becoming a palace. (See *Palace*.)

Palatine, *pal'.a.tine*, the "palace-greave" (of Chester, Durham, or Lancaster), who held his court in a royal palace.

Palatinate, *pa.lūt'.î.nate*, the province of a palatine.

Latin *pālātīnus*, belonging to the *pālātium* or royal palace.

Palaver, *pa.lah'.ver*, soft sawder, to carny; palavered, *pa.lah'.verd*; palaver-ing, *pa.lah'.ver.ing*.

Portug. *palavra*, talk, *palabra*, wordy promises. (Not Fr. *parler vous*.)

Pale, wan, a stake, scope. Pail, a water bucket. Pal. Pall.

Pāle (1 syl.), without colour, to turn pale; paled (1 syl.), *pāl'-ing* (Rule xix.), *pale'-ly*, *pale'-ness*, *pale'-ish* (*-ish* added to adj. is dim.; added to nouns it means "like"); *pale'-ale*; (*comp.*) *pāl'-er*, (*super.*) *pāl'-est*. Pallor.

Pallid, *pāl.lid*; *pāl'id-ly*, *pāl'id-ness*.

Paling, *pāy'ling*, a barrier of pales; *paled-in*, enclosed.

Pail, a water-bucket. (Welsh *paol*.)

Pāl, a female companion, a doxy. (Arch. *paliard*, a beggar.)

A *paliard* is one who goes about in a patched cloak, hence *paliardise*, dirtiness, shabbiness (*Hamlet*, 1608, p. 181).

Pall (of a coffin). Old English *pæll*, Latin *pallium*.

"Pale" (wan), Latin *pallidus*, v. *palleo*.

"Pale" (a stake), Old Eng. *pal*; Latin *pātus*; Greek *passālos*.

"Pale" (scope), as within the *pale* of my observation, means the part "staked out," the "enclosure," the "field of my observation."

Paletot, *pāl.tō* (not *pāl'e.tō*), a light overcoat (French).

Palette. Pallet, a low bed. Palate, *pāl'.āt*, the roof of the mouth.

Palette, *pāl'.ēt*, a painter's colour-board; palette-knife, *-nife*.

To set the palette, to put on it the colours required for use.

Pallet, *pāl'.et*, a low mean bed. (Fr. *paille*, straw, with dim.)

Palate, *pāl'.āt*, the roof of the mouth. (Latin *pālātum*.)

"Palette," French *palette* (Latin *pāla*, a shovel, with diminutive).

Palfrey, plu. palfreys (not *palfries*, Rule xlv.), a lady's horse.

French *palefroi* (2 syl.); Low Latin *pala fredus* or *pal fredus*;

Latin *pālēre*, horse trappings, a horse with trappings.

Pal-ichthyology, *pa.līk'.rhī.ōl'.o.gy*, that part of palæontology which treats of fossil fishes; pal-ichthyologist, *-ō.đjist*.

Greek *palaiois ichthus logos*, a treatise on ancient fishes.

Palin- (Greek prefix), again. Written *pali-* in "palilogy," and *palim-* in "palimpsest." (Greek *pālīn*, again.)

Pali-logy, *pāl.līl'.ō.đjy*, the repetition of a word or phrase to increase its force, as *very very good*, *too too bad*.

Greek *pālīn lōgōs*, a word [uttered] again.

Palim-psest, *pāl'.īmp.sest*, a parchment, which after partial erasure, has been written over a second time.

Latin *palimpsestos*, a tablet which can be written on often.

(Greek *pālīn psao*, to rub-out again and again.)

Palin-drome, a verse or word which reads backwards and forwards the same, as *madam* or *madam I'm Adam*.

Greek *pālīn drōmos*, a running [one way and] again [the other way].

Palin-genesis, *pāl'.īn-đjē.nēe''.ze.ah*, regeneration; palin-genesis, *pāl'.īn-đjēn''.ē.sīs*, the repetition of creation.

The Orientals maintain that the inhabitants of the earth have been utterly extirpated and re-created over and over again. (Greek *pālîn gēnēsīs*, creation anew.)

Palin-ode, *pāl'īn.ode*, a poetical retraction; **palin-odist**, *pāl'in.o''dist* (*Hor. Odes*, i. 16, is an example).

Greek *pālîn ôdē*, a retracting ode. Stesichorus, the Greek poet, was struck blind by the Dioscūri for writing a satire on Helen, but was restored his sight on writing a palinode.

Palisade. Paling. Railing. Hedge. Fence.

Palisade, *pāl'ī.sāde*, a barrier of strong pointed stakes for fortification. Thick ornamental iron railings.

Palisading, *pāl'ī.say''ding* (a collective noun).

Palisado, *plu. palisadoes*, *pāl'ī.sā''dōze*, a stockade.

Palisade, to enclose with palisades; **palisād'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **palisād'-ing**. (Fr. *palisade*, Span. *palisado*.)

Paling, *pay'ling*, a fence of trim lath wood round a park or garden, or before a house, an iron fence less pretentious than a palisading. **Pale or paling**, a single stake.

A park paling, not *palisading*. (Latin *pālus*, a stake.)

Railing, a road or field defence of vertical bars supported by posts some five or six feet apart, the vertical bars to which palings are fastened top and bottom.

A rail or railing, a single bar. (Welsh *rhail*.)

Palisading, paling, and railing are the collective terms of *palisade, pale, and rail*, but the latter two are used indifferently.

Hedge, a fence of earth banked up and planted. **Hedging**, making or repairing a hedge. (Old English *hege*.)

Fence, any of the above, or a brick wall, a close hoarding, or an enclosure by iron or wooden hurdles, to prevent cattle from straying and to protect fields from outsiders.

Fencing (a collective noun), making or mending a fence.

Latin *defensio*, a defence (*de fendo*, to keep off).

Paliurus, *pāl'ī.ū''rūs*, usually called Christ's thorn.

Latin *paliurus*; Greek *pāliouros*, traditionally the plant from which "the crown of thorns was platted."

Pall, pawl. Paul, a man's name. **Pawle. Poll. Pāl.**

Pall, pawl, a cloth cover for a coffin. (O. E. *pall*, Lat. *pallium*.)

Pall, to clog; **palled** (1 syl.), **pall'-ing**. (Welsh *pall*.)

Paul, a man's name. (Latin *Paulus*.)

Pawl, a bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass. (Welsh *pawl*.)

Pöll, a head, to vote. (Dutch *polle*, the head.)

Pāl, a doxy. (Archaic *paliard*, a ragged beggar, see *Pal*.)

Pall-mall, pell mell, in a disorderly manner.

"Pall-mall," from the game so called. The *palle* is an iron ball, and the *maul* or *mall* a little mallet for striking it.

Palladium, *pāl.lay'.dī.um*, a safeguard. (Greek *Pallas*.)

The *palladium* was a wooden statue of *Pallās* (*Minerva*) said to have dropped from heaven. It was believed that *Troy* would continue secure so long as this statue remained in the city.

Pallet. Palette. Palate. Palliate. Pi'late. Pi'lot.

Pallet, *pāl'.lēt*, a low mean bed, properly of straw.

French *paille*, straw, with diminutive; Latin *palea*, straw or chaff.

Palette, *pāl'.ēt*, a painter's planchette or colour board.

French *palette*, diminutive of Latin *pāla*, a shovel.

Palate, *pāl'.āt*, the roof of the mouth, the organ of tasting.

Latin *pālātum* (Greek *pas*, Latin *pasco*, to eat or feed).

Palliate, *pāl'.i.ate*, to excuse, to extenuate. (See *Palliate*.)

Pi'late, a man's name. **Pi'lot** of a ship. (Latin *pilōtus*.)

Palliasse. Mattress. Matras. Sommier. Palace. Pallas.

Palliasse, *pāl'.i.ās*, a straw under-mattress.

Corruption of Fr. *paillasse*, from *paille*, Lat. *palēa*, straw, chaff.

§ **Mattress**, *māt'.trēs*, a "bed" stuffed with horse-hair, flock, wool, alva, &c., but not with feathers. (Welsh *matras*.)

Matras, *māt'.rās*, a cucurbit. (Fr. *matras*, Lat. *matrācium*.)

Sommier, *sūm'.mī.er*, a spring mattress.

French *sommier*, *sommeil*, sleep (Latin *somnus*, Greek *hupnos*).

§ **Palace**, *pāl'.ace*, a regal mansion. (Latin *pallatium*.)

Pallas, *pāl'.i.ās*, the Greek *Minerva* (*pallax*, a maiden).

Palliate, *pāl'.i.ate*, to excuse, to extenuate; *pāl'liāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *pāl'liāt-ing*; *palliative*, *pāl'.i.a.tiv* (double l).

Palliation, *pāl'.i.a''.shūn*, extenuation, excuse.

Latin *palliāre*, supine *palliātum* to cloak, (*pallum*, a cloak).

Pall-mall, *pell-mell* (not *paul maul*), a game with ball and mallet.

The iron ball is the *palle*, and *mall* is the mallet to strike it with.

Pallor, *pāl'.lor*, paleness. **Paler**, *pāl'e'.er*, comp. of *Pale* (*g.v.*)

Lat. *pallor*, v. *palleo*, to look pale (Gk. *pallō*, to shake with fear).

Palm, *palm*, a tree, the inside of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, to pass off by imposition; *palmed* (1 syl.), *palm'-ing*. **Palmy**, *pah'mj*, prosperous.

Palmar. Palmer. Palm Sunday, the next before Easter.

Palmar, *pah'.mar*, pertaining to the hand or to a palm;

Palmer, *pah'.mer*, a pilgrim, so called from his carrying a palm-branch in sign of his expedition;

Palmer-worm, *pah'.mer wurm*, a caterpillar.

So called from Latin *palmes*, the shoots of trees, which it devours. (In the following the "l" is pronounced.)

Palmaceous (R. lxvi.), *pal.may'.shūs*, pertaining to palm-trees.

Palmary, *pāl'.ma.ry*, pertaining to palm-trees.

- Palmate**, *pāl'mate*, (in *Botany*) a leaf resembling a human hand with the fingers stretched apart; *palma'ted*.
- Palma Christi**, *pāl'mah krīs'tī*, the castor-oil plant.
Supposed to have afforded the "palm branches strawed by the way" when Christ rode in triumph to Jerusalem.
- Palmacite**, *pāl'ma.sīte*, fossil palms (-ite, a fossil).
- Palmiferous**, *pāl'mīf'.ĕrūs*, bearing palms. (Latin *ferō*.)
- Palmistry**, *pāl'mīs.try*, telling fortunes by the lines of the hand; *pal'mister*, one skilled in palmistry.
- "Palm" (of the hand), Old English *folme* or *folm*; Latin *palma*.
"Palm" (a tree), Old English *palm*, *palm-twig*, *palm-sunnan-deg*, *palm-wuce*, palm week; Latin *palma*; Greek *palamé*.
- Palmati-** (a prefix used in *Bot.*) Latin *palmātus*, marked like or resembling a man's hand.
- Palmati-fid**, *pāl.mat'ĭ.fīd*, a leaf like a man's hand, with the indentations not more than half-way to the base.
Latin *palma*, gen. *palmātis*, *findo*, perf. *fīdi*, to cleave.
- Palmati-partite**, *pāl.mat'ĭ-par''tīte*, a similar leaf with much deeper clefts. (Latin *partitus*, divided.)
- Palmetto**, *pāl.mēt'to*, a West Indian palm-tree. (Latin *palma*.)
- Palmine**, *pāl'mīn*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil; *palmic acid*, *pāl'mīk ūs'sīd*, obtained from palmine.
- Pal'mi-pēd**, web-footed; *palmipeds*, an order of web-footed birds.
Latin *palmipes*, gen. *palmipēdis*. Evidently a blunder, being founded with *palmipes*, a measure of five hands' breadth, derived from *palmus*, gen. *palmi* (nine inches), instead of *palma*, -æ.
- Palmistry**, *pāl'mīs.try*, fortune-telling by the hand. (See *Palm*.)
- Palpable**, *pāl'.pā'b'l*, evident, perceptible by touch; *pal'pably*, *pal'pable-ness*. *Palpability*, *pāl'.pa.bīl''ĭ.ty*, obviousness.
- Palpation**, *pāl.pay'shūn*, the act of feeling, perception by touch; but *palpitation*, *pāl'.pi.tay''shun*, is a throbbing.
Latin *palpābilis*, *palpātio* (*palpāre*, to feel, to touch).
- Palpitate**, *pāl'.pī.tate*, to pant; *pal'pitāt-ed*, *pal'pitāt-ing*.
- Palpitation**, *pāl'.pi.tay''shūn*, throbbing [of the heart]; but *palpation*, *pāl.pay'shūn*, is perception by touch.
Latin *palpitatio*, *palpitāre* (Greek *pallo*, to toss about the arms).
- Palsgrave**, fem. *palsgravine*, *pawlz'.grave*, *pawlz'.grā.vīn*, a nobleman who has the superintendence of a royal palace.
Germ. *pfalzgraf*, *pfalzgräfin* (contraction of Lat. *pālātium*[*graf*]).
- Palsy**, plu. *palsies* (R. xlv.), *pōl'.zīz*, contraction of paralysis [*p'alsis*]; *palsied*, *pōl'.zīd*, paralysed; *palsical*, *pōl'.zī.kāl*.
Latin *pārālŷis*; Greek *pārālŷsis* (*para luo*, thoroughly loose).
- Palter**, *pōl'.ter*, to tamper; *paltered*, *pōl'.terd*; *palter-ing*.
- Palter-er**, *pōl'.te.ver*. (Gk. *sphallō*, Lat. *fallo*, to falter.)

Paltry, worthless, contemptible; paltri-ness, paltri-ly (R. xi.)

Swed. *palt*, a rag; Norse *pialt*, *piallet*, ragged, *pialtore*, a rag-fair.

Pām, knave of clubs, the highest or "palm" card in 5-card loo.

Pampas, *pām'pāz*. Pam'pers, feeds on dainties.

Pampas (Peru.), the vast treeless plains of South America.

Pam'per, to indulge, to feed on dainties; pam'pered (2 syl.),
pam'per-ing, pam'per-er. (Flem. *pamberato*, highly fed.)

Pamphlet, *pām'flēt*, a small book stitched together.

Pamphlet-eer, *pām'flē.teēr'*, a writer of pamphlets;
pamphleteer'-ing, writing and publishing pamphlets.

Dutch *pamphier*, paper; Span. *papeleta*, a memorandum. Halliwell gives *pamflet* A-N, where "flet" is probably from *filum*, thread, and our hybrid would mean paper [sewn] with thread.

Pān, a vessel for holding milk and for other domestic uses.

Pan'ful, *plu*. panfuls (not pansful), pan-cake. (O. E. *panne*.)

Pan- (Greek prefix), all, the god Pan.

Pan-acea, *pām'a.see.ah*, a universal medicine.

Greek *panaketa* (*pan akēōmai*, I cure all); Latin *panacea*.

Pan-cratiūm, *pām.krāt'ī.ūm*, a trial of strength; pancratic,
pan.krāt'ik, athletic; pancratic'al, pancratical-ly.

Greek *pan'krātōs*, all bodily-strength.

Pan-creas, *pām.krē.as*, a fleshy gland of the stomach;
pan-creatic, *-kre.ăt'ik*. (Greek *pan krēas*, all flesh.)

Pandean, *pān.dee'an*, pertaining to the god Pan; pande'an-pipes, a musical instrument of graduated reeds.

Pan'-dect, a cyclopædia. Pandects, a digest of the Roman laws compiled under the emperor Justinian.

Latin *pandecta*; Greek *pan dechōmai*, I teach all [the laws].

Pan-dem'ic, incident to a whole population.

Greek *pan-dēmos*, common or accessible to all.

Pan-demonium, *-de.mō'ni.ūm*, "the high capital of Satan and his peers"—Milton. (Gk. *pan daimon*, every demon.)

Pan'der, to minister to the selfish passions of others; pandered,
pan'derd; pan'der-ing, pan'der-er.

From *Pandarus*, in the story of "Troilus and Cressida."

Pandiculate, *pām.dik'.u.late*, to yawn and stretch; pandic'ulāt-ed
(Rule xxxvi.)

Pandiculation, *pām.dik'.u.lay''.shūn*, gaping and stretching.

Latin *pandiculatio*, *pandiculāri*, to gape and stretch.

Pandora, *pām.dōr'rah*, a woman on whom all the deities of Greece bestowed a gift. Pando'ra's box, a casket in which all the ills of life were shut up, when Pandora peeped in all the ills flew out, but she slammed down the lid just in time to prevent the escape of hope.

Pane, a square of glass. **Pains**, trouble. **Pain**, ailment.

"Pane," Latin *pannus*, a patch; French *panneau*, a pane or panel.

"Pain," Old English *pīn*, v. *pīn[an]*; Latin *pœna*, punishment.

Panegyric, *păn'.e.gīr'rik* (not *păn'.e.ger'rik*), eulogy;
panegyrical, *păn'.e.gīr'ri.kāl*; **panegyrically**.

Panegyryze (Rule xxxiii.), *păn'.e.gī.rize*, to eulogise;
pan'egyryzed (4 syl.), **pan'egyryz-ing** (Rule xix.)

Panegyrist, *păn'.e.gīr'rist*, a eulogiser.

Greek *panēgūrikos*, *panēgūrizó* (*pas agōra*, the whole assembly), to address a national assembly, to praise a public character.

Panel, *păn'.el* (not *pannel*), a schedule of the names of a jury, the jury, a thin board set in a wooden frame, a compartment of wainscot, to panel; **panelled**, *păn'.eld*; **pan'ell-ing** (Rule iii.); **panel-less**; **pane-less** (2 syl.)

To **impan'el** a jury, to enter their names on a parchment schedule. This is done by the sheriff.

Low Lat. *panellum*, Fr. *pan* with dim., Lat. *pannus*, a patch, Gk. *pénōs*.

Pang, a paroxysm. (O. E. *pang*, venom or *pyng[an]*, to prick.)

Panhellenic, *pan'.hēl.lee'.nīk* (not *păn'.hēl'.ē.nīk*), pertaining to all Greece; **panhellenism**, *păn'.hēl.lee'.nīzm*; **panhellenist**, *pan'.hel.lee'.nist* (not *pan.hel'.ē.nist*).

The introduction of "h" in the middle of Greek words is abnormal, except when a letter can be changed into its corresponding aspirate, as *p* into *ph*. In Greek these words are spelt *πανελλήνικος*, *πανελληνες*, &c., not *πανελλήνικος*, *πανελληνες*.

Panic, *păn'.ik*, a sudden and unaccountable terror; **panic-struck**, seized with a sudden and causeless terror.

Herodotus says that the god Pan assisted the Athenians at Marathon by striking causeless fear into the hearts of the Persians. Theon says that Pan, by blowing into a sea-horn, struck terror into the hearts of the giants when they warred against heaven. Another tale is that during the Indian expedition of Bacchus, one of his generals named Pan performed substantially the feat of Gideon (*Judg.* vii. 18-21).

Panicle, *păn'.ī.k'l*, (in *Bot.*) a catkin, a tuft of flowers or seeds.

Compact panicle, the seeds close together, as in *maize*.

Divergated panicle, the seeds wide apart, as in *oats*.

Spiked panicle, the seeds spiked, as in *barley*.

Panicked, with flowers in panicles and bunches (*golden rod*).

Latin *pānīcula*, a spool of yarn, diminutive of *pānus*, a quill of yarn.

Gk. *pénion*, the panicle of the pine, willow, oak, ash, alder, hazel, &c.

In the oak and hazel the male flowers only are in catkins.

Panification, *păn'.ī.fl.kay'.shūn*, conversion of dough into bread.

Panivorous, *pan.īv'.o.rūs*, subsisting on bread.

Latin *pānis fīcto* [*fācto*], I make bread; *pānis vōro*, I eat bread.

Pannade, *păn'.nade'*, a prance or curvet. (Fr. *panader*, to strut.)
 ("Pannade" would be better with a single n.)

Pannage, *păn'.age*, the acorns and beech-nuts which swine pick up in woods, duty paid for the "run" of swine in a wood.

(The double n is an error from the notion that "pan" is the simple.)

Low Latin *pannagium* or *paunagium*; French *panage*.

Lat. *pānis*, Gk. *panos*, food (v. *pao* Gk., *pasco* Lat. [perf. *pavi*]).

Pannier, *păn'.yer*, a wicker-basket slung over a horse or donkey.

French *panier*, Latin *panarium*, for carrying bread.

(The double n is an error from the notion that "pan" is the simple.)

Pannikin, *păn'.nĩ.kĩn* (corruption of *pankin*), a small pan.

Pan-, *pano-* (Greek prefix), all, **Pan** (continued from p. 792).

Pano-phobia, *pan'.o.fõ".bĩ.ah*, panic-fear.

Greek *pan*, gen. *panos phōbos*, fear of Pan or fear from Pan.

Pan-oply, *pan'.o.ply*, complete armour (Rule lxx.)

(According to our general plan of expressing the Greek aspirate with an "h," this word should be **panhoply**.)

Greek *pan hoplon*, *pan hoplia*; Latin *panoplia*.

Pan-opticon, *pan.õp'.tĩ.kõn*, a sort of polytechnic institution.

Greek *pan optomat*, [a place where] I see everything.

Pan-orama, *pan'.o.rah".mah*, a large painting drawn gradually over a roller and exhibiting a succession of views; **panoram'ic**.

(According to our general plan of expressing the Greek aspirate with an "h," this word should be **panhorama**. Greek *pan horāma*.)

Pan-stereorama, *pan.stẽr'rẽ.o.rah".mah*, a picture in relief.

(Like "panorama," this word should consistently be spelt with an "h," as **pansterehorama**. Greek *pan stērẽs horama*.)

Pansy, *plu. pansies*, *păn'.zĩz*, the heart's-ease. (French *pensée*.)

"There is pansies, that's for thoughts" (*Hamlet* iv. 5).

Pant, to breathe rapidly after great exertion; **pant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **pant'-ing**, **pant'-ing-ly**, **pant'-er**; **pant'ess**, difficulty of breathing in hawks. (Fr. *penteler*, to gasp.)

Pantaloon, *păn'.ta.loon"*, a buffoon in pantomimes; **pantaloons**, trousers, drawers; **pan'talets**, loose drawers for children.

"Pantaloon" (the clown), from St. Pataleon, a patron saint of Venice.

"Pantaloons," so called from the loose trousers worn by pantaloons.

Panta-morphic (should be **panto-morphic**), taking all forms.

The rule for a prefix is to take, if possible, the crude form, if not to take the gen. case sing., which is sure to contain the crude form. Great uncertainty exists as to which of the following forms is correct: *panta-graph* or *panto-graph*, *panta-meter* or *panto-meter*, *panta-logy* or *panto-logy*, but there is really no doubt that *panto-* is to be preferred. Thus in Greek we have *panto-krator*, all-mighty, *panto-misēs*, all-hateful, *panto-pathēs*, all-suffering, *panto-poros*, all-inventive, *panto-tolmos*, all-daring, *panto-phurtos*, &c.

Pan-technicon, *pan.tẽk'.nĩ.kõn*, a bazaar, a place where anything may be sent to be warehoused.

Greek *pan technikos*, [a place for] everything pertaining to art.

Pan-theism, *-thē'izm*, the system which assumes God and Nature to be synonymous; **pantheistic**, *păn'·thē'is''·tĭk*; **pantheistical**, *pan'·thē'is''·tĭ.kāl*.

Pantheon, *păn·thē'·ōn*, a temple for all the gods.

Greek *pan thēos*, everything God; Latin *panthēon*. It will be observed that the Latin word is *pan'·thē'·ōn* not *păn·thē'·ōn*.

Panther, *pan'·rher*, a spotted wild beast, the Indian leopard. The leopard proper is African; **pantherine**, *păn'·thē'·rĭn*.

Greek *panthēr*; Latin *panther* or *panthēra*, *panthērĭnus*, adj.

Pantile, *păn'·tile*, a roofing tile curved longitudinally.

A roofing tile not curved is a Plain tile.

Old Eng. *pan tigel*, a hem tile, i.e., a tile turned up at the edge.

Pan'to- (Greek prefix), all, altogether (*pas*, gen. *antos*).

Panto-chronometer, *-kro.nōm'·ē.ter*, an instrument combining the compass, sun-dial, and universal time-dial.

Greek *panto-chronos metron*, the measure of all time.

Panto-graph (not *pantagraph*), *pan'·tō.grăf*, an instrument to enable unskilled persons to make a copy of a map, plan, or outline drawing; **panto-graphic**, *-grăf'·ĭk*; **panto-graphical**, *-grăf'·ĭ.kāl*; **pantographist**, *-ra.fĭst*.

Pantography, *păn.tōg'·ra.fy*, the pantographic art.

Greek *panto- grapho*, I draw or describe all things.

Panto-logy (not *pantalogy*), *păn.tōl'·ō.djy*, universal knowledge. **Pantologia**, *păn'·to.lōg''·i.ak*, a cyclopædia; **pantological**, *pan'·to.lōg''·ĭ.kāl*; **pantologist**, *păn.tōl'·o.djĭst*.

Greek *panto- logos*, a universal treatise, i.e., on all subjects.

Panto-mime (not *pantamine*), *pan'·to.mĭme*, a drama by actions without words; **panto-mimic**, *păn'·to.mĭm''·ĭk*; **panto-mimically**, *-mĭm'·ĭ.kāl.ly*; **pantomimist**, *-mĭm'·ĭst*.

Greek *panto- mimos*, wholly mime, i.e., dumb show.

Panto-phagist, *păn.tōf'·a.djĭst*, one that eats all kinds of food. (Greek *panto- phago*, I eat every kind [of food].)

Pantry, *plu. pantries*, *păn'·trĭz*, a store-room for household food.

French *paneterie*, a bread-room; Latin *panis*, *panarium*, a pantry.

Păp, soft food for infants; **papp'-y** (Rule i.), resembling pap.

Latin *papa*; Italian *pappa*, infants' food.

Papa, *fem. mamma*, *pă.pal'*, *măm.mah'*, father, mother. (Terms used chiefly by children of "the gentry." Norm. Fr.)

These words, like the names of "meats," are standing witnesses of the Conquest. The children of Norman lords used the Norman terms *papa* and *mamma*, while the Saxon peasantry adhered to their native words *father* and *mother*. (Lat. *pappas*, v. *papāre*.)

Papacy, *pa'.pa.cy*, the dignity or jurisdiction of a pope, the time of a pope's reign, the popes collectively considered.

Papal, *pă'.pāl*, pertaining to the pope; **pă'pal-ly**.

- Pā'palise, to bring into subjection to the spiritual rule of the pope; papalised, *pā'pāl.īzd*; pā'palis-ing, pā'pist.
- Pope (1 syl.); pope-dom, *pōpe'.dum*; popery, *pō'.pe.ry*, the religion of those who acknowledge the papal authority.
- The French have three words: *pape*, the pope, *papas*, a Levantine priest, and *pope*, a Greek priest; Italian *papa*; Spanish *papa*. Our adoption of "pope" shews that our sympathies were stronger with the Greek church than with the Latin.
- Papaveraceæ, *pa.pa'.vē.ray''.sē.ē*, a natural order of plants of which the poppy is a type (-aceæ, an order of plants); papaverous, *pa.pa'.vē.rūs*; papaveraceous, *pa.pa'.vē.ray''.shūs* (this word ought to be abolished); papaverine, *pa.pay'.ve.rīn*, an alkaloid found in opium. Poppy.
- Lat. *pāpāver*, *pāpāvēreus*; Old Eng. *popig*, a poppy; Welsh *pabi*.
- Paper, *pay'.per* (noun and verb); papered, *pay'.perd*; pā'per-ing; paper-y, *pay'.pe.ry*, like paper; pā'per-er, a person who hangs wall-papers; paper-hanger, paper-hangings, paper for decorating walls; paper-money, *-mūn'.y*, bank notes; paper-currency, paper-mill, paper-stainer, one who makes paper-hangings; paper-ruler, one who rules lines on paper; paper-folder, a bone or ivory knife.
- Tissue paper, *tis'.su pay'.per*, a paper made of refuse flax.
- Wove-paper, paper with a uniform surface; not ribbed.
- Laid-paper, paper ribbed and water-marked.
- Bath-post-paper, a wove paper "letter size."
- Foolscap paper, a folio sized paper, the water-mark of which was a fool's cap and bells, probably a pun on the word *folio*.
- Post paper, letter paper (old water-mark, a post horn).
- Blotting paper, an absorbent paper containing wool.
- Cartridge paper, paper used for cartridges.
- Writing paper, paper for writing-on with pen or pencil.
- Waste-paper, paper which has been used and is thrown aside.
- Daily paper, a newspaper issued daily, also called a daily, *plu. dailies*, *day'.līz*.
- Weekly paper, a newspaper issued once a week, also called a weekly, *plu. weeklies*, *week'.līz*.
- Papier-mache (French), *pāp'.i.ā mah'.sha*, paper reduced to a pulp and moulded into various articles.
- German *papier*, *papier-macher*, *papier mühle*; French *papier*.
- Papilio, *pa.pīl'.i.o*. Papilla, *pa.pīl'.lah*. (See below.)
- Papilio, *plu. papilios*, *pa.pīl'.i.ōze*, the butterfly genus.
- Papilionaceæ, *pa.pīl'.i.o.nay''.sē.ā*, plants with flowers resembling butterflies (-aceæ, an order of plants).
- Papilionaceous, *pa.pīl'.i.o.nay''.shūs*, like butterflies.
- Latin *pāpilio*, a butterfly (Greek *ēpialos*); French *papilionacé*.

Papilla, *plu. papillæ*, *pă.pîl'.lah*, *pă.pîl'.lē*, the fine extremities of the nerves on the surface of the tongue, hand, &c.

Papillary, *păp'pil.la.ry*; **papillous**, *păp'.îl.lūs*.

Papillate, *păp'.îl.late*; **pap'illāt-ed**; **papillose**, *păp'.îl.lōse*.

Latin *păpilla*, *plu. papillæ*, a nipple, *păpillatus*.

Papist, *pay'pist*, a Roman Catholic; **papistical**, *pay.pis'.ti.kāl*; **papis'tical-ly**; **papistry**, *pay'pis.try*: (French *papiste*.)

Papyrus, *plu. papyri*, *pă.pÿ'.rūs*, *-ri* (not *păp'.î.rūs*), an Egyptian reed used by the ancients as we use paper; **papÿ'ri**, written scrolls of papyrus found in Egypt and elsewhere.

Papyraceous, *păp'.î.ray''.shūs*, pertaining to papyrus.

Papyrine, *păp'.î.rîn*, vegetable parchment. (Lat *păpÿrūs*.)

It is interesting to observe the "vegetable" character of our words connected with books: Thus "Bible" is Greek *bublos*, the inner rind of the *păpÿrus*; "Book" is Old Eng. *boc*, Germ. *buche*, a beech-tree; "Leaf" is obvious; "Library" is Latin *liber*, the bark of a tree; "Paper," *păpÿrus*, the Egyptian reed.

Par, equal. **Parr**, a young salmon. **Pas**, *pah*, precedence.

At **par**, said of "stocks" when the market value equals the nominal; above **par**, below **par**. On a **par**, on equality.

If £100 of [A.B.] stock is quoted in the money-market at £100 it is at *par*, if above that price it is *above par*, if below that price it is *below par*. (Latin *par*, equal.)

Par- (Latin prefix), partly, in part.

Par-, *para-*, *păr'ra-*, before consonants (Greek prefix), side by side, like, through, beyond, exceedingly.

Para-batrachus, *-băt'.ră.kūs*, a fossil frog-like reptile of the coal measures. (Greek *para batrachōs*, like a frog.)

Parable. **Fable**. **Allegory**. **Metaphor**. **Simile**.

Parable, *păr'ră.b'l*, an every-day incident, with every-day actors, acting as they usually do, made to illustrate some religious truth. As the parable of the sower.

Fable or Apologue, *ap'.ō.lōg*, a purely imaginary incident, with actors not acting in their usual way, made to illustrate some moral or political truth: as "the trees choosing a king." (*Judges ix. 8-15*.)

Allegory, *al'.le.gō.ry*, abstract ideas expressed by sensible objects. The mind-picture is materialised by a picture addressed to the eye. It is not essential that any lesson be taught. "Angels blowing" allegorise *wind*.

Metaphor, *mět'.ă.for*, the substitution of a concrete word or phrase for an abstract one; as "go and tell that fox..." i.e., Herod. "Bridle your anger," i.e., control.

Simile, *șim'.î.le*, a direct parallel between two essentially different sets of actors, either drawn out in words or

- suggested to the imagination. A busy city compared to a beehive. A rebellious one to a ship tempest-tossed.
- Greek *parabole* (*para ballo*, I cast [two things] side by side).
- Para-bola**, *pǎ.rǎb'.ô.lah*, a curve formed by cutting a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides; parabolic, *pǎ'r.ra.bôl''.îk*; parabolical, *-bôl''.î.kāl*; parabol'ical-ly; parabol'iform; paraboloid, *pǎ.rǎb'.ô.loid*, a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis.
- Greek *parābôlē* (*para ballo*, to put [two things] side by side).
- Para-centesis**, *-sen.tee'.sis*, tapping for dropsy.
- Greek *parakentēsis*, perforation (*para kentoō*, to pierce through).
- Para-centric**, *-sen'.trîk*, out of the strict curve of a circle.
- Greek *para kentron*, [running] beyond the centre.
- Para-chronism**, *pa.rāk'.o.nîzm*, anachronism, dating an event too late. **Pro-chronism**, dating an event too soon.
- Greek *para chronos*, beyond the [true] time. (See **Metachronism**.)
- Parachute**, *pǎ'r.ra.shoot*, a sort of umbrella designed to enable aeronauts to descend from a balloon.
- French *parer à chute*, a chute [or descent] parrier. (See **Parasol**.) It is not from the Greek *para* and French *chute*, as is usually given.
- Para-clete**, *pǎ'r.ra.kleet*, the Holy Ghost as a "comforter."
- Greek *paraklētos*, an advocate or comforter (*para kālō*, to call to one's side [either for advice or comfort]).
- Parade**, *pǎ.rade'*, ostentatious show, the place where troops assemble for exercise, order or array of troops, to parade; parād'-ed (R. xxxvi.), parād'-ing (R. xix.), parade-ground.
- French *parade*; Latin *parātus*, *apparātus*, in full dress.
- Para-digm**, *pa'r.ra.dîm*, a declensional or conjugational model; para-digmatic, *pǎ'r.ra.dîg.măt''.îk*; para-digmat'ical, para-digmatical-ly.
- Greek *paradeigma*, an example or illustration (*para deigma*).
- Paradise**, *pǎ'r.ra.dice*, the garden of Eden, elysium, heaven; paradisiacal (not *paradisaical*), *pǎ'r.ra.dî.sî''.a.kāl*, resembling paradise. Bird of paradise; paradisea, *pǎr.ra.dî'.zē.ah*, the genus; paradisean, *pa'r.ră.dî''.zē.ăn*.
- According to Chinese legend, birds of paradise have no feet; Linnæus, accepting this fable as a fact, calls them *apoda* (footless).
- Gk. *paradeisos*; Sansk. *paradēsa*; Persian *pardes*, pleasure-grounds.
- Para-dox**, an apparent contradiction of terms; para-dox'ical, para-dox'ical-ly, paradox'ical-ness.
- Greek *paradoxos* (*para doxa*), contrary to opinion or expectation.
- Paraffin**, *pǎ'r.raffîn* (not with one *f*), a substance contained in the products of the distillation of tar. It is now largely manufactured from cannell coal and used for lamps.
- Latin *parum affinis*, having very little affinity [or tendency to chemical combination with acids or alkalies]. The word was coined by Reichenbach. Often, but incorrectly, written *parafine*.

Para- (continued).

Para-goge, *pär'ra.gō'.djy*, the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; paragogie, *pär'ra.gōdg'ik*; paragogical, *pär'ra.gōdg'ikäl*; paragogical-ly.

Greek *paragōgē* (*par-agōgē*, a leading alongside), augmentation.

Para-gon, *pär'ra.gōn*, a model, one without a peer.

Greek *para ago*, to lead to one's side, *i.e.*, to set before one.

Para-graph, *pär'ra.gräf*, a clause, a section, a short notice in a newspaper, a mark thus (§); para-graphic, *-gräf'ik*; para-graphical, *-gräf'ikäl*; para-graphical-ly.

Gk. *paragraphe* (*para graphē*, a clause or sentence alongside [another]).

Para-lepsis, plu. *paralepses*, *-lēp'sis*, *-lēp'sez* (in *Rhet.*), an omission made for the purpose, that the speaker may repair it at a subsequent part of his address with greater prominence and effect. (Gk. *para leipo*, to leave on one side.)

Par-allax, *pär'räl.lax* (double *l*), the difference between the real and apparent place of a star or planet; parallactic, *pär'räl.läk'tik*; parallactical, *pär'räl.läk'tikäl*.

Greek *parallaxis* (*para allasso*, to shift aside).

Par-allel, *pär'räl.läl*, lines lying side by side equidistant throughout, similar, to relate a similar case; par'alleled (3 syl.), par'allel-ing, par'allel-ly, par'allel-ism.

Parallelo-gram, *pär'räl.läl'.ō.grām*, a four-sided figure with the opposite sides equal and parallel.

If the length *equals* the breadth, and the angles are *right* angles, it is called a Square.

If the length equals the breadth, and the angles are *not* right angles, it is a Rhombus, *röm'büs*.

If the length *exceeds* the breadth, and the angles are *right* angles, it is an Oblong.

If the length *exceeds* the breadth, and the angles are *not* right angles, it is a Rhomboid, *röm.boid'*.

Parallelo-piped, *pär'räl.läl'.ō.pī.pēd*, or better parallelo-pipedon, *pär'räl.läl'.ō.pī.pē.dōn*, a solid figure like a box in shape. There are six sides, the two opposite ones being in every case equal and parallel.

Of the fifty words in "-ell," all but six double the "l" when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. The exceptions are

Angel, angel-ic, angel-ical, angel-ically.

Channel, channeled, channel-ing.

Chisel, chiseled, chisel-ing, chisel-er.

Hansel, hanseled, hanseling.

Impannel, impanneled, impannel-ing [but panel, panelled, panell-ing].

Parallel, paralleled, parallel-ing, parallelo-gram, &c.

Greek *parallēlōs* (*para allēlōn*, side-by-side of each other), *parallēlogrammos* (*para allēlōn grammē*, *grammē*, lines), *parallēlopēdon* (*para allēlōn epi-pēdon*, *epipēdon*, a plane).

- Para-logise, *pa.rāl'.o.djize*, to reason falsely; paralogised, *pa.rāl'.o.gizd*; paral'ogis-ing (Rule xix.), paral'ogism; paralogy, *pa.rāl'.o.djy*, false reasoning. (See O. C.)
 Greek *para logismos*, reasoning beyond [the orthodox rules].
- Para-lyse, *pār'ra.lize*, to affect with palsy, to unnerve; paralysed (3 syl.), paralys-ing. Paralysis, *pa.rāl'.i.sis*.
 Paralytic, *pār'ra.lit''.ik*; paralytical, *pār'ra.lit''.i.kāl*.
- Palsy, a contracted form of "paralysis," *p'al'sis*.
 Gk. *paralysis* (*para luo*, to disable completely). (See Paraplegia.)
- Paramatta, a mixed cloth. Parameter (a term in *Math.*)
 "Paramatta," so called from *Paramatta*, in Australia.
 "Parameter," Greek *paramétrōs*, I measure by another thing.
- Paramount, *pār'rā.mount*, the most important [consideration].
 Norman *paramont* [*par amont*].
 "Amont," up the stream; "Aval," down the stream."
- Paramour, *pār'ra.moor*, a prostitute. (Fr. *par amour*, for love.)
- Parapet, *pār'ra.pēt*, a wall breast-high; parapet.ed (one t).
 Fr. *parapet*, from the Ital. *parapetto*, breast-work (*petto*, the breast).
- Para- (continued).
- Para-phernalia, *-fer.nay'.li.ah*, the trousseau and personal ornaments which a wife brings over and above her dowry. (Greek *para phernē*, over and above the dowry.)
- Para-phrase, *-frāze*, a free translation with short running comments interwoven, to paraphrase; para-phrased, *-frāzd*; para-phraz-ing (Rule xix.), *-frāze.ing*.
- Paraphrast, *pār'rā.fräst*, one who paraphrases.
- Para-phrastic, *-fräs'.tik*; para-phrastical, *-rā.fräs''.ti.kāl*; para-phrastical-ly, not literally, with supplementary words.
 Greek *paraphrasis*, v. *paraphrazo*, *paraphrastēs*, *paraphrastikos* (*para phrazo*, to say more [than the author]).
- Para-plegia, *-plē'.djī.ah*, paralysis extending to the lower or upper half of the body. Paralysis is subdivided into *Hemi-plegia* and *Para-plegia*.
- Hemi-plegia* is paralysis of one side, and one side only.
- Para-plegia* is paralysis of the upper or lower extremities.
 Gk. *paraplēz*, gen. *-plēgos* (*para platto*, to strike beyond [the side]).
 Gk. *hēmi-plēgia*, a stroke of half the body, i.e., one side.
- Para-site (3 syl.), an epiphyte, a sycophant; parasitic, *pār'ra.sit''.ik*; parasitical, *-ra.sit''.i.kāl*; para-sit'ical-ly; parasitism, *pār'ra.sit.ism*, the flattery, &c., of a parasite.
 Gk. *parasitōs* (*para siton*, [eating] food beside [another]).
- Parasol, *pār'ra.söl*, a sun-shade. (French *parasol*.)
Parer à soleil, a sun parrier, so "parachute," *parer à chute*, a chute [or descent] parrier; "parapluie," *parer à pluie*, a rain parrier.
 Not Greek *para*, against, Latin *Sol*, the sun, as is usually given.

Par'-boil, to half-boil; par'boiled (2 syl.), par'boil-ing.

French *parbouiller* (obsolete), i.e., Lat. *parum*, little [boiled].

Parbuckle, par'.bŭk.k'l, a rope for hoisting or lowering casks, &c., to hoist and lower casks, &c., by a rope; parbuckled, par.buk'.k'ld; parbuck'ling.

Parcel, par'.sel, a small bundle, a part, a number [applied in contempt to *persons*], to apportion; parcelled, par'.seld; par'cell-ing (Rule iii., -EL), parcel-van, -delivery.

Low Latin *parcella*; Latin *particŭla* (*pars*, a part, with -*cula*, dim.)

Parch, to scorch; parched (1 syl.), parch'-ing, parching-ly.

Parchment, parch'-ment, vellum. (French *parchemin*.)

Latin *pergamena charta*, paper of Pergamos, in Asia Minor.

Pard, a panther. Leopard, the lion-pard, offspring of a panther and lioness. (Old English *pard*; Latin *pardŭlis*.)

Par'dŏn, forgiveness, to forgive; par'doned (2 syl.), par'don-ing; par'don-er, one who pardons, one who deals in papal indulgencies. Par'don-able, par'donable-ness, par'don-ably. Pardon me, an apology for contradicting a statement or for any trivial offence committed accidentally.

French *pardon*, v. *pardonne*, *pardonnable*; Low Latin *pardonatio*.

Pare (1 syl.) Pair. Pear. Par.

Pare, to peel, to slice; pared (1 syl.); par-ing, pŭre'-ing.

Parings, paré'-ingz, peelings, snips, the clippings of one's nails, the rind trimmed off slices of cheese, &c.

Cheese-parings, small mean savings.

Par-er, pŭre-er. (Fr. *parer*, to trim; Lat. *parer*, to prepare.)

§ Pair, two that match. (French *paire*; Latin *par*, equal.)

Pear, pŭre, a fruit. (French *poire*, Latin *pŕum*.)

Para-, Par- (before vowels), continued.

Par-egoric (not *paragoric*), pŭ're.gŏr'rik, a cough syrup.

Gk. *parégŏrikŏs*, *parégŏrŏs*, soothing (*par*-[*para*-] *agŏreuo*, *parégoreo*, to exhort an assembly, to advise, to console).

Par-enchyma, pŭ.rĕn'.kĭ.măh, the spongy tissue of animals and vegetables; parenchymatous, pŭ.rĕn'.kĭm'.a.tŭs; parenchymous, pŭ.rĕn'.kĭ.mŭs.

Greek *parechuma* (*par*-[*para*] *egchuo*, i.e., *en chuo*, to pour in abundantly), i.e., a great absorbent, like sponge.

Parent, pair'rent (not *pay'rent*), father or mother; parent-less; parent-age (-age, office, condition, state of). Parental, pŭ.rĕn'.tal; parental-ly. Parenticide, pŭ.rĕn'.ti.side, one who murders a parent, the crime of parent-murder.

Lat. *pŕens*, gen. *pŕentis*, *pŕentŭlis*, *parenticida* (*pario*, to obey).

Par-enthesis, plu. parentheses, pŭ.renth'.ĕ.sis, -renth'.ĕ.seez, a clause thrown into a sentence without being grammati-

cally connected with it. Often marked off with brackets thus (...), if not bracketed off it must be marked off with a comma at the beginning and end.

Parentetical, *pär'rën.thēt''ä.käl*; **parenthet'ical-ly**.

Greek *parenthesis* (*par*-[*para*]*en thesis*, something extra put in).

Par-helion, *par.hē'.lī.ōn*, a mock sun.

Greek *parelion*, *παρήλιον*, *παρήλιος* (not *παρήλιον*), *para helios*, near the sun. The insertion of "h" in the middle of Greek compounds is to be deprecated, except when a letter happens to have a corresponding aspirate, as "p," *ph* (*π*, *φ*).

Pariah, *pär'ri.ah* or *pär'ri.ah'* (not *pa.rī'.ah*), the lowest of the people of Hindūstan, not belonging to any one of the castes.

Pariah dogs, stray dogs who have no master.

Parian, *pair'ri.än* (not *pay'ri.än*), adj. of Paros.

Parian marble, marble from the island of Paros (Cyclades).

Parietal, *pär'ri.ē'.täl*. (Latin *pāries*, gen. *pāriētis*, a wall.)

Pariē'tal bones form the skull, "the walls of the brain."

Parish, *pär'rish*, a division of a town or rural district under the charge of a clergyman; **parish-clerk**.

Parishioner, *pär.rish'.ön.er*, an inhabitant of a parish.

Parochial, *pa.rō'.kī.äl*, pertaining to a parish; **parochially**.

Low Latin *parochianus*; French *paroisse*, *paroissien*; Greek *paroika* (*par*-[*para*]*oikia*, houses beside each other); Latin *paræcia*.

("Parish" ought to be "**paroch**," then "**parochial**" would be its normal adj., and the etymology of the word would be preserved. "**Par-ish**," according to its construction, should mean "pretty equal," and not "neighbouring houses," as it ought to do.)

Parisian, *pa.riz'.ä.än* (not *pa.rish'.an*), a native of Paris.

Pari-syllabic, *pär'ri-sül.läb.ik*, having the same number of syllables throughout all the declension or conjugation.

Latin *pari*-[*par*, gen. *paris*]*syllaba*, *syllābicus*.

Parity, *pär'ri.ty*, analogy, equality. (Latin *paritas*.)

Park, an extensive plot of grass-land ornamented with trees surrounding a gentleman's house, a train of heavy artillery with all its appurtenances.

Old English *parruc* or *pearroc*; German *pherch*.

Parlance, *par'.lance*. (Norman-French *parlance*, speech.)

In common parlance, in the usual form of speech.

Parley, *plu. parleys* (not *parties*, Rule xlv.), *par'.ly*, *par'.lez*, a conference with an armed enemy, to confer with an armed enemy; *par'leyed* (2 syl.), *par'ley-ing*. To beat a parley, to beat a drum in a particular way to indicate that a parley is desired. To sound a parley, to sound a trumpet in such a way as to denote that a conference is requested. (French *parler*.)

The French use the word *pourparler* for a "parley," and *parler* for a dialect or style of utterance.

Parliament, Parlement, *par'li.ment*, *par'.la.mah'n*.

Parliament, *par'li.ment*, the national legislative assembly consisting of a House of Lords and a House of Commons. The members of the latter are elected by vote.

Parliamentary, *par'li.mën'tä.ry*, according to the rules and etiquette of parliament, *adj.* of parliament.

Parliamentary or Government [train], a train enforced by Act of Parliament to carry passengers in covered carriages both ways once a day at a penny-a-mile. This train is termed The Parliamentary, *plu.* parliamentaries.

Parliamentarian, *par'li.mën.tair'rĭ.ăn* (*Eng. Hist.*), one of those who took sides against Charles I. in the civil wars between him and his parliament.

§ Parlement, *par'.la.mah'n* (*Fr. Hist.*), a crown court where justice was administered in the king's name. The Paris parlement received appeals from all inferior tribunals, but its own judgments were final.

Med. Lat. *parliamentum*, Fr. *parlement* (*v. parler*, to speak).

Parlour, *par'.ler*, a reception room, a best room in small houses where there is neither separate dining room nor drawing room. Parlour boarder, *par'.ler bŏr'.der*, a school boy or girl who takes meals with the family.

"The parlour" (*Fr. parloir*), a room in a nunnery where the inmates are allowed to *speak* (*parler*) to visitors, hence "a visitors' room," a reception room, a "best" room.

Parmesan cheese, *par'mĕ.zăn' cheez*, so called from Parma, in Italy, noted for this particular kind of cheese.

Parnassian, *par.nas'.sĭ.ăn*, *adj.* of Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, famous as the residence of the Muses.

Parochial, *pă.rŏ'.kĭ.ăl*, pertaining to a parish; parochial-ly.

Parochialise (*R. xxxi.*), *pa.rŏ'.kĭ.ăl.ize*, to form into parishes; paro'chialised (*5 syl.*), paro'chialis-ing (*R. xix.*)

Parish, *pă'r'rish*; parishioner, *pa.rish'.ŏn.er*.

Low Latin *parochialis*, *parochianus*, a parish; French *paroissial*.

"Parochial" preserves the etymology of the word far better than parish (*q.v.*). Greek *para oikos*, houses near each other.

Parody, *plu.* parodies (*R. xlv.*), *pă'r'ŏ.dĭz*. Travesty, *trav'.es.ty*.

Parody, an imitation of another's words or style of writing.

Travesty, a burlesque parody; parodied (*R. xl.*), *pă'r'ŏ.dĭd*; paro'dist, paro'dy-ing, paro'dical.

Greek *parōdia* (*para ōdē*, a parallel ode); Latin *parōdia*.

Parol, *pă.rŏlĕ'*. Parrel [or parral], *par'.rel*.

Parol, word of promise, a promise given by a prisoner of war to return at a stated time if permitted to be free.

Par'el, a rope by which a yard is confined to a mast.

"Parol," French *parole*. "Parrel," Portuguese *aparelho*. Dana, in his *Seaman's Manual*, gives the word *parral*.

Paroquet, *pär'rö.kët* (should be *perroquet*), a small parrot.

French *perroquet* (derivé, selon Roquefort, de *Perrot*, nom donné à cet oiseau comme celui de *Pierrot* au moineau).

The *perruche* is a sort of paroquet; *perriche*, the American variety.

Parotid Gland, *pa.röt'id*... Carotid artery, *ka.röt'id*...

Parot'id gland is situated under the ear. It secretes saliva which is carried to the mouth. (The *o* in *Gk.* is *o-mega*.)

Greek *parótis* (*para ous*, gen. *ótos*, near the ear).

Carot'id artery, an artery of the neck, there is one on each side to supply the head with blood.

Greek *karótis* (*káros*, lethargy)... See **Carotid**.

Paroxysm, *pär'röx.izm*, a sudden access of pain or rage; paroxysmal, *par'röx.iz'mäl*. Paroxysmist, *-röx.iz'mist*, one who believes that the geological changes were sudden and violent, not gradual and imperceptible.

Latin *paroxysmus*, Greek *paroxusmos* (*para oxus*, very sharp).

Parquet, *par'.kay*, a small thick block of oak for flooring, to make a floor with such blocks; parqueted, *par'.kayd*; parqueting, *par'.kay.ing*; parquet-er, *par'.kay.er*, one who lays down parquet floorings.

Parquetry, *par'.ka.try*, the art of flooring with small oak-blocks, the flooring so made, fancy-work of inlaid wood formed into some [geometrical] design.

Parr. Par, equal. Pas, *pah*, precedence, a step (French).

Parr, a salmon fry so long as it retains the brown marks on its side, about two years; it is called a Mort in the third year. Par, equal. (Latin *par*, equal.)

Parrel, a rope by which a yard is confined to a mast. Dana spells it *parral*. Parol, *pa.role'*, one's word of honour.

"Parrel," Portuguese *aparelho*. "Parol," French *parole*.

Parricide. Patricide. Matricide. Suicide. Regicide, &c.

Parricide, *pär'rí.side*, one who murders his father, the crime itself. (Lat. *parricida*, *páter cædo*, to kill a father.)

Patricide, *pät'rí.side*, one who invades his own country, the crime itself. (Latin *patricida*, *patria cædo*.)

Matricide, *may'trí.cide*, one who murders his mother, the crime itself. (Lat. *mātricida*, *māter cædo*, to kill a mother.)

Suicide, *su'.i.cide*, one who murders himself, *felo de se*.

Latin *suicida* (*sui cædo*, to kill oneself), suicide.

Regicide, *redg'.i.side*, one who murders a crowned head, the crime. (Lat. *rēgicide*, *rex*, gen. *regis cædo*, to kill a king.)

Parrot, *pär'röt*, a talking bird. Pol-parrot, a female parrot.

A corruption of *Perrot*, dimin. of Pierre or Peter (a male parrot); the female is *Pol*, dimin. of Polly [Mary]. In French *Jacquot*.

Parry, *pär'ry*, a ward in fence, to ward off. Thrust, a lunge, to lunge in fence. Parries, *pär'rüz*; parried, *pär'rid*; par-ri-er, *par'ry-ing*. (French *parer*, to ward off.)

Parse, to analyse words or sentences. Pass, to move on.

Parsed (1 syl.), *pars'-ing* (Rule xix.), *pars'-er* (of *parse*).

Passed (1 syl.), *pass'-ing*, *pass'-er* (of *pass*).

"Parse," Latin *pars*, a part, so in French to parse is *faire les parties*, to make the parts. "Pass," Lat. *passus*, a step, v. *pando*, *passum*.

Par'see, a Persian refugee living in India. The Parsees are fire worshippers, and were driven from Persia by the Mahometans. Par'see-ism, fire-worship. (Pers. *parsi*.)

Parsimony, *par'si.măn.y*, thriftiness; parsimonious, *par'si.mō''nă.ūs*; parsimoniously, *parsimonious-ness*.

Latin *parsimōnia* from *parco*, *parsum*, to spare.

Parsley, plu. parsleys (not parslies, Rule xlv.), *par'slüz*, a herb.

Lat. *Petro-selinum*; Gk. *pētra-sēlinōn*, rock parsley; Fr. *persil*.

Parsnip, *par'snip*, a vegetable. (For *past'nag* or *past'nac*.)

Also spelt *parsnep*, but *parsnip* (like *turnip*) is better. Strictly speaking the vowel should be *a*, Latin *nāpus*, a "tur-nape," so "pars-nape" is *pasti nāp*, a dibble-like turnip or nape (*pasti-nac* or *pasti-nag*).

Latin *pastināca* or *pastināgo* (from *pastinum*, a dibble).

Par'son, a clergyman; par'son-age, the house set apart for the clergyman of a parish; parsonic, *par.son'ik*, adj.

Low Lat. *persona ecclesiae*, the person who represents the church.

Part, a portion, to divide, to leave; part'-ed, part'-ing; partner, a trade-companion. Part-er, one who parts.

Parts, powers, natural endowments, places, districts.

Part-ible (not *-able*); partibil'ity, susceptibility of division.

In good part, in a friendly manner, with good temper.

In ill part, with displeasure. For the most part, chiefly.

For my part, as far as I am concerned, for my share.

In part, partly. Part and parcel, an essential portion.

Part of speech, one of the grammatical categories of words.

To part with, to give up. Part-ly, in part, in a measure.

Latin *pars*, gen. *partis*, v. *partior*, to part or divide.

Partake, *par.take'*, (*past*.) partook', (*past part*.) partaken, *-take'n*, to participate; partaker, *par.take'er*, a sharer.

To partake means to take part with others, hence it is wrong to say, "Being hungry, I partook of a basin of soup," but it is quite correct to say "Will you partake of a pint of sherry with me?"

Old English *taean*, past *toe*, past part. *tacen*, with *part*.

Parterre (French), *par.tare'*, a series of flower-beds artistically arranged with proper accessories of grass and gravel walks.

Parthenon, *parth'ĕnŏn*, the famous temple of Pallas (Minerva), in the Acropolis of Athens. (Gk. *parthēnos*, a virgin.)

Parthenope, *par.thēn'.ġ.pē*, one of the smaller planets.

Parthenope, the siren, threw herself into the sea because she could not beguile Ulysses with her songs.

Partial, *par'shāl*, biassed, not general. **Partial to**, fond of.

Partiality, *plu. partialities*, *par'shī.āl'ĭ.tiz*; **partial-ly**.

Partial-ist, one who limits the atonement to the elect.

Partialise, *par'shāl.ize*; **partialised** (3 syl.), **partialis-ing**.

French *partial*, *partialité* (Latin *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part).

Participate, *par.tis'ĭ.pāte*, to partake (followed by *of* or *in*);

participāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **participāt-ing** (Rule xix.),

participāt-or (Rule xxxvii.) **Participation**, *ĭ.pay''shŭn*.

Participative, *par.tis'ĭ.pay.tiv*; **participative-ly**.

Participient, one who partakes or shares with others.

Participle, *par'tī.sī.pl*, part of a verb; **participial**,

par'tī.sīp''ĭ.āl (adj.); **participial-ly**.

-ING, *participle*, *gerund*, and *noun*.

It represents three distinct endings:—

(1) The present participle, originally written *-igende* or *-ende*.

(2) The gerund, originally written *-igenne*, *-enne*, or *-anne*.

(3) The verbal noun, originally written *-ung*.

PARTICIPLE. *-ing* is a participle when the word is a verbal adjective, or governs a case and is not preceded by a preposition: as

I see trees as men *walking*. He ended *frowning*.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the *frowning* night.

He went everywhere *preaching* the gospel of repentance.

GERUND. *-ing* is a gerund if it is preceded by a preposition: as

He lost his money *by building* houses.

I durst not laugh for fear *of opening* my lips.

Change of food is a great thing *in fattening* cattle.

He seemed *in running* to devour the way (2 *Hen. IV. i. 1*).

NOUNS. *-ing* is a noun when it is the subject or object of a verb, when it stands in regimen with a noun, when it is preceded by an adjective, or when *the* comes before it and *of* after it.

Subject: *Preaching* is a means of grace.

Object: I love *dancing*.

Both: *Seeing* is believing.

In regimen: The foolishness *of preaching*.

The—of: The *preaching* of John.

Adj.: Good *preaching* is.... My *preaching* was in vain.

¶ If *the* precedes a word ending in *-ing* of must follow; but if *the* does not precede, of must be omitted.

The preaching of repentance; *preaching* repentance.

The tolling of the bell; *tolling* the bell.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Who didst teach the hearts of thy faithful people by *the* sending to them * the light of thy Holy Spirit (*collect*).

The leaving * a neighbourhood in which we had enjoyed so much happiness was not without a tear (*Vicar of Wakefield*).

Sent to prepare the way by * *preaching* of repentance (*collect*).

* Quoting of authors is most for matter of fact (*Selden*).

By * *lighting* of a candle (*Fuller*).

In * *defending* of myself (*Richard II. i. 3*).

Lat. *participālis*, *participātio*, *participātor*, *participium*, *participāre* (*pars*, gen. *partis* *cipio* [*capiō*], to take part).

Particle, *par' .tĭ.k' l.*, a minute part, an atom, a connecting word; (prepositions, conjunctions, &c., are particles, but the word is generally applied to those connecting words which cannot be readily classed under any group, as *now*, *then*, &c., in the phrases "Well, *then*, as I told you"; "Now, John was a prophet." "There are many who say so."

Latin *particŭla*, i.e., *pars*, with dim. *-cula*.

Particular, *par' .tĭk' ku. lar.* Peculiar, *pe. kŭ' .li. ar.*

Particular, precise. Peculiar, strange, eccentric.

Particular-ly, especially. Peculiar-ly, oddly, unusually.

Particulars, *par' .tĭk' ku. larz*, details. Peculiars, churches or parishes exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

Particularity, *plu. particularities*, *par' .tĭk' ku. lăr' rĭ. tĭz*, detail, minutiae. Peculiarity, *plu. peculiarities*, *pe. kŭ' .li. -ăr' rĭ. tĭz*, speciality, characteristic.

Particularise (Rule xxxi.), *par' .tĭk' kŭ. la. rize*, to enter into minutiae; partic'ularised (5 syl.), partic'ularis-ing (Rule xix.), partic'ularis-er. In particular, especially.

Lat. *particŭla* (*pars* with dim. *-cula*), *particŭlārĭs*; Fr. *particulariser*. "Peculiar," Latin *pēculiārĭs* (*pecŭlĭum*, private property, that which belonged to a slave as his own right, and which his overlord could not take from him).

Partisan, *par' .tĭ.zăn*, a halberd, a party adherent; **partisan-ship** (*-ship*, office, condition, state.)

We should spell "partisan," a halberd, *pertuisan* for distinction sake. "Partisan," French *partisan*. "Partisan" (a halberd), *pertuisana*.

-partite, *par' .tĭte* (in *Botany*), cleft more than halfway.

-fid, cleft less than halfway.

Partition, *par' .tĭsh' .ŏn*, division, separation. **Petition**, a request.

Partition, to divide into partitions or portions; partitioned (3 syl.), partition-ing. Petitioned (3 syl.), petition-ing.

"Partition," Lat. *partitio*, v. *partio*, to divide (*pars*, gen. *partis*, a part).

"Petition," Latin *pētitio*, v. *pēto*, to seek (Greek *pothēō*, to desire).

Partner, *part' .ner* (not *par' .tĕ.ner*), an associate in business; **partner-ship**, joint interest in a business or property (*-ship*, office, state, &c.) (Fr. *partner*, in a game or dance.)

Partner in trade in France is *associé*, and "partner" in a game or dance is now generally written *partenaire*.

Partridge, *par' .ridge*, often called a *bird*. A brace of partridges or a brace of birds, two partridges. A leash of partridges or a leash of birds, three partridges shot and tied together. A couple of brace or two brace of birds, four partridges shot and tied together in braces. Two leash of birds, six partridges shot and tied together in leashes.

French *perdre*, corrupt form of Greek *perdix*, Latin *perdix*.

Parturition, *par'.tu.rish''.ŏn*, the act of giving birth; **parturient**, *par.tu'.ri.ent*, given birth or about to do so.

Latin *partūrens*, gen. *partūrentis*, *partūrio*, to bring forth young.

Party, *plu.* parties, *par'.tiz*, a social gathering, a faction, one concerned in an affair, factional; **party-man**.

Party-coloured, *-kū'l'lerd*, having divers colours.

Party-fence, a fence between the lands of separate holders or proprietors. **Party-jury**, half natives and half foreigners. **Party-spirit**, the animus of a partyman.

Party-wall, a wall belonging to two separate tenements.

Party-ism, **party-spirit**. (French *parti*.)

"**Party**," persons about to be married. *Is the party come? i.e., the bride and bridegroom.* **Party**, one engaged. *I saw the party yesterday.* The French speak of a *parti sortable*, and say *il a épousé un bon parti*.

Archbishop Usher says "I sent for the party" [i.e., a clergyman who had given offence], and Shakespeare makes Stephano say to Caliban "Canst thou bring me to the party?" (*Tempest* iii. 2), but this use of the word is scarcely elevated from slang.

Parvenu (French), *par'.vē.nū'*, an upstart, a *vir novus*.

Pas, *pah*, precedence, a step. **Parr**, a young salmon. **Par**, equal.

"**Pas**," Fr. *pas*; Lat. *passus*, a step. "**Par**" (equal), Lat. *par*.

Paschal, *pās'.kāl*, pertaining to the Jewish passover.

Paschal lamb, the lamb slain to commemorate the passover.

Paschal-supper, the meal at which the lamb is served.

Paschal cycle, *-sī'.k'l*, that which fixes the time of Easter.

Pasque egg, *pas'-*, an egg tinted, made of sugar, or filled with bonbons, &c., to commemorate Easter.

Pasque flower, a species of anemone (*a.nem'.ō.ne*) which flowers about Easter-time. **Passion flower** (p. 809).

Greek *pascha*; Hebrew *pasach*, to pass over.

Pasquin, *pās'.kwīn*, a mutilated statue set up near the Piazza Naro'ni, of Rome, opposite the house of a famous barber-gossip named Pasqui'no. The Italians of Rome make this torso the depository of political squibs.

Pasquinade, *pās'.kwīn.ade''*, a squib or lampoon fixed to the pasquin torso; **pasquinād'-ed**, **pasquinād'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Pass (Rule v.), perf. passed, adj. past; **pass'-ing**, **pass'-er**.

Pass-able, that may be passed. **Pass-ible**, sensitive.

Passabil'ity, possibility of passing. **Passibil'ity**, susceptibility of impressions from without. **Pass'ably**, tolerably.

Passage, a journey, a voyage, a way, an entrance, a clause.

Passenger, *pās'.sēn.djer*, a traveller by train, steam-packet, or other public conveyance, a way-farer; **passenger-ship**.

("Passenger" is a corruption of **passager**, see **messenger**.)

Fr. *passer*, *passage*, *passager*, *passable*. *Passible*, *passibilité*, &c.

Passe-partout, *pās'.par.too'*, a movable picture mount.

French *pass-par-tout*, [a mounting] to put over any picture.

Passible, *pās'.sĭ.b'l*, capable of feeling. Passable, tolerable.

Passibility, *pās'.sĭ.bĭl''.i.ty*; passibleness, *pās'.sĭ.b'l-ness*.

Passion, *pash'.ŏn*, strong emotion of love; rage, desire, &c.

The passion [of Christ Jesus], the sufferings he underwent between the last supper and his death. Passion week, the anniversary of this week of suffering.

Passions, the emotions of the mind. Passion-less.

Passion-ate, inclined to anger (-ate, full of); passionate-ness; passionate-ly, intensely, vehemently.

Passion-flower, a flower in which the monks of old traced a resemblance to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion.

- (1) The flower keeps open only *three days*, denoting the three days interment. (2) The *three styles* symbolise the three nails. (3) The *stamens*, the hammers. (4) The *five anthers*, the five wounds. (5) The *tendrils*, the cords and whip. (6) The *column* of the ovary, the pillar of the cross. (7) The *red-tipped threads within the flower*, the crown of thorns dashed with blood. (8) The *calyx*, the nimbus. (9) The *white tint*, innocence. (10) The *blue tint*, heaven.

Passive, *pās'.siv*, submissive, that form of a verb in which the *subject* of an active verb becomes the *object*: thus "I [*subject*] love" (active), "I [*object*] am loved" (passive).

Passive-ly, passive-ness. Passivity, *pās'.sĭv'.i.ty*.

Passive obedience, *o.bē'.di.ense*, willing submission.

Lat. *passibilis*, *passio*, gen. *passionis*, *passivus*, *passivitas* (v. *patior*, *passus*, to suffer); Fr. *passible*, *passibilité*, *passive*, *passable*.

Passover, *pās'.ŏ.ver*, a Jewish festival in commemoration of the exodus from Egypt. Passover bread, a bread without leaven used by the Jews in the paschal festival, *Ex. xii.*

Passport, *pās'.port*, a permit to travel over a foreign country.

French *passéport*, originally a licence given to certain merchants to *pass-the-port* with their merchandise, and stay in the country a stated number of days to effect its sale.

Past, gone by, not present nor future, ended; Past by, gone past.

The past, of yore. Past-master. Past-grand. (*See Pass.*)

Paste, a cement made of flour and water, imitation precious stones, dough for puddings and pies. to cement with paste; *pāst'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *pāst'-ing* (Rule xix.), *pāst'-er*, *paste-board*, *paste-brush*.

Pasty, *pās'.ty*, a pie without a dish. Patty, a small pasty.

Pastry, *pāce'.tre*, confectionery. Paste, dough uncooked.

Latin *pasta*, French *paste*, *pasté*, *pastisserie* now *pâtisserie*.

Pastel, Pastil, Pastille, *pās'.tel*, *pās'.til*, *pās'.teel'*.

Pastel, a coloured crayon for drawing.

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Pastel, a coloured crayon for drawing.

French *pastel* (*paste* or *pâte*, *paste*), coloured earth, white-lead or talc consolidated with gum-water.

- Pastil [or Pastel], the woad plant. (Latin *pastillus*, woad.)
- Pastille, *päs.teel'*, an aromatic composition which emits a perfume in burning. (Latin *pastillum*, a sweet ball.)
- Pastern, *päs'.tern*, the foot of a horse between the fetlock and the heel; pastern-joint, the ankle joint of a horse.
- French *pasturon*, *päturon*. Called *phalange* in the human foot.
- Pasticcio, *plu. pasticcios*. Pistachio, *plu. pistachios*.
- Pasticcio, *plu. pasticcios*, *pas.titch'.i.ōze*, a painting in which an artist imitates the style of another. David Teniers and Luca Giordano afford noted examples.
- Pistachio, *plu. pistachios*, *pis.tah'.shē.ōze*, a nut.
- "Pasticcio," Ital. *pasticcio*, a pie of odds and ends, a medley. The idea is this: as the meat of a pie is the refuse of a joint cooked again, so these pictures are the "pie-meat" of an original.
- "Pistachio," Italian *pistacchio*; Latin *pistachium*, the pistach-nut.
- Pastille, *päs.teel'*. Pastil, *päs'.til*. Pastel, *päs'.tel*.
- Pastille, an aromatic composition made into a small cone which emits in burning a strong perfume.
- French *pastille*; Latin *pastillum*, a sweet confection.
- Pastil [or Pastel], the woad plant. (Latin *pastillus*, woad.)
- Pastel, a coloured crayon for artists. (French *pastel*.)
- Pastime, *päs'.time*, amusement *pour passer le temp.*
- Pastor, *päs'.tor*, a minister. Pasture, *päs'tchur*, herbage.
- Pastor-ly, pastor-less, pas'toral; pastoral-staff, a crook.
- Pastorate, *pas'.to.rate*, the office or jurisdiction of a pastor (-ate, office); pastor-ship (-ship, office).
- Lat. *pastor*, a shepherd, *pastoralis*, *pastoratus*, *pastūra* (*pasco*, to feed).
- Pastry. Pasty. Patty. Paste.
- Pastry, *pāce'.trē*, confectionery, pies and tarts; pastry-cook.
- French *pastisserie* now *pâtisserie*, things made of paste.
- Pasty, *päs'.ty*, a pie without a dish. (Fr. *pasté* now *pâté*.)
- Patty, *pät'.ty*, a small pasty. (Fr. *pâté* with dim. -ie or y.)
- Paste, the dough of pastry before it is cooked.
- French *paste* now *pâte*; Latin *pastus* (v. *pascor*, to feed).
- Pasture, *päs'.tchür*, land for grazing. Pas'tor, a minister.
- Pasture, to graze, to supply with pasturage; pastured, *päs'.tchürd*; pastur-ing (Rule xix.), *päs'.tchür.ing*.
- Pastur-age, *päs'.tchür.age*, pasture-land, standing grass on which cattle feed (-age, state); pasture-able, pasture-less.
- Lat. *pastūra* (v. *pascor*, to feed); Fr. *pasturage* now *pâturage*.
- Pasty, *päs'.ty*, a pie without a dish. (See above, Pastry.)
- Pät, a small cake [of butter], a slight tap, apröpos, convenient, to tap; pätt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), pätt'-ing. Päte, the head.
- "Pat" (a tap), Welsh *ffat*. "Pat" (fit, suitable), German *passend*.

Patagonian, *păt'.ă.gō''.nă.ăn* (not *pad'.a.gō''.nă.ăn*), huge.

The natives of *Patagonia* (S. Amer.) are noted for their great stature.

Patavinity, *păt'.ă.vîn''.i.ty*, the use of local words or phrases, dialectic tones of voice, provincialisms. (*See Patois.*)

Livy was born at *Patavium* (Padua), and Asinius Pollio asserted that he could detect Paduan provincialisms in his writings.

Patch, a piece put on to mend a hole, a detached part, to patch; patched (1 syl.), patch'-ing, patch'-er, patch'-work, -*wurk*.

Patchouly, *păt'.choo.ly*, a vegetable perfume. (Malay *pucha-pa'*.)

Pâte (1 syl.), the brain-pan, the head; pated, *pâte'.ed* as long-pated, narrow-pated. (Lat. *păt'ina*, a deep dish; Gk. *păt'inė*.)

Paten, *păt'.en*. **Patten**. **Pattern**. **Patin** same as **Paten**.

Paten, *pat'.en*, the lid of the chalice, a metal plate to hold the bread of the eucharist. (Ital. *patena*, Lat. *păt'ina*.)

Patten, a clog raised on an iron hoop to keep the feet dry.

French *patin*, a high-heeled shoe; Greek *patein*, to walk.

Pattern, *păt'.tern*, a model, a sample. (French *patron*.)

(If these words were spelt *paten* (a chalice-lid), *patin* (a clog), and *patern* (a model), the distinction would be complete, the spelling simplified, and the derivations better observed.)

Patent, *pay'.tent*, a monopoly in a new invention, evident, open, to secure by patent; pa'tent-ed (R. xxxvi.), patent-ing.

Patentee, *pay'.ten.tee*, one who holds a patent. **Patent-able**.

Patent medicine, medicine bearing a government stamp.

Patent office, the government office for granting patents.

Patent right. **Patent rolls**, the registers of patents, letters patent collected together on parchment rolls.

Letters patent, public documents written on open sheets.

Close-letters, public documents folded up and sealed.

Latin *patens*, gen. *patentis*. Patents are written on open sheets.

Paternal, fem. **maternal**, *pă.ter'.nal*, *ma.ter'.nal*, fatherly, motherly; pater'nal-ly, fem. mater'nal-ly.

Pater'nity, fem. **mater'nity**, fathership, mothership.

Latin *păternus*, *păternitas*; *măternus*, *măternitas* (*păter*, *măter*).

Pater-noster, *păt'.ter-nōs'.ter*, the "Lord's Prayer," a rosary, every tenth bead in a rosary. **Paternoster row**, London.

The Lord's prayer, in Latin, begins *Pater noster* (our Father); at every tenth bead a devout Catholic should repeat the Lord's prayer.

Path, *păth*, a walk in a garden, park, field, church-yard, &c., for walkers but not for carts and carriages.

Carriage-drive, a park or garden way for carriages, &c.

Road, a wide public way for general traffic.

High-road, the main road from a town to the metropolis.

By-road, a narrow road from one high-road to another.

Lane, a narrow public way intersecting two by-roads.

Pavement, the footpath of a street paved for walkers.

The edging of a pavement is the kerb-stone.

Foot-path or Path-way, a public path for pedestrians.

"Path," Old Eng. *paeth*, v. *pethian*; (Lat. *pes*, gen. *pedis*, a foot).

"Road," Old Eng. *rād*, v. *ridan*, past *rād*, to ride, a way for riders.

"High road," O. E. *heah rād*, the chief road, so *high seas*, the main sea.

"By road," Old Eng. *bý rād*, a borough road (Danish *by*, a town or city), hence *by-laws*, local or borough laws.

"Pavement," Latin *pavimentum*. "Lane," Dutch *laan*.

"Footway," Old Eng. *fōt weg*, but *weg-gang* was the more usual term for a footpath. "Footpath," Old Eng. *fōt path*, a pleonasm.

Pathetic, *pa.thēt'ik*, grievous; pathetic-ly, *pa.thēt'ik.kāl.ly*.

Pathos, *pāth'ōs*, that which excites emotions of grief.

Lat. *pathos*, *pāthēticus*; Greek *pathos*, *pāthētikos* (*paschō*, to suffer).

Pathology, *pa.thōl'o.djy*, that part of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; pathologic, *pāth'o.lodj'ik*; pathological, *pāth'ō.lodj'ik.kāl*; pathological-ly; pathologist, *pā.thōl'o.djist*, one skilled in pathology. (Gk. *pathos logos*, treatise on suffering.)

Patience, *pay'shence*, resignation. Patients, *pay'shents*, clients of a medical practitioner. Patient, *pay'shent*, enduring, not easily provoked, one under the charge of a doctor.

Latin *pātientia*, *pātiens*, gen. *patientis*, *patior*, to suffer.

Patin, *pat'in*, the cover of a chalice, a metal plate. (See Paten.)

Patina, *pāt'inah*, the green rust of coins which have been buried, the coating which gathers on oil paintings.

Lat. *pāttina*, Gk. *pāttānē* (a plate), plating (a plating with *æru*go).

Patois, *pāt'twah'*, provincialism. (Fr. corruption of *Patavium*.)

Asinius Pollio noticed a dialectic peculiarity in Livy which he called his *patavinity* or Pavālian provincialisms.

Patriarch, *pāt'ri.ark*, the head of a family was once so called, the "pope" of the Greek church; a very aged man.

The patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Jacob's sons.

Patriarch-al, *pāt'ri.ark'.kāl*; patriarch-ic, *pāt'ri.ark'.ik*.

Patriarch-ism, *pāt'ri.ark'.izm*; patriarch-ship (-ship, rank.)

Patriarch-ate, *pāt'ri.ark'.ate* (-ate, office).

Latin *pātriarcha*, *pātriarchātis*, *pātriarchātus*; Greek *pātriarchēs* (*pātria archē*, root of the line, first of the family).

Patrician, *pā.trish'an*, a nobleman, noble, not plebe'ian.

Latin *pātricius*, a senator, born of a senator, one of the Rom. *pātres*.

Patrimony, *pāt'ri.mūn'y*, an estate inherited from one's father; patrimonial, *pāt'ri.mō'nī.āl*; patrimo'nial-ly.

Latin *pātrimōnium*, *pātrimōniātis* (*pāter*, a father),

Patriot, *păt' rĭ.ôt*, one who loves his country; **patriotic**, *păt' rĭ.ôt' ĭk*; **patriot'ical-ly**. **Patriotism**, *păt' rĭ.ôt.tĭzm*.

Latin *patriōta*; French *patriote*, *patriotique*, *patriotisme*.

Patristic, *pa.trĭs' ĭk*, pertaining to the church or ecclesiastical fathers; **patristics**, *pa.trĭs' tĭks*, historical theology devoted to the lives and doctrines of the "fathers."

Latin *pătres*, the fathers. (Only five of the sciences [*arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric*] end in *-ic*, ten times that number end in *-ics*.)

Patrol, *pa.trôl'*, a guard appointed to watch a district; to walk round the appointed district as a patrol; **patrolled** (2 syl.), **patroll'-ing**, R. iv. (Fr. *patrouille*, v. *patrouiller*.)

Patron, *fem. patron-ess*, *pay'.trôn*, one who befriends another, one who has the right of presenting to a benefice.

Patron-age, *păt'.rô.nage*, the good offices of a patron.

Patronise (Rule xxxii.), *păt'.rô.nize*, to befriend another; **patronised** (3 syl.), **pat'ronis-ing** (R. xix.), **pat'ronis-er**, one who promotes and sanctions an undertaking.

Latin *pătrōnus*. Romulus ordained that every plebeian should select a patrician for his friend and protector. The plebeian was called the lord's client, and the lord was called the plebeian's **patron**.

Patronymic, *păt'.ro.nĭm' ĭk*, a prefix or affix signifying the descendant of, as *Mac Donald* (offspring of Donald), *O'Grady* (offspring of Grady), *Ap David* (offspring of David), *Fitz William* (offspring of King William).

In scientific terms we use the Greek **patronymic** *-idæ*, as *Canidæ*, the dog family; *Mongolidæ*, the Mongul stock.

Latin *pătrōnymĭcus*, Greek *pătr-ōnumĭkos* (*pătrō[s]onĭma*, dialectic form of *onoma*, the father's name; the "o" of *pătro-* coalescing with the "o" of *onĭma*, become *ω* or *o* long).

Patten. **Paten** or **Patin**. **Pattern** (double t).

Patten, *păt'.tĕn*, a clog elevated on an iron hoop.

French *pătin*, a high-heeled shoe; Greek *pătein*, to walk.

Pat'en or **Pat'in**, the lid of a chalice, a metal plate for the sacramental bread. (Ital. *patena*; Fr. *patene*; Lat. *pătĭna*.)

Pattern, *pat'.tern*, a model, a sample. (French *patron*.)

(If these words were spelt *paten* (a chalice-lid), *pătin* (a clog), and *patern* (a model), the distinction would be complete, the spelling simplified, and the derivations better observed.)

Patter, *păt'.ter*, to strike with pats or little knocks like rain, to chatter, to trot about; **pattered**, *păt'.terd*; **patter-ing**.

Patter-er, a street vendor who talks incessantly.

Welsh *fatiwr*, *fāt*, a pat. The French have *patatrus*! slap, bang!

Pattern, *păt'.tern*, a model, a sample. (See above **Patten**.)

French *patron*, a master, a captain, a guide: a "pattern" is the guide or master-work of the copyist.

- Patty.** **Pasty.** **Pastry.** **Paste.** (*Patty*, pet for *Martha*.)
Pat'ty, a small *pasty* or *pie* without a dish; **patty-pan.**
 French *pâté* with diminutive, in French *petit*, *pâté*.
Pasty, *pās'ty*, a *pie* without a dish. (Fr. *pasté*, now *pâté*.)
Pastry, *pace'try*, confectionery. (Fr. *pastisserie*, *pâtisserie*.)
Paste (1 syl.), dough for *pastry* before it is cooked.
 French *paste* now *pâte*; Latin *pastus* (v. *pascor*, to feed).
Paucity, *paw'sh.ty*, fewness; scarcity. (Latin *paucitas*.)
Paullinia, *paul.lin'i.ah*, a genus of plants from which the South American Indians make a beverage similar to tea.
 So called from *Simon Paulli*, of Copenhagen, professor of botany.
Paunch, the belly, the largest stomach of ruminants. (Lat. *panter*.)
Pauper, *paw'per*, a very poor man, one supported by the parish.
Pauper-ism, indigence. **Pauperise** (R. xxxi.), *paw'per.ize*; *pau'perised* (3 syl.), *pau'peris-ing*. **Impov'erish** (q.v.)
Pauperisation, *paw'per.izay''shūn*.
Poverty, *pov'er.ty*, penury (corruption of *pauperty*).
 Latin *pauper*, *paupertas*; French *paupérisme*, *pauvreté*.
Pause, *pawz*, a stop, rest, to cease; **Paws**, *pawz*, clawed feet.
Paused (1 syl.), *paus-ing* (R. xix.), *pawz'-ing*; **pausing-ly**; *pau'-er*, *pawz'-er*.
 Latin *pausa*; Greek *paus*, to cease. "Paws," Welsh *pawen*.
Pāve (1 syl.), to make a pathway of flagstones or other material suitable for foot-passengers, to lay a street with a solid flooring suitable for carts and horses, to lay a brick or stone floor in a room or yard, &c.; *pāved* (1 syl.), *pāv-ing*.
Pavement, *pāve'-ment*; **paving-stones**, **paving-board**.
Pavier, *pavé'yer*, a labourer who paves streets.
Pavior, *pave'-or*, a paving-brick, also called a *pā'm'ent*.
 Latin *pavimentum*, v. *pāvio* (Greek *paidō*, to hit hard, to ram down).
Pavilion, *pāv'il'yōn*, a large handsome tent, to shelter in a pavilion; *pavil'ioned* (3 syl.), *pavil'ion-ing*.
 In English, we spell *pavilion* with one *l*, in French it has double *l*; somewhat similar is the word *battalion*, which in English has double *t* and one *l*, but in French one *t* and double *l*.
 French *pavillon*; Latin *pāpilō*, gen. *pāpilōnis*, a tent.
Paw, the soft foot of a quadruped furnished with claws, to scrape the foot along the ground as a horse, to handle; *pawed*, *pawd*; **paw-ing**, **pawing-ly**.
 Welsh *pawen*, v. *pawenu*, *pawenog*, furnished with or having paws.
Pawky, *pawk'y*, cunning, artful. **Pork**, the flesh of pigs.
 "Pawky," Old English *pæca*, a deceiver, v. *pæcan*, to deceive.
 "Pork," Fr. *pore*, Lat. *porcus*, a pig. "Pig," O. E. *piga*, a little one.

Pawn, a pledge, a chessman, to pledge; pawned (1 syl.), pawn-ing. **Pawn'-er**, one who pawns. **Pawnee'**, one who receives a pawn. **Pawn-ticket**, the pawnbroker's receipt.

Pawn-broker, -*bro'.ker*, a man whose trade is to advance money on pawns; **pawnbro'ker-age**, the trade of a pawn-broker (-age, state, condition, trade).

"**Pawn**," German *pfand*, v. *pfanden*, *pfander*. "**Pawnright**" (*pfandrecht*), "the right of keeping a pawn," should be introduced.

"**Pawn**" (a chessman), Hindūstan *peon*, a foot soldier; Span. *peon*.

Pay, (*past*) paid, (*past part.*) paid. (*Laid*, paid, and said, *sēd*, are irregular for *layed*, *payed*, and *sayed*), wages, stipend, to discharge a debt, to give what is due, to daub with pitch.

Pay'-er, one who pays. **Pay-ee'**, one to whom money is paid.

Pay-ment, **pay'-able**; **pay-clerk**, -*clark*; **pay-day** (in the Stock Exchange), the last day for settling the transactions of the past fortnight, about the 15th and 30th of the month. **Pay-office**. **Pay-master**, plu. **pay-masters**.

"**Pay**" (to discharge a debt), French *payer*, *payeur*.

"**Pay**" (to daub with pitch), Old Fr. *empoier* (*poiz*, pitch, Lat. *pix*).

Pea, *pee*. **Peas**. **Pease**. **Peace**, *pēce*, concord, not war.

Peas, *peez*, the numeric plu. of pea, as 2, 3, 4... peas.

Pease, *peez*, a collective noun plu.: as a dish of *pease*.

Peas-cod, *peez' kod* (not *pea's cod*), the shell of a pea.

The *s* is radical (pea is a modern corruption of *pese*), *pese-codd*.

Pea-halm [or -*haulm*], *hawm*, a pea-stalk withered and dry.

Pea-soup, **pea-shell**; **pea-nut**, the ground nut.

Pease-meal, **pease-pudding** (not *peas-pudding*, &c.)

Old English *pise*, a pea (Latin *pisum*), plu. *pesen* and *peses*. The correct singular would be *pese*. Spenser has "Not worth a *pese*," and Surrey "Not worth two *peason*" (*pesen*).

Brother, *cloth*, *die* (a stamp), and *penny* have also double plurals, but only in the last word is one plural numerical and the other collective like the plurals of "pea." (See **Penny**.)

Peace, *pēce*. **Piece**, *pēce*. **Pease**, *peez*. **Pays**, *payz*. **Pāce** (1 syl.)

Peace, *pēce*, not war, quiet; **peace'-less**, **peace-offering**.

Peace'-able, **peace'able-ness**, **peace'ably** (only -*ce* and -*ge* retain the *e* before -*able*); **peace-officer**, a sheriff, constable, or other officer of the peace.

Peace'-ful (Rule viii.), **peace'ful-ly**, **peace'ful-ness**.

Peace'-maker. **Peace'-breaker**, -*brāke-er* (not *brēe'-ker*).

Pacify, *pās'ā.fy*, to soothe, to appease; **pacifies**, *pās'ā.fize*; **pacified**, *pās'ā.fide*; **pacify-ing**, *pās'ā.fy.ing*; **pacifi-er**.

Pacification, *pās'ā.fī.kay''.shūn*. **Pacific**, *pā.sīf'āk*; **pacifical**, *pa.sīf'ākāl* **pacif'ical-ly**.

Pacificator, *fem.* **pacificatress**, *pa.sīf'āk.a.tor*, -*ka.tress*.

- § Piece, *pèce*, a part, to patch. (French *pièce*.)
- Pease, *peez* (as a *dish of pease*); the vegetable considered collectively. Peas, the numerical plu. of pea, as *two or three peas*. (Old English *piſe*, plu. *piſen*.)
- Pays, *payz*, third sing. of pay. (French *payer*, to pay.)
- Pāce, a stride, speed. (Lat. *passus*, Gk. *pateō*, to tread.)
 Latin *pax*, gen. *pācis*, *pācificātio*, *pācificātor*, *pācificātrix*, *pācificus*,
pācificāre (*pax*, gen. *pācis* *ficio*[*fācio*], to make peace).
- Peach, *peetch'*, a fruit; *peach'-y*, *peach'-iness*; *peach'-colour*.
 Fr. *pêche*, contraction of Lat. *persicus*; O. E. *persuc*, the Persian fruit.
- Pea-cock, *fem.* *pea-hen* (both *pea-fowl*), *offspring* *pea-chick*.
 Old Eng. *pawa coc*, *-hen*, *-cicen*; Lat. *pavo*; Gk. *raōs*, a peacock.
- Pea-jacket, *pee'jāk.ĕt*, a coarse woollen jacket, a pilot's rough heavy coat. (Dutch *pije*, a coarse thick cloth; Fr. *jaquette*.)
- Peak, *peek*, a point, to mortify. Pique, *peek*, spite.
 Peaked, *peekt*; *peak'-ing*; *peak'-y*, having peaks.
 Old English *peac* and *pie*, a peak; French *pique*, v. *piquer*, to peak.
- Peal, *peel* (of bells), to resound. Peel, *rind*. Pell, a skin.
 Pealed, *peeld*; *peal'-ing*. (Lat. *pello*; Gk. *pēlo*, to be in motion.)
 Peel, *rind*, to take off the *rind*. (Lat. *pellis*; Gk. *phōlis*, a skin.)
- Pea, *pee'an* (or *pæan*), a song of triumph; *pean-ism*.
 Latin *pean*, a song to Pean (Apollo); Gk. *paian*. Apollo (the fardarter) was so called from *paio*, to strike or dart.
- Pear, *Pair*, *Pare*, all *pāre*. Par (Latin). Peer. Pier, *peer*.
 Pear, *pāre*, a fruit; perry, *pēr'ry*, pear-wine.
 Old English *pera* or *peru*, *perewes*, perry; Latin *pirum*.
- Pair, two articles that form a complete whole.
 Welsh *par*; French *pair*; Latin *par*, equal.
- Pare, to peel, to trim. (Fr. *parer*, to pare a horse's hoof.)
- Par, level, in equilibrio. (Latin *par*, equal.)
- Peer, a noble, an equal. (Lat. *pares*, equals [of the chief].)
- Pier, *peer*, a jetty. (Old English *per* or *pere*.)
- Pearl, *purl*, a gem. Purl, medicated malt liquor, to ripple.
- Pearl, to adorn with pearls; *pearled*, *purl'd*; *pearl'-ing*, *pearl'-y*, *pearl'-iness* (R. xi.); *pearl'-ash'*, a carbonate of potassa obtained from wood-ashes; *pearl'-barley*, barley prepared in small pearl-white grains; *pearl'-dīver*; *pearl'-edge*, an edging given to certain ribbons; *pearl'-eyed*, *-ide*, having a white pearly speck in the eye; *pearl'-grass*; *pearl'-wort*, *-wurt*; *pearl'-oys'ter*; *pearl'-sā'go*, sago in small round grains like pearls; *pearl'-stitch*, an ornamental stitch in knitting; *pearl'-studded*; *pearl'-white*, a preparation of bismuth.

Mother-of-pearl, the inside surface or lining of pearl oysters and other iridescent shells and substances.

"Pearl," Old Eng. *perl* or *pearl*. "Purl," Welsh *freulo*, to purl.

Pearmain, *pāre-mānē*, an apple (i.e., *peer-main*, chief peer).

Peasant, *pēz'-ant*, a rustic. Pheasant, *fēz'-ant*, a game bird.

Peasant-ry, the peasant class. Pheasantry, a place for...

Fr. *payсан*; Lat. *pāgānus* (*pāgus*, a village; Gk. *pagos*, a hill).

"Pheasant," Latin *phāsīānus*; Greek *phāsīānos*; French *faisan*.

Pease, *peez*, the vegetable pea collectively considered: as a dish of pease; peas, definite plu. of pea. (O. E. *pisē*, plu. *pisen*.)

Peat, *peet*, a sort of turf; peats, peat cut into "turfs" for fuel; peat'-y, containing peat; peat'-bog, peat'-moss, peat'-soil.

Pebble, *pēb'.b'l*, a small stone; pebbled, *pēb'.b'ld*, covered with pebbles; pebbly, *pēb'.ly*, containing pebbles. Pebbles, *pēb'.b'lz*, water-worn minerals, transparent and colourless rock-crystal used for spectacle-glasses; pebble-stone.

"Pebble" should have but one *b*, Old English *pabol*, *papol-stanas*.

Peccable, *pek'.ka.b'l*, liable to sin; peccability, *pēk'.ka.b'il''-ty*.

Peccadillo, plu. peccadillos (R. xlii.), a petty offence or crime.

Peccant, *pēk'.kānt*, sinning. Piquant, *pee'.khant*, spicy.

Pec'cant-ly, sinfully. Piquant-ly, *pee'.khant.ly*, spicily.

Pec'cancy, *pēk'.kān.sy*, sin. Piquancy, *-khan.sy*, spiciness.

Peccavi, *pēk'.kay'.vi*, an admission of having done wrong.

Lat. *peccare*, perf. *peccāvi* (I have sinned), part. *peccans*, gen. *peccantis*.

Peck, quarter of a bushel, to pick with the beak; pecked (1 syl.), peck'-ing, peck'-er. Wood-pecker, a bird. To peck at, to strike at with a beak, to nag at with petty criticisms.

"Peck" (a measure), Fr. *picotin*, a peck, a "feed" [of oats for a horse.

"Peck" (to strike with the beak), German *picken*. (See *Pick*.)

Pecopteris, *pē.kōp'.tēr'is*, a genus of fossil ferns (coal measures).

If this word is meant to denote a comb-fern, i.e., a fern with comb-like leaflets, it is very badly compounded. The Gk. *pekō* is to comb wool, and *pekō ptēris*, "I comb a fern," does not express the idea of a comb-like fern. The word should be *ktenopteris* (*tē.nōp'.tēr'is*), a comb-fern. (Gk. *kteis*, gen. *ktēnos*, "a comb," and *ptēris*, a fern.)

Pectine. Pectose. Pectate. (Pecten. Pectinite. Pectinate.)

Pectine, *pek'.tīn*, vegetable jelly, somewhat like isinglass.

Pectose, *pek'.tōce*, the gelatinous principle of pectine.

Pec'tic acid, an acid obtained from pectine by adding potash.

Pectate, *pek'.tate*, a salt of pectic acid.

-ine (in Chem.), a simple substance; -ate, a salt from an acid in -ic.

Greek *pektos*, coagulated, gelatinised (the *e* is long).

Pecten, *pek'.ten*, clams, a genus of bivalves. Pectine (see above).

Pectolite, *pek'.to.lite*, a stone with its crystals star-formed.

Greek *pektos lithos*, a coagulated or crystallised stone.

- Pectinite, *pek'.tī.nīte*, a fossil scallop (*-ite* denotes a fossil).
 Pectinate, *pek'.tī.nate*, full of "teeth" like a comb.
 Pectinal, *pek'.tī.nal*, pertaining to a comb. Pectineal, *pek'.tī.nē'āl* (not *pek'.tīn'.ē'āl*), applied to the "pelvis."
 Pectinated, *pek'.tī.nā.ted*, cleft like a comb.
 Latin *pecten*, gen. *pectinis*, a comb (*-ate*, full of).
 Pectoral, *pek'.tō.rāl*. (Pectinal, *pek'.tī.nāl*. Pectinē'al, *v.s.*)
 Pectoral, good for the chest or lungs, pertaining to the chest, a breast plate worn by the Jewish High Priest, a medicine to relieve chest-complaints; pectoral fin, one of the fins near the gills of a fish. (Lat. *pectōrāle*, *pectus*.)
 Peculate, *pek'.kū.lāte*, to embezzle; pec'ulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pec'ulāt-ing (Rule xix.); pec'ulāt-or, one who peculates.
 Peculation, *-ku.lay''shūn*, embezzlement of public money.
 Lat. *peculatio*, *peculātor*, *v. peculāri* and *peculiāre* (*peculium*, money).
 Peculiar, Particular, *pe.ku'.lī.ar*, *par.tīk'.u.lar*.
 Peculiar, special to an individual, odd, strange, exclusive;
 Particular, individual, precise, choice, favourite.
 Peculiar-ly. Peculiarity, *plu. -ties*, *pe.kū'.lī.ār''rī.tīz*.
 Peculiarise *pek'.kū'.lī.ār.īze*, to specialise; pec'uliarised (5 syl.), pecu'liaris-ing. Pecu'lium, a slave's own property.
 Latin *peculiāris* (*peculium*, one's own estate or goods which no overlord could take away or sell even if the owner was his slave).
 "Particular," Lat. *particulāris* (*particūla*, a particle, a small portion).
 Pecuniary, *pe.ku'.nī.ā.ry*, relating to money; pecu'niari-ly.
 Latin *pecūniārius* (*pecūniārium*, the treasury, *pecūnia*, money).
 Pedagogue, *ped'.ā.gog*, a school-master (in disparagement);
 pedagogic, *ped'.a.go''.džik*; pedagogical, *-go''.džī.kāl*;
 pedagogism, *ped'.a.go.džizm*, the vocation of a teacher.
 Latin *pedagōgus*; Greek *paidagōgos* (*pais*, gen. *paidos* *agōgos*, the leader of a boy). The pedagogue was the slave who had to take his master's son to and from school, to attend him whenever he left home, and to wait on him generally. The spelling is French, and would be much better without the last two letters.
 Pedal, *ped'.al*, a lever attached to a piano, harp, organ, &c., to modify the tone or swell of the instrument; pedal-note.
 Latin *pedālis* (*pes*, gen. *pēdis*, the foot), French *pédale*. (See Peddle.)
 Pedant, *ped'.ant*, one who makes a vain and ostentatious show of his learning; pedantic, *ped'.dān'.tīk*, formal; pedan'ti-cal-ly. Pedantry, *plu. pedantries*, *ped'.ān.trīz*.
 Fr. *pédant*, *pédanterie*, *pédantesque* (Gk. *paideia*, instruction).
 Peddle, *ped'.d'l*, to sell in a small way. Pedal (*see* pedal); ped'dled (2 syl.), peddling; peddler, one who deals or sells in a small way, one who busies himself with trifles; pedlar, a hawker. Peddlery, goods sold by pedlars.
 A *ped* is a basket without a lid, in which fish is hawked about the

streets, also a market basket for eggs, &c. Tusser uses the word, and in Norwich that part of the market where country stores (such as eggs, butter, chickens, and so on) are brought from the country in hampers or baskets, is called the *ped-market*.

Welsh *pad*, that which keeps things together, hence *padell*, a pan.

Ped-, **pedi-**, before consonants (Latin prefix) *nouns*, a foot.

Pedestal, *pěd'.ěs.tăl*, the base of a statue. **Ped'icel** (*q.v.*)

Spanish *pedestal*; French *piédestal* (Latin *pes*, gen. *pēdis*, the foot).

Pedestrian, *pě.děs'.tri.ăn*, one who performs a journey on foot, walking; **pedes'trial**, pertaining to the foot.

Latin *pēdestris* (*pes*, gen. *pēdis*, Greek *pous*, gen. *pōdos*, the foot).

Pedicel, *pěd'.i.sěl* [or **ped'icle**, *pěd'.i.s'l*]. **Ped'estal** (*q.v.*)

Ped'icel, a short foot-stalk; **pedicellate**, *pěd'.i.sěl''.late*, supported by a pedicel. (Lat. *pēdicŭlus*, a little foot.)

Pediculus, *pe.dik'.ŭ.lus*, the louse genus; **pedic'ulous** or **pedic'ular** (*adj.*), **pediculation**, *pě.dik'.u.lay''.shăn*.

Latin *pēdicŭlus*, a little foot, a louse, noted for short legs.

Pedi-gerous, *pě.didg'.ě.rŭs*, furnished with foot-like organs.

Latin *pedi-* [*pes*, gen. *pedis*] *géro*, having feet.

Pedigree, *pěd.i.gree*, lineage (*pes gradior*, to go step by step).

Pediment, *pěd'.i.ment*, the triangular facing of a portico.

Ped'ipalp, *plu. ped'ipalps*, such insects as scorpions, which have feelers like pincers; **pedipalpi**, *pěd'.i.păl''.pi*, the genus; **pedipalpous**, *pěd'.i.păl''.pŭs* (*adj.*)

Latin *pedi-* [*pes*, gen. *pedis*], *palpi*, foot-feelers, v. *palpo*.

Latreille meant this word to denote "having feelers like arms," but his compound cannot be commended.

Pedlar, *pěd'.lar*, a chapman, who carries his wares in a "ped" or open basket; **pedler**, one who peddles or traffics in a very small way. **Pedlery**, *pěd'.le.ry*, the wares of a pedlar.

Pedo-baptism, *pě.do-bap'.tizm*, the baptism of young children; **pedo-baptists**, those who practise infant baptism. The term is usually applied by "Baptists" to "Independents."

Greek *pais*, gen. *paidos baptismos*, baptism of children.

Pedo-mancy, *pěd'.o.măn.sy*, divination from the lines of the foot.

Chiro-mancy, *kí.ro-*, divination from the lines of the hand.

The word ought to be *podomancy*. It is now neither Gk. nor Lat. Gk. *pous*, gen. *pōdōs manteia*, and *cheir*, gen. *cheiros*, *-manteia*, divination by the foot, and divination by the hand.

Pedometer, *pě.dôm'.ě.ter*, a land measurer, an instrument to measure the distance travelled over by a pedestrian.

Pedo-motrical, *pěd'.o.mět''.rì.kăl* (*adj.*)

If this word is Gk. *pědōn metron*, ground measurer, it would have been better *hodometer*, *hō.dôm'.ě.ter* (*hōdōs*, a road or path); if it means a "foot or pace measurer," it should be *podom'eter*.

Peduncle, *pě.dŭn'.kule*, the stem of a plant which supports the flower and the fruit; **peduncular**; **pedunculate**, *pě.dŭn'.kŭ.late*, growing on a peduncle; **pedunculated**.

Latin *pedunculus*, a little foot. This word is a blunder, *pedunculus* is diminutive of *pēdo*, gen. *pēdōnis*, a little splay-foot. It ought to be *ped'icule*, diminutive of *pes*, gen. *pedis*, a little foot or stem.

Peel (of an orange, &c.) **Peal**, *peel* (of bells). **Pell**, a hide.

Peel, rind, a wooden shovel for an oven, a small fortress, to pare; **peeled** (1 syl.), **peel'-ing**, **peel'-er**.

"Peel" and "Pell," Lat. *pellis*, a skin; Gk. *phōlis*, the scales of fish.

"Peel" (a shovel), Fr. *pelle*, a shovel. "Peel" (tower), Welsh *pill*.

"Peal" (of bells), Lat. *pello*, to play an instrument; Gk. *pēlo*.

Peep, a slight glance, the cry of a very young chicken, to look through a crevice, to steal a glance, to cry like a chicken; **peeped** (1 syl.), **peep'-ing**, **peep'-er**, **peep'-hole**.

Fr. *pépier*, to peep as chickens when they chip their shell, hence to peep out of their shell or look abroad. Dan. *pippe*, to peep up.

Peer. **Pier**. **Pear**. **Pare**. **Pair**. **Par**. **Peerage**. **Pierage**.

Peer, *fem.* **peer-ess**, a noble. **Peer**, a member of the House of Lords, a noble, an equal, to come just in sight, to pry; **peered** (1 syl.); **peer'-ing**, **prying**.

Peer'-age, the peers collectively. **Pier-age**, *peer'-age*, toll for making use of a pier (*-age*, collective, payment).

Peer'-less, unequalled; **peer'-less-ly**, **peer'-less-ness**.

§ **Pier**, *peer*, a stone pillar, a jetty. (Old Eng. *per* or *pere*.)

Pear, *pare*, a fruit. (Old Eng. *pera* or *peru*; Lat. *pīrum*.)

Pair, two that match. (French *paire*, Welsh *par*.)

Pare (1 syl.), to peel. (Fr. *parer*, to pare a horse's hoof.)

Par, equal, in equilibrio. (Latin *par*, equal.)

"Peer," French *pair*, *pairesse*. Latin *pares*, equals, because in feudal times all crown vassals were held equal. The five orders of peers are (1) duke, (2) marquis, (3) earl, (4) viscount, (5) baron.

Peevish, *pee'-vish*, testy, fretful; **pee'-vish-ly**, **pee'-vish-ness**.

Peewit, *pee'-wīt*, a lapwing (so called from its cry).

Peg, a pin to hang things on [as a *hat-peg*], to fasten with pegs, to strike; **pegged** (1 syl.), **pegg'-ing** (Rule i.), **pegg'-er**, **pegged-boots**. **Clothes peg**, *clothz* .., a cleft pin for fastening linen to a line for drying.

Peg-top, a plaything. To take down a peg, to humiliate.

To keep pegging away, to aim blows without cessation.

Gk. *pégma*, something fastened into [the wall], v. *pégnumi*, to fix in.

Peg'asus, the winged horse of Bellērōphon, a constellation.

Greek *pégāsōs* (from *pégē*, a fountain, so named from the "fountain of Oceanus," where it first made its appearance.

Pegmatite, *peg'-mă.tite*, granite composed of quartz and felspar.

Gk. *pégma*, anything compacted (*-ite*, a fossil or stony substance).

Peiramer, *pī.rām'.ē.ter.* **Perimeter**, *pē.rīm'.ē.ter* (q.v.)

Peiramer, an instrument for testing the amount of resistance to carriage wheels on different roads.

Greek *peira metron*, a trial metre. Might be spelt *piramer*, in the same way as "cheir" is spelt *chir*, or "pleio-cene," *plio-cene*.

Pekoe, *peé'.ko*, the best black tea. The varieties of black tea are *bohea*, *congou*, *souchong*, and *pekoe* (*pih-haou*).

Pelargonium, *plu. pelargoniums*, *pěl'.ar.gō''.nĭ.umz.*, the greenhouse geranium or stork's-bill; *pelargon'ic*.

"Pelargonium," Greek *pēlargōs*, the stork. "Geranium," Greek *gērānos*, the crane. Called Storkbill and Cranebill because their fruit resembles the long bill of these birds.

Pelerine, *pěl'.er.ĭn*, a long cape with ends coming to a point in front. (French *pélerine*, a tippet).

Pelf, money, wealth obtained by plunder. (Old Fr. *pelfre*, plunder.)

Pelican, *pěl'.ĭ.kăn*, a water-bird. (Should be *pelecan*.)

Greek *pēlikan*; Latin *pēlicānus*. Our blunder, as usual, is from copying the French word *pélican* (Greek *pelekao*, to pick with an axe), the pecker, so called in allusion to its supposed habit of pecking its bosom to feed its young with its blood.

Pelisse, *pē.lēce'*, a lady's over-dress opening in front, a furred robe for men. **Police**, *pō.lēce'*, the guardians of order.

"Pelisse," Fr. *pelisse*; Lat. *pellis*, a skin. "Police," Fr. *police*.

Pell, a skin or hide. **Peel**, a baker's shovel, rind.

Pell-mell, in disorder. (French *pêle mêle*, helter-skelter.)

"Pell" and "Peel" (rind), Lat. *pellis*. "Peel" (a shovel), Fr. *pelle*.

Pellet, *pěl'.lēt*, a little ball. (Welsh *pel*, a ball, with diminutive.)

Pellicle, *pěl'.lĭ.k'ĭ*, a thin skin or film; *pellicular*, *pěl'.lĭk'kū.lar*.

Latin *pellitcula*, a small skin (*pellis*, a skin, with diminutive).

Pellitory, *pěl'.lĭ.t'ry*, a plant. **Depilatory**, *de.pĭl'.a.tō.ry*, a hair destroyer. (Latin *de pilus*, hair destroyer.)

"Pellitory" is a corruption of *parietary*, a wall-flower, *pārĭētāria*.

Latin *pāries*, a wall, in allusion to the place of its growth.

Pell-mell, in disorder, a stampede. (Fr. *pêle-mêle*, helter-skelter.)

Pellucid, *pěl'.lū'.sĭd*, transparent; *pellu'cid-ly*, *pellu'cid-ness*.

Latin *pellucidus*, v. *pellūceo*, *pell[per]luceo*, to shine through.

Peloponnesian (one l, double n), *pěl'.o.pōn.nec''.sĕ.ăn*, adj. of Peloponnēsus (the More'a of Greece), a native of...

Greek *Pēlops*, gen. *Pēlopōs nēsōs*, island of Pēlops. Far more likely *pēl[is]-ops*, gray-looking, as Græci is *graios*, the gray [people].

Pelt, skin for furriers. **Felt**, thick cloth.

Pelt-monger, a furrier. **Fell-monger**, a dealer in hides.

Peltry, *pěl'try*, the fur-trade; *pelts* are the raw skins, after they have been "prepared" they are *furs*.

A *fell-monger* deals in hides, for leather.

Pelt, a metal toe-piece for a boot or shoe. (Lat. *pelta*, a shield.)

- Pelt** (*verb*), to assail, to throw missiles at [one]; **pelt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **pelt-ing**, **pelting-ly**.
 "Pelt" (a hide), French *pelleterie*, the fur-trade, *pelletier*.
 "Pelt" (to assail with missiles), Fr. *peloter* (*pelote*, a snow-ball, a ball).
- Pelta**, a buckler; **peltate**, *pěł.tāte* (in *Bot.*), fixed to the stalk by a point within the margin; **peltate-ly**, **pellate-hairs**, **peltate-leaf**, **peltate-stigma**. (Latin *pelta*, a buckler.)
- Pel'vis**, the bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdo'men; **pelvic**, *pěł.vik*; **pelvim'eter**. (Lat. *pelvis*, a basin.)
- Pen** (for writing), an enclosure for cattle, to write, to shut up in a pen; **penned** (1 syl.), **penn-ing** (R. i.); **pent**, confined.
Pen-man, one skilled in the use of the pen; **pen'man-ship**, **pen-cutter**; **pen-knife**, *-nife*; **pen-case**, **pen-holder**.
 "Pen" (for writing), Old English *pinn*; Latin *penna*, a feather.
 "Pen" (for cattle), Old English *pynd[an]*, to pound. The word should be *pind*, and the verb to *pind*.
- Penal**, *pee'nāl*, incurring punishment, by way of...; **pēnal-ly**.
Penalty, *plu.* **penalties**, *pěň.ăl.tiz*, a punishment for an offence. **Pains and penalties**; extraordinary punishment.
- Penance**, *pen'ance*, punishment by way of penitence.
 Latin *penālis*, *penālitās* (*pœna*, punishment, Greek *poine*).
- Penates**, *pe.nay'.tes* (not *pe.nates'*), household gods (Latin).
- Pence** (1 syl.), copper money collectively considered. **Pennies**, *pěň.niz*, *plu.* of a penny. **Six-pence** is the silver coin so called, or its equivalent; but **six pennies** is six penny pieces. (O. E. *pening* or *penig*, *plu.* *peningas* or *penigas*.)
- Penchant** (French), *pahn'shak'n'*, preference, decided taste.
- Pencil**, *pěň.sil* (for drawing, &c.) **Pensile**, *pen'sil*, hanging.
Pencil, to draw with the pencil, to write with a pencil; **pen'cilled** (2 syl.), **pen'cill-ing**, **pen'cill-er**.
Pencilliform, *pěň.sil'li...*, pencil-shaped. **Pencil of rays**.
Pencil-case, **slate-pencil**, **lead-pencil** (*lěd...*).
 Latin *penicillum*, *penicillum forma*; German *pinsel*.
 "Pensile," Latin *pensilis*. This word is sometimes called *pen'sile*, but as the *i* is short, the proper pronunciation is *pen'sil*.
- Pendant**, *pen'dant* (noun). **Pendent**, *pen'dent* (adj.).
Pendant, an ear-ring, any ornament that hangs from a suspender, a streamer or piece of bunting suspended to a mast-head, a gas or candle lustre.
Pendants, two pendent ornaments which correspond and can be symmetrically arranged.
Pendent, hanging. **Pen'dence** (2 syl.), **pen'dency**.
Pen'ding, during the progress of, till the matter is concluded.
Pendulous, *pen'du.lus*, swinging, oscillating, hanging; (s.) **pen'dulous-ness**. **Pendulosity**, *pěň'du.lōs'kity*.

Pendulum, *plu.* -lums, *pěn'.dŭ.lum* (of a clock); **pendulum-bob**, **pendulum-clock**, **pendulum-rod**, -weight.

Latin *pendens*, gen. *pendentis*, *pendŭlus*, v. *pendere*, to hang.

French *pendant* (d'oreille), and *pendant* (wrong), hanging.

Penetrate, *pěn'.ě.trate*, to pierce, to get into, to affect the mind; **pen'etrāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **pen'etrāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Penetration, *pěn'.ě.tray''.shŭn*; **penetrable**, *pěn'.ě.tra.b'l*; **pen'etrably**. **Penetrability**, *pěn'.ě.tra.bŭl''.ĭ.ty*.

Penetralia, *pěn'.ě.tray''.ĭ.ah*, the innermost recess, things kept secret. **Pen'etrant**, having the power to pierce; **pen'etrancy**; **penetrative**, *pěn'.ě.tra.tĭv*; **pen'etrative-ly**, **pen'etrative-ness**, **pen'etrat-or**.

Latin *pēnētrābilis*, *pēnētrālia*, *pēnētrātor*, v. *pēnētrāre*.

Penguin, *pěn'.gŭin*, a sea-fowl. (Fr. *penguin*; Lat. *pinguis*, fat.)

Peninsula, *pe.nĭn'.sŭ.lah*, a part of the continent jutting into the sea so as to have water on every side but one.

Penin'sular (*adj.*) **Peninsulate**, *pe.nĭn'.sŭ.late*; **penin'sulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **penin'sulāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Peninsulation, *pe.nĭn'.su.lay''.shŭn*.

Latin *pēninsŭla*, *pēninsŭlātus* (*pene insŭla*, almost an island).

Penitent, *pěn'.ĭ.tent* (not -tant), sorry for a fault; **pen'itent-ly**.

Penitence, *pěn'.ĭ.tense*; **penitency**, sorrow for having done wrong. **Penitential**, *pěn'.ĭ.těn''.shŭl*; **penitential-ly**.

Penitentiary, *plu.* **penitentiaries**, *pěn'.ĭ.těn''.shĭ.ă.rĭz*.

Latin *pœnitens*, gen. *pœnitentis*, *pœnitentia*, *pœnitentiārius*.

Pennant, *pěn'.nant*, a long piece of bunting cleft at the loose end and fastened at the other to a mast-head.

Pennoncel, *pěn'.nŏn.cel*, the pennant or flag of a lance.

Pennon, same as *pennant* (the better spelling).

Welsh *penwn*, a flag; French *pennon*; Latin *pannus*, a rag.

Penn-, **penni-** (Latin prefix), a wing, a feather (*penna*).

Pennate, *pěn'.nate*, (in *Bot.*) applied to leaflets arranged on opposite sides of a leaf-stalk, like two outspread wings; **pen'nāt-ed**. (Also *pinnate*, *pinnated*.)

Latin *pennātus*, winged (*penna*, a wing or feather); *pinna* refers to the pinion or large feathers of a wing. *Pennate* the better word.

Penni-form, shaped like a quill or feather, certain muscles are so called. (Latin *penna forma*.)

Penni-gerous, *pěn.nĭdg'.ě.rŭs*, bearing feathers.

Latin *penniger*, i.e., *penni*-[*penna*]*gero*, I bear feathers.

Penni-nerved, -*nervd*, (in *Botany*) applied to leaves with a midrib from which nerves or veins branch on each side.

Latin *penni*-[*penna*]*nervus*, winged nerves.

Pennule, *pěn'.nŭle*, a small feather or division of a feather.

Latin *pennŭla* (*penna*, a feather, with -*ula*, diminutive).

Pen'ny, *plu.* pennies, (collective) pence. Pennies, *pĕn'ni:z*, two or more penny pieces. Pence, copper money, or its value; *pen'ni-less*, without a penny; *pen'ni-less-ness*.

Penny-wise, saving small sums at the hazard of larger ones.

Penny-a-liner, *-line'er*, a humble contributor to a newspaper, paid (at one time) at the rate of 1d. a line.

Penny-royal, a herb. **Penny-wedding**, a wedding where each guest contributes something to the banquet.

Penny-weight, *-wāte*, the 20th part of an ounce (Troy).

Penny-worth, *-wūth*, value to the amount of one penny.

A good penny-worth, a good bargain, good value for money.

"Pence" is used when the value of an article is stated in copper coins: as *six-pence a pound, twenty-pence a yard*; or when a silver coin of the value of six peniles is meant: as *here's six-pence for you, i.e., a silver sixpenny coin*. The penny was the standard coin for more than 1000 years. The greater penny was the fifth of a shilling (*scilling*), and the lesser penny the twelfth.

Old English *peneng* or *penig*. The double *n* is a corrupt spelling.

Pensile, *pĕn'sil*, hanging. **Pencil**, *pĕn'sil* (for writing).

"Pensile," Latin *pensilis* (not *pensilis*), the *-si-* is short, and the word ought not to be pronounced *pen'sile*. "Pencil," Germ. *pensel*.

Pension, *pĕn'shun*, an annual allowance of money without service, to grant a pension; *pensioned*, *pĕn'shūnd*; *pension-ing*, *pĕn'shūn-ing*; *pension-ary*, *pen'shūn.ary* (adj.)

Pensioner, *pĕn'shūn.er*, one who receives a pension, at the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin an ordinary student as distinguished from a fellow-commoner who dines with the fellows and pays extra, or a *sizar* who is admitted at reduced terms. At Oxford "pensioners" are called commoners, and "sizar" are called servitors, bible-clerks, &c.

Lat. *pensio*; gen. *pensiōnis*, *pensionārius* (*pendere*, sup. *pensum*, to pay).

Pensive, *pĕn'siv*, thoughtfully sad; *pensive-ly*, *pensive-ness*.

French *pensif* [*pensée*, thought], thoughtfully sad.

Penta-, *pent-*, before vowels (Gk. prefix), five. **Pente-**, fifty.

Penta-capsular, *pĕn'.tă-kăp''.sū.lar*, having five capsules or cells. (Greek *penta-* [*pente*], Latin *capsula*, a casket.)

These hybrids are very objectionable, though in Latin we have several words with the prefix *penta-*, every one is taken from the Greek.

Pen'ta-chord, *-kord*, a musical instrument with five strings, a scale of five diatonic degrees. (Gk. *penta-*, *chordē*, a string.)

Pentacle, *pĕn'.tă.k'l*, a figure composed of equilateral triangles so disposed as to form a star with five points. It represents the five senses and the trinity, and was used as a charm in the middle ages. (Ital. *pentacolo*, a talisman.)

Pen'ta-coccus, *-kôk'.kūs*, containing five seeds or grains, Greek *penta*-[*pente*]*kokkos*, a kernel or grain.

Penta-crinite, *pěn.tăk'.rĭ.nĭte*, a genus of fossil "sea-lilies" (the body terminates in five arms); **pentac'rinous**, *-rĭ.nŭs*.

Greek *penta*-[*pente*] *krinōn*, five [armed] sea-lily (-ite, a fossil).

Penta-dactyle, *-dăk'.tĭl*, having five fingers or toes.

Greek *penta*-[*pente*] *dăktŭlōs*, five fingers or toes.

Pent-adelphous, *pěn'.ta.dĕl'.fŭs*, (in *Botany*) having the stamens arranged in bundles of five.

Greek *penta*-[*pente*] *adelphos*, five brothers. Linnæus called the "stamens" males (*andria*), the "pistils" females (*gynia*), and the "stamens in bundles" brothers (*adelpchia*).

Penta-gon, *pěn'.tă.gŏn*, a figure with five sides and angles; **pentagonal**, *pěn.tăg'.ŏ.năl*; **pentagonous**, *pěn.tăg'.ŏ.nŭs*; **pentagonal-ly**, *pěn.tăg'.ŏ.năl.ly*.

Greek *penta*-[*pente*] *gŏnia*, having five angles.

Pent'a-graph, *-grăf*, a corruption of *pantograph* (*q.v.*)

Penta-gyn, *-djĭn*, a plant with five pistils or styles; **penta-gynian**, *-djĭn'.ăăn*; **pentaginous**, *pěn.tădg'.ă.nŭs*.

Greek *penta*-[*pente*] *gunē*, five females. Linnæus called the stamens "males, and the pistils females or "female organs."

Penta-hedron, a solid figure with five equal sides; **penta-hedrous**, *-hĕd'.rŭs*; **penta-hed'ral**.

This word should be *penthedron*, the *t* of *pent*- and *h* of *hedra* coalesce into *th*, *πενθεδρόν*. *Penta hedron* is an impossible Greek word.

Pent'a-hex'a-hed'ral (in *Crystallography*), having five ranges (one above the other), each with six faces.

An impossible Greek word. We have the Greek compounds *ἐξέδρα* (*ĕξĕdra*), not *ἐξέδρα*, and *πενθεδρόν* (not *πενδεδρόν*) as guides.

The word in Greek would be *πενθεξέδρα* not *πενταέξέδρα*.

Greek *penta*-[*pente*], five [rows], *hex-hedra*, six sides or faces.

Penta-mera, *pěn.tăm'.ĕ.rah*, a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg; **pentăm'eran**, one of the *pentam'era*; **pentamerous**, *pěn.tăm'.ĕ.rŭs* (adj.)

Greek *penta*-[*pente*] *meros*, five articulations or joints.

Penta-meter, *pěn.tăm'.ĕ.ter*, a verse with five feet, having five metrical feet. (Greek *penta-metron*): as

May from her | lap to the | earth throws | cowslip and | prim-
roses | broad-cast,

Merrily | philomel sings || nightly on | yonder green bough.

Pent-andria, *pěn.tăn'.drĭ.ah*, hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens; **pentander**, *pěn.tăn'.der*, one of the *pentan-dria*; **pentan'drian**; **pentandrous**, *pěn.tăn'.drŭs*.

Greek *penta*-[*pente*] *andria*, five [organs of] manhood. Linnæus called stamens organs of manhood (*andria*), and pistils organs of womanhood (*gynia* [*gynia*]).

Pent-angular, *pěn.tăn'.gu.lar*, having five angles.

A hybrid: Greek *penta*-, Latin *angulus*, five angles.

- Penta-petalous**, *pěť.ă.lūs*, having five petals or flower-leaves. (Greek *penta-pētālon*, five flower-leaves.)
- Penta-phyllous**, *pěn.tăf'.ă.lūs*, having five leaves; **penta-phylloidal**, *-fŭ.loi''.dăl*, having the resemblance of five leaves, like the flowers of the placenta.
- Greek *penta-phullon*, five leaves; *penta-eidos-phullon*.
- Penta-polis**, *pěn.tăp'.ă.līs*, a cluster of five noted cities, the most famous being that of Cŷrēnăica, in Africa, which contained the five cities of Bĕrēnĭcĕ, Arsĭn'cĕ, Ptŏlēmă'īs, Cŷrĕ'nĕ, and Apollŏ'nĭa. There were also those of Libŷa, Italy, and Asia Minor. (Greek *penta-pŏlis*, five cities.)
- Pent-archy**, *pěn'.tar.ky*, a government vested in five rulers. Greek *penta-archē*, five supreme powers.
- Penta-sepalous**, *-sĕp'.ă.lūs*, having five sepals.
A hybrid: Gk. *penta*, Lat. *sepes*, a hedge (divisions of a perianth).
- Penta-spermous**, *-sper'.mus*, containing five seeds.
Greek *penta-[pente]sperma*, five seeds.
- Penta-stĕmon** (generally written *pentstemon*), a genus of perennial flowers with five stamens.
Gk. *penta-[pente]stĕmŏn*, five standing threads (*histĕmi*, to stand).
- Penta-stich**, *peň'.tă.stĭk*, a poem of five lines or verses.
Greek *penta-[pente]stichos*, five verses.
- Penta-style** (3 syl.), an edifice with five columns in front.
Greek *penta-stŭlos*, five pillars.
- Penta-teuch**, *pěn'ta.tŭke*, the five books of Moses.
Greek *penta-[pente]teuchos*, five books.
- Pentecost** (not *penta*), the fiftieth day after the passover, Whitsuntide; **pentecostal** (*adj.*), **pentecostals**, oblations at Whitsuntide. (Gk. *pentĕcostŏs*, Old Eng. *pentecoste*.)
It must be observed that the prefix for five is *penta*-, but *pentecost* is from *pentĕ-konta*, fifty, not *penta*-, five.
- Penteconter**, *pěn'.te.kŏn.ter*, a fifty-oared vessel.
Greek *pentĕkonta*, fifty, not *penta*-, five.
- Pent'house** (2 syl.), a roof to a door-way; **pent-roof**, a roof with only one slope. (Welsh *penty*, a shed.)
- Penult**, **penultima**, or **penultimate**, *pe.nŭl't*, *pe.nŭl'.tĭ.mah*, *pe.nŭl'.tĭ.mate*, the last syllable but one.
- Ante-penultimate**, the last syllable but two.
Latin *ultĭma*, the last [syl.], *pĕne-ultĭma*, almost the last [syl.], *ante-penultĭma*, before the penultima or last syllable but one.
- Penumbra**, *pe.nŭm'.brah*, the shaded edging of the deep shadow of an eclipse, that part of a picture where the light and shadow blend. (Latin *pĕne umbra*, utmost shadow.)
- Penury**, *pěn'.ă.ry*, poverty. **Penurious**, *pĕ.nŭ'.rĭ.us*, niggardly; **penu'rious-ness**, **penu'rious-ly**.
Latin *pĕnŭria*, poverty (Greek *peĭnao*, to hunger).

Peon, *pe'.on*, an Indian foot-soldier or day labourer.

Our word *pawn*, in chess, is this word, called *peune* in India. Lye, in his *Dict. Sax.*, gives *peord*, a pawn.

Peony, *plu. peonies*, *pē'.d.nīz* (not *pi'.o.ny*), a flower.

Old English *peonie*, so called from the chieftain *Paton*, who introduced it. *Saxon Leechdoms*.

People. **Persons**. **Folk**, *pee'.p'l*, *per'.sonz*, *fōke*.

People, a collective noun, denoting all the subjects of a prince or inhabitants of a nation, a class, a multitude.

Folk is the Anglo-Saxon equivalent of the French *peuple*.

Persons, *plu.* of *person*, more than one individual.

§ **People** is also used sometimes for neighbours, a household, v. to colonise; *peopled*, *pee'.p'ld*; *peopling*, *pee'.plīng*.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I saw several *people* on the hill [persons].

Thus play I in one person many *people* [characters] (*Rich. II. v. 5*).

The young *people* are out a-maying [folk, correct, it means the young inhabitants of the village, not several *individuals*].

Bring forth the blind *people*... and the deaf [correct] (*Isa. xliii. 8*).

Jacob came to Luz... he and all the *people* with him [correct, it means all his household or followers] (*Gen. xxxv. 6*).

Get thee out, and all *people* who follow thee [persons].

All *people* that on earth do dwell [nations correct].

Peperino (*Ital.*), *pep'.ē.ree''.no*, a volcanic tuff of basaltic scorixæ.

Peponidæ, *pē'.pōn'.ī.dee*, the gourd tribe; *pēp'o*, one of the *peponidæ*. (*Gk. pēpōn*, a melon, *-idæ*, a group or family.)

Pepper, a spice, to sprinkle with pepper, to beat; *pep'pered* (2 syl.), *pep'per-ing*; *pep'pery*, hot with pepper, irascible.

Pepper-box, **pepper-corn**; **pepper-mint**, an aromatic herb.

Old English *peppor* or *pepor*, *pepporcorn*; Latin *piper*.

Pepsine, *pēp'.sīn*, a medicine obtained from gastric juice; **peptic**, *pēp'.tik*, dietetic. **Dispeptic**, suffering from indigestion. (*Gk. pēpto*, I digest, *pepsis*, a digesting, cooking.)

Per, by the; as *per annum*, by the year; *per bearer*, *-bare'-er*, by the bearer; *per cent.*, by the hundred, for every hundred; *per centage*, rate by the hundred; *per diem*, *-di'.em*, by the day; *per head*, *-hēd*, by the head, each; *per man*, by the man, *i.e.*, each man; *per saltum* (not *saltem*), by a leap, all at once; *per se*, by himself, unassisted.

Per-, **Pel-** before *l* (Latin prefix), through, thoroughly.

In *Chem.* a *maximum* quantity, *pro-* a *minimum* quantity.

Per-adventure, *pēr'.ād.vēn''.tchūr*, perhaps.

French *par aventure*, by hazard (Latin *advenio*, to befall).

Per-ambulate, *-ām'.bū.lāte*, to wander about, to pass through; *peram'bulāt-ed* (*R. xxxvi.*), *peram'bulāt-ing*.

Peram'bulāt-or (*Rule xxxvii.*), *peram'bulatory*.

Perambulation, *per.ăm'.bu.lay''shŭn*, peregrination.

Latin *per-ambulatio*, *pĕrambŭlātor*, *pĕrambŭlāre*, to walk over.

Per-ceive, *per-seev'*, to observe, to comprehend; perceived (2 syl.), perceive'-ing (R. xix.), perceive'-er, perceive'-able, perceive'-ably (R. xxviii.)

Perceptible, *-sĕp'.tĭ.b'l*; perceptibly, perceptible-ness; perceptibility, *per.cĕp'.tĭ.bĭl''ĭ.ty*. Im'perceptibil'ity.

Perception, *per.sĕp'.shŭn*. Perceptive, *per.sĕp'.tĭv*; perceptivity, *per.cĕp'.tĭv''ĭ.ty*, power of comprehending.

Latin *per-ceptio* [capio], supine *perceptum*, to take in thoroughly, *perceptio*; French *perceptible*, *perceptibilité*, *perception*.

Per cent. (Latin), by the hundred, for every hundred; percentage, *per.sĕn'.tage*, rate per hundred.

Perch, *perch*, a fish, a measure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, a roost, to roost; perched, *perchd*; perch'-ing; perch'-er, *perch'.er*.

"Perch" (a measure, a roost), Latin *perŭca*, a pole (*perŭngo* [tango], to extend through).

"Perch" (the fish), Latin *percha*; Greek *pĕrkis* (*perkos*, spotted), the spotted fish. (This is not a compound of *per*).

Per-chance, *-tchĕnse*, perhaps. (French *par chance*.)

Per-chlorate, *-klō'.rate*, a compound of per-chloric acid with a base, as per-chlorate of ammonia; perchloric [acid], *per.klō'.rik*, seven equivalents of oxygen to one of chlorine. (Greek *chloras*, green, the green gas.)

Per in chemistry denotes a maximum quantity—thus *per-chloric* denotes a maximum of oxygen to a unit of chlorine.

Per-cipient, *-sĭp'.ĭ.ent*, perceptive. (Latin *percĭpiens*.)

Per-colate, *per'.kō.lāte*, to strain or filter through; per'colāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), per'colāt-ing, per'colāt-or (Rule xxxvii.) Percolation, *per'.kō.lay''shŭn*.

Latin *percolāre*, supine *percolātum* (*per cōlo*, to strain through).

Per-cussion, *-kŭsh'.ŏn*, impact, blow; percussion-cap, a small copper cap for the nipple of a gun; percussion-lock, a gun-lock that acts by a percussion-cap.

Percussive, *per.kŭs'.sĭv*; percutient, *per.kŭsh'.ĭ.ent*.

Latin *percussio*, *percutio*, supine *percutum* (*per quatio*, to shake or batter thoroughly).

Per-dition, *per.dish'.un*, ruin. (Lat. *per-dītio*, Gk. *perthō*.)

Perdu [or perdue], *pair.du'*, lost, concealed, in ambush.

Lying perdu, lying in ambush.

French *perdu* of the *v. perdre*, to lose; Latin *perdo*, Greek *pertho*.

Peregrinate, *pĕr'rĕ.grĭ.nāte*, to roam from place to place; peregrinated, *pĕr'rĕ.grĭ.nāte.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); per'egrināt-ing (Rule xix.), per'egrināt-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Peregrination, *pĕr'rĕ.grĭ.nay''shŭn*, a roaming about.

Peregrine falcon, *pēr'rē.grīn' faw'.kōn*, a migratory falcon.

Latin *perēgrinatio*, *perēgrinator*, *perēgrinus*, v. *perēgrināri* (*perēger*, a foreigner, *per ager*, across the fields).

Peremptory, *pēr'rēmp.t'ry* (not *pēr'em'.to.ry*), positive, dogmatical; peremptori-ly, *pēr'rēmp.tō.rī.ly*; peremptoriness, *pēr'rēmp.tō.rī.ness*.

Latin *peremptōrius* (ex *per* et *emo* ant. *tollo*, S. P. Festus).

Perennial, *per.ēn'.nī.āl*, a plant that lives several years; perennial-ly; perennity, *per.ēn'.nī.ty*, durability.

Latin *perennitas*, *perennis* (*per annus*, through years); *annus* in compounds becomes *ennus*, hence *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, &c.

Per-fect, complete, to complete, to make perfect; per-fect-ed (R. xxxvi.), per-fect-ing; per-fect-er, per-fect-ly, per-fect-ness, perfect-ible, perfect'ibil'ity.

Perfection, *per.fēk'.shūn*; perfec'tion-al, perfec'tion-ist, perfec'tion-ism. Perfective, *pēr.fēk'.tīv*.

To perfection, in the best way possible.

Latin *perfectio*, *perfectus*, *per-ficō*[facio], to do thoroughly.

Per-fidious, *per.fīd'.i.ūs*, false, treacherous; perfid'ious-ly, perfid'ious-ness. Perfidy, *plu. perfidies*, *pēr'.fī.dīz*.

Latin *perfidia*, *perfidiosus* (*per fides*, [breaking] through a trust).

Per-forate, *pēr'.fō.rate*, to bore through; perforāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), perforāt-ing (R. xix.), perforāt-or (R. xxxvii.); perforable, *pēr'.fō.rā.b'l*; perforative, *pēr'.fō.rā.tīv*.

Perforation, *pēr'.fō.ray''.shūn*, a piercing through.

Lat. *perforatio*, *perforātor*, v. *perforāre* (*pēr fōro*, to pierce through).

Per-force' (2 syl.), by compulsion. (French *par force*.)

Per-form', to execute, to achieve, to act; performed' (2 syl.), perform'-ing, perform'-er, perform'-able, perform'-ance.

Latin *performāre* (*per formo*, to fashion completely).

Per'-fume (2 syl.), odour, to scent; perfumed (2 syl.), perfūm-ing (Rule xix.); perfūmer, perfūmist; perfūmery, perfumes in general; perfūmatory.

French *parfum*, *parfumerie*, *par fumée*; Latin *per fumus*.

Per-functory, *per.fūnk'.t'ry*, done solely with a view of getting the job over, slight, negligent, carelessly done; perfunc'tori-ness (Rule xi.), perfunc'tori-ly.

Perfunction, *per.fūnk'.shūn*, a quittance, despatch.

Latin *perfunctio*, *perfunctorius*, *per fungor*, to go through with a job.

Per-haps, by hazard, possibly. (Welsh *per hap*, by chance.)

Peri, *plu. peris* (not *peries*), *pē'.riz* (Pers.), a fairy spirit.

Peri-, *pēr'ri-* (Greek prefix), round, about, near, with.

Peri-cardium, *pēr'ri-kar''.dī.ūm*, the membrane which encloses the heart. Peri-cardia, *pēr'ri-kar''.dī.ah*, the

two surfaces of the heart; *peri-cardiac*, *pěr'ri-kar''.dī.āk*; *peri-car'dian*. *Peri-carditis*, *-kar.dī'tis*, inflammation of the pericardium (*-itis* denotes inflammation).

Greek *perikardion* (*peri kardta*, round the heart).

Pěri-carp, that which encloses the seed; *peri-car'pītal*.

Greek *perikarpion* (*peri karpos*, round the fruit).

Pěri-chætium, *-keē'.tš.ām* (in mosses), the leaves that surround the base of the setæ or fruit-stalk; *peri-chætial*, *-keē'.tš.āl*. (Greek *peri chaitê*, round the setæ.)

Pěri-chondrium, *-kōn'.drī.ām*, the fibrous membrane which covers cartilages. (Gk. *peri chondros*, around cartilage.)

Pěri-clase, *pěr'ri.klas*, a Vesuvian mineral.

Gk. *peri, klasis* cleavage (referring to the cleavages at the angles).

Pěri-cranium, *-kray'.nš.ām*, the fibrous membrane that invests the skull. (Greek *peri krānion*, round the skull.)

Pěri-derm (in *Bot.*), the outer layer of bark. *Albur'num*, the soft white part between the wood and the bark.

Greek *peri derma*, enveloping the skin or alburnum.

Peri-gee, *pěr'ri.djē*, that part of the orbit of a planet which is nearest to our earth. *Ap'ogee*, the part most remote from our earth. *Peri-gean*, *pěr'ri.djee'.an*.

Greek *peri gē*, near [our] earth; *apo gē*, away from [our] earth.

Perigord, *pěr'ri.gord*, a dark-gray mineral. *Perigord pie*, a pie with truffles in it. (From *Perigord*, in France.)

Pěri-helion, *-hē'.lš.ōn*, the part of a planet's orbit nearest the sun. *Aphelion*, *āf.hē'.lš.ōn*, the part most remote from the sun. (Greek *peri hēlion*, near the sun.)

We have the Greek word *ἀνῆλιος* even although the aspirate could have been expressed with *θ* as *ἀνθῆλιος*, how much the more should we avoid the aspirate in *perihelion*, where the aspirate could not be expressed. In Greek *περῆλιον* not *περιῆλιον*.

Peril, *pěr'ril*, danger, to hazard; *perilled* (2 syl.), *per'ill-ing* (Rule iii. -IL with double l), but *peril-ous*, *pěr'ril.ūs*; *perilous-ly*, *perilous-ness* (with a single l).

French *péril*, *perilleux* (double l); Latin *periculum*, *periculōsus* (*pério*, to hazard, to attempt). The double l should be abolished in the verb or preserved throughout.

Pěri-lymph, *-līmf*, one of the liquids of the ear's vestibule.

The membrane which lines the cavities of the labyrinth contains a colourless fluid called *Endo-lymph*, and is separated from the bony wall by a collection of fluid called the *peri-lymph*. The nerve of the ear is plunged in the liquid and spread over the membrane.

Peri-meter, *pě.rīm'.ē.ter*, the straight lines which bound a plane figure; *perimetrical*, *pěr'ri.mēt''.rī.kāl*.

Greek *peri metron*, the measure round.

Peri-od, *pe'.rĭ.ōd*, a stated number of years, a termination, a complete sentence, a full stop (.), a series of recurring numbers; periodic, *pe'.rĭ.ōd''ĭk*; periodical, *-ōd''ĭ.kāl*; period'ical-ly; period'ical-ist.

Periodicity, *plu. periodicities*, *pe'.rĭ.ō.dīs''ĭ.tĭz*.

Greek *periōdos* (*peri hōdos*). According to our usual plan these words should have an *h*: as *perihod*, *perihodical*, &c., and nothing can more forcibly show the unwisdom of such a system. The Greek is *περίοδος* not *περίλδος*, but the simple words are *peri hōdos*.

Peri-odontal, *per'ri-o.dōn'.tāl*, surrounding the teeth.

Greek *peri odontas*, gen. *odontōs*, around the teeth.

Pēri-œcian, *plu. peri-œcians or peri-œci*, *-ē'-sĭ*, one who lives under the same latitude as ourselves, but in a longitude 180 deg. off. To these inhabitants our midnight is their midday, but our seasons correspond with theirs.

Greek *peri oikēo*. The words mean "I dwell round" [the limit], that is the 180 degrees which constitute the limit of longitude.

Pēri-osteum, *-ōs'.tĕ.ŭm*, the fibrous membrane enveloping the bone; peri-osteal, *-ōs'.tĕ.āl*, adj. of periosteum.

Peri-ostitis, *-ōs.tĭ'.tĭs*, inflammation of the periosteum (*-itis* denotes inflammation). (Gk. *peri*, *ōstĕōn* a bone.)

Pēri-ostracum, *-ōs'.trā.kŭm*, the membrane which covers shells. (Greek *peri ostrākōn*, round the shell.)

Peri-patetic, *pĕr'ri-pa.tĕt''ĭk*, a disciple of Aristotle, a great walker; peri-patet'ical, peri-patet'icism.

Aristotle used to lecture in the colonnade of the Lyceum. This colonnade was called the *peripatos*, because it was a kind of cloister for promenading purposes.

Peri-phony, *pe.rĭf'.ĕ.ry*, *plu. peripheries*, *pe.rĭf'.ĕ.rĭz*, the circumference of a curvilinear figure, as an ellipsis.

Peripheric, peripheral, peripheral (adj.), *pe.rĭf'.ĕ.rĭk*, *pĕrri-fĕr'ri.kāl*, *pe.rĭf'.ĕ.rāl*.

Greek *peri phero*, I carry [the line] all round.

Peri-phrasis, *plu. periphrases*, *pe.rĭf'.rŭ.sĭs*, *pe.rĭf'.rŭ.sĕez*, circumlocution. Periphrase, *pĕr'ri.fraze* (verb); per'iphrased (3 syl.), per'iphrās-ing (Rule xix.)

Periphrastic, *pĕr'ri.frās'.tĭk*; periphrastical, *pĕr'ri.-frās''.tĭ.kāl*; periphras'tical-ly.

Greek *periphrasis* (*peri phrazo*, I speak round about).

Per'i-polygonal, *-po.lĭg'.ō.nāl* (in *Crystallography*), having a great number of sides and angles.

Greek *peri polu-gonia*, round the polygon, or many-sided figure.

Peri-pteros, *pe.rip'.te.ros*, a temple the cella of which is surrounded by columns; perip'tēral (adj.)

Greek *peri ptērōn*, wings all round.

- Peri-scian, *pe.rish'k.san*, a native of the frigid zones whose shadow (at certain parts of the year) moves in the course of the day all round him; periscians or periscii.
Greek *peri skia*, shadow [moves] all round.
- Peri-scope, *pēr'ri.skōpe*, a view all round, a general view; periscopic, *pēr'ri.skōp'ik*, applied to concavo-convex glasses. (Greek *peri skōpidō*, I view all round.)
- Perish, *pēr'rish*, to wither, to die; perished (2 syl.), perish-ing, perish-able, per'ishable-ness, perishably, *per'rish.äbly*.
(-able for -ible, we have, as usual, borrowed the wrong conjugation from the French *perissable*.)
Latin *perire* (*per eo*, to go through, that is, to have past one's life).
- Peri-, *pēr'ri-* (continued):
- Peri-sperm, the albūmen, &c., of seed, the skin of seed.
Greek *peri sperma*, round the seed.
- Peri-spheric, *pēr'ris.fēr'rik*, globular.
Greek *peri sphaira*, round the sphere.
- Peri-spore (3 syl.), the outer covering of a spore.
Greek *pēri spōra*, round the spore or seed.
- Peri-staltic, *pēr'ris.täl'tik*, spiral, worm-like. Applied to that peculiar motion of the intestines whereby its contents are gradually "wormed" downwards; peristaltic-ally, *pēr'ris.täl'ti.källy*.
Greek *peristaltikos* (*peri stello*, I send it round and round).
- Peri-style, *pēr'ri.stile*; Peri-systole, *pēr'ri.sis.tō.le*. (*v. inf.*)
Peri-style, a building surrounded with columns, a range of pillars round the interior of a building or square.
Greek *peristylon* (*peri stulos*, pillars all round).
- Peri-systole, *pēr'ri.sis'tō.le*, the interval between the contraction (or *systōlē*) and the dilation (or *diastōlē*) of the heart, the pause between beat and beat.
Greek *sustōlē*, contraction; *sus[sun]stellō*, to send together; *diastōlē*, dilation; *dia stello*, to send asunder; *peristōlē* (*peri sustōlē*, beyond the contraction [but before the dilation begins]).
- Peri-tonæum or peri-tonēum, the membrane which envelops the abdominal viscera; peri-tonē'al (adj.)
- Peritonitis, *pēr'ri.tō.nī'tis*, inflammation of the...
Greek *peritonaion* (*peri teinō*, I stretch all round [the viscera]).
(-itis the Greek affix, denotes inflammation).
- Peri-trochium, *-trō'.kĭ.ūni*, a wheel fixed upon an axle round which a rope is wound, like windlass and capstan.
Greek *peritrochion*, *peri-trōchaō*, to run round.
- Periwig, *pēr'ri.wig*, a small wig, a cap of false hair. (Fr. *perruque*.)
- Periwinkle, *pēr'ri.wīn.kl*, a creeping plant, a small whelk.
"Periwinkle" (the plant), Fr. *pervenche*; Lat. *pervinca* or *vinca*.
"Periwinkle" (the whelk), O.E. *pinewincle* or *peruince* (wincle, a whelk).

Perjure, *per'.djŭr*, to forswear, to swear falsely; *per'jured* (2 syl.), *per'jŭr-ing*, *per'jŭr-er*. *Per'jury*, *plu.* *per'juries*, *-riz*.

Latin *perjŭrium*, *perjŭrŭtio*, *perjŭro* (*per-jŭro*, to for-swear).

Perk, smart, trim, to make smart, to hold up the head saucily; *perked* (1 syl.), *perk'-ing*, *perk'-y*, *perk'i-ness*, *perk'i-ly*.

Welsh *perc* or *percu*, v. *percu*, to perk; *perciad*, a perking.

Permanent, *per'.mŕ.nent*, durable, of long continuance; *per'-manent-ly*, *per'manency*. *Permanent way*, the bed on which the rails are laid in a finished railway.

Latin *permanens*, gen. *permanentis*, *per mŕneo*, to remain throughout.

Permeate, *per'.mŕ.ŭte*, to penetrate, to pass through the pores of a body; *per'meāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *per'meāt-ing* (R. xix.)

Permeation, *per'.mŕ.ŭ''shŭn*; permeable, *per'.mŕ.ŭ.b'l*.

Permeability, *per'.mŕ.ŭ.b'l''ŭ.ty*; *per'meably*.

Latin *permeabilis*, *permeŭtio*, *permeŭre* (*per meo*, to go through).

Per'mian system (in *Geol.*), the lower division of the New Red Sandstone, greatly developed in *Perm* (central Russia).

Per- (*continued*).

Permit, (noun) *per'.mŭt*, (verb) *per.mŭt'*.

Per'mit, a written certificate from the custom-house showing that the duty on the articles specified has been paid and may be removed, leave.

Permit', to allow; *permitt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *permitt'-ing* (R. iv.), *permitt-ance* (R. xxiv.)

Permission, *per.nŭsh'.un*, leave; permissive, *per.mŭs'.sŭv*; permis'sive-y. Permissible, *per.mŭs'.sŭ.b'l*.

Permissibility, *pŕ.mŭs'.sŭ.b'l''ŭ.ty*.

Latin *permittere*, supine *permissum*, *permissibilis*, *permissio*.

Permitt-ances ought to be *permitt-ence* (not first Latin conjugation).

Per-mŭte (2 syl.), to change the order or arrangement; *permŭt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *permŭt'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Permŭt'-able, permŭt'able-ness, permŭt'ably.

Permutation, *per'.mu.tay''shŭn*, the successive changing of the arrangement of figures or articles in every possible order, a rule in arithmetic.

Latin *permŭtabilis*, *permŭtŭtio*, *per-mŭtŭre*, to change throughout.

Per-nicious, *per.nŭsh'.ŭs*, destructive, injurious; pernicious-ness; pernicious-ly, *per.nŭsh'.ŭs.ly*.

Latin *perniciŭsus* (*perniciēs*, *per nex*, gen. *neis*, thorough ruin; Greek *nekus*, a dead body).

"Pernidable," Latin *perniciabilis*, might be introduced.

Peronate, *per.rŭ.nŭte* (in *Bot.*), thickly covered with a woolly or powdery matter. (Lat. *pŕŕŕnatus*, shod with thick shoes.)

Peroneal muscles, *pe.rō'.ně.āl mūs.s'lz*, muscles arising from the fibula or shin-bone and concerned in the movement of the foot. (Latin *pērōna*, the fibula or shin-bone.)

Peroration, *pēr'ro.ray''.shūn*, the concluding part of a speech.

Lat. *pērōrātio* (*per* *orāre*, i.e., dicere, to speak through, i.e., the close).

Peroxide, *per.ox'ide*, an oxide with a maximum quantity of oxygen. Protoxide, *pro.tōx'ide*, an oxide with a minimum quantity of oxygen. N.B. *Oxides* are never acids.

The number of equivalents of oxygen is designated by the Greek prefixes *prot-*, *deut-*, *trit-*, &c., *per-*. As *protoxide of A*, 1 equiv. of oxygen to 1 of A; *deutoxide of A*, 2 equiv. of oxygen to 1 of A; *tritoxide of A*, 3 equiv. of oxygen to 1 of A; ..*peroxide of A*, the greatest possible amount of oxygen to 1 equiv. of A.

Per- (*continued*).

Per-pendicular, *per'.pen.dik''kū.lar*, vertical, at right angles to a given plane or line; perpendic'ular-ly.

Perpendicularity, *per'.pēn.dik'ku.lūr''rī.ty*.

Latin *perpendicularis*; *perpendicularum*, a plumb-line, a level (an instrument [quo perpenditur] "by which work is well tested").

Perpetrate, *per'.pē.trate*, to commit, to perform [in a bad sense]; per'petrāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), per'petrāt-ing (R. xix.), per'petrāt-or (R. xxxvii.), perpetrā'tion, -*shūn*.

Latin *perpetrātio*, *perpetrātor*, *perpetrāre* (*per* *patro*, to effect entirely; Greek *pratto*, to do).

Perpetuate, *per'.pēt'tū.āte*, to preserve from extinction, to continue; perpet'uāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), perpetuāt-ing (R. xix.), perpet'uāt-or. Perpetuation, *per'.pēt'tū.ā''shūn*.

Perpetual, *per'.pēt'tū.āl*; perpet'ual-ly.

Perpet'ual cu'racy, a living without tithes.

Perpetual curate, *ku'.rate*, one who holds a perpetual curacy.

These terms are abolished, and *vicar*, *vicarage* are used instead.

Perpetual motion, -*mō'.shun*; perpetual screw.

Perpetuity, *per'.pēt'tū''ī.ty*; in perpetuity, for ever.

Latin *perpētūālis*, *perpētūātio*, *perpētūitas* (*perpes*, continuous.)

Per-plex', to puzzle; perplexed, *per.plex't*; perplex'-ing, perplexing-ly; perplexed-ly, *per.plex'ed.ly*; -ness.

Perplex-able, obscure, hard to be understood.

Perplexity, *plu. perplexities*, *per.plex'ī.tiz*.

Latin *perplexābilis*, *perplexitas*, *per-plexāri*, to entangle thoroughly.

Per-quisite, *per'.kwī.sīt*, gain which incidentally accrues to an office over and above the salary.

Perquisition, *per'.kwī.zīsh''ān*, a minute inquiry.

Perquisitor, *per.kwīz'.ā.tor*, a diligent searcher.

Latin *perquisitor*, *perquirere*, supine *perquisitum* (*per* *quero*, to seek for diligently). A "perquisite" originally meant the profits of the lord of a manor over and above the rents, from *finēs*, *heriots*, *waifs*, *strays*, &c., which required to be "looked up diligently."

Perron, *per'ron*, a staircase outside a building, the flight of steps leading to a hall-door. (French *perron*, *pierre*, stone.)

Perruquier, *pěrrū'.kĕr*, a wig-maker. (French *perruquier*.)

Peruke, *pe.ruke'*. **Periwig**, *pě'rĭ.wig* (see these words).

Mot dérivé par Nicolai du celtique *barr* (chevelure) et *uch* élevé, chevelure haute et longue; et tiré par Roquefort du grec *pyrrhikos* (jaune-roux), a cause de la couleur blonde des perruques employées de préférence par les Romains (*Dict. des Sciences*, &c.)

Per'ry, wine made from pears. **Ci'der**, wine made from apples.

"Perry," O. E. *perewes* (Lat. *pitum*, a pear). "Cider," O. E. *cider* (Lat. *sicēra*, Gk. *sikēra*, any fermented drink except grape wine).

Persecute, *per'.sĕ.kūte*, to harass, to vex or annoy for religious differences; **per'secūt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **per'secūt-ing** (Rule xix.), **per'secūt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **persecuting-ly**; **persecution**, *per'.sĕ.kū''.shŭn*; **persecutive**, *per'.sĕ.ku.tĭv*.

Latin *persĕcŭtio*, *persĕcŭtor*, v. *persequor*, *persĕcŭtus* (*per sĕquor*, to follow through, i.e., till your object is attained).

Persevere, *per.se.veer'*, to continue persistently; **persevered'** (3 syl.), **persevēr-ing**, **persevering-ly**, **persevēr-ance**.

Lat. *persĕvērantia*, *persĕvērāre* (*per sevēro*, to stick rigidly to throughout, i.e., to the end). To *persevere* is to stick rigidly to your work till it is accomplished. To *asseverate* is to stick rigidly to what you say. "Perseverance" is doggedly following out to the end.

"Persistence," doggedly standing out to the end.

Persian, *per'.shĭn*, a native of Persia, the language of Persia, pertaining to Persia, coming from Persia; **Persic**, *per'.sik*.

Persiflage (French), *per'.sĭ.flāzh*, turning everything into banter.

Persist', to persevere, to stick rigidly to what you do or say; **persist'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **persist'-ing**, **persisting-ly**.

Persist'-ence (not -ance), **persist'ency**, **persist-ent**.

Latin *per-sistere*, to make a stand throughout, i.e., to the end (Greek *stao*, i.e., *histēmi*, to make a stand).

"Persistence" is doggedly standing out to the end.

"Perseverance" is doggedly following out to the end.

Person, an individual, one of the three states of a tense.

I and *We* are first person sing. and plu.

Thou and *You* are second person sing. and plu.

He or any one noun singular, and *They*, any noun plu., or more than one noun sing. are third person sing. and plu.

Per'son-able, of sufficiently good appearance for "society."

Per'son-age, a person of note, stature, a character assumed.

Per'son-al, private, worn about one's person, aimed at one's character or conduct as a *personal remark*.

Pers'onals, private movables; **personal property**.

Personal estate, all property except houses and land.

Personal iden'tity, that which makes us the same person notwithstanding all the changes of growth, &c.

- Personal pronoun, one of the pronouns *I, we; thou, you; he, she; it, they*.
- Personal represen'tative, the executor or administrator of a person deceased.
- Personalise (R. xxxi.), *per'sōn.äl.ize*, to make personal, to indicate the person; *per'sonalised* (4 syl.), *per'sonalis-ing*.
- Personate, *per'sōn.ate*, to assume the person or character of another; *per'sonāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *per'sonāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *per'sonāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.)
- Personation, *per'so.nay''shun*. Impersonation.
- Personify, *per.son'i.fy*, to ascribe to inanimate objects the words, character, or acts of human beings; *personifies* (Rule xi.), *per.son'i.fize*; *personified*, *per.son'i.fide*; *person'ify-ing*; *person'ifi-er*, one who personifies.
- Personification, *per.sōn'ä.fi.kay''shūn*.
- Personalty, *plu: personalties*, *per'sōnäl.tiz*, personal property as distinguished from real property. (1 syl.)
- Personality, *per'sōnäl''ä.ty*, personal identity. (1 syl.)
- Latin *persona*, *persōnälis*, *persōnäliter*, *persōnätus*, *persōnäre*; French *personnage*, *personnel* (wrong), *personnalité*, *personnification*.
- Perspective, *per.spëk'tiv*, as objects appear to one looking at them; perspective glass, a glass through which objects are viewed; perspective drawing, drawing objects as they appear to the view; linear-perspective, geometrical figures in perspective; perspective-ly, *per.spëk'tiv.ly*.
- Perspec'to-scope. (An ill-compounded hybrid.)
- (All words, except *peri-scope*, *phanta-scope*, *polariscope*, *poly-scope*, and *tele-scope*, take the vowel *o* before the affix *-scope*.
- Fr. *perspective*; Lat. *perspicio*, sup. *perspectum*, to look at thoroughly.
- Perspicacious (not *-tious*), *pers'pikay''shūs*, acute of discernment, clear; *perspica'cious-ly*, *perspica'cious-ness*.
- Perspicacity, *pers'pikäs''ä.ty*, quickness of discernment.
- Perspicuity, *pers.pik'kū'ä.ty*, clearness in a statement.
- Perspicuous, *pers.pik'kū.üs*; *perspic'uous-ness*, *-ly*.
- Latin *perspicácia*, *perspicácia* (*perspicax*, gen. *-cáis*, quick sighted), *perspicuitas*, *perspicuus* (*ger-spicio[specio]*, to see through).
- Perspire, *per.spire'*, to sweat; *perspired'* (2 syl.), *perspir'-ing*.
- Perspiration, *pers'pí.ray''shūn*; *perspir-able*, *pers.pí.rä'b'l*; *perspirability*, *per.spí.ra.bül''ä.ty*; *perspirative*, *per.spí.rä.tiv*; *perspiratory*, *per.spí.rä'try*; *perspir'-er*.
- Lat. *perspiratio*, *perspiräre* (*per spiro*, to breathe through (the pores)).
- Persuade, *per.swäde'*, to influence by advice, to convince; *persuäd'-ed*, *persuäd'-ing*, *persuäd'ing-ly*, *persuäd'-er*.
- Persuasion (*-sion*, Rule xxxiii.), *per.sway''shūn*.
- Persuasive, *per.sway''siv*; *persuasive-ly*, *persuasive-ness*.

Persuasive, *per.sway'.sĭ.b'l*; persuād'-able.

("Persuadable" is ill-formed and ought to be abolished.)

Persua'sible-ness; persuasibility, *per.sway'.sĭ.bĭl'ĭ.ty*.

Persuasory, *per.sway'.sŏ.ry*, having persuasive powers.

Latin *persuasibilis*, *persuasio*, *persuasōrius*, *persuadēre*, supine *persuasum* (*per-suadco*, to convince thoroughly).

Persuivant—no such word. (See Pursuivant.)

Per-sulphate, *sŭl'.fate*, sulphuric acid combined with a peroxide.

(-ate, a salt formed by the combination of an acid in -ic with a base.)

Pert, saucy, flippant; pert'-ly, pert-ness. (Welsh *pert*.)

Pertain, *per.tain'*, to belong to; pertained (2 syl.), pertain'-ing.

Latin *pertinēre* [*per tēneo*], to belong to.

Pertinacious, *per'.tĭ.nay''.shŭs*, unyielding, obstinate; pertina'cious-ly, pertina'cious-ness, persistency.

Pertinacity, *per'.tĭ.nās''ĭ.ty*, obstinacy.

Lat. *pertinācia*, *pertināctiter* (*per tenaz*, thoroughly tenacious, *teneo*).

Pertinent, *per'.tĭ.nent*, to the point, relevant; per'tinent-ly.

Per'tinence, per'tinency. Impertinence, insolence.

Latin *pertinens*, gen. *pertinentis* (*per teneo*, to belong to).

Perturb, *per.turb'*, to trouble; perturbed' (2 syl.), perturb'-ing.

Perturbation, *per'.tur.bay''.shŭn*, agitation, disturbance.

Perturbations of the planets, their deviations from their exact orbits caused by their mutual attractions.

Latin *perturbatio*, *perturbāre* (*per turbo*, to disturb wholly).

Peruke, *pe.rŭke'*, a wig; peruked' (2 syl.), wearing a wig; peruke-maker. Perruquier (French), *pĕr.rŭ'.kĭ.er*, a wig-maker. Periwig, a small wig. (French *perruque*.)

Mot dérivé par Nicolai du celtique *barr* (chevelure) et *ach* (élevé), chevelure haute et longue; et tiré par Roquefort du grec *pyrrhikos* (jaune-roux), à cause de la couleur blonde des perruques employées de préférence par les Romains (*Dict. des Sciences*).

Peruse, *pe.rŭze'*, to read with attention, to examine; perused' (2 syl.), perūs-ing; perus.er, *pe.rŭze'.er*; perūs'-al.

Latin *perŭdĕre*, sup. *perŭsum*, to look at thoroughly (the *v* changed to a *u*, "perŭsum" becomes *peru'sum*, hence *peruse*).

Peruvian, *pe.ru'.vi.an*, a native of Peru, pertaining to Peru.

Peruvian bark, the bark of several species of cinchona-trees [*sin.kŏ'.nah*]. Peruvian balsam. Perŭ'vine, *vĭn*.

Pervade, *per.vade'*, to spread throughout; pervād'-ed (R. xxxvi.), pervād'-ing (R. xix.); pervasive, *per.vă'.sĭv*; pervasion, *-vay'.zhŭn*. (Lat. *per-vadĕre*, sup. *-vasum*, to go quite thro'.)

Perverse, *per.verse'*, obstinate, stubborn; perverse-ness, -ly.

Perversity, *per.ver'.sĭ.ty*, obstinacy, disposition to thwart.

- Perversion**, *per.ver'.shŭn*, distortion, diversion from the true intent or object. **Pervasive**, *per.ver'.siv*, tending to pervert.
- Pervert**, (noun) *per'vert*, (verb) *per.vert'* (Rule 1.)
- Pervert**, one changed from right to wrong opinions;
- Pervert'**, to corrupt, to distort, to wrest from its proper meaning or purpose; **pervert'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **pervert'-ing**, **pervert'-er**, **pervert'-ible**.
- Lat. *per-vertĕre*, supine *-versum*, to turn completely [from its purpose].
- Pervious**, *per'.vĭ.ŭs*, penetrable; **per'vious-ly**, **per'vious-ness**.
- Latin *pervius* (*per via*, a way through). *Imper'vius*, not pervious.
- Pesade** (French), *pe.săhd'*, the motion of a horse raising his fore quarters without moving his hind feet.
- Pessimist**, *pes'.si.mist*, one who thinks everything is wrong and that the world goes on from bad to worse.
- Optimist**, *op'.ti.mist*, one who thinks whatever is is best, and hopefully believes that the world goes on improving.
- Latin *optimus*, the worst; *optimus*, the best.
- Pest**, a plague, an annoyance; **pest-house**. (Latin *pestis*.)
- Pester**, *pēs'.ter*, to plague, to annoy; **pes'tered** (2 syl.), **pester-ing**, **pes'tering-ly**, **pes'ter-er**.
- Pestiferous**, *pēs.tif'.ĕ.rŭs*, bringing pestilence; **pestif'e-rous-ly**. (Latin *pestis ferens*, bringing pest.)
- Pestilence**, *pes'.ti.lēnee*, a malignant and contagious malady, the plague; **pes'tilent**, **pes'tilent-ly**.
- Pestilential**, *pes'.tĭ.lĕn''shāl*, infectious, contagious.
- Lat. *pestiferus*, *pestilens*, gen. *pestilentis*, *pestilentia*, *pestis*, the plague.
- Pestle**, a rod for pounding things in a mortar; **pestilla'tion**, *-shŭn*.
- Old English *pilstre*; Latin *pistillum*, a pestle.
- Pet**, a favourite, a fit of ill-temper, to cosset; **pett'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **pett'-ing** (R. i.), **pett'ing-ly**, **pett'-er**. A pet lamb.
- Pett-ish**, inclined to ill-temper; **pettish-ly**, **pettish-ness**.
- Welsh *pitw*, little, hence a *pet lamb*, a little lamb. "Pet" (ill humour), i.e., the cross, self-willed ways of a petted child (French *petit*).
- Petal**, *pĕt'.ăl*. **Pestle**, *pes'.t'l*. **Pistil**, *pĭs'.tĭl*. **Pistol**.
- Petal**, a flower-leaf of an expanded flower; **petalled** (ought to be petaled, as all the other derivatives have only one *l*); **petal'i-form**, **pet'al-oid** (3 syl.), **pet'al-ism**, **pet'al-ite** (3 syl.), **pet'al-ous**, adj. of petal. (Greek *pĕtālŏn*, a leaf.)
- Pestle**, *pes'.t'l*, for pounding in a mortar. (Latin *pistillum*.)
- Pistil**, *pĭs'.tĭl*, the seed-bearing organ of a plant. (*pistillum*.)
- Pistol**, *pĭs'.t'l*, a small fire-arm. (Italian *pistola*.)
- Petard** (French), *pe'.tard*, a piece of ordnance once employed for bursting open city gates, destroying bridges, and so on;
- petardier**, *pet.ar.deer'*, one who had charge of a petard.
- French *péter*, to crack, to explode, to make a loud report.

Petagus, *pět'.ă.sűs*, the winged cap of Mercury. (Lat. *pētāsus*.)

Peter-pence, a penny per house formerly paid to the pope as an annual tribute. (*St. Peter* claimed to be the first pope.)

Peter's mark, a tonsure. (Old English *Petres mearc*.)

Petiole, *pět'.i.ōle*, the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem; **petioled**, *pět'.i.ōld*, having a footstalk; **petiolar**, **petiolar**y; **petiolate**, *pět'.i.o.late*, growing on a footstalk; **petiolule**, *pet'.i.o.lool*, the stalk of a leaflet on a compound leaf. (Latin *pētiolus*, a little foot.)

Petition, *pe.tish'.un*, a formal solicitation, a written document containing a request, to solicit, to make a petition; **petitioned**, *pe.tish'.und*; **petition-ing**, **petition-er**; **petition-ary**, *pe.tish'.ŏn.ă.ry*, adj. of petition.

Latin *petitio*, v. *petere*, to ask; Fr. *pétition* (Greek *pēthēō*, to require).

Petit maitre, *p'te' mait'r*, a precocious boy, a boy who assumes the airs and manners of a "swell."

Petrel, *pet'.rel* (not *pee'.trəl*), one of "Mother Carey's chickens."

Thomson thinks the bird is called *petrel* from its cry "pewetrel," but the usual derivation is the Italian *petrello* (little Peter), so called because, like Peter, it walks upon the sea. (French *pétrel*.)

Petrify, *pět'.rř.fy*, to convert into stone, to strike dumb with amazement; **petrifies**, *pět'.rř.fize*; **petrified**, *pět'.rř.fide*; **petrify-ing**; **petrific**, *pe.trřf'.ik*, having a petrifying property. **Petrifaction**, *pet'.rř.fac''.shŭn*.

Fr. *pétrification*, *pétrifier* (Lat. *petra facio*, to make stone). Ill-formed.

Petro- (Greek prefix), *pět'.ro-*, stone, stony (*pētra* or *petros*).

Petro-graphy, *pe.trŏg'.ră.fy*, lithology; **petrographic**, *pět'.ro.grăf''.ik*. (Gk. *petros graphō*, I describe rocks.)

Petroleum, *pět'.trŏ'.lē.ŭm*, rock oil, mineral oil; **petroline**, *pět'.rŏ.līn*, an oil resembling paraffin, obtained by distillation from the petroleum of Rangoon.

Lat. *petra oleum*, rock oil; Ital. *petrolio*. -*ine*, in Chem., denotes a gas, hence "petroline" is *petra-oleum-ine* [petr'ol'ine], rock-oil-gas.

Petti-, a corrupt spelling of the French *petit*, little.

Petti-coat, *pět'ti.coat*, part of the underdress of girls and women. **Petticoat government**, woman's domination.

French *petite cotte*, a little petticoat, now called a *jupon*, the "cotte" or skirt is called a *jupe*, (1 syl.)

Petti-fog'ger, a lawyer of inferior grade; **pettifogging**, conducting mean law-business; **pettifog'gery**.

Halliwel, in his *Arch. Dict.*, says "fogger" means a *cheat*, a *huckster*, and "fog" to *flatter for gain*. He refers us to Florio, p. 54. A "pettifogger," therefore, is a cheat in little things.

Petti-toes, *pět'ti.tŏze*, the feet of pigs prepared for food.

Corruption of French *petons*, little feet, *peto's*.

In **petto**, in secret, in the breast. (Italian *petto*, the breast.)

Petty, small, inferior, trivial; petti-ness (Rule xi.), petti-ly.

Petty-cash book, for entering small receipts and payments.

Petty-jury, *plu.* petty-juries, *ju'.riz*, a jury for the ordinary causes. Special jury, *spesh'.əl ju'.ry*, a jury elected for a special case. Grand jury, a jury to decide whether or not a case is to be submitted to the judge.

(Welsh *pitw*, small, little; French *petit*.)

Petulant, *pēt'.u.lant*, irritable, capriciously fretful; petulant-ly.

Petulance (3 syl.); pet'ulancy, irritability.

Latin *petūlans*, gen. *petūlantis*, *petūlantia* (a petendo, *Cicero*).

Petunia, *pe.tu'.nī.ah* (not *be.tu'.ni.ah*), a genus of flowers allied to the tobacco plant. (Brazilian *petun*, the tobacco plant.)

Peucite, a fossil cone-bearing tree or part of a tree.

Greek *peukē*, the pine or fir (*-ite* denotes a fossil).

Pew, an enclosure in a church or chapel designed to contain a family, to furnish with pews; pewed (1 syl.), pew'-ing; pew'-opener, an attendant to shew persons into the pews.

Lat. *podium*, a gallery, that part of a theatre where the emperor sat.

Pewter, *pu'.ter*, a factitious metal composed chiefly of tin; pew'tery; pew'terer, *pu'.tē.rer*, one who works in pewter; pewter-pot, a publican's measure for serving malt liquors

Dutch *peauter*, Spanish *pettre*, Italian *pettro*.

Phaeton, *fay'.ē.tōn* (not *fe.ā'.ton* nor *fā'.ton*), an open carriage.

Named after Phæton (Greek *phæthōn*), son of Phæbus, who one day undertook to drive the sun-chariot and upset it.

Phalanges, *fa.lăn'.djēze*, the small bones of the fingers and toes; phalangal, *fa.lăn'.gāl* or phalangeal, *fa.lăn'.djē.əl* (adj.)

Phalanger, *fa.lăn'.djer*, a marsupial animal of Australia.

Phalanx, *plu.* phalanxes, *fa'.lanx.iz*, a body of heavy-armed soldiers drawn up in the form of a deep square, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other.

The Macedo'nian phalanx, 8000 men. It was considered invincible. (Greek *phalagx*, *plu.* *phalaggēs*.)

Phantoscope, *făn'.ta.skōpe*, an optical toy.

All words (except *phanta-scope*, *peri-scope*, *polari-scope*, and *tele-scope*) have the vowel *o* before *-scope* (Rule lxxiii.)

Greek *phantasma skōpōs*, I view phantoms. A burnt stick waved backwards and forwards forms a ribbon of light, and the eye sees a phantom when it sees an unbroken luminous line or circle.

Phantasma, *făn.taz'.mah*; phantasm, *făn'.tazm*, a vision, a thing of the imagination, a spectre.

Greek *phantasma*, v. *phantazō*, to make visible.

Phantasmagoria, *făn.tăz'.mă.gō''.rī.ah*, a magic-lantern with slides, the images of which may be increased or diminished at pleasure, and be made to appear in motion.

Phantasmagorial, *fän.täz'.ma.gō''.rě.äl* (adj.)

Greek *phantasma gōriaō*, I delude with shadows. Generally given as *phantasma agōra*, a collection of shadows, but *-gōria* with *o* long cannot be derived from *agōra*.

Phantasmato-graphy, *fän.täz'.ma.tōg''.rě.fy*, a description of the heavenly "phantoms": as halos, rainbows, &c.

Greek *phantasma*, gen. *phantasmatos graphō*, I describe phantoms.

Phantom, *fän'.tōm*, an imaginary existence, a spectre.

Greek *phantasma*, French *fantôme*, a phantom.

Pharaonic, *fair'ra.ōn''.āk*, pertaining to the Pharaohs (not *Pharoahs* as it is often miswritten).

Pharisee, *fär'ri.sec*, a Jewish sect; **pharisaic**, *fär'ri.zay''.āk*, ostensibly or hypocritically religious, a great observer of religious rites without humility and Christian charity; **pharisaical**, *fär'ri.zay''.ā.kāl*; **pharisaical-ness**, *pharisa'ical-ly*; **pharisaism**, *fär'ri.zay''.āzm*.

Gk. *pharisaïds*; Heb. *parash*, to separate. (*Jos. Antiq. xiii.*)

Pharmaco-, *far'mä.ko-* (Greek prefix), medicine (*pharmākōn*).

Pharmaceutical, *far'.ma.su''.tī.kāl* (not *-ku''.tī.kāl*), pertaining to drugs; **pharmaceutical-ly**.

Pharmaceutics, *far'.ma.su''.tīks* (not *far'.ma.ku''.tīks*).

Pharmaceutist, *far'.ma.su''.tist*, an apothecary.

Pharmacien, *far.mas':i.en*, a duly qualified apothecary.

Pharmacy, *ph.* pharmacies, *far'.ma.siz*, medicine, the science or practice of dispensing medicine, remedy.

Greek *pharmakēuō*, to administer medicine (*pharmākōn*, a drug).

Pharmaco-logy, *far'.ma.kōl''.ō.djy*, a treatise about drugs; **pharmacologist**, *far'.ma.kōl''.ō.djist*.

Greek *pharmako*-[*pharmakon*]*lōgos*, a treatise on drugs.

Pharmaco-pœia, *far'.ma.ko.pee''.ah* (not *-ko'.pe.ah*), a book of authorised directions for the mixing of drugs, and of what substances are to be used as medicines.

Pharmacopolist, *far'.ma.kōp''.ō.list*, a druggist.

Greek *pharmako*-[*pharmakon*]*poiō*, I make up medicines.

Pharmaco-siderite, *far'.ma.ko-sid''.ē.rit*, an arseniate of iron. (Greek *pharmakon*, *sidēros* iron.)

Pharmacy, *ph.* pharmacies, *far'.ma.siz*, the science or practice of dispensing medicine, medicine, remedy.

Pharos, *fair'rōs*, a lighthouse, a beacon.

So called from the island *Pharos*, in the bay of Alexandria, where King Ptolēmy (Philadelphōs) built a famous lighthouse.

Pharynx, *fär'rīnks*, a kind of funnel in the back of the mouth terminating in the gullet (or œsoph'agus). **Larynx**, *lär'rīnks*, the upper part of the windpipe (or tra'chea).

- Pharyngeal**, *fa.rin'.djě.ăl*. **Laryngeal**, *la.rin'djě.ăl* (adj.)
Pharyngotomy, *făr'rin.gōt''.ō.my*, making an incision in the pharynx to remove a tumour. (Greek *temno*, to cut.)
 Gk. *pharynx*, the windpipe, a gulf or cleft (*pharo*, to divide or cleave).
 "Larynx," Gk. *laruŋx*, Lat. *larynx*, the upper part of the windpipe.
- Phase**, *fāze*, the luminous part of the moon, &c., the outline of a wave, the aspect or representation of an idea.
 French *phase*; Greek *phaino*, to make to appear.
- Phaseolus**, *fa.zee'.ō.lūs* (not *fā.zě.ō'.lūs*), the kidney-bean, &c.
 Greek *phāsēlōs*, a little boat or canoe, which the pod resembles.
- Pheasant**, *fěz'.ant*, cock pheasant, *fem.* hen pheasant, a game-bird.
 Greek *phāsīānos*, the Phāsian bird, or bird from the river Phāsīs, in Colches (Asia Minor), where pheasants abound.
- Phe'nix or Phœ'nix**, a fabulous bird, emblem of immortality.
 Greek *phoinix*, the phoenix described by Herodōtus, ii. 78.
- Phenomenon**, *plu.* phenomena, *fe.nōm'.ě.nōn*, *fe.nōm'.ě.nah*, the manifestation of any natural effect, something very rare.
Phenomenal, *fe.nōm'.ě.nāl*, adj.; **phenom'enal-ly**, adv.
Phenomenology, *fe.nōm'.ě.nōl''.ō.djy*, explanation of...
 Greek *phainōmēnon*, v. *phainōmai*, to appear.
- Phial**, *fī'ăl*, a small glass bottle for medicine. **Vial**, *vi'.ăl*, a jar used by experimentalists: as a *Leyden vial*. (The distinction is not strictly observed.)
 Greek *phiale*, an urn, a drinking cup, *phialis*, a phial.
- Phil-**, *fīl* (Greek prefix), beloved, dear (*philos*, dear).
Phil-adelphian, *fīl'.a.dēl''fī.ăn*, adj. of Philadelphia.
 In Greek and Latin the penult is long. Greek *philadelphēia*; Latin *philadelphia* (*philos adelphos*, a dear brother), so named from Attālus Philadelphia, brother of Eumēnēs.
- Phil-anthropy**, *fī.lan'.thro.py*, love of mankind, benevolence;
philanthropic, *fīl'.ăn.thrōp''īk*, adj.; **philanthropical**, *fīl'.ăn.thrōp''ī.kāl*; **philanthrop'ical-ly**. **Philan'thropist**.
 Greek *phil*-[*philos*] *anthrōpōs*, love of man.
- Philatory**, *plu.* philatories, *fīl'.a.tō.rīz*, a reliquary, a transparent vessel for exhibiting the bones of saints.
 Gk. *philos*, dear (-*tory* denotes a depository or place set apart).
- Phil-harmonic**, *fīl'.har.mōn''īk*, loving music.
 In Greek this word would be *φιλαρμόνικος* (not *φιλάρμόνικος*).
 We have the Greek word *φίλαρματος* (*philos arma*) for model.
- Philhellenist**, *fīl.hēl.leē'nist*, a friend of the Greeks;
philhellenic, *fīl.hēl.leē'nīk*; **philhelle'nism**.
 The Gk. is *φιλέλλην*, *φιλελλήνικος* (not *φιλέλλην*, *φιλέλλήνικος*),
philos Hēllēnēs, *Hēllēnikōs*, friends of the Hēllēnēs or Greeks.
- Philibeg**, *fīl'ī.bēg*, the pouch of a Scotch kilt. (Better *fillibeg*.)

Philistine, *fi.lis'.tīn*, a fossilised prosaic sort of person behind the times, the non-academic portion of a university town, any one looked down upon as below par in manners, good-breeding, or polite letters; **philistinism**, *fi.lis'.tīn-izm*, the opinions and conduct of philistines.

This use of the word is German, but was introduced into our language by Matthew Arnold, in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

Phil-, philo- (before consonants) *continued*. (See **Phyllo-**.)

Philo-logy, *fi.lōl'.o.djy*. **Linguistics**, *līn.gwis'.tiks*.

Philol'ogy, the study or science of the philosophy, chronology, and historical development of language.

Linguis'tics, the study or science of comparative grammar.

Philological, *fi.lō.lodj'.i.kāl*; **philological-ly**.

Philologist, *fi.lōl'.o.djist*; **philologer**, *fi.lōl'.o.djer*.

Greek *philo*-[philos]*logos*, love of [the study of] words.

Philo-mel, *fi'l'.o.mēl*, the nightingale.

Greek *philo*-[philos]*mēlōs*, a lover of melody. According to fable, *Philomēla*, daughter of King Pandion; but it is doubtful whether *Philomēla* was changed into a nightingale or swallow.

Philo-progenitiveness, *fi'lō-pro.djēn'.i.tiv.ness*, a phrenological bump denoting "love of progeny."

Greek *philo*-[philos], Latin *prōgēnies*, love of progeny.

Philo-sophy, *plu. philosophies*, *fi.lōs'.ō.fiz*, a rational consideration of objects or ideas.

Natural philosophy, physics. **Moral philosophy**, ethics.

Philosopher, *fi.lōs'.o.fēr*, one profound in thought.

Philosophic, *fi'l'.o.zōf'.i.k*; **philosophical**, *fi'l'.o.zōf'.i.kāl*; **philosoph'ical-ly**.

Philosophise, *fi.lōs'.o.fize*, to moralise; **philosophised** (4 syl.), **philos'ophis-ing** (Rule xix.), **philos'ophis-er**; **philosophism**, *fi.los'.o.fizm*; **philosophist**, *fi.lōs'.o.fist*, a sophist; **philosophistic**. **Philosopher's stone**, a substance which should convert inferior metals into gold.

Greek *philosōphēō*, *philōsōphia*, *philōsōphikōs*, *philōsōphos*.

It was Pythagōras who substituted the word *philosopher* (a lover-of-wisdom) for *sophist* (a wise-man) previously used.

Philter, *fi'l'.ter*, a love charm. **Filter**, for straining water.

Philter, to give a love potion. **Filter**, to strain a liquid.

Philtered, *fi'l'.terd*; **philter-ing**, *fi'l'.ter.ing*. Also **philtre**.

Greek *philtron*, a potion to create love (*philōo*, I love).

Phillyrea, *fi'l.ī.ree'.ah* (a blunder for *philyrē'a*, one l).

A shrub, from *Philyra*, mother of the centaur Chiron, *kū.rōn*.

Phiz, *fīz*, the face (contraction of *physiognomy*).

Phlebitis, *flē.bī'.tis*, inflammation of a vein (*-itis*, inflammation).

Phlebotomise, *flē.bōt'.ō.mīze*, to practise venesection; **phlebot'omised** (4 syl.), **phlebot'omis-ing** (Rule xix.)

- Phlebotomy**, *flē.bōt'ō.my*, venesection; **phlebot'omist**.
 Greek *phlēps*, genitive *phlēbōs*, a vein, *temno*, I cut.
- Phlegm**, *flēm*. **Fleam**, *fleem*, a farrier's lancet.
- Phlegm**, thick viscid matter discharged by coughing, sluggishness of temperament; **phlegmatic**, *flēg.măt'īk* (not *flē.măt'īk*); **phlegmatical**, *flēg.măt'ī.kāl*; **phlegmatical-ly**; **phleg'mon**, inflammation, an inflammatory tumour; **phlegmonous**, *flēg'.mo.nūs*.
- Phlegmasia**, *plu. phlegmasiæ*, *flēg.may'.zē.ah*, *flēg.may'.zē.ē*, an inflammatory disorder with fever.
- Phlegethon**, *flēg'.ēth.ōn*, a river of fire in the infernal regions.
 Greek *phlēgma*, **phlegm**, inflammation (*phlēgo*, I burn).
- Phleme**, *fleem*, a corrupt way of spelling fleam (*q.v.*)
- Phlogiston**, *flō.djīs.tōn*, the latent principle of fire, as distinguished from fire which (according to Stahl) is phlogiston in action. (Greek *phlox*, gen. *phlōgos*, flame.)
- Phlox**, *flōx*, a garden flower. (Greek *phlox*, flame.)
- Phoca**, *fō'.kah*, the seal or sea-calf genus; **phocæan**, *fō.see'.ăn*, one of the phoca genus; **phocine**, *fō'.sîn*, adj. of phoca.
- Phocenine**, *fō.see'.nîn*, a fatty substance found in the oil of the seal and porpoise; **phocē'nic acid**, from phocenine.
- Phœbus**, *fee'.būs*, Apollo, the sun; **phœbean**, *fe.bee'.ăn* (not *fee'.bē.ăn*), adj. (Gk. *phoibos*, *phoibeias*; Lat. *phœbēan*.)
- Phœnician**, *fē.nīsh.ī.ăn*, a native of Phœnicia, pertaining to Phœnicia, maritime, commercial.
- Phœnicite**, *fee'.nī.sīte*, a fossil palm-leaf (*-ite*, a fossil).
 Greek *phœnix*, the palm, which is a true phoenix, the fruit is the first yield, the young leaves are eaten as a vegetable, the older ones are employed for constructing huts, the stalks for crates, baskets, brooms, &c. When cut down, the wood is excellent timber, and its sap affords an intoxicating beverage. Even the stones of the fruit are ground into food for camels.
- Phoenix**, *fee'.nīx*, a fabulous Arabian bird, of which there never was but one. She lives 340, 500 or 1460 years, when she makes a nest of hot spices which the sun sets on fire, and the bird being burnt arises anew in the form of a worm from the hot ashes.—*Plin.* x. 2.
- Phon-**, **phono-**, before consonants, a blunder for **phonê-** (Greek prefix), sound especially as applied to the human voice.
- Phonetics**, *fō.nēt'īks*, the science of sounds uttered by the human voice in language; **phonetic**, adj.; **phonetic spelling**, spelling as words are sounded and not according to their derivation; **phonetical**, *fō.nēt'ī.kāl*; *..cal-ly*.
- Phonics**, *fō'.nīks*, vocal acoustics; **phonic**, adj.; **phonical**, *fō'.nī.kāl*; **phonical-ly**.
- Greek *phônê*, sound; Latin *phonicus*. "Phonetic" is an ill-formed word, the gen. of *phônê* is *phônês* (not *phônêtis* or *phônêtos*).

Phono-camptic, *fō'no.kamp''tīk*, having the power to divert sound or turn it from its true direction.

For *phōnē-camptic*; Greek *phōnē kampto*, I inflect sound.

Phono-graph, *fō'no.grāf*, a written or printed word; **phonographic**, *fō'no.grāf''īk*; **phonograph'ical**; **phonograph'ical-ly**; **phonographist**, *fō.nōg'.ra.fist*.

Phonography, *fō.nōg'.ra.fy*; **phonographer**, *-fer*.

For *phōnē-graph*; Greek *phōnē graphō*, I write sounds.

Phonolite, *fō'.nō.lite*, clink-stone, which gives a metallic sound when struck with a hammer,

For *phōnēlite*; Greek *phōnē lithos*, sound-[giving] stone.

Phono-logy, *fō.nōl'.ō.djy*, the science of articulate sounds; **phonological**, *fō'.nō.lodg''ī.kāl*.

For *phōnēlogy*; Greek *phōnē logos*, treatise on vocal sounds.

Phono-typy, *fō.nōt'.ī.py*, a scheme for representing each spoken sound by a distinct character; **phonotype**.

For *phōnētype*; Greek *phōnē tupos*, type [to represent] sounds.

All these words are formed from an hypothetical word (*phōnos*); the word in Greek is *phone* (φωνή), whence *φωνήμα* not *φωνώμα*.

Phoranthium, *fo.rānth'.ī.ūm* (in Bot.), the receptacle of composite flowers. (Greek *phēro anthōs*, I bear the flower.)

Phos- (Greek prefix), light, *i.e.*, luminosity (*phōs*).

Phos-gene, *fōs'.djeeen*, producing light, a gas made of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas. It must be exposed to the sun, as it will not unite in the dark.

Greek *phōs gennō*, I generate light.

Phos-phenes, *fōs'.fē.neez*, those luminous appearances seen when the eyes are shut after a sudden compression of the eye-balls. (Greek *phōs phainō*, I manifest light.)

Phos-phorus, *fōs'.fō.rūs*, an elementary substance; **phosphorated**, *fōs'.fō.rūte.ed*, combined or saturated with phosphorus; **phosphorat-ing** (R. xix.), *fōs'.fo.rate.ing*; **phosphoresce**, *fōs'.fo.ress'*, to give out phosphoric light in the dark; **phosphoresced'** (3 syl.), **phosphoresc'-ing** (Rule xix.); **phosphorescence**, *fōs'.fo.rēs''.sense*.

Greek *phōs phēro*, I bear or carry light.

Phosph-ate, *fōs'.fūte*, a salt of phosphoric acid; **phosphatic**, *fōs.fūt'.īk*; **phosphat'ic nodules**, *nōd'.dālz*.

(-ate denotes a salt from an acid in *ic*: as "phosphoric acid.")

Phosph-ite, *fōs'.fīt*, a salt of phosphorous acid.

(-ite denotes a salt from an acid in *-ous*: as "phosphorous acid.")

Phosphor-ite, *fōs'.fō.rīte*, native phosphate of lime, apatite; **phosphoritic**, *fōs'.fo.rīt''īk*.

Phosphor-ic, *fōs.fōr'īk*; **phosphorous**, *fōs'.fo.rūs*; **phosphor'ic acid**; **phosphorous acid**.

Greek *phōsphōrōs* (*phōs phēro*, I bring the light), the light-giver

Phosph-uret, *fōs'fũ.rèt*, a combination of phosphorus with a combustible body or a metallic oxide; **phosphurett'**-ed.

Greek *phōsphōrōs*, with *-uret*, denoting combination with an inflammable or electro-positive body (Latin *uro*, to burn).

Photo-, *fō'.tō-* (Greek prefix), same as *phos-*, light (*phōs*, gen. *phōtōs*), relating to light. (See **Phyto-**, *fī.to-*.)

Photo-gen, *fō'.tō.djēn*. **Phosgene**, *fōs'.djeen*.

Pho'togen, paraffin oil, an inflammable hydrocarbon.

Phos'gene, a mixture of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas which gives light when under the influence of the sun.

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos gennao*, I produce light. "Photo-gen" and "Phos-gene" are identical compounds, but differently applied.

Photo-graphy, *fō.tōg'.ra.fy*, the art or practice of obtaining pictures or drawings by the action of the sun.

Photograph, *fō'.tō.grāf*, a picture or portrait so obtained; **photographic**, *fō'.tō.grāf''īk*; **photographical**, *fō'.tō.grāf''ī.kāl*; **photographical-ly**. (See **Phytophography**.)

Photographer, *fō.tōg'.ra.fer*, **photographist**, *-fist*.

Photo-lithography, *fō'.tō-lī.thōg''.ra.fy*, a picture drawn on stone by sun-light (*lithos*, stone).

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos grapho*, I draw by light. (See **Phytology**.)

Photo-logy, *fō.tōl'.o.djy*, that part of science which explains the nature and phenomena of light, optics; **photologic**, *fō'.tō.lodg''īk*; **photological**, *fō'.tō.lodg''ī.kāl*.

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos lōgōs*, a treatise on light. (See **Phytology**.)

Photo-magnetism, *fō'.tō-mag''.nēt.īzm*, that branch of science which describes the relations of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos magnētis*, light [and the] magnet.

Photo-meter, *fō.tōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light; **photom'etry**.

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos mētron*, the measurer of light.

Photo-phobia, *fō'.tō-fō''.bī.ah*, a dread of light (a disease).

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos phōbōs*, fear or dread of light.

Phot-opsy, *fō.tōp'.sy*, a symptom of amaurosis consisting of a play of light before the eyes.

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos opstōs*, light [dancing before one's] vision.

Photo-sphere, *fō'.tō.sfeer*, the luminous envelope of the sun. (Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos sphaira*, a sphere of light.)

Photo-type, *fō'.tō.tipe*, a plate obtained by photography from which impressions can be taken:

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos tupos*, a type [produced by] light.

Photo-zincography, *fō'.tō-zīn.kōg''.rā.fy*, photographic impressions made on plates of zinc.

Greek *phōs*, gen. *phōtos [zinc] grapho*, I draw by light on zinc.

Phragma, *fräg'.mah*, a false partition in fruits.

Phragma-cone, *frag'.mä.kōne*, the chambered cone in the shell of a bel'lemnite (a fossil mollusc).

Phragmite, *fräg'.mīte*, one of a genus of reeds growing on river banks and other damp places.

Greek *phragma*, a hedge or fence (*phrassó*, to fence in).

Phrase, *fraze*, an idiom, a mode of speech. **Frays**, *frūze*, quarrels.

Phrase-book, a book of phrases compiled and explained.

Phraseo-logy, *fray'.zē.ōl'.ō.djy*, style or manner of expressing thoughts, the diction of a speaker or writer; **phraseological**, *fray'.zē.ō.lodg''.ī.kāl*; **phraseological-ly**.

Greek *phrasis*, gen. *phrasisōs lōgōs*, the words of a phrase or speech.

Phren-, **phreno-**, *frēn'.o-* (Greek prefix), the mind, the midriff.

The ancients supposed the midriff to be the seat of the passions.

Phrenetic, *frē.nēt'.īk*, mad; **phrenetical-ly**, *frē.nēt'.ī.kāl.ly*.

Greek *phrēn*, gen. *phrēnōs*, adj. *phrēnetikōs*, phrenetic.

Phrenic, *frēn'.īk*, pertaining to the midriff or brain; **phrenitis**, *frē.nī'.tis*, inflammation of the brain.

Greek *phrēn*, gen. *phrēnōs*, the midriff or brain.

Shakespeare uses "stomach" for inclination, courage, passion, &c., and the Lat. *stomachus* means humour, fancy, choler, passion, &c., from the notion that the stomach or midriff is the seat of the mind.

Phreno-logy, *frē.nōl'.ō.djy*, the theory of craniology which supposes that mental faculties are indicated by developments in the bone of the skull; **phrenological**, *frēn'.o-.lodg''.ī.kāl*; **phrenological-ly**.

Phrenologist, *frē.nōl'.o.djist*, one skilled in phrenology.

Greek *phrēn*, gen. *phrēnōs lōgōs*, doctrine of the mind or brain.

Phreno-magnetism, *frēn'.o-mag'.ne.tizmi*, affecting the brain by magnetism or mesmerism.

Greek *phrēn*, gen. *phrēnōs*, *magnētis*, brain [affected by] magnetism.

Phrensy, *plu. phrensies*, *frēn'.ziz*, madness, delirium; **phrensiad**, *frēn'.zīd*, affected by phrensy; **phrensiad-ly**.

Phrygian, *frīdg'.ī.ān*, a native of Phrygia (in Asia Minor), pertaining to Phrygia. **Phrygian mode**, a certain style of music.

Phthisis, *thī'.sīs*, pulmonary consumption; **phthisic**, *thī'.sīk*; **phthisical**, *-kāl*. (Gk. *phthīsis*, v. *phthio*, to waste away.)

Phylactery, *plu. phylacteries*, *fī.lūk'.tē.riz*, a strip of parchment containing texts of scripture and worn by the Jews as amulets about their wrists or forehead.

Greek *phylakterion*, a protection, a guard.

Phyllirea (a triple blunder for philyrea), *fīl'.ī.ree''.ah*, a genus of evergreen shrubs.

The blunder has arisen from a confused notion that the word comes from the Greek *phullon*, a leaf; but the plant is named from *Philyra*, the mother of Chiron [*kī'.rōn*], the centaur.

Phyllite, *fīl' .līte*, a fossil leaf. (Gk. *phullon*, a leaf; *-ite*, a fossil.)

Phyllo-, *fīl' .lo-* (Greek prefix), leaf, leaf-like. (See *Philo-*.)

Phyllodium, *fīl' .lō' .dī' .ŭm* (in *Bot.*), a leaf-stalk developed into a sort of leaf. (Greek *phullon eidos*, like a leaf.)

The more usual formation would be **phylloid**.

Phyllo-gen, *fīl' .lō' .djen*, the terminal bud from which palm-leaves grow. (Greek *phullon gennao*, I produce the leaf.)

Phyllo-phagous, *fīl' .lōf' .ă' .gŭs*, feeding on leaves.

Greek *phullo*-[*phullōn*]*phagō*, I eat leaves.

Phyllo-phorous, *fīl' .lōf' .ō' .rŭs*, leaf-bearing.

Greek *phullo*-[*phullōn*]*pherō*, I bear leaves.

Phyllo-pod, *fīl' .lō' .pōd*, a family of crusta'ceans with feet like leaves. (Greek *phullon pous*, gen. *pōdōs*.)

Phyllo-ptosis, *fīl' .lōp' .tō' .sis*, the fall of the leaf.

Greek *phullo*-[*phullōn*]*ptōsis*, fall of the leaf.

Phyllo-taxis, *fīl' .lō' .tax' .is*, a methodical arrangement of leaves on a stem. (Gk. *phullon taxis*, array of the leaves.)

Physic, *fīz' .īk*, medicine, to treat with medicines; **physicked**, *fīz' .īkt*; **physick-ing**. ("Physic" would be better with a *-k*.)

Physics, *fīz' .īks*, natural philosophy (all sciences with this termination, except five, *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric*, borrowed from the French, are plural.

Physical, *fīz' .īkāl*, bodily, material; **phys'ical-ly**.

Physical education, training the body to promote health.

Physical force, muscular strength, the force of armies and navies. **Moral force**, the force of moral suasion.

Physical geography, a description of the earth's *surface*, climate, and productions; **Geology** is concerned with the *internal* strata and their productions.

Physical impossibility, opposed to the laws of nature.

Physical laws, the ordinary laws of nature.

Physical point, a real point. **Mathematical point**, an imaginary point or point without parts.

Physical sciences. **Natural sciences**. **Chemistry**.

Physical sciences treat of inorganic bodies with relation to their properties. It includes natural history, mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, magnetism, galvanism, optics, &c.

Natural sciences treat of inorganic bodies with relation to their appearances and external qualities. It includes mineralogy, zoology, botany, geology, physical geography, meteorology, &c.

Chemistry treats of organic and inorganic bodies with relation to their constituent parts and specialities. It includes organic and inorganic chemistry.

Astronomy (like chemistry) is generally placed by itself although it may be ranged under the natural sciences.

Physician, *fī.zīsh'.an*, one who has taken his M.D. degree.

Physicist, *fīz'.ī.sīst*, one skilled in natural philosophy.

Physico-logic, *fīz'.i.ko-lodg''.īk*, logic illustrated by physics.

Physico-theology, *fīz'.i.ko-rhe.ōl''.ō.djy*, theology...

The **physique**, *fī.zeek'*, the healthy development of the body.

Gk. *phūsikos* (*phūsis*, nature, *phuō*, to generate); Fr. *physique*.

Physio-, *fīz'.i.o-* (Greek prefix), nature, external appearance.

Greek *phūsis*, gen. *phūseōs*, nature, outward form or shape.

Physio-gnomy, *fīz'.i.ōg''.no.my* (not *fīz'.i.ōn''.o.my*), the cast or expression of the face; **physiognomist**, *fīz'.i.ōg''.-nō.mīst*, one skilled in interpreting the cast or expression of a face; **physiognomic**, *fīz'.i.ōg''.nō.mīk*; **physiognomical**, **physiognomical-ly**. **Physiognomics**, *-i.ōg''.no.mīks*, the constitution of body and mind, with the state of the health expressed in the countenance of the face.

Greek *phūsis*-[*phūsis*, gen. *phūseōs*]*gnōmōn*, countenance-index.

Physio-graphy, *fīz'.i.ōg''.rū.fy*, a description of natural objects displayed on the surface of the earth, physical geography; **physiographical**, *fīz'.i.o.grāf''.ī.kāl*; **physiographical-ly**, *fīz'.i.o.grāf''.ī.kāl.ly*.

Gk. *phūsis*-[*phūsis*, gen. *phūseōs*]*graphō*, I describe natural objects.

Physio-logy, *fīz'.i.ōl''.o.djy*, the science which treats of the vital actions and functions of physical organs;

Physiologist, *fīz'.i.ōl''.o.djīst*, one skilled in physiology;

Physiologic, *fīz'.i.o.lodg''.īk*; **physiological**, *-lodg''.ī.kāl*; **physiological-ly**. (Gk. *phusio-logos*, treatise on nature.)

Physique (French), *fī.zeek'*, bodily development.

Physo-grade, *fīz'.ō.grade*, applied to sea-nettles which move in the water by air-bladders. (Greek *phusa*, a puff.)

A wretched hybrid designed to express "movement by air-bladders." *Vesigrade* (*vesica-gradior*), movement by bladders, would be Latin, and *physebeem* or *physabeem* (*phusa*, gen. *phusēs bēma*), "movement by puffs of air," would be Greek (*phuso-* is abnormal).

Phyt-, **phyto-** before consonants (Greek prefix), a plant.

Phyt-elephas, *fī.tēl'.ē.fās*, the Jagua plant, a sort of palm.

Greek *phut*-[*phuton*]*ēlephas*, plant [which resembles] Ivory.

Phyto-geny, *fī.todg'.ē.ny*, vegetable development.

Greek *phuto*-[*phuton*]*gēnēsis*, plant genesis. (See **Photogen**.)

- Phyto-graphy**, *fi.tõg'.ra.fy*, a description of plants, their habits, functions, distribution, and properties; **phyto-graph'ical**; **phytographist**, *fi.tõg'.ra.fist*, one versed in phytography. **Photography**, drawings made by light.
Greek *phuto*-[phuton]*graphô*, I describe plants.
- Phyt-oid**, *fi'.toid*, resembling plants. (Greek *phuton eidos*.)
- Phyto-lite**, *fi'.to.lite*, a fossil plant. (Gk. *-lithos*, a stone.)
- Phyto-logy**, *fi.tõl'.o.djy*, botany, a treatise on plants; **phytological**, *fi'.to.lodg''.i.kal*; **phytolog'ical-ly**; **phytologist**, *fi.tõl'.o.djist*, a scientific botanist. (v. **Photology**.)
Greek *phuto*-[phuton]*lõgõs*, a treatise on plants.
- Phyto-nomy**, *fi.tõn'.o.my*, the laws observed in the origin, growth, arrangement, and propagation of plants.
Greek *phuto*-[phuton]*nomos*, the natural laws of vegetation.
- Phyto-phagous**, *fi.tõf''.ã.gũs*, plant-eating.
Greek *phuto*-[phuton]*phago*, I eat plants.
- Phyto-tomy**, *fi.tõl'.o.my*, dissection of plants; **phytotomist**, one skilled in dissecting plants.
Greek *phuto*-[phuton]*tõmë*, plant dissecting.
- Phyto-zoon**, *fi'.to.zõ''.õn* (not *fi'.to.zoon*), a plant-like animalcule, an insect living on a plant; **phyto-zoa** (plu.) *fi'.to.zõ''.ah*, moving filaments in the antheridia of cryptogamic plants. (Gk. *phyto*-[phyton]*zõon*, a plant animal.)
- Piacular**, *pi.ãk'.u.lar*, expiatory. (Lat. *piaculum*, a sin-offering.)
- Pia-mater**, *pi'.ah-mũ'.ter*, the innermost of the three membranes which cover the brain. **Du'ra mater**, the outer membrane.
Called "mater" from the ancient notion that all the other membranes of the body are "born" of it, being simply elongations thereof. The outer membrane being the toughest of the three is termed *dura* (hard), while the innermost being tender is termed *pia*.
- Piano**, plu. *pianos* (Rule xlii.), *pẽ.ãn'no*, plu. *pẽ.ãn'nõze* (not *pẽ.ah'.no*, *pẽ.ah'nõze*), also **piano-forte**, *pẽ.an'no-for'.te* or *pe.an'no-fort*, a musical instrument.
- Piano**, *pẽ.ah'no*, softly, not loud. **Forte**, *for'.te*, loudly.
Pianissimo, *pe'.ah.nĩs''.sĩ.mo*, as softly as possible.
- Pianist**, *pe'.a.nist*, a performer on the piano-forte.
French *piano-forte*, from two Ital. words *piano forte*, soft and strong.
Invented by B. Cristofori, of Padua, in 1711, and improved by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, in 1717. It superseded the harpsichord.
- Piastre**, *pe.ãs'.ter*, a silver coin (4d.) of Turkey and Egypt.
Fr. *piastre*, from the Span. *piastra*, Ital. *piastra*, a metal plate.
- Piazza**, *pe.az'.zah*, an open arcade. (Ital. *piazza*, a place, a square.)
- Pibroch**, *pẽ'.brõke*, the wild martial music of the bagpipe.
Gaelic *piobaireachd*, pipe-music (*piob*, a pipe).

Pica, *pī'kah*, the magpie, a depraved appetite, a printing-type.

"Pica" (a magpie), Latin *pica*. "Pica" (a type), Latin *littera picāta*, the pitch-black letter used in ancient liturgies for initials. Pica is double the size of the type (*nonpareil*) used in this note. The type used in the text is called brevier. Pica is the printers' standard for leads, large type, &c. Thus in leads they say *four to pica*, *six to pica*, *eight to pica*, &c.; and in large types *2-line*, *3-line*, *4-line*, . . . *100-line*, and upwards—(six picas being equal to an inch). The spaces between words are measured by the "em quad," the exact square of any "fount."

"Pica" (a craving to eat what is not food: as chalk, slate pencil, cinders, &c.), French *pica*, parce que cet oiseau avale souvent des substances terreuse (*Dict. des Arts et des Sciences*.)

Picaroon, *pīk.a.roon'*, a pirate, a plunderer. (Spanish *picaron*.)

Piccadilly, *plu. piccadillies*, *pīk'.ka.dīl''.līz*, a high turned-down collar worn in the reign of James I.

So called from *Piccadilla Hall*, the chief depôt of a certain lace much in vogue in the reign of Elizabeth. The lace was called *piccadilly* from its little spear-points (*picca*, a spear).

Pick, a pointed iron tool for breaking up the earth, a choice, foul matter in type, to select, to cull, to eat daintily, to dig with a pick; picked (1 syl.), pick'-ing, pick'-er, pick'-axe, pick'-hammer; pick-lock, an instrument for opening locks without a key; pick-pocket.

To pick off, to pinch or take off between the fingers.

To pick up, to take up with the fingers, to learn by gossip.

To pick a bone with one, to chide.

To pick a hole in a person's coat, to find fault with.

To pick a quarrel, to seek a cause of quarrelling.

To pick out, to select, to undo needle work.

Old English *pyc[an]*, past *pycle*, past part *pyced*.

Pick-a-back, pick-a-back, or pig-back, on the back.

A corruption of *apiga-back* (*piga*, a child, *apiga*, in the manner of a child, *apiga-back*, as a child [is carried] on the back).

Picket, *pīk'.ket*, a guard of observation. Piquet, *pe.ket'*, a game at cards. Picketed, *pīk'.kēt.ed*, posted as a guard of observation; picket-ing, *pīk'.kēt ing*.

Inlying pickets, a guard in camp ready for picket service.

Outlying pickets, a picket on actual watch.

"Picket," French *piquet*. "Piquet" (game of cards), so called from *pique*, that is, one player making thirty points before his adversary has scored one, in which case the thirty points count sixty.

Pickle, *pīk''l*, brine or vinegar for preserving food, vegetables preserved in vinegar, to preserve food in brine or vinegar, to "put down" food in brine or vinegar for the sake of pickling it; pickled, *pīk''ld*; pick'ling, pick'ler.

Germ. *pökel*, brine, pickle, v. *pökeln*, also *pickel-haring*, pickle herring.

Pic-nic, an excursion into the country with an out-door repast, originally each person brought his own provision.

The French have borrowed the word and call it *picque nique*. Bouillet says "expression empruntée de l'anglais *pick-nick* (choisir instant-précis)," that is, "let us *pick* the *nick* of time for a country-jauit."

Picric, *pik'.rik*, an acid intensely bitter used in malt liquors.

Latin *picris*; Greek *pikros*, bitter. Also called *carbazotic acid*.

Picts, a tribe of the ancient N. Britons.

Gaelic *pictish*, a freebooter. In Anglo-Saxon *Peohtas*, *Peahhtas*, *Peh-tas*, *Pyhtas*, and *Pihtas*. It is not from the Latin *pictus*, painted with woad.

Picture, *pik'.tchür*, a drawing, a painting, an engraving, a description, to paint or draw a picture; pictured, *pik'.tchürd*; pictur-ing (Rule xix.); *pik'.tchür-ing*.

Pictorial, *pik'.tör'räl*; pictorial-ly, picture-gal'ery; picture-liner, *pik'.tchür line'.ër*, one who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of pictures. (Latin *pictūra*.)

Picturesque, *pik'.tchür.esk''*; picturesquely, -*tchür.èsk''ly*; picturesque-ness, *pik'.tchür.esk''.ness*. The picturesque.

Latin *pictūra*, *pictor*, *pictōrius* (v. *pingor*, supine *pictum*, to paint); French *pittoresque*; Italian *pittorresco*. It would be better if we had abandoned the un-English -*que* and written *picturecs*.

Piddle, *pīd'.d'l*, to do trifling matters; pidd'ling, trifling; piddled, *pīd'.d'ld*; pidd'ler. (Welsh *pitw*, minute, petty.)

Pie, *pī*, meat or fruit baked in a dish with a crust, a magpie.

Pie-bald, having black spots on a white ground like a magpie.

Skew-bald, having brown spots on a white ground.

Pied, *pīde*, variegated with spots; pied-ness, *pīde-ness*.

"Pie" (the magpie), Fr. *pie*; Lat. *pica*. "Pie" (a pasty), Gael. *pieghe*. "Pie-bald," pie-marked; Gaelic *ball*, a mark, *bailach*, speckled.

Piece, *pēce*, a part. Peace, *pēce* (not war). Peas, *peez*, plu. of *pea*.

Piece, a fragment, a musical or literary composition, a separate thing of its kind, as a *piece of paper*, to patch, to join; pieced, *peecd*; piec-ing (Rule xix.); *pēce'-ing*.

Piece-goods, goods sold in the piece, as calico, cloth, &c.

Piece-meal, *pēce'-meel*, piece by piece, into small pieces.

Piece-work, *pēce-wurk*, work paid by the piece.

All a-pieces, in rags, in a dilapidated state.

A-piece, each, as a *penny a-piece*. Piece-less, entire.

"Piece," Fr. *pièce*, from Ital. *pizza*. "Peace," Lat. *pax*, gen *pācis*. "Peas" and "pease" (plurals of *pea*), Old Eng. *pise*, plu. *pisen*.

Pier, **Peer**, both *peer*. Pear, Pair, Fare, all *pāre*.

Pier, *peer*, a mole or jetty, a pillar. Pier-glass, a large looking-glass on pillars; pier-table, a console table.

Pier'-age, toll for the use of a pier. **Peer'-age**, the rank of peers (-age, toll, condition). (Old Eng. *per* or *pere*, a pier.)

Peer, a noble, an equal, to peep. (Fr. *pair*; Lat. *pares*.)

Pear, *pair*, a fruit. (Old Eng. *pera* or *peru*; Lat. *pŕum*.)

Pair, two corresponding articles. (Welsh *par*; Fr. *paire*.)

Pare, to peel, to trim. (Fr. *parer*, to pare hoofs, to trim.)

Pierce, *pĕrce*, to penetrate; **pierced** (1 syl.), **pierc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **piercing-ly**, **piercing-ness**, **pierc-er**, *pĕrce'-r*; **pierce'-able** (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able).

Fr. *percer* (Lat. *per cis eo*, to go through from this side [to the other]).

Pierian, *pi.ĕr'ri.ăn*, pertaining to the Muses. **Pierides**, *pi.ĕr'ri.deez*, the Muses, so called from *Piĕria*, near Mount Olympus, where they were worshipped (-ides, a patronymic).

Piety, *pi.ĕ.ty*, religious feeling or principle. **Filial piety**, devotion to one's parents. **Pietist**, *pi.ĕ.tist*; **pietism**; **pietistic**, *pi.ĕ.tis''.ĕk*, pertaining to the pietist sect.

Lat. *pietas* (*pius*, godly, *expiare*, to expiate, *piare*); Fr. *piété*.

Pig, (male) **boar-pig**, (*fem.*) **sow**; **sucking-pig**, the young pig so long as it is suckled by the sow. **Hog**, a male pig designed for slaughter. **Litter**, the entire brood of a sow. **Porkers**, young pigs after being weaned. **Swine**, pigs collectively (-*ein*, as in "kine," *cu-ein*, cows collectively).

Pork, the flesh of a slaughtered pig. **Brawn**, ham, bacon, parts of pork cured or prepared in a peculiar way for food. **Chaps**, the cheeks of a hog. **Bath-chaps**, &c.

Pig, to bring forth pigs; **pigged** (1 syl.), **pigg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Pigg'-ish, like a pig (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **piggish-ly**, **piggish-ness**.

Pigg-ery, *plu. piggeries*, *pĭg'.ĕ.rĭz*, a compartment in a farm-yard fitted up with sties and allotted to pigs.

Pig-headed, -*hĕd'.ed*, obstinate and stupid. (**Pig-iron**, see below.) **Pig-nut**, the ground-nut, so called because pigs are fond of grubbing up these nuts with their snout.

Pig-sty, *plu. pig-sties*, -*stize*, a place for pigs.

Pig-tail, the hind hair of a man twisted into a rope and tied at the ends in a knot, a species of tobacco.

Pig in a poke, a blind bargain. **To buy a pig in a poke**.

"Pig," Old Eng. *piga*, a child, a little one of any animal.

"Boar," Old Eng. *bār*. "Sow," Old Eng. *sūg*. "Hog," Welsh *hwch*.

"Swine," Old Eng. *suin*, i.e., *sū[g]-ein*, pigs collectively considered.

"Litter," Fr. *litière* (*lis*, Lat. *lectus*, Gk. *lēchos*, a bed or couch).

"Pork," Fr. *porc*, Lat. *porcus*, a pig, Gk. *porkos*, i.e., *kapros*, a boar.

"Brawn," Lat. *aprugn[us]*, boars' flesh (*aper*, Gk. *kapros*, a boar).

"Bacon," Welsh *bacwn*. "Chaps," Old Eng. *ceaf*, a snout.

Pigeon, *pidg'n*, a bird; pigeon-livered, *-liv'erd*, timid.

Pigeon-express, news carried by a carrier-pigeon.

Pigeon-hole, a place for a pigeon, an opening in a case or frame for letters or sorted papers; pigeon-house.

Pigeon-talk, a corruption of business talk, thus: *bidginess*, *bidgin'*, *pidgin*, *pigeon*.

Fr. *pigeon*; Lat. *pipio*, gen. *pipion[is]*, v. *pipio*, to chirp or coo.

Piggin, a wooden vessel with a handle. Biggen, a coffee-pot.

"Piggin," Gaelic *pige*, an earthen vessel, *pigeon*, a little jar.

"Biggen," a coffee-pot made in imitation of a Beguin's cap.

Fig-iron, an oblong mass of unforged iron.

This is a mere play upon the word *sow*. When iron is melted it runs off into channels called *sows* (from *saw[an]*, Old English to scatter).

The lateral branches of a "sow" are called the *pigs*, here the iron cools, and is then called "pig-iron."

Pig'ment, a paint, that secretion which gives the eye its colour; pigmental, *pigmēn'.tāl*. (Latin *pigmentum*.)

Pigmy, *plu.* *pigmies*, *pig'māz*, a dwarf; pigmean, *pig.mee'.an*.

Latin *pygmæi*, a people of Thrace, three inches high, in constant war with the cranes; *pygmæus*; Greek *pygmaios* (*pygmē*, 1 ft. 1½ in.)

Our spelling of this word quite conceals its meaning (13-inch folk), as well as its classic origin. Of course it should be spelt *pygmy*.

Pigsney, *plu.* *pigsneys* (not *pigsnies*), a little girl, a term of endearment to a little girl. (Old English *piga*, a child.)

Pike (1 syl.), a sort of spear, a fish, an iron spring on a lathe;

piked (1 syl.), pikeman, pike-staff, *plu.* pike-staves.

Old Eng. *piic*, a pin or needle; Welsh *pig*, a pike; Fr. *pique*.

The fish is so called from its long body and pointed snout.

Pilaster, *pī.lās'ter*, a square pillar set into a wall and showing only one-fifth of its thickness; pilastered, *pī.lās'terd*.

Fr. *pilastre*; Ital. *pilastro*; Lat. *pila* (Gk. *pīlēō*, to thicken, to pile).

Pilch, a robe lined with fur, a flannel for infants. (O. E. *pylce*.)

Pilchard, *pilch'rd*, a fish resembling the herring.

Pile (1 syl.), a large stake driven into the ground to support the foundation of a pier, &c., the reverse side of a coin, a mass, hairy surface of cloth, to drive piles, to heap; piled (1 syl.), pil'-ing (R. xix.) Piles (1 syl.), a disease.

Pile-engine (*-en'.dʒīn*), Galvan'ic pile, Voltā'ic pile.

"Pile" (a pillar, a heap), Latin *pila*. "Pile" (hair), Latin *pīlus*.

Pileate, *pī.lē.āte* (in Bot.), having a mushroom-like head.

Pileiform, *pī.li.form* (not *pī.lē.ī.form*); pileus, *pī.lē.us*.

Latin *pīleus*, a cap; Greek *pīlos* (v. *pīlēō*, to felt wool).

Pilfer, *pīl'.fer*, to steal. Pilifer, *pīl'.ī.fer*, covered with hair.

Pilfered, *pīl'.ferd*; pil'fer-ing, pil'fering-ly, pil'fer-er; pilfery, *plu.* pilferies, *pīl'.fer.īz*.

"Pilfer," Welsh *ysperrtuw*, a spoiler, v. *ysperrto*, *ysperriad*, spoliation.

"Pilifer," Latin *pīlus fēro*, I bear hair (Greek *pīlos*, hair wool).

Pil'grim, a wanderer, one who travels to visit a shrine; **pilgrim-age**, *pil'.grîmage*, the journey of a pilgrim (-age, state, act, condition); **pilgrimage**, *pil'.grîmize*; &c.

Germ. *pilgrim* or *pilger*; Lat. *peregrinus* (*perëger per agros*, [one who travels] over lands, or [one who comes from] over-land).

Pilifer, *pil'.îfer* (in *Bot.*), covered with hair. **Pilfer**, to steal.

Piliform, *pil'.îform*. (Latin *pilus fëro*, I carry hair.)

Pill, a drug formed into a small ball. (Lat. *pîlûla*, a little ball.)

Pillage, *pîl'.lidge*, plunder, to plunder; **pillaged** (2 syl.); **pillag-ing**, *pîl'.lă.djing*; **pillag-er**, *pîl'.lă.djer*.

French *pillage*; Latin *pîlâre*, to steal.

The original meaning of *pillage* is "things crammed close together" (Gk. *pîlôo* or *pîlô*, to press close together. It is not connected with *peel*, Lat. *pîlâre*, to pull off the hair, as we are generally told.

Pillar, *pîl'.lar*, a column. **Pillow**, *pîl'.lo*, a cushion for the head.

Pillared, *pîl'.lard*, supported by columns. **Pillowed** (*q.v.*)

"Pillar," Span. *pilar*, Lat. *pîla*; Gk. *pîlôo*, to pile. "Pillow," Old Eng. *pîle*, Lat. *pulvinar* (*pîlus*), a hair-cushion.

(The double *l* in *pillar* is a blunder without excuse, as the *i* is long.)

Pillion, *pîl'.yûn*, the pad of a saddle, a pad for a woman to sit on when she rides behind a horseman, a soft low saddle.

Latin *pîlus*, hair, *pîlôsus*, stuffed with hair.

Pillory, *plu. pillories*, *pîl'.lo.rîz*, an instrument of punishment.

Pillored, *pîl'.lo.rêd*. **Pillowed**, *pîl'.lowd*. **Pillared**, *pîl'.lard*.

Pillored, punished in a pillory.

Pillowed, supported on a pillow, furnished with pillows.

Pillared, supported on columns, furnished with columns.

Pilloring, *pîl'.lo.ring*. **Pillowing**, *pîl'.lo.ing*.

Pilloring, punishing with the pillory.

Pillowing, supporting by pillows, supplying with a pillow.

French *pîlori*; Low Latin *pîllorium*; Latin *pîlum*, a post.

Pillow, *pîl'.lo*, a cushion for the head. **Pillar**, *pîl'.lar*, a column.

Pillow, to support with a pillow, to furnish with pillows; **pillowed**, *pîl'.lôde*; **pillow-ing**, *pîl'.lo.ing*; **pillowy**, *pîl'.lo.y*; **pillow-slip** or **pillow-case**, **pillow-block**.

"Pillow," Old Eng. *pîle*; Lat. *pulvinar* (*pîlus*, hair), a hair-cushion.

"Pillar," Span. *pilar*, Lat. *pîla*, a column, Gk. *pîlôo*, to pile.

Pilose, *pî'.lôse*, or **pilous**, *pî'.lûs*, covered with hair; **pilos'ity**.

Latin *pîlôsus*, hairy, *pîlus*, hair; Greek *pîlos*, hair.

Pilot, *pî'.lôt*, one who steers a ship, to steer a ship. **Pilate**, *pî'.late*, the "governor" of Judea who gave up Jesus Christ to be crucified. **Pilot-ed**, **pilot-ing**; **pilot-age**, the act of piloting, a fee for piloting a vessel (-age, the act, a fee).

Pilot boat, *-bôte*, a boat used by pilots for reaching a ship.

- Pilot cloth, a stout blue woollen cloth used by mariners.
- Pilot coat, -*côte*, a short loose coat made of pilot cloth.
- Pilot engine, -*en'.dʒɪn*, (in *Railways*) an engine sent in advance of a train to clear the line on "grand" occasions.
- Pilot fish, a fish that accompanies ships for weeks and months, it also accompanies the shark (probably to pick up food thrown overboard by mariners and left by the shark.)
- Pilot jacket, a pea-jacket, a pilot's weather-coat.
- Fr. *pilote*, from *pile*, a ship. Scaliger gives the French, *pile*, a ship.
- Pimento, *plu.* pimentoes (Rule xlii.), allspice, Jamaica pepper.
- Corruption of the Spanish *pimenton*, ground cayenne pepper, or of *pimiento*, red cayenne or Indian pepper.
- Pimp (noun and verb), pimped (1 syl.), pimp'-ing.
- Pimpernel, *pɪm'.per.nəl*, a plant called the "Shepherd's weather glass" because it closes at the approach of rain. Also called the "Poor man's hour glass" because it opens at seven and closes at about four.
- A blunder for bipennel, so called from its leaflets, each stalk containing twenty-one, disposed two and two with one at the extremity; Lat. *bipennella*, corrupted by the Fr. into *pimprenelle*, and partially restored by us in *pimpernel*.
- Fimple, *pɪm'.pəl*, a small red spot on the skin; pimples, *pɪm'.p'ld*; pimply, *pɪm'.pli* (corruption of Old Eng. *pinpel*.)
- Pin (noun and verb), pinned (1 syl.), pinn'-ing (R. i.), pinn'-er.
- Pintle, *pin'.təl*, an iron bolt. Pin-case; pin cushion (*push* to rhyme with *push* not with *rush*); pin-feather, -*fɛrk'r*, a small short feather; pin-hole; pin-eyed, -*ide* (in *Bot.*); pin-maker; pin-money, -*mʌn'ny*, a lady's personal allowance; pin-point, the point of a pin, a mere trifle.
- Welsh *pin*, a pin or pen; Latin *spina*, a thorn once used as a pin.
- Pinafore, *pɪn'.ʌ.fər*, a "tidy" for children to keep the front of their dress clean. (*Afore*, "before," *pinned-before*.)
- Pin'cers, nippers for drawing-out nails, &c. Pinch'ers (*q.v.*)
- (*Pairs* have no sing. when the parts which form the pair are joined together: as *pincers*, *scissors*, &c.; but when each part is separate it is referred to in the sing. number: as *a glove*, *a shoe*.)
- Pinch, a gripe, to nip; pinched (1 syl.), pinch'-ing, pinch-ing-ly; pinch'-er, one who nips or pinches. To know where the shoe pinches, to know practically.
- Pinch-penny, a niggard. (French *pince*, *pincer*, *pinçon*.)
- Pinch'beck, a mixed metal resembling gold, make-believe.
- Fr. Christopher *Pinchbeck*, a musical clock-maker (*tem.* George II.)
- Pindaric, *pɪn.dɑr'ɪk* (not *pɪn'.da.ɪk*), a poem in irregular verse.
- After the style of *Pindar*, the Greek poet (as "Alexander's Feast").

- Pine** (1 syl.), a tree, a fruit, to languish; **pined** (1 syl.)
- Pin-ing** (Rule xix.), *pīnē'-ing*; **pīning-ly**, *pīn'-er*.
- Piny**, *pīnē'-y*. **Pinery**, *plu. pineries*, *pī'nē.riz*. **Piney**, *pī.ny*.
Piny, like a pine-apple, abounding with pine-trees.
Pinery, a house for the artificial cultivation of pine-apples.
Piney, made from pines, as *piney tallow*, *piney varnish*.
- Pinetum**, *pī.nēe'.tum*, a plantation of pine-trees.
- Pinic acid**, *pī'nīk ūs'sīd*, an acid obtained from pine-resin.
- Pine-apple**, pine-clad, pine-crowned, pine-thistle.
- Pin-ite**, *pī'nite*, a fossil of pine-wood or pine-cones, &c.
 Old English *pīn-treow*, a pine-tree, *pīn-hnut*, a pine-nut.
 "To pine," *pīn[an]*, past *pīnede*, past part. *pīned*, *pīnung*, *pīnere*.
 Latin *pinus*, a pine-tree, *pinum*, a pine-apple; Greek *pītus*.
- Pineal gland**, *pīn'.ē.āl...*, a small gland in the brain (shaped like a fir-apple), called by Descartes "the seat of the soul."
 French *pinéal*; Latin *pinēālis*, like a pine or fir-apple.
- Pin'fold**, a pound. (Old English *pinn-fald*, a pen-fold.)
- Pinion**, *pīn'.yŭn*, the last joint of a bird's wing, a bird's wing, a small wheel which works in a larger one, to bind the hands, to fasten the wings to prevent flying; **pinioned**, *pīn'.yŭnd*; **pinion-ing**, *pīn'.yŭn.ing*.
 "Pinion" (a wing), Lat. *pinna* or *penna*; (a wheel), Fr. *pignon*.
- Pinite**, *pī'nite*, a fossil pine or part of a pine (-ite, a fossil).
- Pink**, a colour, a flower, the acme [of perfection], of a pink tinge, to stab, to hit with dexterity, to work in eyelet holes, to scallop; **pinked** (1 syl.), **pink'-ing**, **pink'-er**.
Pinking-iron, *-i.on*, a tool for scalloping the edges of cloth, &c.
The pink of perfection, ...of fashion, ...of politeness.
 Welsh *pinc*, fine, smart, *pwnc*, a point, hence to *pink* or cut into notches; the flower called a pink has its petals *pinked* or notched; the colour called *pink* means the fine or smart colour, the perfection of colours. "To pink" (to stab) is to make an eyelet hole.
- Pinnace**, *pīn'.nace*, a light vessel navigated with oars and sails.
 Fr. *pinace* or *pinasse*; Span. *pinaza*. (Our word should be *pinace*.)
- Pinnacle**, *pīn'.na.k'l*, the summit, a slender turret, a high point.
 Latin *pinncŭlum*; French *pinacle* (wrong), Italian *pinnacolo*.
- Pinnate or pennate**. **Alatus**, *ā.lay'.tus* or **alate**, *a.lāte'*.
Pinnate, the *leaflets* of a compound leaf arranged two and two opposite each other, like the outspread wings of a bird.
Alātus, the *leaves* of a stalk arranged two and two opposite each other, like the outspread wings of a bird.
Pari-pinnate, the leaflets pinnate without an odd-one.
Impari-pinnate, the leaflets pinnate with an odd-one atop.

- Pinnati-fid**, *pĭn.năt'.i.fĭd*, the leaflets cleft less than half-way through. (Latin *findo*, perf. *fĭdi*, to cleave).
- Pinnati-partite**, *pĭn.năt'.i-par.tĭte*, the leaflets cleft more than half-way through. (Latin *partitus*, divided.)
- Pinnatiped**, *pĭn.năt'.ĭ.pĕd*, fin-footed. (Lat. *pes*, gen. *pĕdis*.)
- Pinni-ped**, *pĭn'.nĭ.pĕd*, applied to certain crabs which have their hinder feet flattened like fins.
- Latin *pinnatus*, winged (*pinna*, a wing or fin), *pennatus* (*penna*).
- Pint**, half-a-quarter of a gallon. (O. E. *pynt*; Low Lat. *pinta*.)
- Pioneer**, *pĭ'.o.neer'*, one of a company of soldiers sent before an army to clear the road and throw up works, to clear the way for others; *pioneered'* (3 syl.), *pioneer'-ing*.
- French *pionnier* (*pion*, a pawn, a day-labourer, a common soldier).
- Pious**, *pĭ'.ūs*, religious, devout; *pious-ly*; *piety*, *pĭ'.ĕ.ty* (q.v.)
- Latin *pius*, godly, *pietas*, v. *piāre*, hence *expiāre*, to expiate.
- Pip**, a disease with young chickens, the seed of apples, pears, grapes, &c., a spot (as a heart, diamond, club, or spade on cards), to chirp; *pipped* (1 syl.), *pipp'-ing* (Rule i.)
- "Pip" (disease with chickens), Fr. *pépie*; Lat. *pĭtuita*; Gk. *pĕtua*.
- "Pip" (to chirp), Latin *pipio* or *pĭpiāre*, *pĭpāre*, to cluck.
- "Pip" (of fruits), French *pepin*: Greek *pĕpōn*, ripe [fruit].
- Pipe** (1 syl.), two hogsheads, a tube for conveying water, &c., a wind instrument, an apparatus for smoking, to play on a pipe, to call as on board ship, &c.; *pipēd* (1 syl.), *pip'-ing* (Rule xix.), *pi'ping-ly*, *pip-er*. **Pipe-clay**, **pipe-fish**.
- Piping hot**, **smoking hot**. **Piping**, a mode of propagating pinks, &c.; a rounded edging in dresses.
- To pay the piper**, to bear the expenses of an entertainment.
- Old Eng. *pĭp*, v. *pĭp[an]*, *pipere*, a piper; *pĭp-dreām*, flute-music.
- Fr. *pipe*, a measure of capacity, an apparatus for smoking; *pipeau*, a tube for conveying water. Germ. *pfeife*, v. *pfeifen*, *pfeifer*.
- Piperine**, *pĭp'.ĕ.rĭn*, the active principle of black pepper.
- Fr. *pipérin*; Lat. *pĭper*. (Our word "pepper" should have only one *p*.)
- Pipkin**, *pĭp'.kĭn*, a small earthen pot. (O. E. *pĭp* and *kin* dim.)
- Pippin**, *pĭp'.pĭn*, an apple, so called from its pips or spots.
- The corresponding Fr. word is *rainette*, "de ranetta, dim. de rana, parce qu'elle est, comme la grenouille, marquée de petites taches rouges ou grises" (*Dict. Universel*, &c.)
- Piquant**, *pĕĕ'.kăht*, pungent, jaunty. **Peccant**, *pĕk'.kant*, erring; *piquant-ly*, *pĕĕ'.kăht.ly*; **piquancy**, *pĕĕ'.kăhn.sy*.
- "Piquant," Fr. *piquant*. "Peccant," Lat. *peccans*, gen. *-antis*, v. *peccāre*.
- Pique**, **peek**. **Peak**, **peek**, the top of a mountain. **Peck**. **Pick**.
- Pique**, spite, a score of thirty made at piquet before the adversary has gained a point, to wound another's pride.
- Piqued**, *peekd*, annoyed. **Peaked**, *peeked*, rising in a peak.

Piqu'-ing, *pee'.king*. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*.) (Fr. *piquer*, *piquer*.)

Peck, to strike with the beak. (Span. *picar*, *pico*, a beak.)

Pick, to pluck, to select, to pilfer, &c. (Old Eng. *pyc[an]*.)

French *piquer*, *piquer*. The word means "pricked with a pike."

Piquet, *pe.kët'*, a game at cards. **Picket**, *pik'.ët*, a detachment of soldiers on picket duty. (Fr. *piquet*, both meanings.)

Pirate, *pi'.rate*, a sea-robber, to steal literary work; **pirat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *pi'.ra.ted*; **pirat-ing** (R. xix.), *pi'.ra.ting*.

Piracy, *plu. piracies*, *pi'.ra.siz* (not *pir'ra.siz*).

Piratic, *pi.rüt'.ik*; **piratical**, *pi.rüt'.i.käl*; **pirat'ical-ly**.

Lat. *pirāta*, *pirātīca*, *pirātīcūs* (Gk. *peira*, a plot or design against one.)

Pirouette, *pi'rro.ët'*, a spinning round on the toes, to spin round on the toes; **piroüett-ed**, **piroüett-ing**. (Fr. *pirouette*.)

Requefort says from the Low Lat. *gyruette* (*gyrus*, a whirl round), others suggest *pied rouette*, the feet a little wheel (*roue*, a wheel).

Piscatory, *pis'.ka.tö.ry*, pertaining to fishing or fish; **piscato-rial**, *pis'.ka.tö''.räl*; **piscatorial-ly**.

Piscary, *pis'.kary*, the right of fishing in another's stream.

Piscinal, *pis.si'näl*, pertaining to a fish-pond. **Piscine**, *sîn*.

Pisciform, *pis'.sî.form*. **Piscivorous**, *pis.siv'.ö.rüs*, living on fish. **Pisiform**, *pi'.sî.form*, pea-shaped.

Pisciculture, *pis'.si.kül''.tchür*, the artificial rearing of fishes; **piscicultural**, *pis'.si.kül''.tchür.äl*.

Pisces, *pis'.sees* (the fishes), the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

Latin *piscārius*, *piscātōrius*, *piscātor*, *piscinālis*, *pisci-forma*, *pisci-cultūra*, *piscis plu. pisces* (Greek *pisko*, from *pino*, to drink).

Pish! an interjection of contempt, equal to "hold your tongue"!

Pisiform, *pi'.sî.form*, pea-shaped. **Pisciform**, *pis'.sî.form*, fish-shaped. **Pisolite**, *pi'.so.lite*, a mineral found in globules.

Pisolitic, *pi'.so.lüt''.ik*, pertaining to pisolites [*pi'.so.lites*].

Old Eng. *pise*, *plu. pisen*; Lat. *pisum*; Gk. *pisos*, a pea (*pisi-lithos*).

Pismire, *pis'.mire*, an ant. (Danish *myre*, an ant.)

Pistachio, *plu. pistachios* (R. xlii.) **Pasticcio**, *plu. pasticcios*.

Pistachio, *plu. pistachios*, *pis.tah'.she.öze* (a blunder for *pistacia*, *pis.tah'.së.ah*), a tree which yields nuts.

Pasticcio (Ital.), *päs.titch'.i.o*, a "parody" in painting.

Lat. *pistācia*; Gk. *pistākia* (*pissa*, *pitch*, because its resin is very abundant); Fr. *pistache*; Ital. *pistacchio*.

Our word is neither Latin, French, nor Italian, but a mere blunder.

Pistil, *pis'.til*. **Pistol**, *pist'l*, a small fire-arm. **Pistole**, *pis.tölé'*.

Pistil (in Bot.), the seed-bearing organ. It has three parts, the *stigma* (or upper part), the *style* (or central part), and the *ova'rium* (or lower part). Linnæus called it *gynia* (in compounds), from the Greek *gunê*, "a woman."

- Pistillaceous (double *l*), *pīs'.tīl.lay''shūs*;
 Pistillary, *pīs.tīl'.la.ry*; pistillate, *pīs'.tīl.lāte*, having a
 pistil; pistilliferous (double *l*), *pīs'.tīl.līf''ē.rūs*.
 Instead of copying the French we should have preserved the double
l in "pistil," for uniformity sake.
 Lat. *pistill[um]*, a pestle, which it resembles; Ital. *pistillo*; Fr. *pistil*.
 Pistol, *pist''l*. Pistole, *pīs.tōle' (q.v.)* Pistil, *pīs'.tīl (q.v.)*
 Pistol, *pist''l*, a small fire-arm, to shoot with a pistol;
 pistoled, *pist''ld*; pist'ol-ing. Pistolet, a little pistol.
 So called from *Pistoja*, in Tuscany, where it was invented, 1545.
 Pistole, *pīs.tōle'*, a Spanish gold coin worth about sixteen shil-
 lings. Now called a *doblon*. (Fr. *pistole*, see above.)
 Piston, *pīs'.tōn*, the plunger of a pump or steam-engine;
 Piston-rod. Em'bōlus, a sucker, a wedge.
 Span. *piston* or *embolo*; Lat. *pīnsēre*, sup. *pistum*, to bray in a mortar.
 "Em'bōlus," Greek *emballo*, to drive [a piston] into [a cylinder].
 Pit, a hole in the earth, a depression on the skin, the hollow
 under the arm, &c., the lowest part of a theatre, a grave,
 to put in competition; pitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pitt'-ing.
 Coal-pit, a pit whence coals are extracted. Pit-coal, coals
 from a pit. Pitman, pitfall (not *pitfal*). Bottomless pit.
 Cock-pit (of a ship), a room appropriated to the wounded
 during an action, an area for cocks to fight in.
 Old English *pett*, *pit*, or *pytt*; Latin *pūteus* (Gr. *πόρος*, Varro.)
 Pit-a-pat, palpitation, a light, quick, and oft-repeated sound as
 of feet walking. Rule lxix. (Welsh *ffat*, a pat.)
 Pitch, resin of the pine, elevation, to smear with pitch, to fall
 headlong, to toss up with a pitchfork, to rise and fall as
 a ship at sea; pitched (1 syl.), pitch'-ing; pitch'-y, like
 pitch; pitch-dark, quite dark. Burgundy-pitch.
 Pitch'-er, a jug, one who pitches; pitch'-fork, pitch-pipe.
 To pitch on, to light on, to fix one's choice on.
 Old Eng. *pic*, *pīcen*, pitchy; Lat. *pīceus*, *pīcturus* (*pīx*, gen. *pīcis*, pitch).
 "Pitch" (to dart, to toss), Welsh *picio*; *piefforch*, a pitchfork.
 Pitcher, *pitch'-er*, a jug; pitcher-plant. (Welsh *piser*, a jug.)
 Piteous, *pīt'.ē.ūs*, mournful; piteous-ly, piteous-ness. (See *Pity*.)
 Pith, the "marrow" of plants and trees, the gist of what is said
 or written, vigour of thought or style, to take out the
 pith; pithed (1 syl.), pith'-ing, pith'-less; pith'-y, terse,
 full of pith; pith'i-ly (R. xi.), pith'i-ness. (O. E. *pitha*.)
 Pittance, *pīt'.tance*, a small allowance, properly of meat and
 drink. (It ought to have only one *t*.)
 French *pittance*; Low Latin *pitancia*, whence *pitanciaris*, the officer
 who dealt to monks, &c., their daily rations.
 Span. *pitancia*, the place where the rations are given out; *pitancero*,
 the distributor; *pitar*, to distribute rations; *pitanza*, the pittances.

Pituitary, *pit'ũ.ĩ.tũ.ry*, that which secretes mucus; **pituitary gland**; **pituitary membrane**, the fine lining of the nostrils.

Pituitous, *pit'ũ.ĩ.tũ.s*, consisting of mucus, resembling...

In Lat. the *i* in both syl. is long; *pituita*, *pituitaria*, *pituitosus*.

Pity, *pit'.y*, compassion, to feel commiseration; **pitied**, *pit'.ĩd*; **pit'i-er**, **pit'i-able**, **pit'iable-ness**, **pit'ially**.

Pit'i-ful (Rule viii.), **pit'iful-ly**, **pit'iful-ness**. **Pit'i-less**, **pit'iless-ly**, **pit'iless-ness**; **pit'y-ing**, **pit'ying-ly**.

Piteous, *pit'.ẽ.ũs* (not *pit'.ichũs*), deserving pity, calling for pity, mournful; **piteous-ness**, **piteous-ly**.

French *pitiẽ*, *piteux*, *pitoyable* (11); Latin *piẽlas*, *piety*.

Pivot, *pit'.õt*, the point on which a body turns, to place on a pivot; **pivot-ed**, **pivot-ing**, **pivot-gun**. (French *pivot*.)

Pix, a box containing coins to be assayed, a vessel for holding the "consecrated host"; **pix-ing**, assaying coins.

Pyx is the better spelling. (Lat. *pyxis*; Gk. *puxõs*, box wood.)

Placable, *plak'.ã.b'l*, able to be appeased; **plac'able-ness**, **plac'ably**; **placability**, *plak'.ã.bil'.ĩ.ty*. **Implac'able**, &c.

Latin *placabilis*, *placabilitas*, v. *placare*, to appease.

Placard, *plã.kard'*, a printed bill to be pasted on a wall, to stick a printed bill on a wall; **placard-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **placard-ing**, **placard'er**. (Fr. *placard*, v. *placarder*.)

Gk. *plax*, gen. *plãkõs*, a flat plate for a tablet, whence Fr. *plaque*.

Plaçe (1 syl.), a locality. **Plaice**, *plãçe*, a flat sea-fish (*q.v.*)

Place, to locate; **placed** (1 syl.), **plãç-ing** (R. xix.), **plãç'er**, **place-less**, **place-man**. To give place, to yield to.

To take place, to happen. To take the place of.

Old English *place*; Latin *platã*; Greek *plateia* [hodos],

Placid, *plãs'.ĩd*, calm, serene; **placid-ly**, **placid-ness**; **placidity**, *plã.sĩd'.ĩ.ty*. (Latin *plãcidus*, *plãcẽo*, to please.)

Placo-, *plãk'.o-* (Gk. prefix), scaly, tessellated (*plax*, gen. *plãkõs*).

Placo-dermata, *-der'.ma.tãh*, an order of scaled [fossil] fishes; **placo-derm**, one of the placo-dermata.

Greek *plaz*, genitive *plãkõs derma*, a skin or covering of scales.

Placo-ganoid, *plã.kõg'.ã.noid*, a sub-order of fossil fishes.

Gk. *plax*, gen. *plakõs gãnõs-eĩdos*, fish with bone-mail shiny-like.

Placoids, *plãk'.oids*, an order of fishes covered with scales of unequal size and irregular shape.

Ganoids, *gan'.oids*, an order of fish covered with brightly enamelled scales of regular shape.

"Placoid," Greek *plaz*, genitive *plãkõs-eĩdos*, scaly or scale-like.

"Ganoid," Greek *gãnõs-eĩdos*, shiny or sheen-like [scales].

Plagiarise (R. xxxi.), *plãdg'.ẽ.ã.rĩze*, to filch from the writings of another; **plag'iarised** (4 syl.), **plag'iaris-ing** (R. xix.)

Plagiarist, *plädg'ě.ă.rĭst*; **plagiarism**, *plädg'ě.ă.rĭzm*;
plagiary, *plädg'ě.ă.ry*, the crime of literary theft.

Lat. *plāgiarius* (*plāgium*, kidnapping; Gk. *plāgĭos*, treacherous).

Plague, *plaig*, pestilence, nuisance, to vex, to annoy; **plagued**, *plaigd*; **plagu-ing**, *plaig'-ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); **plaguy**, *plaig'y*; **plagui-ly**, *plaig'.ly*; **plague-spot**. (This is not a French but a Frenchified word.)

Lat. *plaga*, a blow or stroke [inflicted by God]; Welsh *pla*; Germ. *plage*. It is a great pity that the termination *-ue* after *g* and *q* is not abolished. it never aids the pronunciation, but misleads and in most cases renders the word ridiculous: thus *plagu-ing*, *intrigu-ing*, *harangu-ing*, *piqu-ing*, &c., are simply abominations.

Plaice, *plāce*, a flat sea-fish. **Plāce** (1 syl.), a locality, to locate.

"Plaice," Germ. *plattēsse* or *plattfisch*, the flat fish (Gk. *platus*, flat),
 "Place," Old English *plæce*; Latin *placēa*; Greek *plateia* [*hōdōs*].

Plaid, *plād*, a cloth checkered; **plaid'-ed**; **plaid'-ing**, a coarse woollen cloth used for plaids, blankets, &c.

Welsh *plaid*, a partition; Gaelic *plaid*, a blanket.

Plain, homely, not pretty. **Plane** (1 syl.), a joiner's tool.

Plain, a level piece of country, smooth, void of ornament, homely, not good looking, clear, not obscure; (*comp.*) **plain'-er**, (*super.*) **plain'-est**; **plain'-ish**, rather plain; **plain'-ly**; **plain-ness** (double *n*), flatness, homeliness.

Plain-dealing, frank or straightforward conduct.

Plain-speaking, frankness in speech; **plain-spōken**, brusque.

Plane (1 syl.), not curved, as a *plane figure* a figure enclosed by straight lines, a level, as *on the same plane*, a tool for planing or making level, to level; **planed** (1 syl.), **planing** (Rule xix.), *plāne'-ing*; **plan-er**, *plāne'-er*.

Plane geom'etry, geometry of *flat* not solid figures.

Plane trigonometry, that of flat not spherical surfaces.

Plane angle, by two straight lines on a flat surface.

Plane-chart, *-tchart*, a map disregarding the earth's sphericity and treating it as a flat surface.

Plane-iron, *-i'on*, the blade of a joiner's plane.

Plane of sight, the general level of the ground.

Plane-sailing, problems in navigation constructed as if the sea were a *flat* not a convex surface.

Plane-table, a board used by surveyors for drawing plans.

"Plain," Fr. *plain*, Lat. *plānus*, Gk. *aplanēs*; Welsh *ysplan*, clear.

"Plane," French *plan*, [*surface*] *plane*; Latin *plānus*.

The distinction between these two words is not very obvious, but as a general rule *plane* (except when it means a joiner's tool or to "make smooth") is a term in mathematics (opposed to *curved* or *spherical*); but *plain* (except when it means a "flat level expanse") is an adjective opposed to *hilly*, *ornamented*, *pretty*, &c.

Plaint, *plānte*, lamentation, a memorial of grievances.

Plaintive, *plain'·tīv.* **Plaintiff**, *plain'tif.* **Defendant**.

Plaintive, touchingly sad, having a mournful tone.

Plaintiff, one who brings an action against another.

Defendant, one against whom an action is brought.

Plaintively, *plain'tīv.ly*; **plaintive-ness**.

French *plainte*, *plaintif*; Latin *plangere*, sup. *placatum*, to bewail.

Plait, *plāte* (not *plect*). **Plate**. **Plät**.

Plait, a fold [of cloth], a braid, to braid; **plait'-ed**, **plait'-ing**, **plait'-er**. (Welsh *pleth*, v. *plethu*.)

Plāte (1 syl.), an earthen trencher, domestic articles in gold or silver. (German *platte*, plate; *platt*, flat.)

Plät, a plot of grass, a braid, to braid. (French *plat*.)

Plān, a scheme, a sketch, to devise, to delineate; **planned** (1 syl.), **plann'-ing** (Rule i.). **plann'-er**. (French *plan*.)

Planchet, *plahn'sha* or *plahn'shēt*, a small board, a very minute table, a flat piece of metal. (French *planchette*.)

Plāne (1 syl.), a joiner's tool, a term in mathematics. (See **Plain**.)

Plane-tree (French *plane* contraction of *platane*; Latin *plātānus*; Greek *plātānos*, *plātus* wide-spread).

Planet, *plān'·ēt*, a wandering-star. A fixed star, one that does not move in an orbit; **planet-ary**, *plān'·ēt.ä.ry*, adj.

Infe'rior planets, the two planets (Mercury and Venus) whose orbits are nearer the sun than our own.

Super'ior planets (Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Urānus, Neptune), whose orbits are further from the sun than our own.

Planetoid, *plān'·ēt.toid*, one of the asteroids whose orbit lies between those of Mars and Jupiter.

Planetarium, *plu.* **planetaria**, *plān'·ēt.tair'ri.üm*, plu. *plān'·ēt.tair'ri.ah*, a machine for explaining the relative size, motion, and place of the planets of our system.

Planet-struck, blasted; **planet-stricken**.

Lat. *pānēta*; Gk. *plānētēs* (v. *plānao*, to wander); Fr. *planète*.

Planisphere, *plān'·ä.sfeer*, a map or model exhibiting the various circles of a sphere. (Latin *planisphaerium*.)

Plank, a beam or flat board, to cover with planks; **planked** (1 syl.), **plank'-ing**. (Welsh *planc*.)

Plano-concave, *play'no-kön'kūve*. **Plano-convex**, *-kon'vex*.

Plano-concave, flat on one side and hollow on the other **C**

Plano-convex, flat on one side and rounded on the other **D**

These are ill-formed words; we have for models *plani-toquus*, *plani-pedia*, *plani-sphaerium*, &c. "Plano" would be from the Greek *planos*, wandering, and not from the Latin *planus*, flat.

Plant, one of the vegetable kingdom, the stock and fixtures of a trade or railway, to set, to adorn with plants; **plant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **plant'-ing**, **plant'-er**, **plant'-able**.

Plantation, *plän.tay'.shün*, a nursery of trees.

O. Eng. *plante*, *plantung*, a planting, v. *plant[ian]*, *plantode*, *planted*.

Plantain, a genus of wild plants. **Plantain-tree**. **Planting**.

"Plantain," French *plantain*, Latin *plantago*, gen. *plantagin[is]*, so called "quodd plantæ pedum similis sit" (*Plin.* xxv. 39).

"Plantain-tree," Span. *plantano*. "Planting," Old Eng. *plantung*.

Plash, to dabble with water; **plashed**, *pläsh't*; **plash'-ing**, **plash'-y**.

German *platschern*, to dabble, to splash (*plä'sch'*).

Plaster (not *plaister*), *plas'ter* (noun and verb), **plastered**, *pläs'terd*; **plaster-ing**. **Plaster-er**, one who puts plaster on walls. **Plaster of Paris**, prepared gypsum for busts, cornices, walls, &c. (Old Eng. *plaster*, Lat. *emplastrium*.)

Plastic, *pläs'tik*, capable of modelling, suitable for forming into models; **plastic art**, the art of modelling; **plastic-clay**.

Plasticity, *pläs'tis'.äty*, susceptibility of being moulded.

Plastography, the art of modelling in plaster.

Lat. *plastographia*, *plastice*, gen. *plastices*; Gk. *plastikós*, *plastiké*, *plastós*, v. *plasso*, to model, to mould, to fashion.

Plät. **Plait**, *pläte* (not *pleet*). **Plate**, an earthen trencher.

Plat, a small lawn or plot of grass, a garden border, a braid, a rap with a spade or beater, to beat flat, to braid; **platt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **platt'-ing** (R. i.), **platt'-er**. (Fr. *plat*.)

Plait, a braid, a fold like a small tuck in cloth, to braid, to fold in plaits; **plait'-ed**, **plait'-ing**. (Welsh *pleth*.)

Pläte (1 syl.), an earthen trencher. **Plait**, a braid or fold (v.s.)

Plate, articles made of gold or silver for domestic uses.

Plated goods, articles "washed" or covered with silver.

To plate, to "wash" or cover with silver; **plat-ed**, *pläte'-ed*; **plät'-ing** (R. xix.) **Plat-er**, *pläte'-er*. **Platter**, *plät'ter*.

Plater, one who plates. **Platter**, a flat wooden dish.

Plate-ful, *plu*. **platefuls** (not *platesful*), two or three *platefuls* means a plateful repeated twice or thrice, but two or three *plates-full* would mean two or three separate plates filled full. **Plate-armour**, armour in plates not in mail.

Armour-plating, iron slabs for covering a ship.

Plate-glass, glass cast in plates ground and polished.

Plate-layer, one who lays down the rails of a railway.

Plate-mark, the stamps on gold and silver.

Plate-rack, a wooden frame for holding plates, &c.

Plate-warmer, a case to hold plates in front of a fire.

Old Eng. *platung*, *plating*; Germ. *platte*, v. *platten*, *plattirt*, *plated*.

The Fr. *plat* means a portion for one plate, *assiette* is a plate.

- Plateau**, *plu. plateaux*, *plăt'tō*, *plu. plăt'tōze*, a table-land (Fr.)
- Plăt'form**, a raised floor, a basis, as *on the platform of civil liberty*, a political or religious programme, the place where guns are mounted. (French *plate-forme*.)
- Platinum**, *plăt'ā.nŭm* (not *pla.tēe'.num*), a metal.
- Platinise** (Rule xxxi.), *plăt'ā.nīze*, to coat with platinum; *plăt'inised* (3 syl.), *plăt'inis-ing*, *plăt'inis-er*.
- Platinoid**, *plăt'ān.oid*, a metal associated with platinum.
Spanish *platina* (*plata*, silver, which platinum resembles).
- Platitute**, *plăt'.i.tude*, a weak remark without point or depth.
French *platitute*, *plat*, flat; Greek *plătus*, wide.
- Platonic**, *pla.tōn'īk*, adj. of Plato, pure, sentimental; *platonist*, *plā'.to.nist*; *platonism*, *plā'.to.nīzm*; *platonise* (R. xxxi.), *plā'.to.nīze*; *plā'tonised* (3 syl.), *plā'tonis-ing*.
- Platonic bodies**, *pla.tōn'īk bōd'īz*, the five regular geometrical solids: (1) tetrahedron, (2) hexahedron, (3) octahedron, (4) dodecahedron, and (5) icosahedron.
- Platon'ic love**, love between the sexes of a purely spiritual character. **Platon'ic year**, an equinoctial year = 26,000 ordinary years. (*Plato* or *Platōn*, the Greek philosopher.)
- Platoon**, *pla.toon'*, two files forming a subdivision of a company of soldiers. (Corruption of the French *peloton*.)
- Platy-**, *platys-* before vowels, (Gk. prefix), flat, broad (*plătus*).
- Platy-cephalic**, *plăt'ā-se.făl'īk*, flat-skulled; *platyceph'al-ous*. (Gk. *plātu-[platus]kephālē*, broad or flat head.)
- Platy-crinite**, *pla.tīk'ri.nīte*, encrinites or stone-lilies having broad flat receptacle plates; *platyc'rinus*, adj. *platyc'rinous*. (Gk. *plātu-krinon*, the broad flat lily (-ite, a fossil). Greek *plātu-[platus]krinon*, the broad flat lily (-ite, a fossil).)
- Platy-pus**, *plăt'ā.pūs*, an Australian quadruped with a duck's bill and flat webbed feet, the ornith'orhyn"chus.
Greek *plātu [platus]pous*, broad flat foot.
- Platy-rhine**, *plăt'ā.rīne*, having a broad flat nose.
The Greek form of this word would be *platurrine*, after the model *πλατύρροος* (*πλατύς* *ρέω*) not *πλατύροος*.
"Platyrhine" is an impossible word in Gk. (*platus* *rhis*, gen. *rhinos*).
- Platysma**, *pla.tīs'mah*, a broad muscular expansion at each side of the neck. (Greek *platusmos*, enlargement.)
- Platys-omus**, *plăt'ā.sō'mūs*, broad-shouldered, applied to a fossil ganoid fish with a deep bream-like body.
Greek *plātu-[platus]ómōs*, broad shoulder.
- Platy-somes**, *plăt'ā.sōmz*, a family of coleop'terous insects.
Greek *plātu-[platus]sóma*, broad flat body.

Plaudit, *plaw' dīt*, applause; **plau'ditory**. (Latin *plaudite*.)

At the close of a play in ancient Rome the actors said to the audience *plaudite*, "now, clap your hands."

Plausible, *plaw'.zī.b'l*, specious, apparently right; **plau'sible-ness**, *plau'sibly*. **Plausibility**, *plaw'.sī.bīl''ī.ty*.

Latin *plausibilis*, v. *plaudo*, supine *plausum*, to applaud.

Play, sport, recreation, jest, freedom of action, a drama, a flitting [of colours], to indulge in sport, to perform on a musical instrument, to act, to toy, to twist the meaning of a word, to gamble; played (1 syl.), **play'-ing**, **play'-er**, **play-ful** (R. viii.), **playful-ly**, **playful-ness**. **Play-bill**, **play-fellow**, **play-goer**; **play-house**, a theatre; **play-mate**, **play-thing**; **play-wright**, *-rite*, a writer or adapter of plays. **Playing cards**. **Play of colours**.

Old English *plega*, v. *pleg[an]* or *pleog[an]*, past *pleged*, past part. *pleged*, *plegere*, a player, *pleghús*, a playhouse.

Plea, *plee*, an excuse, the answer given in court by a defendant.

Plead, *pleed*, to argue in support of a cause; **plead'-ed**, **plead'-ing**, **plead'-er**. **Plead'-ings**, the mutual allegations in writing of plaintiff and defendant. **Plead'-able**.

Fr. *plée* now *plaid*, *plaidier*, *plaid-able*. Low Lat. *placitum*, *placito*.

Please, *pleez*, to gratify, to amuse. **Pleas**, *pleez*, excuses, pleadings.

Please; **pleased**, *pleezd*; **pleas'-ing** (R. xix.), **pleasing-ly**, **pleasing-ness**, **pleas'-er**. **Pleased with**, **gratified with**.

Pleasant, *plez'zant*, (comp.) **pleasant-er**, (super.) ...-est.

Pleasantry, *plu. pleasantries*, *plēz'zān.trīz*, witticism, jest.

Pleasure, *plezh'er*, gratification; **pleas'ure-less**, **pleas'ure-able**, **pleasureable-ness**, **pleas'ureably**. **Pleasure-boat**.

French *plaisant*, *plaisanterie*, *plaisir*; Latin *placere*, *placencia*.

Plebeian, *ple.bee'an* (not *plē'.bī.an*), one of the common people, vulgar; **plebeianism**, *ple.bee'ān.īzm*.

Latin *plēbeius*, *plebs*, gen. *plēbis*, the people (Gk. *plēthos*).

Plectrum, *plēk'.trum*, a small piece of ivory or metal with which the ancients struck the lyre. (Lat. *plectrum*, Gk. *plektron*.)

Pledge, a deposit, a surety, to warrant, to engage by promise, to drink to the health of one; **pledged** (1 syl.), **pledg'-ing**; **pledg'-er**, one who pledges; **pledg'-ce**, one pledged.

To hold in pledge, to keep as security. To put in pledge.

French *pleige*, v. *pleiger*; German *pfledge*; Low Latin *plegium*.

Pleiades, *plī'.ū.deez* or **Pleiads**, *plī'.ūdz*, a cluster of seven stars in the neck of Taurus. (Gk. *pleiadēs*, Lat. *pleiades*.)

Pleio-, see **Plio-**.

Plenary, *plee'nū.ry* (not *plēn.a.ry*), complete; **plenari-ly** (R. xi.), *plee'nū.rī.ly*. (Italian *plenario*; Latin *plēnus*, full.)

Plenipotentiary, *plu.* plenipotentiaries (Rule xliv.), *plě'n'ĩ.po-tě'n''shě.ă.ry*, *plu.* *po.tě'n''shě.ă.rĩz*, an ambassador vested with full powers to negotiate with a foreign state.

Plenipotence, *ple.nĩp'.ō.tense*; **plenipotent**, *ple.nĩp'.ō.tent*.

French *plénipotentiaire*; Latin *plēnus potentia*, full power.

Plenum, *plee'nũm*, the opposite of **vacuum**, *văk'kũ.ăm*.

A **vacuum** is a space wholly void, without even air.

A **plenum** is a space wholly filled with matter.

"Plenum," Latin *plēnus*, full. "Vacuum," Latin *vacuus*, empty.

Plenitude, *plě'n'ĩ.tude*, fulness. (Latin *plēnitudo*.)

Plenty, *plě'n'.ty*, abundance; **plent'i-ful**, **plent'iful-ly**, **-ness**.

Plenteous, *plě'n'.tě.űs* (not *plě'n'.tchűs*), **plenteous-ly**, **-ness**.

Beauty, bounty, duty, pity, and *plenty* add *-eous* not *-ious*, R. lvi.

Latin *plēntitas*, plenty, v. *pleo*, to fill, *plēnus*, full.

Pleonasm, *plě'.o.năzm*, redundancy of words; **pleonastic**, *plě'.o.-năs''.tĩk*, redundant; **pleonastical-ly**, *plě'.o.năs''.tĩ.kăł.ly*.

Greek *plēonasmōs*, *plēon*, full; Latin *pleonasmus*.

Plesio-, *plě'.sĩ.o-* (Greek prefix), akin to, nearly (*plēsĩōs*, near).

Plesio-morphous, *plě'.sĩ.o-mōr''.fűs*, nearly alike in form

(applied to crystals), **plesio-morphism**, *plě'.sĩ.o-mōr''.fűzm*.

Greek *plēsto*-[*plēsios*] *morphē*, akin [in] form.

Plesio-saurus, *plu.* **plesio-sauri**, *plě'.sĩ.o-saw''.rűs*, *saw''.ri*,

plesio-saurian, *plě'.sĩ.o-saw''.rĩ.ăn*, a fossil saurian with paddles and an enormously long neck.

Greek *plēsio*-[*plēsios*] *saurōs*, akin-to a reptile or lizard.

Plethora, *plěth'.ō.rah*, redundant fullness of the blood vessels;

plethoric, *ple.thōr'rik*. (In Gk. the *e* and *o* are both long.)

Gk. *plēthorē*, fulness, v. *plēthō*, to become full; Fr. *pléthorique*.

Pleur-, *plũ.r-*; **pleuro-**, *plũ.ro-*, before consonants (Greek prefix), the side or ribs (*pleura* and *pleuron*).

Pleura, *plũ.rah*, the thin membrane which covers the inner surface of the thorax and its viscera.

Pleural, *plũ.răł*, adj. of *pleura*. **Plural** (in *Grammar*).

Pleurisy. **Pneumonia**. **Pulmonary consumption**.

Phthisis. **Atrophy**. **Marasmus** or **Ta'bes**.

Pleurisy, *plũ.rĩ.sy* or **Pleuritis**, *plũ.rĩ.tĩs*, inflammation of the *pleura* or lining of the thorax, &c.

Pneumonia, *nũ.mō'.ni.ah*, inflammation of the pulmonary tissue. (Greek *pneumōnia*, the lungs.)

Pulmonary consumption, *pũł'.mō.nũ.ry kŏn.sũmp'.shűn*, emaciation the result of tubercles in the lungs.

Pulmo, gen. *pulmōnis* (Lat.) corresponds with the Gk. *pneumŏn*, and *pul'monary*, the Lat. adj., with *pneumonic*, the Gk. adj.

Phthisis, *thĩ'sĩs*, consumption or wasting away.

Greek *phthĩsis*, from *phthĩō*, to consume or waste away.

- Atrophy**, *ăt' rŏ.fy*, a wasting away, because the digestive organs refuse to assimilate the food.
- Gk. *atrophos*, a pining or wasting away (a *trêphô*, not to nourish).
- Marasmus**, *ma.ras'mus*, consumption arising from tubercles in the mesenteric glands. Also called *ta'bes*.
- Greek *marasmos*, emaciation, v. *marainô*, to waste away.
- Latin *tabes* or *tabes mesenterica*, v. *tabeo*, to waste or pine away.
- Pleur-acanthus**, *plu'.ra.kănth''ŭs*, a fossil fin-spine with sharp hooks on each side.
- Greek *pleur*-[*pleura*]*acanthos*, thorns [in] the sides.
- Pleur-enchyma**, *plu.rĕn'.kĭ.mah* (in *Bot.*), the tissue out of which "wood" is mainly formed.
- Greek *pleur*-[*pleura*]*egchŭmos*, the juicy rib or side.
- Pleuritis**, **Pleurisy**, inflam. of the pleura. (*See Pleura.*)
- Pleuro-carpus**, *plu'.ro.kar''pus*, a moss with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves.
- Greek *pleuro*-[*pleuron*]*karpōs*, the fruit [from the] sides.
- Pleuro-nectidæ**, *plu'.ro.nĕk''ĭ.ĭ.dĕ*, flat-fish, which swim on their sides. Both their eyes are on one side, as soles.
- Greek *pleuro*-[*pleuron*]*nĕktēs*, swimmers [on their] sides. (*-idæ*, a patronymic, denotes a family or race.)
- Pleuro-pneumonia**, *plu'.ro-nu.mŏ''nĭ.ah*, inflammation of the pleura and lungs.
- Gk. *pleuro*-[*pleuron*]*pneumôn*, [disease of] the pleura and lungs.
- Plexus**, *plex'us* (in *Anat.*), a network of nerves or vessels (Lat.)
- Pliable**, *pli'.a.b'l*, flexible; **pli'able-ness**, **pli'ably**, **pliabil'ity**.
- Pliant**, *pli'.ant*; **pliant-ly**; **pliancy**, *pli'.an.sy*.
- French *piable* (*pli*, a fold, v. *plier*), Latin *plico*, Greek *pleko*.
- Plicatile**, *pli'.ka.tile* (in *Bot.*), having the power of folding together as the corollas of certain flowers; **plica**, *pli'.kah*, a diseased state of plants in which the shoots are stunted; **plicate**, *pli'.kate*, folded like a fan; **pli'cat-ed** (R. xxxvi.)
- Plication**, *pli.kay'.shŭn*; **plicature**, *pli'.ka.tchŭr*.
- Latin *plīcātĭlis*, *plīcātĭo*, *plīcāre* supine *plīcātum*; Greek *pleko*.
- Pliers**, *pli'.ers*, small pincers. (French *plier*, to fold.)
- Pairs have no singular if they consist of two parts joined together: as *nippers*, *tweezers*, *trousers*, *drawers*; but if the pair consists of two separate articles, each article can be spoken of in the singular number: as *a glove*, *a shoe*, &c.
- Plight**, *plite*, pledge, condition, to give a pledge; **plight'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **plight'-ing**, **plight'-er**. (The *g* is interpolated.)
- Old English *pliht*, v. *plihht[an]*, past *plihhte*, past part. *plihhted*.
- Plinth** (not *plint*), the projecting base of a column or wall.
- String-course**, the projecting band of a house at the level of the first-floor or where the roof joins the walls.
- Greek *plinthos*, a brick, a **plinth** (*dōmōi plinthou*, a layer of bricks).

Plio-, *pli.o-* (Gk. prefix), more, full. (Gk. *pleiōn*, more; *pleiōs*, full.)

Plio-cene, *plī'.ō.seen*, a term applied to the Upper Tertiary deposits, which are divided into four groups.

1. **Eo-cene**, *ē'.ō.seen* (the lowest), the dawn of modern times.

Greek *ēōs kainos*, the dawn of modern [times]; the fossils of this group contain about thirty per cent. of modern species.

2. **Mio-cene**, *mī'.ō.seen*, less [full of] existing species than the group above, [but containing more than No. 1].

Greek *meiōn kainos*, less full of modern species [than No. 3]. The fossils of this group are eighteen per cent. of existing species.

3. **Plio-cene**, *pli.o.seen*, more full of existing species than the group below. It contains half and half.

Greek *pleiōn kainos*, more recent or existing species [than No. 2].

4. **Plisto-cene**, *plī'.sto.seen*, the most full of the four groups of existing species. (About 90 per cent.)

Greek *pleistos kainos*, the most full of recent or existing species [of all the four groups of the Tertiary deposits].

Plio-pithecus, *plu. -ci*, *plī'.o-pīth''.ē.kūs*, -*si*, an extinct ape.

Greek *pleio*-[*pleiōn*]*pīthēkos*, more [like] an ape [than any preceding fossil]. It is from the miocene group (*see above*).

Plio-saurus, *plu. -sauri*, *plī'.o.saw''.rūs*, plu. -*saw'.ri*, a marine reptile with shorter neck than the plesio-saur.

Greek *pleio*-[*pleiōn*]*sauros*, more like a reptile or lizard.

Plio-trachæ, *plī'.o-trā.kē'.ah* (in *Bot.*), spiral vessels with several fibres united.

Greek *pleio*-[*pleiōs*]*trācheia*, full of respiratory tubes.

Plod, to work laboriously, to trudge; *plodd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *plodd'-ing*, *plodding-ly*, *plodd'-er*. (Dutch *plots*, dull.)

Plot, a small extent of ground or grass, the tale of a play or novel, a scheme of mischief, to scheme mischief; *plott'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *plott'-ing* (Rule i.), *plott'-er*.

"Plot" [of land], Welsh *plâd*, a flat piece; Gk. *plātus*, broad; Lat. *lātus*.

Plough, *plōw* (to rhyme with *now*), a machine for tillage, to till with a plough; *ploughed* (1 syl.); *plough-ing*, *plōw'-ing*; *plough'-er*, *plough-boy*; *plough-man*, *plu. -men*; *plough-share*, *plough-staff*, *plough-tail*; *plough-wright*, -*rite*.

Old Eng. *plōh*; Germ. *pflug*, v. *pflugen*, *pfluger*, *pflug-schar*, &c.

Of the 25 words ending in -*ough*, this is the only one pronounced *ōw*.

(1) = off: *cough*. (2) = ōf: (?) *sough*, *trough* = sōf, trōf.

(3) = ūf: *chough*, *enough*, *rough*, *slough*. (4) ūp = *hiccough*.

(5) = ōw (as in *grow*): *dough*, *though*. (6) = oo: *through*.

(7) = ōw: *plough*. (8) = aw: *bought*, *brought*, (?) *drought*, *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

(9) = ōk: (?) *hough*, *lough*, *shough*. (10) = ūrrah: *borough*, *thorough*.

Trough, *hough*, *sough*, and *drought*, are uncertain: "trough" is trōf, and trōw; "hough" is hōk, hūf, and hōw; "sough" is sōf, sūf, and sōw; "drought" is drawt and drowt.

Plover, *plūv'.er*, allied to the lapwing and peewit.

Fr. *pluvier*; Lat. *pluvia*, rain, "parce que cet oiseau arrive dans nos contrées à la saison des pluies" (*Dict. Universel des Sciences*, &c.)

Plück, courage, the heart, liver, and lights, of animals, to strip off feathers, to snatch, to cull; plucked (1 syl.), pluck'-ing, pluck'-er.

Old English *plucc[ian]*, past *pluccode*, past part. *pluccod*.

Plüg, a bung, to stop with a plug; plugged (1 syl.), plugg'-ing.

Welsh *ploc*, a plug; Dutch *plug*, a bung, a peg.

Plüm. Plumb, *plum*. Plüme (1 syl.) Prüne (1 syl.)

Plum, a fruit, £100,000; plum-cake, plum-pudding, plumdumpling, plum-bun, plum-tree; plum-pudding-stone.

Plümm-y, flavoured like a plum. Plüm'-y, feathery.

Plumb, a "bob" of lead. (Latin *plumbus*, lead.)

Plume, a decorative bunch of feathers. (French *plume*.)

Prüne (1 syl.), a dried plum. (French *prune*, a plum.)

"Plum" (a fruit), Old English *plume*, *plume-treou*, a plum-tree.

"Plum" (£100,000), Spanish *pluma*, "wealth," as well as "feather."

Plumage, *plū'mage*, the coat of a bird (Old Eng. *plüm*, Lat. *plūma*); -age denotes a collective noun, full of, Lat. *agère*.

Plumb, a leaden bob fastened to a string to ascertain if level or perpendicular work is quite "true"; "true" according to the plumb indicator, to sound or test with a plumb-line.

Plum, a fruit (*see above*). Plumbed (1 syl.), plumb-ing.

Plumb-er, *plüm'.er*, a worker in lead; plumber and glazier, *glä'.zher*, a man who does lead-work and puts glass in window-frames. Plumb-line, plumb-rule.

(In the following words the *b* is sounded:)

Plumbean, *plüm'.bē.än*; plumbeous, *plüm'.bē.üs*, adj.

Plumbery, *plüm'.bē.ry*, a place where lead is manufactured into waves for a plumber; plumbic acid,

plüm'.bik äs'sid, per-oxide of lead; plumbiferous,

plüm'.bif'.ěr.üs, producing or containing lead.

Plumbago, *plüm.bay'.go*, black-lead or graphite; plumbaginous, *plüm.bay'.djün.üs*, adj.; plumbagine, *plüm'.ba-djün*, a substance extracted from the roots of lead-wort.

Plummet, for sounding the depth of water. (*See Plumm*et.)

Lat. *plumbāgo*, lead-ore, *plumbēus*, *plumbōsus*, full of lead, *plumbum*.

Plüme (1 syl.), a bunch of feathers, to dress plumage, to pride [oneself on], as *I plume myself on my...*; plümed (1 syl.)

Plüm'-ing. Plümm'-ing, finding the direction of a lode.

Plüm'-y, feathery. Plümm-y, flavoured like a plum.

Plume-less. Plume-let, a little plume (-let dim.)

Plumigerous, *plū.müdg'.ěr.üs*, feathered; plumose, *plū'.mōse*.

Plumiliform, *plū.mīl'.ī* form, feather-shaped.

Plumiped, *plū'.mī.pēd*, having feathered feet.

Plumous, *plū'.mus*, feathery; plumosity, *plū.mōs'.ī.ty*.

Latin *plūmēus*, *plūmiger*, *plūmipes* genitive *-pēdis*, *plūmōstas*, *plūmōsus*, full of feathers, v. *plūmāre*, *plūma*, a feather.

The original gen. case of the 1st Lat. declen. was *-ai*: *aulai*, *plumai*.

Plummet, *plūm'.mēt*, a line for sounding the depth of water; plummet-line, same as plumb-line, a line for testing if work is "true" to the perpendicular or level.

Plumming, *plūm'.ming*, searching with a mine-dial where to sink a shaft, or the direction of a lode. Plūm'-ing.

The substitution of *m* for *b* in these words is to be regretted, as it connects the words with *plum* (the fruit) instead of with *plumb* (lead).

In Spanish there is the same inconsistency: *plumbeo*, leaden, *plomo*, lead, *plomada*, a plumb, the lead used by fishermen.

Plūmp, full of flesh, well filled out, to make plump, to blurt out, to hit, to fall like a dead mass, to give an undivided vote; plumped, *plumpt*; plump'-ing; plump'-er, an undivided vote; plump'-ly, plump'-ness.

German *plump*; Danish *plump*, v. *plumpe*.

Our expression "to plump out," i.e., blurt out, is *plumpe ud med noget*.

Plum-pudding, *-pood'.ding* not *pūd'.ding* (*pood-* as in *good*).

Plumule, *plū'.mūle* or plumula, *plū'.mū.lah* (in Bot.), a germ'ule (2 syl.) or first bud. (Latin *plūmūla*, *plūma*, with dim.)

Plūn'der, spoils of war, booty, to pillage; plundered, *plūn'.derd*; plun'der-ing, plun'der-er; plun'der-age, embezzlement of goods on board a ship (*-age*, an act of; Latin *agēre*).

German *plunder*, *plunderer*, *plundern*, *plunderung*. The word was first used in its present sense by the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus on their return from their campaigns (1630-40). It meant robbing travellers when ransacking their luggage under pretence of searching for the papers of "Malignants."

Plünge (1 syl.), a sudden immersion, to dive under water, to rush heedlessly into an undertaking; plunged (1 syl.), plūng'-ing (Rule xix.); plūng'-er, one who plunges, a piston or solid brass "forcer" of a pump; plunge-bath; plunge-pole, the piston-rod of a pumping engine; plunging-fire, the fire of artillery directed downwards.

Plungeon, *plūn'.djōn*, a sea-fowl, the diver.

Welsh *plung*, a plunge; French *plonger*, *plongeon*.

Pluperfect or Preterpluperfect (in Gram.), that tense of a verb which indicates perfect in time and act (sign *had*).

Plural, *plū'.rāl* (in Gram.), that number of a noun which implies more than one object, and that part of a verb which is in regimen with a noun plural or its equivalent.

Plurality, *plu. pluralities*, *plu.rāl'.ī.tiz*, more than one.

Pluralist, *plū'.rāl.ist*, holding more than one benefice.

Plural-ise (Rule xxxi.), *plū'.rāl.ize*; plu'ralised (3 syl.),

plu'ralis-ing (Rule xix.), plu'ralis-er; plural-ism, -izm.

Latin *plū'rālis*, *plū'rālitas*. *Plū'rāltous* nūmērus, the plural number.

Pluri-, *plū'.ri-* (Latin prefix), several (*plus*, gen. *plū'ris*).

Pluri-lit'eral, containing more than three letters.

Multi-lat'eral, having more than four sides.

Latin *plū'ri-litēra*, several letters; *multi-latēra*, many sides.

Pluri-ocular, -lōk'kū.lar (in *Bot.*), having many divisions containing seeds, as the orange and lemon.

Latin *plū'ri*-[*plus* gen. *plū'ris*]*ocūlus*, several little places or cells.

Pluri-partite, -par'.tite (in *Bot.*), deeply divided into several nearly-distinct portions.

Latin *plū'ri*-[*plus* gen. *plū'ris*]*partitus*, parted into several portions.

Plus (in *Arith.*), the sign +, signifying addition: thus 2 + 3 means 2 and 3 are to be added together. (Lat. *plus*, more.)

Plutonian, *plū.tō.nē.an*, adj. of Pluto the god of fire and the infernal regions, dark, the result of internal fire or heat.

Plutonist, *plū'.tō.nist*, one who ascribes the formation of rocks to internal heat and the action of fire.

Neptunist, *nēp'.tū.nist*, one who ascribes the formation of rocks to the action of water.

Plutonism, *plū'.tō.nizm*; Neptunism, *nēp'.tū.nizm*, the geological systems of the plutonists and neptunists.

Plutonic rocks, *plū.tōn'ik...*, igneous rocks in the interior of the earth. Volcan'ic rocks, igneous rocks consolidated on the earth's surface, products erupted from volcanoes.

Lat. *Plūto*, gen. *Plūtōnis*; Gk. *Ploutōn*, king of the infernal regions.

Plutus, *plū'.tus*, the god of wealth. Plūto, the god of hell.

"Plutus," Lat. *Plūtus*; Gk. *Ploutos*, "Pluto," Lat. *Phuto*; Gk. *Ploutōn*.

Pluvial, *plū'.vī.āl*, rainy; pluvious, *plū'.vī.ūs*.

Pluvia-meter, *plū.vī.ām'.ē.ter*, a rain-gauge; pluvia-metrical, *plū.vī.ā-mēt'.rī.kāl*, pertaining to a rain-gauge; pluvia-met'rical-ly, *pluviam'etry* (not *pluviometry*).

These are hybrids: Latin *plūvia*, rain, Greek *metron*, a gauge. The Greek compound would be Ombrometer, *ombros*, rain; we have as models *ὀμβρο-δόςκος*, receiving rain, *ὀμβρο-φύπος*, bringing rain.

Ply, to work, to study closely, to run from place to place (said of cabs and merchant vessels); plies (R. xi.), *plize*; plied, *plide*; ply'-ing; pli'-er, one who plies; pliers, tweezers, a machine for raising and lowering a drawbridge, also spelt plyers. (The original meaning of *ply* is "to fold").

Welsh *plyg*, a fold, v. *plygu*, *plygiedydd*, pliers, *plygwr*, a folder.

Pneumat-, **pneumato-** before consonants, **pneumo-** (Greek prefixes), *nu'.mat-*, *nu'.nu.to-*, wind, air; *nu'.mō-*, the lungs. Greek *pneuma*, genitive *pneumatōs*, wind, air. *Pneumōn*, the lungs.

Pneumatics, *nu.māt'.īks*, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air; **pneumat'ic** (adj.); **pneumatical**, *nu.māt'.ī-kāl*; **pneumatical-ly**.

Greek *pneuma*, wind, air, *pneumātikos*, pertaining to *pneuma*, [ta] *pneumātika* or [hē] *pneumatikē* [technē], pneumatics.

All sciences with this ending (except *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*, borrowed from the French) are plural.

Pneumato-cele (not *-celle*), *nu.māt'.o.seel*, a tumour filled with air. (Greek *pneumato-*, *kēlē*, a tumour.)

Pneumato-logy, *nu.ma.tōl'.ō.djy*, the science which treats of the properties of elastic fluids, **pneumato-logical**, *nu'.mā.to-lodj'.ī.kāl*; **pneumatologist**, *nu'.ma.tōl'.ō.djist*.

Greek *pneumato*-[*pneuma*] *lōgōs*, treatise of air, wind, or spirits.

Pneumato-meter, *nu'.ma.tōm''.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the amount of air inhaled at one breath.

Aneroid, *an'.ē.roid*, the air barometer. (*See Aneroid.*)

Barometer, *ba.rōm''.ē.ter*, an air-pressure gauge.

Greek *baros metron*, [an instrument to] gauge the weight [of air].

Aerometer, *air.rōm''.ē.ter*, an instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere or of a gas.

Greek *pneumato*-[*pneuma*] *mētrōn*, a breath or air gauge.

Pneumatosis, *nu'.ma.tō''.sis*, a windy swelling.

Greek *pneumatōsis*, inflation (*pneuma*, gen. *pneumatos*, wind).

Pneumo-, *nu'.mo-*. **Pneuma-**, **pneumato-** before consonants.

Pneumo-, the lungs. **Pneuma-**, **pneumato-**, wind, air.

Gk. *pneumōn*, the lungs; *pneuma*, gen. *pneumatos*, air, wind, spirit.

Pneumo-gastric, *nu'.mo-gās''.trik*, pertaining to lungs and stomach; **pneumo-gastric nerve**, a nerve extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen.

Greek *pneumōn*, the lungs, *gastēr*, the belly.

Pneumonia, *nu.mō'.ni.ah*, inflammation of the lungs; **pneumonitis**, *nu'.mo.nī''.tīs*, (*-itis* denotes inflammation).

Pneumonic, *nu.mōn'.īk*. **Mnemonic**, *ne.mon'.īk*.

Pneumonic, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmōn'ic*.

Mnemonic, aiding the memory; *mnemon'ics*, rules for...

Pneumonitic, *nu'.mo.nī't'.īk*, adj. of *pneumonitis*.

Greek *pneumōnia*, *pneumōn*, genitive *pneumōnōs*, the lungs.

Pneumo-thorax, *nu'.mo.thō''.rax*, the escape of air into the pleura through a laceration of one of the lungs.

Gk. *pneumōn thōrax*, [air from the] lungs [into the pleura] thorax.

If the first half is meant for *pneuma-*, air, and the word means "air into that part of the thorax called the pleura," it is a blunder, and the word should be *pneumato-thorax*, *nu'.mā.to-thō''.rax*.

Poach, *pōtch*, to bag game, to cook eggs by breaking them into a frying pan; poached (1 syl.), poach'-ing, poach'-er.

"Poach" (to bag), O. E. *pocca*, a bag. "Poach" (eggs), Fr. *pocher*.

Pöck, a pustule on the skin full of morbid matter in an eruptive disease; pock-y, pock'i-ness, pock-mark. (O. E. *poc*.)

Pocket, *pōk'ēt*, a small pouch, a net to receive a billiard ball, a bag [of hops], to put into one's pocket; pock'et-ed (R. xxxvi.), pocket-ing; pocketful, *plu.* pocket-fuls; pocket-book, pocket-glass; pocket-handkerchief, *plu.* -handkerchieves; pocket-knife, *plu.* pocket-knives; pocket-money, pocket-picking or pick-pocketing, pick-pocket; pocket-pistol, a small pistol, a pocket brandy-flask. To pocket an affront, not to resent it.

Old Eng. *pocca*, a bag; Fr. *pochette*, dim. of *poche*, v. *empocher*.

Poco, *pō'.kō* (in *Mus.*), a little less. Piu, *pē'.oo*, a little more.

Poco-animato, -*an'.ī.mah''.to*, rather animated (Italian).

Poco-largo, rather slow (Italian).

Poco-meno, -*mā'.no*, somewhat less (Italian).

Poco-piano, -*pe.ak'.no*, somewhat softly (Italian).

Poco più allegro, -*al.la'.gro*, a little quicker (Italian).

Poco più lento, a little slower (Italian).

Poco presto, rather quick (Italian).

Poco a poco crescen'do, -*krc.shēn'.do*, gradually increasing.

Poco a poco diminuen'do, gradually diminishing.

Poco-curante, *pō'.kō-koo.rhān''.ta*, paying little regard to the main subject and "riding off" on some minor point.

Pōd, the pericarp or seed-vessel of a pea, bean, &c.; to develop a pod; *perf.* pōdd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pōdd'-ing (Rule i.)

Welsh *pod*, v. *podî*, to contain.

Podagra, *pōd'.a.grah* (not *po.dah'.grah*), the gout; podagric, *po.dāg'.rik*, gouty, troubled with gout.

Greek *pōdāgra* (*pous*, genitive *pōdos agra*, seizure of the foot).

Podesta, *po.des'.tah*, a governor of Venice or Gen'oa (Italian).

Pōdge (1 syl.), porridge; hodge-podge, a medley; podg'-y.

Podo-, *pōd'.o-* (Greek prefix), a support, a foot (*pous pōdōs*).

Podo-carp, *pōd'.o.karp*, the stem supporting the fruit.

Greek *pōdo*-[*pous*, genitive *pōdos*] *karpōs*, fruit on a support.

Pōd'o-cephalous, -*sēf'.a.lūs*, having a truss of flowers on a long peduncle. (Greek *pōdo-*, *kephālē*, a head.)

Podo-gyne, *pōd'.o.djīn*, a column elevating the ovary.

Greek *pōdo*-[*pous*, genitive *pōdos*] *gunē*, a support to the ovary.

Podo-phylline, *pōd'.o-fīl''.līn*, a cathartic principle obtained from the root of May-apples.

Podo-phyllum (not *-phylium*), *pŏd'.o.fil''.lum* (not *po.dof'.il.lum*), the May-apple or wild lemon.

Podophyllous, *pŏd'.o.fil''.lŭs*, having the locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

Greek *pŏdo-[pous*, genitive *pŏdos]**phullon*, leaf like a web-foot.

Pod'o-sperm, the umbilical cord of an ovule (2 syl.)

Greek *pŏdo-[pous*, genitive *pŏdos]**sperma*, the support of the seed.

Pod'o-sphenia, *-sfee'.ni.ah* (in *Geo.*), a genus of fossil microscopic plants with wedge-shaped frustules (2 syl.)

Greek *pŏdo-[pous*, genitive *pŏdos]**sphēn*, supporters of wedges.

Pœcile, *pee'.sī.lee*, a colonnade at Athens where Zeno taught.

Greek *poiکیلē[stoa]*, the portico decorated [with various pictures].

Poem, *pŏ'.ēm*, a composition in verse (not applied to dramas).

Poet, *fem.* poet-ess, a writer of poetry. **Poet-laureate**, *law'.rē.ate*, the poet pensioner of the nation. **Poetaster**, *pŏ'.e.tŭs''.ter*, a petty poet of no merit.

Poetry, *pŏ'.ē.try*. **Poesy**, *pŏ'.ē.sy*. **Posy**, *plu.* posies, *pŏ'.zīz*.

Poetry, the composition of a poet or of poets.

Poesy, the gift of poetry, the poetic faculty, poetry.

Posy, a motto in a ring, a nosegay.

Poetic, *po.ēt'.ic*; **poetical**, *po.ēt'.ī.kāl*; **poet'ical-ly**.

Poetics (Rule lxi.), *po.ēt'.īks*, that branch of science which treats of poetry. **Poetise** (Rule xxxi.), *pŏ'.ē.tīze*; **po'etised** (3 syl.), **po'etis-ing** (Rule xix.), **po'etis-er**.

Latin *poësis*, *poëta*, *poëtica*, *poëticus*; Greek *poiēma*, *poiēsis*, *poiētēs* (*poiēō*, to make, to invent), a poet is an inventor.

Poh! *po*, an exclamation of contempt.

Poignant, *poyn'.yant*, pungent, piquant; **poignant-ly**.

Poignancy, *poyn'.yăn.sy*. (Fr. *poignant*; Lat. *pungo*, to prick.)

Point (1 syl.), the sharp tip of an instrument, the drift of a remark, wit, a stop, to sharpen to a point, to direct with a finger, to put in stops, **point-ed**, **point-ing**, **point-er**.

Pointed-ly, **pointed-ness**. **Point-less**, **pointless-ly**, **-ness**.

Pointers, two bright stars of the Great Bear which serve to point out the north star. **Pointer**, a sportsman's dog.

Point (*sea term*), to work the end of a rope over with knittles.

Pointsman, **point-work**; **point of sight** (in *Perspectiva*), the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye. **Vanishing point**, the point which is supposed to bound the sight in any direction.

Points of the compass, the thirty-two indications on the card marked with letters as N., N. by E., N.N.E., &c.

Fr. *pointe*, v. *pointer*; Lat. *punctum*, v. *pungo*, sup. *punctum*, to prick.

Poise (1 syl.), a regulating power or weight, to balance, to make two weights balance; **poised** (1 syl.), **pois'-ing** (R. xix.)

Welsh *pwys*, weight, v. *pwysu*, *pwysur*, that which poises a weight.

Poison, *poi'son*, venom, to injure or kill by poison; **poi'soned** (2 syl.), **poison-ing**, **poison-er**. **Poison-ous**, *poi'son.us*; **poisonous-ly**, **poisonous-ness**. (Fr. *poison*, v. *empoisonner*.)

Pōke (1 syl.), a bag, a [bull's] horn, to thrust at one with anything pointed, to feel for something in the dark; **pōked** (1 syl.), **pōk'-ing** (Rule xix.); **pōk'-er**, one who pokes, an iron bar for stirring a fire; **poker-pictures**, pictures made by singeing wood with a hot poker. **To poke fun at**, to bamboozle. **To poke at**, to grub about, to thrust at.

"Poke" (a bag), O. Eng. *pocca*. "Poke" (to thrust at), Dutch *poken*.

Polacca, *po.lāk'.kah*, a three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. (A blunder for *Polacra* or *polacre*.) v. **Polka**.

Ital. *polacra*; Span. *polacre*; Fr. *polacre*. (The word is Italian.)

Polar, *pō'.lar*, pertaining to the poles; **polar bear** (white); **polar-circle**, a circle drawn round each pole parallel to the equator, that round the north pole is called the *arctic circle* and bounds the *north frigid zone*, that round the south pole is called the *antarctic circle* and bounds the *south frigid zone*; **polar distance**, **polar clock**.

Polari-scope, *pō.lār'.ri.skōpe*, an instrument for detecting and exhibiting polarised light.

(The vowel before *-scope* is generally *o*, but *peri-scope*, *phanta-scope*, *polar-i-scope*, *poly-scope*, and *tele-scope* are exceptions.)

Polarise (Rule xxxi.), *pō'.lar.ize*, to limit the reflexion or transmission of light to one or two planes; **polarised** (3 syl.); **polaris-ing** (R. xix.), *pō'.lar.ize.ing*; **po'laris-er**.

Polarisation, *pō'.lar.izay".shūn*; **pōlaris'-able**.

Polarity, *po.lār'.rī.ty*, the property which certain bodies possess of tending towards the poles; **polary**, *pō'.la.ry*.

Lat. *pōlāris* (*pōlus*, the pole). Fr. *polarité*, *polarisation*, *polariser*.

Pōle (1 syl.) **Pool**. **Poll**, *pōle*. **Poll**, *pōl* [a degree tripos].

Pole, a staff, the fourth of a "chain," an extremity of the earth's axis, a native of Poland; **pole star**, **pole-axe**.

Pool, standing water. (Old English *pōl*, a lake.)

Poll, *pōle*, a list of voters. (Dutch *bol*, *polle*.)

Pōll, the non-honour tripos. (Greek [*hoi*] *polloi*.)

"Pole" (a staff), Old Eng. *pol*; Lat. *pōlus*, a pole or axle-tree.

Pole-cat, a sort of weasel very destructive to poultry.

Compounded of the French *poule chat*, the poultry cat.

Polemarch, *pōl'.ē.mark*, a military commander of ancient Greece, subsequently a magistrate who had the charge of strangers and foreigners (*pōlēmos archōs*, war-chief).

Polemic, *po.lēm'ik*; **polemical**, *po.lēm'ī.kāl*, controversial, disputative; **polem'ical-ly**. **Polem'ics**, the art and practice of disputation; **polemical theology**.

Greek *pōlēmticos*, *pōlēmos*, war. (-ics, Rule lxi.)

Polemo-scope, an instrument for seeing without being seen, so named by its inventor from the notion that it would be useful in time of war, a perspective glass for viewing objects not directly before the eye.

Greek *pōlēmos shōpeo*, I view the battle [being myself unseen].

Polenta, *po.lēn'.tah*, maize or chestnut meal.

Latin *polenta*, barley flour dried and then fried (*pollen*, fine flour).

Polianthes, *pōl'.ānth''.ēēz*. **Polyanthus**, *pōl'.ānth''.ūs*.

Polianthes, a genus of flowers containing the tuberose (being natives of India they are hothouse plants).

Polyanthus, a variety of the primrose so called because it bears many flowers on one stalk.

"Polianthes," Gk. *pōlis anthos*, a city flower (cultivated in towns).

"Polyanthus," Gk. *pōlus anthos*, [bearing] many flowers, free-blooming.

Police, *po.leese'*, a body of men appointed to preserve order; **police-man**, one of the police; **police-officer**, **police-station**.

The pronunciation of the word shows it to be French.

French *police*, Greek *politiēs* or *politeia*, administration of a city.

Policy, *plu. policies*, *pōl'.ī.siz*, prudence, a schedule stating the terms of a contract to pay a certain sum of money on the conditions set forth, scheme of governing; **policy-holder**, one to whom the policy is granted.

French *police* [d'assurance], Greek *pōliticia*, civil polity, conditions.

Polish, *pō'.lish*, pertaining to Poland. **Polish**, *pōl'.ish* (q.v.)

Polish, *pōl'.ish*, artificial gloss, elegance, to make glossy, to make polite in manners; **pōlished** (2 syl.), **pōlish-ing**, **pōlish-er**; **polishing-iron**, *-ī'on*; **polishing-paste**.

Latin *politio* or *politus*, v. *pōlio*, to polish; Greek *phalos*, splendid.

Polite, *po.lite'*, polished in manners; **polite'-ly**, **polite'-ness**, **polite literature**. (Latin *politus*, polished, refined.)

Politese, *pōl'.i.tess''* (French), Brummagem politeness.

Politics, *pōl'.ī.tīks*, the art and science of civil government.

Pol'itic, of good policy. **Polit'ical**, pertaining to politics; **polit'ical-ly**; **politician**, *pōl'.i.tīsh''.an*.

Polity, *pōl'.i.ty*, civil constitution. **Pol'icy**, prudence, scheme of government; **political econ'omy**, the science of using to the best advantage the resources of a nation.

Lat. *politica*, *politiceus*; Gk. *politikos* (*politēs*, a citizen, *pōlis*, a city).

Of sciences, only five end in *-ic*, ten times that number end in *-ics*.
The five (*arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetorique*) are from the Fr.

- Polka**, *pōlē'.kah*, a Polish dance; *pōlk*, to dance the polka; *pōlk'-ing*, polked (1 syl.) (Contraction of *polacca* [dance].)
- Poll**, *pōle*. **Poll**, *pōl*. **Pōle** (1 syl.) **Fool**.
Poll, *pōle*, a head, a register of voters, a declaration by votes, a place where votes are taken, to vote, to register a vote, to lop the top of trees; *pōlled* (1 syl.); *poll-ing*, *pōle'-ing*; *poll-book*, *pōle...* (not *pōl*); *poll-clerk*, *-tax*.
 A *poll*ed cow, *pōled...*, a cow without horns; *pōlled* cattle.
- Poll**, *pōl*, the degree list at Cambridge without honours.
 A contraction of the Greek [hoi] *polloi*, the many; the honour tripos consists of *Wranglers*, *Senior optimēs*, and *Junior optimēs*.
Pōle (1 syl.), a staff, &c. (Old Eng. *pol*; Lat. *pōlus*.)
Pool, a lake, a sheet of standing water. (Old Eng. *pōl*.)
 "Poll" (a head), same as *bowl*, so "skull" is also a drinking vessel.
- Pollard**, *pōl'.lard*, a tree which has had the head lopped off; *pollard-ed*, *pōl'-lar.ded*. (See above *Poll*, a head.)
- Pollen**, *pōl'.lēn*, the fecundating dust of flowers, fine bran; *pollenarious*, *pōl'.le.nair''rī.ūs*, consisting of fine meal.
Pollenine, *pōl'.lē.nīne*, from the pollen of certain plants.
 (The following have *i* instead of *e*.)
- Pollinar**, *pōl'.lī.nar*, covered with pollen; *pollinose*, *pōl'.lī.noze*, full of pollen; *pollinic*, *pōl'.lī.nīk*, adj. of pollen; *polliniferous*, *pōl'.lī.nīf''ē.rūs*, containing pollen; *pollinia*, *pōl'.līn'.ī.ah*, agglutinated pollen.
 Lat. *pollen*, gen. *pollinis*; Gk. *palē*, fine meal (*pallo*, to bolt flour).
- Pollack**, *pōl'.lāk*, one of the cod family. **Polack**, *pō'.lak*, a Pole.
 "Pollack," German *pollak*. "Polack," German *polak*.
 ("He smote the sledded Polack on the ice." *Hamlet* i. 1.)
- Pollute**, *pōl'.lūte'*, to make foul; *pollūt'-ing* (R. xix.), *pollūt'ing-ly*, *pollūt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *pollūt'ed-ly*, *pollūt'ed-ness*.
- Pollution**, *pōl'.lū.shūn*; *pollūt'-er*.
 Lat. *pollutio*, *pollūtus*, v. *polluo* supine *pollūtum*; Gk. *phōlunō*.
- Pollux**, *pōl'.lux*, a bright star in Gem'ini. **Castor and Pollux**, a constellation, two allied felspar minerals.
 Latin *Castor* and *Pollux*, twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda.
- Polonaise**, *pōl'.o.nazé''*, a dress, a piece of music with three crotchets in a bar, the polacca. (Fr. *polonaise*, Polish.)
- Poltroon**, *pol.troon'*, a coward, a dastard; *poltroon'-ery*.
 French *poltron*, *poltronnerie*; Spanish *poltron*, *poltroneria*.
Poltron, a bird of prey with the talons of the hind-toes cut off to prevent its flying at game (Lat. *pollux truncato*, deprived of its talons).
 Not "one who cuts off a finger" to disqualify himself for war.
- Poly-**, *pōl'le-* (Gk. prefix), many, having many, much (*pōlus*).
- Pōly-acoustic**, *-a.kōw'.stīk* (not *-a.koo'.stīk*), an instrument for multiplying sound, sound multiplying.
 Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*akoustikēs* (*akouō*, to hear).

Pöly-adelph, -a.dělf', a plant with stamens united by filaments in more than two bundles; **poly-adelphian**, -a.dělf'.fi.an; **poly-adelphous**, -a.dělf'.fűs; **poly-adel'phia**.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*adolphos*, a brother. Linnæus termed *stamens* the *andria* or male organs of plants, and stamens in bundles he termed *adelphía*, a brotherhood. The pistils he termed *gynia*, the female organs, from Greek *guné*, woman.

Pöly-an'der, an hermaphrodite plant with more than twenty stamens; **poly-andrian**, -ăn'.drĭ.ăn; **poly-androus**, -ăn'.drűs. (Greek *polus aner*, gen. *andros*, many a man.)

Linnæus termed the "stamens" the *male organs* of plants (*v.s.*)

Pöly-anthus, *plu.* -anthuses, -anth'.űs, *plu.* -anth'.űs.ez, a variety of the primrose. (Gk. *polu-anthos*, many-flowered.)

Pöly-archy, -ar'.ky, government by the many. **Monarchy**, *mön'.ar.ky*, government vested in a single ruler.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*arché*, sovereignty of the many.

Greek *mön*-[*monos*]*arché*, sovereignty [vested in] one only.

Pöly-car'pon, the four-leaved all-seed; **poly-carpous**, -kar'.pus; **poly-carpic**, -kar'.pĭk. (Gk. *polus, karpos*, seed.)

Pöly-cephalous, -sěf'.a.űs, capped by many like parts.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*kephalé*, many a head.

Pöly-chord, -kord, a bow-instrument with ten strings.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*chordé*, many a string.

Pöly-chroite, *pö.lik'.ro.ite*, the colouring matter of saffron which exhibits divers hues when acted on by re-agents.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*chroizó*, I give many a colour.

Pöly-chrome, -kröme, a substance obtained from quassia-wood and the horse chestnut, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting great play of colour; **pöly-chromatic**, -krö.măt'.ĭk, iridescent; **poly-chromy**, *pö.lik'.rö.my*, the art of colouring statuary, architectural colouring.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*chroma*, many a colour.

Pöly-cotyledon, -küt'.i.lee''.dön, having more than two seed-lobes; **pöly-cotyledonous**, -küt'.i.lee''.do.nűs.

Mono-cotylé'don, having only one seed-lobe.

Di-cotylé'don, having two seed-lobes.

Gk. *mono*- (only one), *di*- (two), *polu*- (many), *kotulédón*, a socket.

Pöly-cracy, *pö.lik'.rű.sy*, mobocracy, the rule of the mob.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*kratésis* (*v. krató*), government of the mob.

Pöly-dipsia, *pöl'.i.dĭp''.sĭ.ah*, exceeding thirst (a disease).

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*dipsa*, much thirst.

Pöly-embryony, -em'.brĭ.ď.ny, more than one embryo in the same seed; **poly-embryonic**, -em'.brĭ.ďn''.ĭk.

Greek *pölu*-[*polus*]*embrűn*, many an embryo.

Pöly-gala, *pö.lĭg'.ă.lah*, the milk-plant.

Gk. *pölu*, *gála* milk, being supposed to increase the milk of cattle.

Poly-gamy, *pō.lig'.ā.my*, having more than one living wife; polygamous, *pō.lig'.ā.mūs* (adj.); polygamist, *-lig'.ā.mist*.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*gamōs*, more-than-one marriage.

Polyg-archy, *pōl'.ī.gar.ky*, government of the many. (A blunder for polyarchy or poliarchy.)

"Polyarchy," Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*archē*, mob government.

"Poli-archy," Greek *pōli*-[*polis*]*archē*, [chief] city magistrate.

Pōly-gastria, *-gās'.trī.ah*, one of the two divisions of the infusoria. They are devoid of spinal marrow and of both vascular and respiratory organs, but have many stomachs. Ehrenberg erroneously called them polygas'trica; poly-gastric, *-gās'.trīk*, one of the polygastria, (*adj.*)

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*gastēr*, many stomachs.

Poly-genous, *pō.lidg'.ē.nūs*, consisting of many kinds.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*gēnos*, many kinds.

Pōly-glōt, a book containing several versions of the same text. The bible in several languages.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*glōtta*, many a tongue.

Pōly-gōn, a figure with more than four angles and sides; polygonal, *pō.lig'.ō.nāl*; polygonous, *pō.lig'.ō.nūs*.

Pōly-gonom'etry, the measurement of polygons.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*gōnia*, many an angle; *metrōn*, a measure.

Poly-gonum, *pō.lig'.ō.nūm*, buck-wheat.

Greek *pōlu*-*gōnu*, many knees (because it has many knots).

Pōly-grām, a figure consisting of many lines.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*grammē*, many a line.

Pōly-graph, *-grāf*, an instrument for multiplying the transcripts of a written document or letter; poly-graphic, *-grāf'.īk*; poly-graphical, *-grāf'.ī.kāl*.

Poly-graphy, *pō.lig'.rā.fy*, the art of writing in various ciphers, the art of reading ciphers.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*graphō*, I write many [letters or ciphers].

Poly-gyn, *pōl'.ī.djĕn*, a plant with several pistils or distinct styles; poly-gynian, *-djĕn'.ī.ăn*; poly-gynous, *pō.lidg'.-ī.nūs*; poly-gynia, *pōl'.ī.djĕn'.ī.ah*.

Greek *pōlus* *gunia*, many female organs.

Linnaeus called "pistils" *female organs*, and "stamens" *male organs*.

Poly-halite (not *-hallite*), *pōl'.ī.hā.lite*, a mineral so called from the number of salts which enter into its composition.

Greek *pōlus* *hals*, genitive *halōs* (not *-hallos*), many salts.

In Greek this *h* could not be introduced. We have for models πολυαρμόνια (not πολυάρμυνια), from πολὺς ἀρμονία; πολὺππος not πολύππος, &c.

Poly-hedron, *pōl'.ī.hēd'.rōn*, a solid figure with many sides, a multiplying glass with several plane surfaces disposed

in a convex form; **poly-hēd'ral**; **pōly-hedrous** -hēd' rūš (Greek *polus hēdron*, many a side).

The spelling of this word is not possible in Greek (*see above*).

Pōly-hymnia, -hīm'.nī.ah (better **Polym'nia**), muse of lyric poetry. (In Greek *πολύμνια*, *polus hūmnos*.)

It would not be possible to introduce the *h* in Greek.

Poly-morph, pōl'.i.morf, a tribe of shells of divers shapes; **poly-morphic**, -mor'-fik; **poly-morphous**, -mor'fūs.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*morphē*, of divers shapes.

Pōly-nesia, -nee'.zī.ah, a group of islands in the Pacific; **poly-nesian**, -nee'.zī.ān (adj.), pertaining to Polynesia.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*nēsōs*, many islands.

Pōly-nomial, -nō'.mī.āl, an algebraic expression consisting of many terms: as $a + b + c + d +$, &c.

Pōly-onomous, -ōn'.ō.mūs, having many names or titles; **poly-on'omy**, a variety of names.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*ōnōma*, many names. The cognate words *anonym*, *eponym*, *pseudonym*, *synonym* should have been models.

Pōly-optron, -ōp'.trōn, a glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished in size. (*See Polyscope*.)

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*optomai*, I see many objects.

Poly-orama, pōl'.i.ō.rak''.mah, a view of many objects.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*horāma*, a view of many objects.

According to our usual method this word should be **polyhorama**:

Polyparia, pōl'.i.-pair'ri.ah, a coral, so called because it is the production of polypes (2 syl.)

Latin *pōlīpus pārēre*, a polyp produces it.

Polyp, pōl'.īp or **polype** (French), pōl'.īp, plu. **polyps** or **polypes**, pōl'.īps, an animal with many feet, generally applied to those radiate water-animals which have many tentacles or foot-like organs round the mouth.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*pous*, many a foot; French *polype*.

Pōly-petalous, -pēt'.ā.lūs, having many petals.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*pētālōn*, having many flower-leaves.

Pōly-phagous, pō.līf'.ā.gūs, omnivorous. (Gk. *phago*, I eat.)

Pōly-pharmacy, -far'.mā.sy, medicines of many ingredients.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*pharmākōn*, many medicines [mixed].

Poly-phony, pō.līf'.ō.ny, multiplicity of sounds as in echoes, **polyphonic**, pō.līf'.ō.nūs; **polyphonic**, pōl'.i.fōn''āk; **polyphonist**, pō.līf'.ō.nīst, a ventriloquist.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*phōnē*, many a sound.

Poly-phore, pōl'.ī.for (in *Bot.*), a receptacle with many ovaries. (Greek *polus phērō*, I bear many [ovaries].)

Poly-phyllous, pō.līf'.īl.lūs, many-leaved.

Greek *pōlu*-[*polus*]*phullōn*, many a leaf.

Poly-pode, *pŏl'.i.pŏd*, the milleped or wood-louse.

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*pous*, genitive *pŏdos*, many a foot.

Poly-podium, *pŏl'.i.pŏ''.dĭ.ŭm*, a genus of ferns.

Greek *polus pous*, genitive *pŏdos*, many feet. So called because its root creeps by numerous fibres or feet.

Poly-porous, *pŏ.lĭp'.ŏ.rĭs*, full of pores; *polyp'orus*, a fungus which produces the dry-rot.

Polyporite, *po.lĭp'.ŏ.rite*, a fossil fungus (coal measures).

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*pŏrŏs*, many passages or pores. (-ite, a fossil.)

Pŏly-prismatic, -*priz.mĭt'.ĭk*, having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*] and *prismatic*. "Prism," Greek *prisma*, v. *prid*, to saw asunder. A prism is cut in every direction.

Poly-ptychodon, *pŏl'.ĭp.tĭk''.ŏ.dŏn*, a fossil sea-lizard.

Gk. *pŏlu-ptuche odous* gen. *odontos*, having teeth with many folds.

Poly-pus, *plu. polipi*. Polype, *plu. polypes*.

Polypus, *pŏl'.i.pŭs*, a fleshy tumour formed in the nose.

Polype, *pŏl'.ĭp*, a worm-like animal with many tentacles.

Polypous, *pŏl'.i.pŭs*, resembling a polypus, having many feet or roots. (Greek *polu-pous*, many footed.)

The distinction between *polype* and *polypus* is not rigidly observed. The animal is called both, but the tumour only *polypus*.

Pŏly-rhizous, -*rĭ'.zŭs*, possessing many rootlets.

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*rhĭza*, many a root. In Greek the aspirate would be expressed by doubling the *r*, as in *πολυρραφής, πολύρρην, πολύρροδος, πολύρροθος*, &c.

Poly-scope, *pŏl'.i.skŏpe*, a glass through which objects appear multiplied. (See Polyoptron.)

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*scŏpŏs*, I view many things [for one].

Pŏly-sepalous, -*sĕp'.a.lŭs*, [a calyx] having separate sepals.

Greek *pŏlu*- with "sepal," the leaf-like division of the calyx.

Pŏly-sperm, [a pericarp], a plant containing many seeds; poly-spermous, *pŏl'.i.sper''.mŭs*, many-seeded.

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*sperma*, [having] many seeds.

Pŏly-stigma, -*stĭg'.mah*, a brown fungus found on sloe and birdcherry leaves; poly-stigmous, -*stĭg'.mus*, [flowers] with many carpels each originating a stigma.

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*stigma*, many a stigma.

Poly-style, *pŏl'.i.stĭle*, having many columns; pŏly-stylous, -*stĭ.lŭs*, [an ovary] with several styles.

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*stŭlŏs*, a column, pillar, or style.

Pŏly-syllable, -*sĭl'.lŭ.b'l*, a word of more than three syllables; poly-syllabic, -*sĭl'.lŭb'.ĭk* (not -*sĭl'.la.bĭk*).

Greek *pŏlu*-[*polus*]*sullabŏ*, many a syllable.

Pöly-syndeton, -sîn'.dē.tōn, the repetition of a conjunction : as *We have ships, and men, and money, and stores.*

Greek *pōlusundētōs* (*pōlus sundētōs*, many connecting words).

Pöly-synthetic, -sîn.thēt'.īk, grammatical agreement but verbal differences; **poly-synthetical**, -sîn'thēt'.ī.kāl; **poly-synthesis**, -sîn'.thē.sīs; **poly-synthecism**, -sīzm.

Greek *polu-[polus]synthēsis*, agreement of many [languages].

Pöly-technic, -tēk'.nīk, a scientific institution for the exhibition of all sorts of inventions and contrivances.

Greek *pōlu-[polus]technē*, [exhibition of] numerous arts.

Pöly-thalamia, -thǎ.lūm'.ī.ah, a numerous order of minute shell-animals each shell consisting of a series of chambers.

Poly-thalamous, -thǎl'.a.mūs, multilocular.

Greek *pōlu-[polus]thalamus*, many chambered [shell-fish].

Pöly-theism, -thē'.īzm, the doctrine of the plurality of gods; **poly-theist**, -thē'.ist; **poly-theistic**, -thē'.īs'.īk; **poly-theistical**, -thē'.īs'.ī.kāl; **poly-theist'ical-ly**.

Greek *pōlu-[polus]theos*, many gods.

Poly-tomous, pō.līt'.o.mūs (in *Bot.*), [a leaf] subdivided but not jointed to the petiole (3 syl.) or foot-stalk.

Greek *pōlu-[polus]lōmé*, much cutting-down or sub-division.

Poly-zoa, pōl'.i.zō'.ah, a numerous class of molluscs and plant-like animals chiefly inhabitants of the sea; **pöly-zoon**, -zō'.ōn, one of the polyzoa.

Greek *pōlu-[polus]zōōn*, the many living-animals.

Pöly-zonal, -zō'.nāl, [a lens] with many zones or rings.

Greek *pōlu-[polus]zōnē*, many belts or rings.

Pom-, **pomi-** (Latin prefix), **pome-** (French prefix), apple.

Pomade, *po.māhā'*, perfumed ointment for the hair.

French *pommade* (*pomme*); Latin *pōmum*. (See **pomatum**.)

Pomander, *po.mǎn'.der*, a scent-ball, a pouncet-box.

French *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber; Latin *pōmum*.

Pomace, *po.mācē'*, apples crushed, the refuse of cider-pressings; **pomaceous**, *po.may'.shūs* (Rule lxvi.)

Pomatum, *po.may'.tum*, an ointment once made of crushed apples, rose-water, and lard; **pomatumed**, *po.may'.tūmd*, dressed with pomatum. (Latin *pōmum*.)

Pome-citron, *pōm.sīt'.rōn*, a citron apple.

French *pomme citron*; Latin *pōmum citrinus*.

Pome-granate, *pōm.grān'.ate*, a fruit, a tree.

Ital. *pomo granato*; Lat. *pōmum granātum*, a fruit full of seeds.

Pome-roy, *pōm.roy'* or **pome-royal**, an apple.

French *pomme de roy*, the royal apple or king pippin.

Pomi-ferous, *po.mīf'.ē.rūs*, apple-bearing.

Latin *pōmi-[pomum gen. pomi]ferens*, bearing apples.

- Pommel**, *pŭm' mĕl*, the knob of a sword-hilt, the protuberant part of a saddle. **Pummel**, to beat.
- French *pommeau*, *pommelle* (*pomme*, an apple); Latin *pŏmum*.
 "Pummel" (to thump), Welsh *pumplaw*, *pumpio*.
- Pomo-logy**, *pŏ.mŏl'.o.djy*, a treatise on the art of rearing fruit; **pomological**, *pŏ'.mo.lŏdg''.i.kăl*; **pomologist**, *pŏ'.mŏl'.o.djist*, one skilled in pomology.
- This hybrid is indefensible. It is meant to be Latin *pŏmum* and Greek *lŏgŏs*, a discourse on fruits. The Greek *karpŏs* is quite well known, and *karpology* or *carpology* would be a good compound.
- Pomp**, ostentation; **pompous**, *pŏm'.pŭs*, grandiose; **pompous-ly**.
Pomposity, *pŏm.pŏs'.i.ty*, self-display, vain ostentation.
 Latin *pompŏsitas*, *pompŏsus*; Italian *pompa*, *pomposo*, *pomposita*.
- Pompion**, *pŏm'.pi.on*, a pumpkin. (Dutch *pompeon*.)
- Pomposo** (Ital.), *pŏm.pŏ'.sŏ*, a pompous person, (in *Mus.*), stately.
- Poncho** (Spanish), *pŏn'.tcho* (not *pŏn'.ko*), an overcoat for men.
 It is simply a large blanket with a hole in the middle for the head, used chiefly by Spanish Americans.
- Pond**, a small piece of still water. (Old Eng. *pynd[an]*, to pound.)
 The idea is "water pounded" or "water in a pound."
- Ponder**, *pŏn'.der*, to consider; **pondered**, *pŏn'.derd*; **pon'der-ing**, **ponder-er**, **pon'der-able**, **pon'derable-ness**, **pon'deral**.
- Ponderability**, *pŏn'.de.ra.bĭl''.i.ty*. **Ponderous**, *pŏn'.dĕ.rŭs*; **ponderous-ness**, **pon'derous-ly**; **ponderosity**, *-de.rŏs''.i.ty*.
 Lat. *pŏndĕrŏsitas*, *pŏndĕrŏsus*, *pŏndĕrĕre*, to weigh (*pondus*, a weight).
- Poniard**, *poin'.yard*, a dagger, to stab; **pon'iard-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **pon'iard-ing**. (We preserve the French pronunciation, but not the French spelling, *poignard*, a dagger.)
- Pontage**, *pŏn'.tage*, toll for passing a bridge or for keeping it in repair. (Lat. *pons*, gen. *pontis*, a bridge, with *-age*; a toll.)
- Pontic**, *pŏn'.tik*, pertaining to the Pontus or Black Sea.
 Latin *ponticus*, adj. of Pontus; Greek *pontos*, the deep, *pontikŏs*.
- Pontifex**, *pŏn'.ti.fex*, a high priest; **pontiff**, *pŏn'.tif*, the pope;
pontifical, *pŏn.tif'.i.kăl*; **pontifical-ly**; **pontific**, *-tif'.ik*;
pontificate, *pŏn.tif'.i.kate*, the office or dignity of a pontiff.
- Varro says: "A ponto faciendo, nam ab iis Sublicius est factus primum et restitutus saepe, cum ideo sacra et uls et cis Tiberim fiant" (*de Lingua Lat.* iv. 15. See also *Diony.* ii. 73, iii. 45).
- Pontine**, *pŏn'.tine*, as "pontine marshes" sea-fens near Rome.
 Latin *Pomptinæ paludes*, so named from Pontia or Pompertia, a city of the Volscians, whence *Pomptinus ager*.
- Pontoon**, *pŏn.toon'*, a flat-bottomed boat or temporary bridge;
pontonier, *pŏn'.tŏn.eer*, a soldier in charge of a pontoon;
pontoon-bridge; **pontoon-carriage**, *-cŭr'rage*.
 French *ponton*, *pontonmier* (Latin *pons*, genitive *pontis*, a bridge).

Pony, *plu.* ponies, *pō'niz*, a small variety of horse, £25, in *Vingt-et-un* the person on the right-hand of the dealer.

"Pony" (in cards), Latin *pone*, [the person] behind [the dealer].

French *poney* is from the English word, Welsh *pon*, a pack or burden, with dim., "a little [beast] of burden," a little pack [horse].

Poodle, *poō'dl*, a shaggy water-spaniel, a small dog with long curling hair. (Dutch *poedel-hond*, a rough water-dog.)

Pooh! *poō*; pooh, pooh! an exclamation of disapproval.

Pool. Poule. Pōle. Poll, *pōle*. Poll, *pōl*. Pull. Pule.

Pool, a lake. (Old English *pōl*.)

Poule, *pool*, the collective stakes in certain games (also spelt pool), one of the figures in a quadrille.

"Poule" (in billiards, &c.), "vient, sans doute, de ce que dans l'origine l'enjeu était une poule" (*Bouillet*).

"La Poule" (in quadrilles), so called from the music produced by Julien, in 1802, the second part of which began with the imitation of a cackling hen or cock-crow.

Pōle, a staff, the extremity of the earth's axis. (O. E. *pol*.)

Poll, *pole*, a head (same as *bowl*, so "skull" is also a bowl).

Poll, *pōl*, the ordinary degree list in Cambridge University.

Greek [hoi] *polloí*, the many (not the honoured "few").

Pull (to rhyme with *bull*, *full*), to tug. (O. E. *pull[ian]*.)

Pūle (1 syl.), to whimper, to whine. (French *piauler*.)

Poop. Pōpe (1 syl.) Pōp, a sudden report. (See Pope.)

Poop, a deck raised over the after-part of the spar-deck; pooped (1 syl.), drenched by a sea breaking over the stern.

French *poupe*, the stern of a ship; Latin *puppis*, a ship, the stern.

Poor, *poō'r*. Pōre (1 syl.) Paw.

Poor, *poō'r* (not *pōr*), the needy, mean, not fertile, lean, wretched; poor'-ly, poor'-ness. The poor, the needy collectively considered. A poor-house, an alms-house.

Poor-laws, poor-rates; poor-spirited, cowardly.

Poverty, *pōv'er.ty*, impecuniosity.

Pauper, *paw'per*, one who subsists on charity.

Pauperise (R. xxxi.), *paw'pě.rize*, to reduce to poverty;

pauperised (3 syl.), pauperis-ing (R. xix.) Pauper-ism.

Pōre (1 syl.), an opening in the skin, to look steadily.

Paw, a soft foot with claws. (Welsh *pawen*.)

"Poor," French *pauvre*, *pauvreté*, *pauvret*, *paupérism*; Latin *pauper*, *paupertas*, *paupērics*, *paupérare* (Greek *pathros*).

"Pore," French *pore*; Latin *pōrus*; Greek *pōros*, a passage.

Pōp, an explosive report, to make a pop, to come suddenly [on one], suddenly; popped, *pōpt*; pōpp'-ing, pop-gun.

To pop off, to disappear suddenly.

To go off with a pop, to make an explosive noise.

To pop the question, to ask a woman to become one's wife,

- Pope** (1 syl.) **Poop**, the stern of a ship (*q.v.*) **Pöp** (*see above*).
Pope, the bishop of Rome; pope-dom, -*dum*, the office or dignity of pope. **Popery**, *pō'.pě.ry*, the Roman Catholic religion. **Popish**, *pō'.pish* (Rule xix.); **popish-ly**.
Pope-joan, -*djōne*, a game at cards.
The pope's eye, a fatty gland in a leg of mutton.
 Fr. *pope* (of the Gk. church), *pape* (of the Lat. church); O. E. *papa*.
 Latin *pēpa*, one who offers sacrifice; *pāpa*, the pope; Gk. *pappus*.
Popinjay, *pōp'.ĭn.djay*, a fop, a cockcomb, a parrot.
 Span. *papagayo*, a parrot; Fr. *papegai*; African *babaga*, a cockatoo.
Poplar, *pōp'.lar*, a tree. **Popular**, *pōp.pŭ.lar*, in public favour.
 "Poplar," Lat. *pōpŭlus*. "Popular," Lat. *pōpŭlus*, the people.
Poplin, *pōp'.lĭn*, a cloth made of silk and worsted. (Fr. *papeline*.)
 First manufactured at Avignon, "séjour des papes" (*Bouillet*).
Poppet, *pōp'.pēt*, a term of endearment to young children.
 Puppet, Fr. *poupée*, a doll; Latin *pŭpus*, a little boy, a puppet.
Poppy, *plu. poppies*, *pōp'.pĭz*, a plant; poppy-head, -oil.
 Old English *pupig* or *popig*; *popig-drenc*, poppy drink.
Popular, *pōp'.pŭ.lar*, in public favour. **Pöp'lar**, a tree.
Populace, *pōp'.pŭ.lāce*, the people. **Populous**, *pōp'.pŭ.lŭs*, thickly peopled; populous-ness, populous-ly, pop'ular-ly; popularise (Rule xxxi.), *pōp'.pŭ.lā.rĭze*, to render pleasing or suitable to the general public; pop'ularised (4 syl.), pop'ularis-ing (Rule xix.), pop'ularis-er.
Popularity, *pōp'.pŭ.lār''rĭ.ty*, public favour.
Populate, *pōp'.pŭ.late*, to colonise; pop'ulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), pop'ulāt-ing (R. xix.) **Depopulate**, &c.
Population, *pōp'.pŭ.lay''shŭn*, the whole inhabitants.
Pop'ulātor, one who populates. **Depop'ulātor**.
 "Populous," Latin *pōpŭlāris*, *pōpŭlāres*, *pōpŭlārĭtas*, *pōpŭlātio*, *pōpŭlātōr*, *pōpŭlōsus*, *pōpŭtus*, the people, *v. pōpŭlāre*.
 "Poplar," Latin *pōpŭtus* (Greek *paipallo*, to quiver, to shake).
Porcelain, *pōr'.slĕn*, china-ware, pertaining to china-ware; porcellaneous (R. lxvi.), *pōr'.sĕl.lay''nĕ.ŭs*, like porcelain; porcellanite, *pōr'.sĕl.la.nĭte*, a silicious mineral.
 Fr. *porcelaine*. Marryatt says from *porcellana* a cowrie-shell, and Roquefort gives the same etymon "coquille de Venus, dite en Latin *porcellana*." *Porcellina* or -*ana* was a surname of Venus.
Porch, a portico, a covered vestibule outside a house.
 Fr. *porche*; Lat. *portĭcus* (*porta*, a gate, Gk. *pōrōs*, a passage).
Porcine, *pōr'.sĭne*, pertaining to pigs. (Latin *porcinus*, *porcus*.)
Porcupine, *pōr'.ku.pĭne*, a small animal armed with quills.
 Italian *porco-spinoso*; Spanish *puerco espin*; French *porc-épic*.
Pöre (1 syl.) **Poor**, *poo'r*. **Paw**.
Pöre (1 syl.), a passage in the skin for perspiration.

- Poor, *poo'r*, needy, impecunious. (Fr. *pauvre*, Lat. *pauper*.)
- Paw, a soft foot with claws. (Welsh *pawen*.)
- To pore-over, to study intently, to examine diligently;
pored-over, *pōrd...*; pōr'-ing-over (Rule xix.)
- Porous, *pōrē'us*, full of pores; porous-ly, porous-ness.
- Porosity, *pō.rōs'ī.ty*, state of being porous.
- Porifera, *pō.rīf'ē.rah*, sponges and other similar animals
porif'eran, one of the porifera.
- Poriform, *pōrē'ī.form*, resembling pores.
Fr. *pore*; Lat. *pōrus*; Gk. *pōros*, a passage. *Porus fero*, I bear pores.
- Pork, the flesh of pigs; pork'er, a young hog; pork-butcher.
French *pore*, a pig; Latin *porcus*. The names of meat are French,
but of the animals English. Swine, *pork*; sheep, *mutton*; beef,
ox; veal, *calf*; venison, *deer*; &c.
- Porphyry, *plu. porphyries* (R. xlv.), *pōr'.fē.rīz*, a sort of granite
capable of a fine polish of a purple and white colour.
- Porphyritic, *por'.fe.rīt''īk*, having the texture of porphyry.
- Porphyraceous, *por'.fē.ray''shūs* (R. lxvi.), adj. of porphyry.
- Porphyriso (Rule xxxi.), *por'.fē.rīze*, to imitate porphyry;
por'phyrised (3 syl.), por'phyris-ing (R. xix.), porphyris-er.
Lat. *porphyrites*, *porphyriticus*; Gk. *porphurites* (*porphura*, purple).
- Porpoise, *por'.pūs*, the sea-hog. (Ital. *porco pesce*, the hog-fish.)
- Porraceous (Rule lxvi.), *pōr.ray'.shūs*, green like a leek.
Latin *porrāceus* (*porrum*, a leek, Greek *prason*).
- Porridge, *pōr'rīdge*, oatmeal broth; porridge-pot.
- Porringer, *pōr'rīn.djer*, a basin or plate out of which children
eat their porridge. (Corruption of porridg-er.)
"Porridge," a corruption of *pottage*; Ital. *polaggio*; Fr. *potage*.
- Port, *Porto*, both *port*.
- Port, a harbour, a wine, an aperture for guns, mien, larboard.
- Portal, *pōr'.tāl*, a gate, a passage.
- Port-er, a beverage, a man who moves luggage.
- Port-charges, port-dues, toll paid for wharfage.
- Port-crayon, a crayon holder; port-fuse, a case filled with
a combustible mixture for firing mines; port-holes, port-
lids, port-town, port-warden.
- Port-able, that may be easily carried by hand.
- Portability, *por'.ta.bīl''ī.ty*; port'able-ness.
- Port-age, the act of carrying. Porterage, money due for
the carriage of parcels, &c. Porter, *fem.* portress.
- Port-ly, dignified; port'li-ness (Rule xi.), corpulence.

¶ *Porte*, *port*, something to hold another, as *porte-feuille*, -fűh'ě, a portfolio; *porte-monnaie*, -mo.nă, a purse.

The Sublime *Porte*, the government of Turkey.

An English-Latin translation of *Babi Ali* (the High Gate).

"Port" (a harbour), O. Eng. *port*; Lat. *portus* (Gk. *pŏros*, a passage).

"Port" (wine), so named from Oporto, a city of Portugal.

"Port" or "porte" (a holder), Latin *portāre*, to carry.

"Sublime Porte," Latin *sublīma porta*, the lofty gate.

Port- (Latin prefix), a gate, a holder (*porta*, a gate; *portāre*).

Port-cullis, -kűl'.līs, a gate like a harrow suspended over a fortified gate-way; *port-cullised*, -kűl'.līst.

French *porte-coulisse*, a sliding-gate; Latin *porta clausa*.

Port-folio, *plu.* portfolios (Rule xlii.), -fŏ'.li.oze, a portable case for drawings, prints, &c. (French *porte-feuille*.)

Portend, *por.tend'*, to indicate; *portend'-ed*, *portend'-ing*.

Portent, *por.tent*, an ill-omen, a sign of coming evil.

Portentous, *por.těn'.tűs*, ominous; *portentous-ly*, -ness.

Latin *portentŏsus*, *portentum* (*porro tendere*, to stretch forwards).

Portico, *plu.* porticoes (Rule lxii.), *por'.tű.kŏze*, a porch, a piazza, a roof supported on columns; *porticoed*, *por'.tű.kŏde*.

Ital. *portico*; Lat. *porticus* (a *porta*, eo quod sit aperta, *Isid.*)

Portion, *pŏr'.shűn*, a share, to give a portion to; *portioned*, *por'.shűnd*; *portion-ing*, *portion-er*; *portion-ist*, one who receives an allowance from some foundation. (Lat. *portio*.)

Portland-stone, a freestone from Portland island.

Portland-cement, -sě.ment'. *Portland vase*, a vase found in the tomb of Severus the Roman Emperor, and deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.

Portmanteau, *plu.* portmanteaus (more common than *portmantaux*), *port.măn'.to*, *plu.* *port.măn'.tŏze*, a leather trunk.

French *porte-manteau*, a [box] for carrying wearing apparel.

Portrait, *pŏr'.tret*, a likeness; *portrait-ure*, *por'.tra.tűre*.

Portray, *por.tray'*; *portrayed*, *por.trăde'*; *portray'-ing* (Rule xiii.), *portray'-er*, *portray'-al*. *Portrait-painter*.

French *portrait*, corruption of *pour-trait*, i.e., "trait pour trait."

Portreve, *port.reev'*, chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. (Old English *portgerēfa*, the port sheriff.)

Portuguese, *por'.tű.geez'*, a native of Portugal, adj. of Portugal.

Proper names of a people in -ese are alike in both numbers.

Pose, *pŏze*, attitude, a catarrh, to puzzle, to place in attitude; *posed*, *pŏzd*; *pos-ing* (R. xix.), *pŏze'-ing*; *pos-er*, *pŏze'.er*.

"Pose" (to puzzle), Welsh *posiaw* (*posiad*, a questioning).

"Pose" (an attitude), Lat. *positus*, placed, v. *pono*, supine *positum*.

"Pose" (a catarrh), Old English *gepose*, a stiffness or catarrh.

Position, *po.zűsh'.űn*, situation. (Latin *pŏsītio*, gen. *pŏsītīōnis*.)

Positive, *pöz'x.tiv*, certain, opposed to *negative*, absolute; positive-ly, positive-ness; positiv-ism, *pöz'x.tiv.izm*, the philosophical system of Mon. Auguste Comte.

This system concerns itself only with phenomena, and considers all inquiry into causes and reasons as utterly futile (Latin *pöstitivus*).

Posse, *pös'se*, the civil power of a county that may be called to attend a sheriff in the execution of justice, a batch of the police, a crowd. (Latin *posse* [*comitatus*], able to attend.)

Possess, *pöz.zess'* (not *po.zess'*), to have, to occupy; possessed', *pöz.zest'*; possess-ing; possess-or (R. xxxvi.), *pöz.zës'.sor*.

Possession, *pöz.zësh'.än* (not *po.zësh'.än*, a common error).

Possessive, *pöz.zës'.siv*; possess'ive-ly, possess'-öry.

The possessive case (in *Gram.*), the case made by adding 's in the sing., and ' or 's in the plural. It is almost wholly limited to animals and nouns personified.

Latin *possessio*, *possessivus*, *possessor*, *possessörius*, v. *possideo*.

Posset, *pös'sët*, milk curdled with treacle or wine, to drug; posset-ed (3 syl.), poss'et-ing (not *possetted*, *possetting*).

Possette, *pöz.zet'* (in *Dancing*), a "setting" to one's partner.

(Only two words in -et (*carburett-ed* and *epaulett-ed*) double the final letter when -ed or -ing is added, and these two words ought to be deprived of the supernumerary letter.)

Welsh *posel*, curdled milk; Latin *posca*, a drink made of sour wine.

Possible, *pös'si.b'l*, what may be, what can be done, barely able to come to pass; poss'ibly. Possibility, *pös'si.bil''.x.ty*.

Latin *possibilis*, *possibilitas*, v. *posse*, to be able.

Post, a hasty message, an office or employment, a stake fixed in the ground, a relay of horses, time for the distribution of letters, to put letters in a post box, to ride with post horses; post'-ed (R. xxxvi.), post'-ing; post'-er, a large bill to be fixed on a wall; post-age, money paid for post-ing; post-al (*adj.*), post-bag, post-bill, post-boy; post-captain, a posted or gazetted captain (not a captain by courtesy or brevet rank); post-chaise, post-haste, post-man, post-mark, post-master; postmaster-general, *plu.* postmasters-general; post-office; post-office-directory, *plu.* -directories; post-office order, a money order transmitted by post; post-paid, post-town, post-age-stamp.

From pillar to post, from one thing to another, to and fro.

Posted up in, quite familiar with.

Old English *post*; Latin *pono*, supine *positum*, to place, to set.

A *post* is a stake set or placed in the ground.

To travel *post* is to travel by horses set or placed at fixed distances.

To post an account is to set or place it under its proper heading.

A military *post* is a soldier set or placed in a given station.

A *post office* is an office where letters may be placed for delivery.

To post a letter is to place it in a box appointed to receive it.

- Post-** (Latin prefix), subsequent to, after (*post*, after, since).
Post-date, to date a document after the real time; *post-dated*, -*dāte'.ed*; *post-dā'ting* (*post* and *date*).
Post-diluvial, -*dī.lū'.vī.āl*, since Noah's flood; *post-diluvian*. (Latin *post diluvium*, since the flood).
Post-entry, *plu.* -entries, -*en'.trīz*, a subsequent entry.
Posterior, *pōs.tee'.rī.or*, later in time; *poste'rior-ly*.
Posterity, *pōs.tēr'.rī.ty*, descendants, opposed to.
Ancestors, *ān'.sēs.torz*, predecessors.
Latin *postērus*, subsequent, (comp.) *postērior*, *postērīlas*.
Postern, *post'.ern*, a private entrance, a vaulted passage under a parapet and through the rampart.
French *posterne* now *póterne*, a "post" or back gate.
Post'-fix, a suffix, to attach to the end [of a word]; *post-fixed*, -*fixt*; *postfix-ing*.
Latin *post figo*, supine *fixum*, to attach on behind.
Post-humous, *pōs'.tū.mūs*, after decease; *posthumous-ly*.
A posthumous-child, born after the death of its father or taken from a dead mother.
A posthumous work, published after the author's death.
Posthumous fame, renown after the decease of a person.
Latin *posthūmus*, i.e., *post humātus*, after interment.
Postilion, *po.stil'.yūn*, the rider on the near leader in a travelling carriage. (French *postillon*).
In English *battalion*, *pavilion*, *postilion* (with one l).
In French *batillon*, *pavillon*, *postillon* (with double l).
A "postilion" is a person in the employ of a *post* master.
Post-meridian, -*mē.rīd'.ī.ān* (expressed by P.M.), afternoon.
Latin *post mēridiānus*, *post mērdies*.
Post-mortem, -*mor'.tem*, made after death, after death.
Latin *post mors*, genitive *mortis*, after death.
Post-nuptial (not -*nuptual*), -*nūp'.tshāl*, occurring after marriage, done after marriage.
Latin *post nuptiālis* (*nuptiæ*, a wedding).
Post-pay, (*past*) *post-paid*, (*past part.*) *post-paid*, [a letter] with the expense of postage prepaid.
Post-obit, -*ō'.bīt* (not *post-orbit*), a bond to be paid after the death of the person granting it.
Latin *post obitus*, after death (v. *obēo*, to die).
Post-pone (2 syl.), to defer; *post-pōned* (2 syl.), *postpōn'-ing* (Rule xix.), *postpōn'-er*, *postpone'-ment*.
Latin *postpōnēre* (*post pōno*, to place behind).
Post-prandial, -*prān'.dī.āl*, after dinner.
Latin *post prandium*, after dinner.

Post-scenium, -sē'.nī.ŭm, the part of a theatre which is behind the scenes. (Latin *postscenium*.)

Post-script (expressed by P.S. sing., P.SS. plu.), a paragraph added to a letter below the signature.

Latin *post scriptus*, written after [signature].

Post-tertiary system, -ter'.shē.ar''ry sīs'.tem, the rocks subsequent to the *glacial period* or boulder drift.

- (1) Primary or azoic rocks, a.zō'.ik, those wholly without fossils: as the granite, slate, gneiss [*nīce*], &c.
- (2) Palæozoic group, pā.lē.o-zō'.ik, between the *primary* and the *secondary*. It includes the Cam'brian, Silū'rian, Devō'nian, Carboniferous, and Permian.
- (3) Secondary group, between the palæozoic and tertiary. It includes the Tri'as, Li'as, Oolite, Wealden, and Cretaceous or Chalk.
- (4) Tertiary group, between the secondary and the post-tertiary (between the chalk and the glacial period or boulder drift).
- (5) Post-tertiary, from the boulder clay to the surface.

Postulate, pōs'.tū.lāte, a proposition taken for granted, to assume; pōs'tulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), pōs'tulāt-ing (R. xix.)

Postulatory, pōs'.tū.lā.t'ry, assuming without proof.

Postulant, pōs'.tū.lānt (a term in dialectics, &c.)

The Postulates of Euclid are: Let it be granted

1. That a straight line may be drawn from one point to another.
2. That a straight line may be produced to any required length.
3. That a circle may be described from any centre, at any distance from that centre.

Lat. *postulātorius*, *postulatum*, *pōstulāre* (*posco*, to demand).

Posture, pōs'.tchūr, attitude, position; postured, pōs'.tchūrd.

French *posture*; Latin *pōsitūra* (*pōno*, supine *pōstum*, to place).

Posy, plu. posies, pō'.zy, plu. pō'.zīz, a motto, a bunch of flowers.

Poesy, pō'.ē.sy, poetry.

A posy meant originally a copy of verses presented with a bunch of flowers, and subsequently either the verses or the flowers.

Pōt, a vessel for domestic uses, to put into pots, to preserve in pots; pōtt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), pōtt'-ing (R. i.); pōtt'-er.

Pottery, plu. potteries, pōt'.tē.rīz, the place where earthen pots are made, earthen pots considered as ware; pot-boy.

Pot-companion, -com.pān'.yān; pot-herb, a kitchen herb.

Pot-hook, a hook for suspending a kettle, &c., over a fire, the last stroke of an *m* or *n* in writing.

Pot-house, a public-house of inferior grade; pot-luck.

Pot-valiant, -vāl'.yant. Potted-meat, preserved meat.

Potter's-clay, potter's-wheel. Potting-house.

To go to pot, to go to ruin; gone to pot, discarded.

Welsh *pot*, whence *potes*, pottage, v. *potiaw*, *potiad*, a potting.

Potable, *pō'ta.b'l* (not *pō't.a.b'l*), drinkable; potable-ness.

Potation, *po.tay'.shūn*. Potatory, *pō'.tā.tō.ry*.

Latin *potabilis*, *pōtatio*, *pōtator* (v. *pōtāre*, to drink).

Potash, *pō't.ash*, the ashes of burnt wood purified in water and used for washing purposes, potassa.

Potassa, *po.tās'.sah*, pure potash; potassium, *po.tās'.sī.ūm*, the metallic basis of potash.

German *pottasche*; French *potasse*, *potassium* (from the German).

Potato, plu. potatoes (Rule xlii.), *pō.tay'.tōze*, a vegetable.

Corruption of *batata*; Spanish *batatin* or *pataca*.

Poteen, *pō'.rhene'*, Irish whisky. (Irish v. *potaim*, I drink.)

Potent, *pō'.tent*, powerful, efficacious; po'tent-ly, powerfully.

Potentate, *pō'.tēn.tate*, a magnate; poten'tial, -*tēn.shāl*; potential-ly, *po.tēn'.shāl.ly*; potentiality, -*shī.āl''ā.ty*.

Potence, *po'.tense*; po'tency, -*sy*, strength, efficacy.

Latin *pōtens*, gen. *pōtentis*, *pōtentātus*, *pōtentia* (*posse*, to be able).

Potentilla, *po'.tēn.tīl'.lah* (not *potentella*), tansy.

Latin *potentia*, with dim. So called from its reputed virtues.

Pother, *pōrh'.er*, disturbance. Bōth'er, annoyance, to perplex;

pothered, *pōrh'.erd*; poth'er-ing, pother-er;

bothered, *bōrh'.erd*; both'er-ing, bother-er.

Mr. Garnett says that the word "pother" is Celtique, and frequently occurs in the Irish Bible in the sense of to be grieved or troubled.

Potion, *pō'.shūn*, a medicine taken as a draught, a dose.

French *potion*; Latin *pōtio*, genitive *pōtiōnis*, v. *pōtāre*, to drink.

Pot-pourri, *pō'.poo.ree''*, different flowers mixed with spices, &c., for perfume. Popery, *pō'.pe.ry*, Roman catholicism.

French *pot pourri*, the *olla podrida* of Spain, a ragout composed of all sorts of viands and vegetables, seasoned and cooked together.

Potsherd, *pōt'.sherd*, a bit of broken earthenware.

Welsh *pot* and Old English *sceard*, a sherd or fragment.

Pottage, *pōt'.tage*, broth. (Welsh *potes*, Fr. *potage*, Ital. *pottaggio*.)

Potter, *pōt'.ter*, one who makes pottery; to potter about, to move about interfering with others or doing trifling works; pottered, *pōt'.terd*; potter-ing, pottering-ly, potter-er.

Pottle, *pōt'.t'l*, a two-quart measure. (Welsh *potel*, a truss.)

Pouch, a pocket, to put into a pocket; pouched (1 syl.), pouch'-ing.

Old English *poeca* or *pochcha*, a pocket or pouch.

Poule, a figure in quadrilles, the collective stakes of all the players in several games. Pool, a lake. Pull, to drag, to twitch.

"Poule" (in quadrilles), so named from the tune in which an imitation of a cackling hen is introduced.

"Poule" (stakes), Fr. *poule*, because originally *l'enjeu était une "poule."*

"Pool," Old English *pól*. "Pull," Old English *pull[ian]*.

Poultry, *poul'try*, domestic birds reared for the table or for eggs.

Poulterer, *poul'te.rer*, one who deals in poultry and game.

Turkey poult, a young turkey. **Pullet**, a young hen.

Poultry-yard. (French *poule*, *poulet*; Latin *pullus*.)

Poultice, *poul'tis*, a cataplasm, to apply a poultice; **poulticed**, *poul'tist*; **poultic-ing** (Rule xix.), *poul'tis.ing*.

Latin *puls*, *pultis*, pap; Greek *pōltōs* (in Celsus *pouls*).

Pounce (1 syl.), powdered pumice-stone, to rub with pounce, to dash down upon; **pounced** (1 syl.), **pounc-ing** (R. xix.)

"Pounce" (powdered pumice-stone), Fr. *ponce*; Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*.

"Pounce" (to dart on), Latin *pungo*, supine *punctum*, to thrust at.

Pound, a weight, a sovereign of money, a place for stray cattle, to imprison in a pound, to bray with a pestle; **pound'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **pound'-ing**, **pound'-er**; **pound'-age**, a deduction on each pound, a charge for cattle pounded.

"Pound" (for cattle), O. E. *pōnd*, v. *pun[ian]*, p. *punode*, p.p. *punod*.

"Pound" (of money), Old Eng. *pūnd*, 48 scillingas or 240 peningas.

"Pound," a Norman pound 20 scillingas or 240 small peningas.

Pour, *po'r*. **Poor**, *poo'r*. **Power**, *pōw'er*. **Pōre** (1 syl.) **Paw**.

Pour, *pōr* (not *pōr* nor *pōw'er*), to rush tumultuously, to come down in torrents, to transfuse, to cause to flow; **poured** (1 syl.), **pour'-ing**. (Welsh *bwrrw*, to throw, to pour.)

Poor, *poo'r*, needy. (French *pauvre*, Latin *pauper*.)

Power (to rhyme with *flower*), might. (French *pouvoir*.)

Pōre (1 syl.), a passage in the skin for perspiration. (Fr. *pore*.)

Paw, a soft foot with claws. (Welsh *pawen*.)

Pourparty, *poor.par'ty*, a division of lands among partners previously held by them in common. (French *pourpartier*.)

Pout, a sea-fish, a young turkey, a fit of sulks, to stick out the lips in ill-temper, to sulk; **pout'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **pout'-ing**, **pouting-ly**; **pouter**, one who pouts, a pigeon.

"Pout" (a young turkey), a corruption of *poult*, French *poulet*.

"Pout" (to sulk), Welsh *potenu*, to bulge out, *poten*, a paunch.

Poverty, *pōw'er.ty*, destitution. (Fr. *pauvreté*, Lat. *paupertas*.)

Powder, *pōw.der* ("pōw-" to rhyme with *now*), a substance pulverised, to reduce to dust, to sprinkle with powder; **powdered**, *pōw'derd*; **powder-ing**, **powdery**, **powder-er**, **gun-powder**, **hair-powder**, **powder-flask**, **powder-horn**; **powder-magazine**, *mag.a.zeen*; **powder-mill**, **powder-puff**.

Pulverise, *pūl'.vē.rize*, to reduce to powder; **pul'veris-ing**.

French *poudre*, *pulveriser*; Latin *pulvis*, gen. *pulvērīs*, v. *pulvērō*.

Power, *pōw'er* ("pōw-" to rhyme with *now*, see *pour*), ability, might, authority. **Powers**, resources, nations.

Power-ful (Rule viii.), **powerful-ly**, **powerful-ness**.

Power-less, powerless-ly, powerless-ness.

Power of attorney, -at.tur'ny, authority deputed to another to act; power-loom, a loom worked by steam; horse-power; mechanical power, me.kän'.ĩ.käl...; steam-power; water-power, wau'.ter... (French *pouvoir*.)

Practical, Practicable, Pos'sible, prāk'.ĩ.kal, prāk'.ĩ.kā.b'l.

Practical, not theoretical, not speculative, result of practice.

Practicable, what may be done with the means possessed.

Possible, what might be done if means were given.

Practicability, prāk'.ĩ.kā.bil''.ĩ.ty, feasibility.

Practicable-ness, feasibility. Practical-ness, of a practical character (neither theoretical nor speculative).

Practice, prāk'.ĩs, habit, repetition, the official duties of a lawyer or medical man, a rule in arithmetic.

Practise, prāk'.tiz (not prāk'.tize), to play a musical instrument for the sake of improvement, to follow the profession of law or medicine, to exercise oneself in, to do habitually; practised, prāk'.ĩzd; practis-ing.

Practiser, prāk'.tiz.er. Practition-er, prāk'.ĩsh'.ōn.er.

Practiser, one who practises or repeats an act.

Practitioner, a medical man in actual practice.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

They passed the river where the passage was most *practical* [-able].

The squaring of the circle is not *practical* [practicable].

Prudence is a *practicable* virtue [practical].

The scheme was not *practical* with the means possessed [practicable].

It is possible to move the world but not *practical* [practicable].

Celsus was a *practiser* of medicine [a medical practitioner].

Many an invention fails because it is not *practicable* [practical].

To remove the Goodwin Sands, however useful, is not *practical* so far as we know at present [practicable].

Men of action are generally more *practicable* than men of thought[-cal].

Fr. *practicable*, *pratique*, *practicien*; Lat. *practicus*; Gk. *pratto*, to do.

Prætexta, pre.tex'.ta, a magisterial robe. Pre'text, a pretence.

In Rome, the prætexta was worn by priests, magistrates, boys of the higher grades up to 17 years of age, and unmarried girls. It was a long white robe bordered with purple (*prætextus*, bordered).

Prætor, pre'.tor, a chief magistrate of Rome; in Cicero's time there were two, similar to our lord mayor and sheriff of Middlesex, subsequently the number was increased and they were governors of provinces.

Prætorian, prē.tōr'ri.ăn, adj. of prætor; prætorian bands, the household troops in ancient Rome, the imperial body-guard; prætor-ship, office of prætor (-ship, office).

"A præesse, [præest-or] ut sit generatim is qui præest" (*Livy*).

Pragmatic, *prag.măt'ĭk*, meddling, suggesting impertinently;
pragmatical, *prag.măt'ĭ.kăl*; **pragmatical-ly**, -ness.

Pragmatic sanction, *prag.măt'ĭk sank'shŭn*, (1) the decree issued by Charles VII. of France in 1438, and (2) that of Charles VI. of Germany whereby the crown of Germany was made hereditary in the house of Austria.

Lat. *pragmaticus*, "relating to state affairs," "confirmed by law," and *pragmatica sanctio*, an edict with legal force (Gk. *pragma*, an act). *Pragmătter*, "prompters," gave rise to the ordinary use of the word.

Prairie, *plu. prairies*, *prair'ry*, *plu. prair'riz* (not *pĕ.ray'ry*), vast undulating grassy plains in North America.

Fr. *prairie*, a meadow; Lat. *prĕtum*; Gk. *prĕsta*, a garden-plot.

Praise, *prĕze*. **Prays**, intercedes. **Preys**, plunders.

Praise, commendation, to commend; **praised**, *prĕzd*; **prais'-ing** (R. xix.), **praising-ly**, **prais'-er**, **praise-less**; **praise-worthy**, *-wur'-the*, deserving of commendation; **praise-worthi-ly** (R. xi.), **praise-worthi-ness**.

"Praise," Welsh *pris*, price, value; so in Danish, *prize*, a prize, and *prize*, to praise; French *prix* [*de merit*]; Latin *prĕtium*.

"Prays," Fr. *prier*; Lat. *prĕcāri*. "Preys," Lat. *præda*; Fr. *proie*.

Prance (1 syl.), to frisk or dance about, to strut; **pranced** (1 syl.), **pranc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **prancing-ly**, **pranc'-er**.

Frank, a frolic, a freak, to dress ostentatiously; **pranked** (1 syl.), **prank'-ing**; **prank'-ish**, full of fun.

Welsh *pranc*, fun and frolic, v. *prancio*, to frolic, *pranciad*, *pranciwr*.

Prate (1 syl.), to tattle, to chatter; **prat'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **prat'-ing**, **prating-ly**; **prat'-or**, a chatterbox. (Dan. *prate*, n. *prat*.)

Prattle, *prăt'tle*, the talk of children, gossip, to prattle; **prattled**, *prăt'tld*; **prattling-ly**, **prattler**. (Dim. of *prate*.)

Prawn, a sort of shrimp (corrupt contrac. of *palæmon*, a shrimp).

Prax'is, *plu. prax'es*, a set of examples for practice.

Greek *praxis*, a deed, something done or to be done, *pratto*, to do.

Pray, to make a prayer. **Prey**, *pray*, to feed on carrion; **prays**; **prayed**, *praid*; **pray'-ing**, **praying-ly**. (See **Praise**.)

Prayer, *prair*; **prayer-ful**, **prayerful-ly**, **prayerful-ness**, **prayer-less**, **prayerless-ly**, **prayerless-ness**, **prayer-meeting**. I pray you [tell me], I beg of you to tell me.

"Pray," Fr. *pier*; Lat. *prĕcāri*. "Prey," Lat. *præda*; Fr. *proie*.

Preach, *preech*, to deliver a sermon; **preached** (1 syl.), **preach'-ing**, **preaching-ly**, **preach'-er**, **preacher-ship** (-ship, office of); **preach-ment**, a moral scolding (a word of disrespect).

Old Eng. *predich*, *predic'ian*, past *prediciode*, past part. *prediciod*, *predicung*; *predicere*, a preacher; Lat. *prædicāre*, *prædicatio*.

Pre- (Latin prefix *præ-*), before in rank, priority, very.

Pre-Adamite, -ăd'.ăm.ĭte, existing before the creation of Adam; **pre-Adamic**, prĕ.ă.dăm'.ĭk, prior to Adam; **pre-Adamitic**, prĕ-ăd'.ămĭt''.ĭk, adj. of pre-Adamites.

Pre-amble, pre.ăm'.b'l, the introduction of a statute, &c.

Fr. *préambule*; Lat. *præ-ambulo*, I walk or go before [the main matter].

Prebend, prĕb'.end. **Prebendary**, prĕb'.en.dă.ry.

Prebend, the stipend given to a prebendary.

Prebendary, the curate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Prebendal, pre.bĕn'.dăl, pertaining to a prebendaryship; **prebendal stall**, a prebendary's seat in a cathedral;

Prebendary-ship, the office of a prebendary (-ship, office).

Latin *præbĕo*, to afford. A prebend is a small stipend "afforded" out of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church to a curate called a prebendary for officiating at stated times.

A prebendary is paid a stipend *propter officiōsos labōres* (for service).

A canon is paid a stipend *ex officio* (because he is a canon).

Precarious, pre.kair'ri.ŭs, of uncertain tenure; **precariously**, **precarious-ness**. (Lat. *prĕcārĭus*, obtained by begging.)

A thing obtained by begging depends on the will of the bestower, and is therefore as uncertain as his temper and life.

Pre- (*continued*).

Precaution, pre.kaw'.shŭn, care bestowed beforehand, to warn beforehand; **pre-cautioned** (3 syl.), **pre-caution-ing**, **precaution-ary**, pre.kaw'.shŭn.ă.ry; **precaution-al**.

Fr. *précaution*; Lat. *præcautio* (*præ cautio*, caution beforehand).

Pre-cede, pre.see'd', to go before; **precĕd'-ed**, **precĕd'-ing**.

Precedent, pre.see'.dent and prez'.e.dent. **Pres'ident**.

Precedent, pre.see'.dent, previous, former.

Precedent, prez'.ĕ.dent, a rule for future guidance.

President, prez'.ĭ.dent, one who presides over others, the chief magistrate of the United States of America.

Precedent-ly, pre.see'.dent.ly, beforehand.

Precedency, pre.see'.den.sy. **Presidency**, prĕz'.ĭ.den.sy.

Precedency, pre.see'.den.sy, the place of greater honour.

Presidency, prez'.ĭ.den.sy, the office of a president.

Precedented, prez'.e.dĕn.ted. **Unprecedented**.

Of verbs from the Latin *cĕdo* (to go), 3 end in -*ced* and 7 in -*ede*:

(1) *Exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed* end in -*ced*. The seven are

(2) *Accede*, *antecede*, *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*, and *secede*.

"*Supersede*" is from another root, *super sĕdĕo*, to sit over.

(It would be far better if all these verbs ended in -*ced*.)

Latin *præ-cĕdo*, to go before; French *prĕcĕder*; *prĕcĕdent*.

"President," &c., Fr. *prĕsident*, *prĕsidence*, *prĕsider*; Lat. *præ sĕdĕo*.

Pre-centor, *pre.sen'.tor*. **Present-er**, *pre.zēn'.ter*.

Precentor, leader of a cathedral or collegiate choir.

Presenter, one who makes a presentation.

Precentor-ship, the office of precentor (*-ship*, office, rank).

French *précenteur*; Latin *præ cantor*, the leading singer.

In English cathedrals the precentor is a priest-vicar or minor canon.

Pre-cept, *pre'.sept*, a command, an injunction, a principle.

Preceptive, *pre.sēp'.tiv*, containing or giving precepts.

Precept'-or (R. xxxvii.), *fem.* *preceptress*, *pre.sēp'.tress*;
precep'tor, a teacher, the head of a preceptory.

Preceptory, *plu.* *preceptories*, *pre.sēp'.to.riz*, a subordinate religious establishment in the middle ages, certain colleges of the Knights Templars.

(Those colleges which were not "preceptories" were *commanderies*.)

Preceptorial, *pre'.sēp.to''.rī.āl*, adj. of preceptor.

Lat. *præceptivus*, *præceptor*, *fem.* *præceptra*, *præceptorius*, *præceptum*, (*præ-cipio*[*cāpio*], to instruct, to take the initiative).

Pre-cession, *pre.sesh'.ūn* [of the equinoxes], the slow backward movement of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west; **preces'sion-al**.

French *précession*; Latin *præcedo*, supine *præcessum*, to precede.

Pre-cinct, the limits or bounds of a district. **The precincts**.

Latin *præcingo*, supine *præcinctum*, to enclose, to gird about.

Precious, *presh'.ūs*, valuable; **precious-ly**, **precious-ness**.

Latin *præciosus*, full of value, *præthum* [or *præcium*].

Precipice, *pres'.i.pīs*, a steep, a declivity of abrupt descent.

Precipitate, *pre.cip'.i.tate*, to cast down headlong, to hasten on prematurely; **precip'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **precip'itāt-ing** (R. xix.), **precip'itāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **precip'itate-ly**.

Precipitate, *pre.sip'.i.tate*. **Precipitant**, *pre.sip'.i.tant*.

Precipitate, a substance held in solution released and thrown to the bottom of a vessel in a solid state.

Precipitant, something which releases a substance held in solution and causes it to fall away in a solid state.

Precip'itant-ly, with too great haste.

Precipitance, *pre.cip'.i.tance*, rash haste; **precipitancy**, *pre.cip'.i.tān.sy*. **Precipitable**, *pre.cip'.i.tā.b'l*; **precipitability**, *pre.cip'.i.ta.bīl'.i.ty*.

Precipitation, *pre.sip'.i.tay''.shūn*, rash haste, hastiness.

Precipitous, *pre.sip'.i.tūs*, abrupt; **precip'itous-ly**, **-ness**.

Red precipitate, red oxide or protoxide of mercury.

A *precipitate* is a substance held in solution released from the liquid by chemical action.

A *sediment* is something suspended or mixed with a liquid mechanically, settled at the bottom.

Latin *præcipitium*, *præcipitans* genitive *præcipitantis*, *præcipitantia*, *præcipitatio*, *præcipitator*, *præcipitare* (*præ caput*, head foremost).

Précis, *plu. préces, pra'.sē, plu. pra'.seez.* **Precise** (*see below*).

French *précis*, an abstract, a summary, a succinct abridgment.

Precise, *pre.sice'*, exact, nice, scrupulous; **precise'-ly, -ness**.

Precision, *pre.sizh'.ŭn.* **Precisian**, *pre.siz'.ĭ.an.*

Precision, accuracy, definiteness, exact termination.

Precisian, one rigidly exact in observing rules.

Precisian-ism, *pre.siz'.ĭ.ŭn.ĭzm*, scrupulous exactness.

Latin *præcise*, precisely, *præcisio*, *præ-cido*, to prune down, to lop.

Pre- (*continued*).

Pre-clūde (2 syl.), to shut out; **preclūd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **preclūd'-ing**; **preclusive**, *pre.klū'-siv*; **preclū'sive-ly**.

Preclusion (Rule xxxiii.), *pre.klū'.shŭn*, exclusion.

To *preclude* is to prevent entering by previously shutting the door.

Thus *sin*, by its very nature, precludes the sinner from heaven.

Stopped by natural disqualification.

To *exclude* is to shut out: thus the angel shut Adam and Eve out of the garden. Stopped by active interference.

Latin *præcludo* (*præ claudio*), to shut the door beforehand.

Pre-cocious, *pre.kō'.shŭs*, prematurely ripe or advanced in mind; **precō'cious-ly, precō'cious-ness**.

Precocity, *pre.kōs'.ĭ.ty*, premature development.

Latin *præcox* gen. *præcōcis*, ripe before its time (*præ coquo*).

(English words derived from Latin adjectives in *-x* add *-ious* not *-eous*: as *audax*, audacious; *capax*, capacious; *edax*, edacious; *ferox*, ferocious; *limax*, limacious; *mordax*, mordacious; *præcox*, precocious; *silex*, silicious; *vorax*, voracious.)

Pre-conceive, *pre'.kōn.seev''*, to form an opinion beforehand; **preconceived'** (3 syl.), **preconceiv'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Preconception, *pre'.kōn.sēp''.shŭn*, a foregone notion.

Latin *præconceptus*, *præ concipio*, to conceive beforehand. In *-ceive, -lieve*, remember that the earlier consonant (*c*) takes the earlier vowel (*e*) first, and the later consonant (*l*) takes the later vowel (*i*) first: thus *conceive, deceive, perceive, preconceive, receive, undeceive*. But *believe, disbelieve, relieve*, &c.

Pre-concert, *pre'.kōn.sert''*, to settle by previous agreement; **preconcert-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **preconcert'-ing, preconcert-ed-ly**. (Latin *præ concerto*.)

Con-certare means to strive in rivalry with others; *præ-concertare*, to settle together beforehand who is to be the winner.

Pre-contract, (*noun*) *pre.kōn'.trakt*, (*verb*) *pre'.kōn.tract''*.

Precon'tract, a previous contract.

Precontract', to bargain beforehand; **precontract-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **precontract'-ing**.

Latin *præ contractus* (*præ con-traho* supine *-contractum*).

Pre-cordia, *pre.kor'.dī.ah*, the diaphragm; **precor'dial**, adj.

The precordial region, all the region about this organ.

Latin *præcordia*, *præcordiālis* (*præ cor* gen. *cordis*, before the heart).

Pre-cursor, *pre.kur'.sor*, a forerunner, a token of a future event; precursory, *pre.kur'.sō.ry*, foretokening.

Latin *præcursor*, *præcursōrius* (*præ curro*, to run before).

Predaceous (R. lxvi.), *pre.day'.shus*, living by prey, plundering.

Predatory, *prēd'.a.tō.ry*, pillaging, ravenous, indulging in rapine; predatori-ly, *prēd'.a.tō.rī.ly*, furtively.

Latin *prædaceus*, *prædātōrius*, *præda*, rapine, plunder.

Pre- (*continued*).

Pre-decessor, *-de.sēs''.sor*, one who has preceded another in office, place, or business. (French *prédécesseur*.)

Latin *præ de-cēdo*, to go-away before [another enters].

Pre-design, *-de.zīne''*, to purpose beforehand; predesigned' (3 syl.), predesign'-ing. (Latin *præ designa*.)

Pre-destinate, *pre.des'.tī.nāte*, to determine beforehand; predes'tināt-ed (R. xxxvi.), predes'tināt-ing (R. xix.); predes'tināt-or (R. xxxvii.), one who predestinates.

Predestinarian, *pre.dēs'.tī.nair''rī.ăn*, one who believes in the doctrine of predestination, a fatalist, adj. of predestination; predestina'rian-ism, tenets of predestinarians.

Predestination, *pre.dēs'.tī.nay''shŭn*, foreordination.

Predestine, *pre.dēs'.tīn*, to foreordain; predestined, *pre.dēs'.tīnd*; predes'tin-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin *prædestinatio*, *prædestīnāre*, to destine beforehand.

Pre-determine, *pre.de.ter'.mīn*, to determine beforehand; predeter'mined (4 syl.), predeter'min-ing.

Predetermination, *pre'.dē.ter'.mī.nay''shŭn*, resolution.

Predeterminate, *-de.ter'.mī.nate*; predeter'minable.

French *prédeterminer*, *prédétermination* (Latin *præ determināre*).

Pre-dicate, *pre'.dī.kate*, that which is affirmed or denied of another, (in *Gram.*) that which is stated of a subject (an intrans. verb, or an active verb and all that belongs to it), to affirm or deny something of another; pre'dicāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), pre'dicāt-ing; pre'dicant, one who predicates.

Predication, *pre'.dī.kay''shŭn*. Predicatory, *-dī.ka.t'ry*.

Predicability, *pre'.dī.ka.bīl''ī.ty*; pred'icable.

(The five logical predicables are: (1) *genus*, (2) *species*, (3) *difference*, (4) *property*, and (5) *accident*.)

Lat. *prædicatio*, *prædicātor*, *prædicātum*, *prædicāre*, to predicate.

Pre-dicament, *-dīk'.ă.ment*, a dilemma; predicament-ăl.

Latin *prædicamentum*, a logical category. It does not say much for the "simplicity" of logic, that the word *predicament* has become synonymous with "confusion."

Pre-dict', to foretell; predict'-ed (R. xxxvi.), predict'-ing, predict'-or (R. xxxvii.); prediction, *pre.dīk'.shŭn*,

Latin *prædictio*, *prædictum*, *prædicere*, to fore-tell.

- Pre-dilection, *-di.lek'shun* (not *-deliction*), a preference.
French *prédilection*; Latin *præ dillgo* supine *dilectum*.
- Pre-dispose, *pre'dis.poze'*, to incline beforehand; *pre'disposed'* (3 syl.); *pre'dispōs'-ing*, creating a predisposition.
Predisposition, *pre'dis.po.zish'ün*, propensity.
Fr. *prédisposer*, *prédisposition*; Lat. *præ dispōno*, to predispose.
- Pre-dominate, *pre.dōm'ā.nūte*, to prevail; *predom'ināt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *predom'ināt-ing* (Rule xix.), prevailing.
Predom'inant, prominent, masterful; *predom'inant-ly*.
Predominance, *pre.dōm'ā.nance*; *predom'inancy*.
Latin *præ dōmināri*, *dōminans* genitive *dōminantis*, *dōminātus*.
- Pre-em'inent, most excellent; *pre-em'inent-ly*.
Pre-eminence, *pre.ēm'ā.nence*; *pre-em'incy*.
Latin *præ-ēminentia*, *præ-ēminēre* [*e-manēre*, to remain above], to remain high above all others, to excel.
- Pre-emption, *pre.emp'shūn*, the first right of buying, the choice of refusing to buy. (Latin *præ emo*, sup. *emptum*.)
- Preen, an instrument for dressing cloth, to dress the feathers (said of birds); *preened* (1 syl.), *preen'-ing*.
Danish *preen*, a bodkin: Chaucer uses the word *proine*.
- Pre- (*continued*).
Pre-engage, *pre'en.gāge'*, to engage previously; *pre-engaged* (3 syl.), *pre-engag-ing* (Rule xix.), *pre'en.gāge'-ing'*; *pre'-engage'-ment*, a prior engagement.
Pre with French *engager*, *engagement* (*en-gage*, under a contract).
- Pre-estab'lish, to settle beforehand; *pre-established*, *-es.tāb'lisht*; *pre-estab'lish-ing*, *pre-estab'lish-ment*.
Pre with French *établir*, *établissement* (Latin *stabilire*).
- Pre'-exist', to exist in a previous state; *pre-exist'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *pre-exist'-ing*. *Pre-exist'ent*, *pre-exist'ence*.
French *préexister*, *préexistence*, *préexistant* (11).
- Pre-face, *prēf'.āce* (not *prē'face*), introductory remarks, the preliminary address of a book, to say something before the principal subject is brought forward; *prefaced*, *prēf'.est*; *prefac-ing*, *prēf'.āsing*.
Prefatory, *prēf'fū.tō.ry*; *pref'atori-ly* (Rule xi.)
Lat. *præfatio* (*præfari*, to speak before, to make preliminary remarks).
- Pre'-fect, a sort of sheriff in France, chief of the police; *pre'fect-ship* (*-ship*, office, rank). *Prefecture*, *-fēk.tchur*; *prefectory*, *pre.fek'.tō.ry*, pertaining to a prefect.
Latin *præfectus*, *præfectōrius*, *præfectūra* (*præ ficio* [*facio*] supine *præfectum*, to make or set over others).
- Pre-fer', to like better, to promote to honour; *preferred'* (2 syl.), *preferr'-ing* (Rule iv.), *preferr'-er*.
(The other derivatives have only one r, Rule i.)

Prefer'-ment. Prefer-able (Rule xxiii.), *prĕf'.er.ă.b'l*; preferably, preferable-ness. Preference, -er.ence; preferential, *prĕf'.er.ĕn''.shăl*; preferential-ly.

Preference shareholder, one entitled to first dividends.

Preference stock, stock of a public company which receives dividends before the ordinary stock.

French *préférer, préférable, préférence*. It will be observed that our irregularities in this word are of French origin.

Pre-figure, *pre.fĭg'ūr*, to foreshadow; prefigured, *-fĭg'ūrd*; prefig'ur-ing (R. xix.); prefigure-ment, *pre.fĭg'ūr.ment*; prefiguration, *pre.fĭg'.u.ray''.shŭn*. (Lat. *præfigurāre*.)

Pre-fix, (noun) *pre'fix*, (verb) *pre,fix'*, a particle added to the beginning of a word, to affix; prefixed, *pre,fixt'*; prefix'-ing. (Lat. *præfigo*, sup. *præfixum*, to fix before.)

Pregnable, *prĕg'.nă.b'l*, that may be taken by assault.

French *pregnable* now *prenable*; Latin *prenĉo*, to seize on.

Pregnant, *prĕg'.nant*, being with child, teeming; preg'-nant-ly. Pregnancy, *prĕg'.nan.sy*. (Latin *prægnans*.)

That is *præ gigno*, before giving birth, state before birth.

Pre-hensile, *pre.hĕn'.sĭl*, adapted for seizing or laying hold; prehensible, *pre.hĕn'.sĭ.b'l*. Prehension, *pre.hĕn'.shŭn*.

Latin *præhensio*, v. *præhendo* supine *præhensum*, to lay hold on.

Pre-judge, *pre,judge'*, to judge beforehand; prejudged' (2 syl.), prejudg'-ing (Rule xix.) Prejudg'-ment. (Words ending in *-dge* drop the *-e* before *-ment*.)

Pre-judicate, *-jŭ'.dĭ.kate*, to form a judgment without hearing both sides; preju'dicāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), preju'dicāt-ing (Rule xix.), preju'dicāt-or (Rule xxxvii.); prejudication, *pre'jŭ.dĭ.kay''.shŭn*.

Pre-judice, *prĕd'.jŭ.dĭs*, bias of mind, to bias; prejudiced (3 syl.); prejudic-ing (Rule xix.), *prĕd'.jŭ.dĭs.ĭng*.

Prejudicial, *prĕd'.ju.dĭsh''.ăl*; prejudicial-ly.

Latin *præjudicatio, præjudicium, præjudicare*, to pre-judge.

Prelate, *prĕl'.ate*, a bishop; prelate-ship (*-ship*, office, rank); prelatic, *pre.lăt'.ĭk*; prelatical, *pre.lăt'.ĭ.kăl*; prelát'-ical-ly. Prelatist, *prĕl'.a.tĭst*, a lover of episcopacy; prelatism, *prĕl'.a.tĭzm*, the episcopal system.

Prelacy, *prĕl'.ă.sy*, episcopacy; prelature, *prĕl'.a.tchŭr*.

By "prelate" we generally mean a *bishop*, but the word is not of necessity so restricted. Any clergyman (as an *archdeacon, patriarch*, &c.) who has authority over others is a prelate.

Latin *prælatus, prælātūra (præ-fero)*; French *prélat, prélatûre*.

Pre-liminary, *pre.lĭm'.ĭ.nă.ry*, introductory. Preliminaries, *-lĭm'.ĭ.nă.rĭz*, introductory arrangements; prelim'inari-ly.

French *préliminaire*; Latin *præ limen*, before the threshold.

Pre-lude, *prě'l'lude*, a short musical introduction, something introductory. **Prelusive**, *pre.lū'siv*; **prelusive-ly**.

Latin *prælūdium*, a flourish before [the fight], v. *prælūdēre*.

Pre-mature, *pre'mā.tūre'*, before the right time, before the facts are fully known; **premature-ly**, **premature'-ness**.

Prematurity, *pre'ma.tu''rī.ty*, ripeness before the time.

Latin *præmātūritas*, *præmātūrus* (*præ-mātūrus*, ripe before time).

Pre-maxillary, *-max.ıl'lı.ry*, a bone of the upper jaw forming its margin and anterior to the true maxillary bone.

Latin *præ maxilla*, before the jaw-bone or maxillary bone.

Pre-meditate, *-mēd'ī.tate*, to think over beforehand; **premed'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **premed'itāt-ing** (R. xix.), **premed'itāting-ly**. **Premeditation**, *pre.mēd'ī.tay''shūn*.

Latin *præmeditatio*, *præmeditārī*, *præmeditātus*.

Premier, *prēm'ī.er*, the prime minister; **premier-ship**.

French *premier* [ministre], the first or chief minister of the crown.

Pre- (*continued*).

Pre-millennial, *pre'mīl.lēn''nī.ıl*, prior to the millennium.

Premise or premiss. **Premises**. **Premise**, **premises**.

Premise or premiss, *prēm'īs*, plu. **prem'ises** or **prem'isses**, the propositions from which an inference is deduced.

Premises, *prēm'ī.zēz*, lands and tenements.

Premise, *pre.mīze'*, to assume beforehand; **premises**, *pre.mī'.zēz*; **premised**, *pre.mīzed'*; **premis-ing** (R. l. xix.), *pre.mī'.zīng*.

French *premise*, plu. *premisses* (in Logic), Latin *præmitto* supine *præmissum*, to promise or set down beforehand.

"**Premises**," the beginning of a deed setting forth the grantor and grantee, with the lands and tenements conveyed, hence the lands and tenements of an estate or occupation.

Premium, *pre'mī.ım*, the sum paid to an assurance company, a douceur, a sum of money over and above the price. (Latin *præmium*, reward; *præ meo*, to go before.)

(A premium is a sum of money paid beforehand to secure a purchase.)

Pre-mon'ish, to forewarn; **premon'ished**, **premonish-ing**.

Premonition, *pre'mo.nīsh''ūn*. **Premunition**, *-mu.nīsh''un*.

Premonition, previous notice or warning.

Premunition, anticipation of objections.

Premonitory, *pre.mōn'ī.tō.ry*. **Premunitory**, *-mu'nī.tō.ry*.

Premonitory, giving indications or signs beforehand.

Premunitory, defining a penalty that may be incurred.

Premon'itor; **premonitive**, *pre.mōn'ī.tīv*; **...tive-ly**.

Latin *præmōnitio*, *præmōnitōr*, *præmōnitum*, *præ-mōnēa*.

Premunire, *pre'.mu.nĩ''rě*, the crime of introducing a foreign authority (as the pope's), a writ founded on the offence.

Premunition, *pre'.mu.nĩsh''ǎn*, anticipation of objections.

Premunitory, *pre.mu'.nĩ.tǒ.ry*, defining a penalty which may be incurred. (*See above Premonish.*)

Corruption of *præmōnēri*. From the words *præmōnēri facias* at the beginning of the writ (i.e., Cause [A B] to be forewarned that he appear before....). *Præmuniri facias* would mean "cause [A B] to be previously well-fortified."

Pre-occupy, *pre.ǒk'.kũ.py*, to take possession before another, to engage the time or services of another beforehand; **preoccupies** (R. xi.), *-ǒk'.kũ.pize*; **preoccupied**, *-ku.pide*; **preoccupy-ing**; **preoccupancy**, *pre.ǒk'.kũ.pǎn.sy*.

Preoccupation, *pre'.ǒk.ku.pay''shũn*, prior engagement.

Latin *præoccupatio*, *præoccupāre* supine *præoccupātum*.

Pre'-ordain', to predetermine; **preordained'** (3 syl.), **preordain'-ing**. **Preordination**, *pre'.or.dĩ.nay''shũn*.

Latin *præordīnatio*, *præordīnāre* (*præordīnātor* is a good word).

Prepaid (*see Prepay.*)

Pre-pare' (2 syl.), to make ready; **prepared'** (2 syl.); **prepar-ing** (R. xix.), *pre.pair'.ing*; **prepar'-er**, *-pair'.er*; **preparedly**, *pre.pair'.ēd.ly*; **prepared-ness**, *-pair'.ēd.ness*.

Preparation, *prěp'.ǎ.ray''shũn*, provision, readiness.

Preparative, *pre.pǎr'rá.tiv*; **preparative-ly**.

Preparatory, *pre.pǎr'ra.tǒ.ry*. (Obs. the *a* in *-ra-*.)

Latin *præparatio*, *præparātorius*, *præparāre* supine *præparātum*.

Pre-pay', (*past*) **prepaid'**, (*past part.*) **prepaid'**, to pay beforehand; **prepay'-ment**, payment in advance.

Pre and the French *payer*; Latin *pago* supine *factum*, to bargain.

Pre-pense' (2 syl., not *pre.pence*), premeditated.

Latin *præ pendo* supine *pensum*, to ponder beforehand.

One of the eight words in "-ense": *con-dense*, *im-mense*, *sense*, *tense*, with *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *pre-pense*, and *recom-pense*.

Pre-ponderate, *pre.pǒn'.dě.rate*, to outweigh; **prepon'de-rāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **prepon'derāt-ing**.

Prepon'derant, **prepon'derant-ly**. **Preponderance**, *pre.pǒn'.dě.rance*; **prepon'derancy**, predominancy.

Preponderation, *pre.pǒn'.dě.ray''shũn*, predominance.

French *préponderance*, *préponderant*; Latin *præponderāre*.

Pre-position, *prěp.o.zĩsh''ǎn*, one of the "parts of speech"; **preposition-al**, **prepositional-ly**. (*See Prepossession.*)

Prepositive, *pre.pǒz'.ĩ.tiv*, put before. **Prepos'itor**.

Latin *præpōsitio*, *præpōsitivus*, *præpōsitor* (*præ-pono*).

Prepossess, *pre'.pǒs.zes'* (not *pre'.pǒ.zes'*, a common error), to have or take previous possession; **prepossessed**, *pre'.pǒs.zest*; **prepossess-ing**, *pre'.pǒs.zēs'.ing*.

Prepossession, *pre'pōs.zesh''ān*. (See Preposition.)

Latin *præ possessio* (*possideo*, i.e., *posse sedeo*, able to settle there).

Pre-posterous, *pre.pōs'.tērūs*, out of reason, absurd; **prepos'terous-ly**; **prepos'terous-ness**, absurdity.

Latin *præpostērus*, hind-part foremost (*præ-postērior*).

Pre-requisite, *pre.rēk'kwī.sīt*, previously required.

Latin *præ requisitus* (*præ requirere*, to require previously).

Pre-rogative, *pre.rōg'.ā.tīv*, a privilege, a special right.

Latin *præ rogativa*. When the votes of the Roman centuries were taken, the names of the different centuries were put into a box and drawn; that first drawn was termed *prærogativa*, and was deemed of the utmost importance. Hence "prærogative" came to signify a special privilege, a peculiar favour.

Presage, (noun) *prēs'sāge*, (verb) *pre.sāge'* (Rule 1.), a presentiment, a foreboding, to forebode, to foreshow; **presaged'** (2 syl.), **presag-ing** (Rule xix.), *pre.sāge'.ing*; **presag-er**, *pre.sāge'.er*; **presage'-ful**.

Latin *præsāgium*, *præsāgio* (*præ*, *sagio* to scent or guess).

Presbyter, *prēs'.bī.ter*, a minister of the Church of Scotland; **presbyterian**, *pres'.bī.tee''rī.ān*, one of the Scotch church, a Calvinistic dissenter who admits of infant baptism; **presbyte'rian-ism**, the tenets of the presbyterians.

Presbytery, *prēs'.bī.tē.ry*, a council of presbyters.

Pres'byter-ship (-ship, office, rank); **prēsbyte'rial**.

Greek *presbus*, an elder, *presbutēros*, *presbutērion*.

Prescience, *pre'shē.ense*, foreknowledge; **prescient**, *pre.shē.ent*.

Latin *præsciens* gen. -*scientis* (*præ scire*, to know beforehand).

Prescribe, *pre.skrībē'*, to set down for guidance, to order as a remedy; **prescribed'** (2 syl.), **prescrib'-ing** (Rule xix.), **prescrib'-er**. **Prescript**, *pre'.skript*, a law, a rule.

Prescription, *pre.skrīp'.shūn*. **Prescriptive**, *pre.skrīp'.tīv*, acquired by immemorial usage. **Prescript'-ible**.

Prescriptibility, *pre.skrīp'.tī.bīl''ā.ty*, contractibility.

Latin *præscriptum*, *præscriptio* (*præ scribo*, to write out beforehand). A prescription is a contract agreed upon beforehand.

Present, (noun) *prez'.ent*, (verb) *pre.zent'*.

Pres'ent (noun), not absent, at hand, a gift, a warning.

Present' (verb), to give, to introduce [at court]; **present'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **present'-ing**, **present'-er**, **present'-able**.

Presence, *prež'.ence*. **Presents**, *prež'.ents*, gifts.

Pres'ence, state of being present, port or mien, an assembly in a court reception. The presence chamber.

Present-ly, *prež'.ent.ly*, by and by, before long.

Presentation, *prež'.ēn.tay''shūn*, act of presenting, a gift, right or act of nominating to a school or benefice, an

"exhibition." Presentee, *prĕz'.en.tĕ'*, one presented to a benefice, &c. At pres'ent, now. Present' arms!

Latin *præsens* gen. *præsentis* (*præ sum*, to be pres'ent), *præsentatio*, *præsentia*, v. *præsentāre*, to present'.

Presentiment, *pre.zĕn'.tĭ.ment*. Presentment, *pre.zĕnt'.ment*.

Presentiment, apprehension of evil, foreboding (French).

Presentment, appearance, presentation. (See *Present*.)

Preserve, *pre.zerv'*, a jam, a place for game, to keep, to make into a jam; preserved' (2 syl.), preserv'-ing (Rule xix.), preserv'-er, preserv'-able; preservative, *pre.zer'.vĕ.tiv*.

Preservation, *prĕz'.er.vay''.shŭn*, keeping, conservation.

Preservatory, *-zer'.vŭ.tō.ry*. Conservatory, *-ser'.va.to.ry*.

Preservatory (adj.), having conservative properties.

Conservatory (noun), a hot house, a green house.

Fr. *préserver*, *préservatif*; Lat. *præservāre*, to preserve, to defend.

Preside, *pre.zide'*, to take the "chair," to act as president; presid'-ed (R. xxxvi.); presid-ing (R. xix.), *pre.zide'.ing*.

Presidency, *prez'.ĭ.dĕn.sy*. Precedency, *pre.see'.dĕn.sy*.

Pres'idency, the office of president, the term of office.

Prece'dency, the right of priority or going before another.

President, *prĕz'.ĭ.dĕnt*. Precedent, *pre.see'.dĕnt*, *prez'.ĕ.dĕnt*.

Pres'idĕnt, the person who presides, the head of the U.S.

Prece'dĕnt, previous, former. (Lat. *præ-cedo*, to go before.)

Precedĕnt, *prez'.ĕ.dĕnt*, a rule for future guidance.

President-ship (-ship, office). Presidential, *prez'.ĭ.dĕn''.shŭl*.

Latin *præses* gen. *præsidis*, a president, *præsideo* [sedeo], to sit before others. "Precedent," Latin *præcedo*, to go before others.

Presignify, *pre.sĭg'.nĭ.fy*, to intimate or show beforehand; presignifies, *pre.sĭg'.nĭ.fize*; presignified, *-sig'.nĭ.fide*; presig'nify-ing. Presignification, *-sig'.nĭ.fĭ.kay''.shŭn*.

Latin *præsignificāre*, *significātio*, (*præ signum ficto* [fācio]).

Press (R. v.), a machine for pressing, a machine for printing, to squeeze, to urge; pressed, *prest*; prest (adj.), press'-ing, press'-ing-ly, press'-er. Pressure, *presĥ'.ur*; pressur-age, *presĥ'.ur.age*, the juice of the grape extracted at the press.

The press, authors (collectively). Gone to press, in the press.

Press-man, plu. press-men, one who works at the press.

Press-bed, a bed which may be enclosed in a case.

Press-money, *-mŭn'.y*, money given to engage a man for the army; press-gang, a gang employed to kidnap men into the naval service; press-work, the work of taking impressions on paper from type. Pressing-iron,

Liberty of the press, the right of publishing without licence.

Latin *prēmo* supine *pressum*, to press. German *presse*, *v. pressen*.

"Press-money," a corruption of *prest-money*; that is, ready money.

Fr. *prest* now *prêt*. Ital. *presto*, Lat. *præsto*, ready at hand.

Prestige (Fr.), *prēs'.teej*, éclat, the influence of past events.

Presto, *prēs'.to* (in *Music*), very quick; *prestis'simo* (super.)

Presume, *pre.zūme'*, to take for granted, to act presumptuously;
presūmed' (2 syl.), presum-ing (Rule xix.), *pre.zū'ming*;
presūm'ing-ly; presum-er, *pre.zū'mer*.

Presum-able, *pre.zū'.mä.b'l*; presū'mably.

Presumption, *pre.zūmp'.shūn*. Ar'rogance. In'solence.

Presumption, assumption of what one has no claim to.

Arrogance, assumption of more than one has any claim to.

Insolence, conduct not consistent with the usages of society.

Presumptive, *pre.zūmp'.tīv*; presumptively.

Presumptuous, *pre.zūmp'.tū.ūs*. Ar'rōgant. In'solent.

Presumptuous, assuming without right or title.

Arrogant, overstepping the limits of one's just position.

Insolent, acting in a way unusual in society.

A young man who takes to task his betters is *presumptuous*.

A critic who presumes to advise as well as criticise is *arrogant*.

A servant who treats his master as an equal is *insolent*.

Presumptuously-ly, *pre.zūmp'.tu.ūs.ly*; presumptuous-ness.

Presumptive evidence, circumstantial or moral evidence.

Heir presumptive, *air...*, one who will be heir unless one is born who will have a superior claim.

Latin *præsumptio*, *præsumptuosus*, *præ-sumo* supine *-sumptum*, to assume [a position] before it is gained.

Pretend, *pre.tend'*, to hold out falsely, to presume; pretend'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), pretend'-ing, pretend'ing-ly, pretend'-er.

Pretence, *pre.tense'*; pretence-less, without pretence.

Pretension, *pre.tēn'.shūn* (R. xxxiii.), a claim true or false.

Pretentious, *pre.tēn'.shūs* (a word of the 19th century);
preten'tious-ly; preten'tious-ness, empty assumption.

Latin *prætendo* supine *prætensum*, to stretch a coverlet over, to hang a curtain before, hence to hide, to falsify.

Preter-, *pre'.ter-* (Lat. prefix), contrary to, by, beyond, more than.

Preter-imperfect (in Eng. *gram.* called imperfect), that tense which refers to an act *now* finished, but not at the time referred to. (Latin *tempus præteritum imperfectum*.)

Preterite, *prēt'.er.īt* (in *Gram.*), the tense which refers to an act *done* in time past, or to a *habit* of a previous period. (In *English Grammar* called the Past tense.)

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth (*Gen.* i. 1).

His sons *went* and *feasted* in their houses, every one his day (*Job* i. 4).

Latin *tempus præteritum*, the time [of the act referred to] past.

Preter-mit, *pre'ter.mit'*, to pass by; preter-mitt'-ed, preter-mitt'-ing. Pretermission, *pre'ter.mish''.un*.

Latin *prætermisso*, *prætermitto*, to pass over or by.

Preter-natural, *pre'ter-nāt' tchūr.rāl*, contrary to nature; preter-nat'ural-ly, preter-nat'ural-ness.

Latin *præter naturālis*, out of the natural [order of things].

Preter-perfect (in Eng. Grammar called perfect, preterite or past). (Latin *tempus præteritum*. See Preterite.)

Preter-plu'perfect (In Eng. Grammar called pluperfect or Past Tense Complete), sign *had*. It refers to an act finished at a time now past.

Latin *tempus præteritum plusquam perfectum*.

Pretext, *pre'text*, a pretence. (Lat. *prætexta*, an embroidered robe.)

The *prætextæ* were dramas in which actors personated those who wore the *prætexta*, hence a "pretence."

Pretty, *prīt'.ty* (not *prēt'.ty*), comp. pretti-er, super. pretti-est, nice looking, agreeable to the eye; pretti-ly, *prīt'.tī.ly*; pretti-ness. (Old English *præte*, adorned, pretty.)

Prevail, *pre.vail'*, to be in force, to overcome, to gain the advantage; prevailed, *pre.vaild'*; prevail'-ing, prevail'-ing-ly. (The other derivatives omit the *-i-*.)

Prevalent, *prēv'.a.lent*; prev'alent-ly, currently, generally.

Prevalence, *prēv'.ā.lence*; prevalence, predominance.

Latin *prævalentia*, *prævalēre*, *prævalens* genitive *prævalentis*.

Prevaricate, *pre.vār'.rī.kate*, to shuffle [in words]; prevar'icāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), prevar'icāt-ing (R. xix.), prevar'icāt-or.

Prevarication, *-vār'.rī.kay''.shūn*, evading the disclosure of the truth. (Latin *prævāricāri*, *varico*, to straddle.)

The word was first applied to men who ploughed crooked ridges, and then to those who gave crooked answers (*Pliny xviii. 49*).

Prevent, *pre.vent'*, to obstruct, to hinder (at one time it also meant to go before, to precede); prevent'-ed, prevent'-ing, prevent'-ing-ly, prevent'-er, prevent'-able (Rule xxiii.)

Prevention (not *prevension*, Rule xxxiii.), *pre.vēn'.shūn*.

Preventive (not *preventative*), *pre.vēn'.tīv*; prevent'ive-ly.

Lat. *præventio*, *prævenio* sup. *præventum* (*præ venio*, to go before).

Previous, *pre'.vī.ūs*, prior [in time]; pre'vious-ly, previous-ness.

To move the previous question, an ingenious way of burking a troublesome motion. (Latin *prævious*.)

Take for example: "A" moves that the income-tax be abolished. "B" moves that the civil list be first presented. "A" presses his measure, and "C" divides the House on the previous question (that is, that the civil list be first presented).

PREVIOUS or PREVIOUSLY (?). "A quarter's notice required *previous* or *previously* (?) to the removal of a pupil." *Previous* is correct. Obs. "previous-to" is one word, meaning *preceding*, and by substi-

tution the difficulty will be solved at once: "A quarter's notice preceding [not *precedingly*] the removal of a pupil is required. The sentence means notice of a person's intention to remove a pupil must be given three months before the removal itself takes place, or three months preceding the removal itself.

"Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm
Rolls o'er the muttering earth" (*Thomson*).

Pre-warn, *pre.worn'*, to warn beforehand; *prewarned*, *-wornd'*; *prewarn'-ing* (*pre* with Anglo-Saxon *wyrn[an]*, to warn.)

Prey, *pray*, spoil, carion. *Pray*, to implore.

Prey (verb); *preyed*, *praid*; *prey'-ing*, to feed on carion.

Pray, *prayed*, *praid*; *pray'-ing*, to use prayer.

"*Prey*" Welsh *praid*; Lat. *præda*. "*Pray*," Fr. *prier*, Lat. *precâri*.

Price, value, cost; *priced* (1 syl.), marked with the price, valued.

High-priced, dear; *low-priced*, cheap; *price-less*, invaluable.

Welsh *pris*, rate, value; Latin *præitium* (Greek *praô*, to sell).

Prick, a wound with a small pointed instrument, a spine, a goad, to pierce with a pin, needle, goad, &c.; *pricked* (1 syl.), *prick'-ing*, *prick'-er*. To prick up the ears, to listen with suddenly roused attention.

Old English *prica* or *pricca*, v. *pricitan*, past *pricode*, p. p. *pricod*.

Prickle, *prîk'kl*, a small spine or splinter; *prick'li-ness* (Rule xi.); *prick'ly* pear, Indian fig. (Old English *priccle*.)

Pride (1 syl.), hauteur, arrogance. *Pried*, *pride* (of v. *pry*).

I pride myself on, I think much of; *prid'-ed*, *prid'-ing*.

Proud (adj.), *proud'-ly*, *proud'-ish* (*-ish* added to adj. is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like").

Old English *prût*, *pryt* or *prjd*, *prûtlic* (adj.), *prûtlice* (adv.)

Priest, *fem.* *priest-ess*, *preest*, *prees'tess*, one who performs sacrifice, a clergyman in full orders, a minister who performs mass; *priest'-ly*, sacerdotal, arrogant; *priestli-ness* (Rule xi.), *priest-like*; *priest-craft*, the trickery or frauds of priests to gain influence. *Priest-hood*, the clergy considered collectively (*-hood*, office, rank); *priest-ridden*, in religious bondage.

Old Eng. *preost*, *preosthdd*; Lat. *præstes* (*præsto*, to stand over others).

Prig, a conceited mannikin, to pilfer; *prigged* (1 syl.), *prigg'-ing* (Rule i.), *prigg'-er*. *Prigg'ery* or *prigg'-ism*, foppery; *prigg'-ish*, like a prig (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); *priggish-ly*, *priggish-ness*.

"*Prig*," contraction of *prag(matical)*. "*Prig*" (to steal), Fr. *prendre*.

Prim, precise, finically nice. **Prime**, first-rate, to charge. (super.) *primm'-est*, *prim'-ness*, *prim'-ly*. (*See Primer*.)

Latin *primores*, the gentry, military officers, &c.

The idea is, dressed as precisely as an officer or fine gentleman.

Prima donna (Italian), *prĕ'mah dŏn'nah*, the best female operatic singer; *primo musico*, the best male singer.

Primacy, *prī'mă.sy*, rank or office of a primate.

Primate, *prī'mate*, an archbishop or bishop of a province;
primates (2 syl.), the genus man, ape, monkey, and bat.

Primate of all England, archbishop of Canterbury.

Primate of England, archbishop of York.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has jurisdiction over the province of York as well as over the rest of England. The Archbishop of York has jurisdiction over his own province only.

Primate-ship (-*ship*, office, jurisdiction, rank of).

Primal, *prī'may'.shĭ'ăl*, adj. of primate.

Primal, *prī'măl*, original, first, the earliest.

Primary, *prī'mă.ry*, first in order, rank, time, &c.

Primari-ly (R. xi.), *prĭ'mă.rĭ.ly*, in the first place, chiefly.

Primary colours, -*kŭl'ers*, red, yellow, and blue.

Primary plan'ets, those which revolve round the sun.

(A satellite [*săt'.ĕl.lite*] revolves round a planet.)

Primary qualities, -*kwŏl'ĭ.tĭz*, those inseparable from a body. Primary rocks, the azoic (*a.zŏ'.ĭk*) rocks.

French *primat*, *primatial*, *primaire*, *primatie*; Latin *prĭmas* gen. *prĭmātis*, a nobleman, *prĭmārius* (*primus*, first, chief).

Prime (1 syl.), the first part of the day, first rate, to charge a gun;
primed (1 syl.), prim'-ing (R. xix.), prime'-ly, prime'-ness;
prime-min'ister, chief minister of state; prime mover,
-*mŏo'ver*, a machine which works other machines;
prime number, a number indivisible (except by 1).

Primer, *prĭm'er*, a child's first book, the type used at one time in prayer books and office books called *prĭmers*.

Old English *prĭm*, prime, the first hour of the day; Latin *prĭmus*.

To prime a gun, to prime canvas, &c., is to prepare it, to do the first thing required before it can be used.

Prim-, primo- before cons. (Lat. prefix), first, original, early.

(*Primo*- is a French corruption or debased Latin form for *primi*-.)

Prim-eval, *prĭ.mĕ'.văl*, of the earliest age or time, original.

Latin *prĭmævus*, *prĭmus ævus*, the first age.

Primitive, *prĭm'.ĭ.tĭv*, pristine, old-fashioned, original;
prim'itive-ly, prim'itive-ness. (Obs. -*mi*- not -*ma*-.)

Latin *prĭmĭtĭvus* (from *prĭmĭtus* (adv.), at the first).

Primo, plu. *primos* (Ital.), *prĕ'.mo*, plu. *prĕ'.mŏze*, first;

Primo-buffo (Ital.), first comic actor or singer;

Primo-mu'sico (Ital.), principal male singer; prima-
donna, principal female singer in the opera.

Tempo-primo, *tem'.po prĕ'.mo*, in the original time;

Violino-primo, *ve.o.lee'.no prĕ'.mo*, first violin.

Primo-genial, *prī.mo-djē'.nī.āl*, primary;

Primogenitor, *prī.mo-djēn''.ī.tor* (Rule xxxvii.), the root of the original family, the first of the race; primogeniture, *prī.mo-djēn''.ī.tchūr*, the right inherent in an eldest son to inherit; primogeniture-ship.

These words are copied from the French *primogéniture*, in Latin *primigénitus*, *primigénia*, &c. (-ship Old Eng., state, right of.)

Prim-ordial, *prī.mōr'.dī.āl*, existing from the first, first in order, original; the first [true leaves of a plant].

Lat. *primordiālis*, *primordium* (*primo ordior*, I begin from the first).

Prim'-rose (2 syl.), a spring flower. (Latin *primus rōsa*.)

Prī'mus, the presiding bishop of the Scotch Church.

Prince (1 syl.), *fem.* princ-ess, *prīn'.cess*, the son and daughter of a sovereign, a Continental title of rank. Principāl'ity; the territory which gives a prince his title; prince-dom, -dum, the sovereignty or jurisdiction of a prince; prince'-ly, prince'li-ness (Rule xi.), prince's feather, a flower (one of the amaranth species); the prince's feathers, a plume of three feathers (Prince of Wales);

Prince of Wales, eldest son of the British sovereign.

Prince's met'al, an imitation of gold (copper and zinc).

Fr. *prince*, *princesse*; Lat. *princeps*, *principālitās*, *principālis*.

Principal, *prīn'.sī.pāl*, chief. Principle, *prīn'.sī.p'l*, motive.

Principal, the head master, the capital of a sum of money placed out at interest; prin'cipal-ly, chiefly.

Principality, *prīn'.sī.pāl''.ī.ty*, the territory which gives a prince his title. Principalities, -pāl''.ī.tīz, potentates.

Latin *principālis*, *principālitās* (*princeps*, a chief).

Principia, *prīn.sīp'.ī.ah*, first principles. Newton's great book.

Principle, *prīn'.sī.p'l*, motive. Principal, *prīn'.sī.pāl*, chief.

Principle, the cause or origin, an element, a fundamental truth, an established rule of action, a tenet or doctrine.

Latin *principium*, a maxim or principle (*princeps*, a chief).

Prink, to prank; prinked (1 syl.), prink-ing. (Old Eng. *princ*.)

Print, an engraving, an impression from type, to express by type, to stamp a fabric, to publish; print'-ed (R. xxxvi.), print'-ing, print'-er; print'-less, leaving no impression.

Letter-press printing, printing by movable types or letters.

Stereotype printing, *stēr'rē.o.type*, mould printing.

A stereotype is a metal plate the exact model of a letter-press.

Out of print, all copies sold. Printing office, printing-paper, printing-press. Print-seller, one who sells engravings; print-shop, a shop where engravings are sold.

Impression, *im.prēsh'.un*, a copy of type set up.

Contraction of *imprint*; Lat. *imprīmo sup. -pressum*, to engrave, &c.

- Pri'or**, *fem.* prior-ess, *pri'.ôr ress*, the superior of a convent or nunnery, anterior [in time], previous; prior-ship (-ship, office, dignity); priorate, *pri'.o.rate*, office of prior.
- Priory**, *plu.* priories (R. xlv.), *pri'.ô.rîz*, convent or nunnery.
- Priority**, *pri'.ôr'ri.ty*, prece'dence in rank, time, or place.
French *prieur*, *priorat*. "Prior" (adj.), Latin *prior*.
- Prise** (1 syl.) **Pries** (v. *pry*). **Prize**, a gift, to value highly.
- Prise**, to force open with a lever; **prised** (1 syl.); **pris-ing** (Rule xix.), *prîze'ing*; **pris-er**, *prîze'-er*.
French *priser*, to grip, *prise*, a hold, a grip, a purchase or leverage: as *Il n'y a point de prise*, there is no purchase or grip. *See Prize*.
- Prism**, *prîzm*, an optical instrument; **prismatic**, *prîz.mû't'îk*; **prismatical**, *prîz.mû't'î.kâl*; **prismat'ical-ly**, **prismatic colours**, iridescence produced by analysed light.
- Prismoid**, *prîz'.moid*, a figure like a prism; **prismoid'-al**.
French *prisme*; Greek *prisma* (*prîô*, to saw or cut), *prisma-eidos*.
- Prison**, *prîz'n*, a jail; **pris'on-er**, **prison-house**.
Impris'on, to put into prison; **imprisoned**. (O. E. *prisun*.)
- Pristine**, *prîs'.tîn* (not *prîs'tine*), original. (Latin *pristînus*.)
- Prithée**, *prîh'.ey*, "I pray thee," If you please.
- Private**, *pri'.vate*, not public. **Privet**, *prîv'.et*, an evergreen.
- Private**, a common soldier. not engaged in business; **private-ly**, **private-ness**. **Privacy**, *prîv'.a.sy*, retirement.
- Privateer**, *pri'.va.teer'*, an armed ship belonging to a private person sailing with licence to attack a foe; **privateer-ing**, cruising about in a privateer.
- Privation**, *pri.vay'.shûn*, hardship, deprivation.
- Privative**, *prîv'.a.tîv*, not positive, a particle denoting the absence of something; **priv'ative-ly**.
Latin *privâtio*, *privâtivus*, *privâtus*, v. *privâre*, to take away.
- Privet**, *prîv'.et*, an evergreen shrub. **Private**, *pri'.vate* (see above).
"Privet," Old English *pryfetes*. "Private," Latin *privâtus*.
- Privilege**, *pri.v'i.ledge*, a special benefit; **privileged**, *pri.v'î.ledgd*.
Introduced in 1137, and appears in the Sax. Chr. as *priviligies*.
Fr. *privilegé*, Lat. *privilegium* (*priva lex* gen. *légis*, private law).
- Privy**, *prîv'.y*, assigned to private uses, not public, secret, admitted to the joint knowledge of some secret; **priv'i-ly**.
- Privy**, *prîv'î.ty*. **Privy chamber**, a private room in a palace. **Privy council**, the state council of the British sovereign; **privy coun'cillor**, one of the privy council.
- Privy purse**, the gentleman who has charge of the money set apart for the sovereign's private use, the money itself.
- Privy seal**, the seal used by the sovereign in subordinate matters. **Great seal**, the more important national seal.
- Lord privy seal**, the principal Secretary of State.
Latin *prîvus*, particular, peculiar to oneself; French *privé*,

Prize (1 syl.) *Prise, prize*, to force open. *Pries* (v. *pry*).

Prize, reward of merit, spoil or plunder, to value highly; *prized* (1 syl.), *priz'-ing* (Rule xi.), *prize-book*; *prize-fighter*, *-fite'-er*, a public boxer; *prize-fighting*, *prize-man*; *prize-money*, *-mūn'.y*; *prize-ring*.

"*Prize*," Fr. *prix* v. *priser*. "*Prise*," Fr. *prise*, a purchase or leverage.

Pro and **con**, *plu. pros* and *cons*, [arguments] for and against (Lat.)

Probable, *prōb'.a.b'l*, likely, credible; *prob'ably*, in all likelihood.

Probability, *plu. probabilities*, *prōb'.ā.bīl''ī.tiz*, likelihood.

Latin *probabilis*, *probābilitas* (v. *probo*, to prove or approve).

Probate, *prō'.bātē*, an official copy [of a will] with a certificate of its having been proved. **Court of Probate**. **Probate duty**, *plu. ...duties*, *dū'.tiz*, fees for proving a will.

Probation, *pro.bay'.shūn*, time of trial, approval;

Proba'tion-āl; *proba'tion-āry*, serving for test;

Probationer, *pro.bay'.shun.er*. **Probator**, *pro.bay'.tor*.

Probationer, one under a test of approval, a student (in Scotland) licensed to preach, but not ordained;

Probator, an examiner, one who undertakes to prove a charge. **Probatory**, *prō'.ba.tō.ry*, serving for trial; *probatory term*, time for taking testimony.

Probe (1 syl.), an instrument for examining a wound, &c., to search or examine with a probe; *probed* (1 syl.), *prōb'-ing* (R. xix.), *prōb'-er*; *probe-scissors*, *-sīz'.zers*.

Lat. *probāto*, *probātor*, *probāre* sup. *probātum*, to test, to prove.

Probity, *prōb'.ī.ty*, honesty. (Latin *prōbitas*, *prōbus*, honest.)

Problem, **Theorem**, *prōb'.lēm*, *thē'.o.rēm*.

Problem, a question of doubt to be solved, (in *Geom.*) something to be constructed. *Theorem*, something to be proved.

Problematic, *prōb'.lē.māt''īk*; **problematical**, *-lē.māt''ī.kāl*; **problematical-ly**. **Theoretic**, *thē'.ō.rēt''īk*; **retical**.

Latin *problēma*, *problēmātīcus*; Greek *problēma*, *problēmātikōs*.

Pro-, **pur-**, **prod-** before vowels (Lat. and Gk. prefix), for, before.

Pro-boscis, *plu. pro-boscises* (not *probosces*), *pro.bos'.sīs.ēz*, the trunk of an elephant or insect; *proboscidian*, *prō'.bōs.sīd''ī.ān*, an animal with a proboscis.

Latin *proboscis*, *plu. probosides* (not *probosces*); Greek *probōskēs* (*pro* before, *boskō* I feed, the feeding instrument before the mouth).

Pro-ceed', to go forward; **proceed'-ed**, **proceed'-ing**.

Proceed'ings, transactings, legal action, plans.

Procedure, *pro.see'.djūr*. (Should be *proceedure*.)

Proceeds, *prōs'seedz*, amount of money received.

(Of the verbs derived from the Latin *cēdo* (to go), three are spelt *-ceed*

and eight *-cede*. The three are *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*. The eight are *accede* and *concede*, *antecede* and *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*, *retrocede*, and *secede*. The word *supersede* is from another root, *sedeo*, to sit (to sit over others). They should all be spelt *-eed*. "Procedure" is neither one thing nor another.

Latin *pro-cedo*, to go forwards, *procēdens*, *procēdentia* (see below).

Pro-cess, *prōs'sēs* (not *prō'sēs*), course of operation, a projecting part of a bone, a protuberance. **In process** of time, at a future period. **In process**, begun but not completed.

Pro-cession, *pro.ses'k'ŭn*, a cortège; **proces'sion-āl**, **proces'sional-ly**; **proces'sion-ary**, **processional**.

Latin *processus*, *processio*, *procēdo* supine *processum* (see above).

"Procession" introduced in 1154 from the Fr. In the Sax. Chron.

Pro-chronism, *prōk'.ro.nizm*, antedating an event.

Meta- or Para-chronism, post-dating an event.

Ana-chronism, *a.nāk'.ro.nizm*, misdating an event.

Greek *pro-* before, *meta-* after, *para-* beyond, *ana-* without, *chronos*, [right] time or date.

Pro-claim', to announce in public; **proclaimed'** (2 syl.), **proclaim'-ing**; **proclaim'-er**, one who proclaims;

Proclamation, *prōk'.lă.may''.shŭn*, official declaration.

Latin *pro clāmāre*, to cry forth, i.e., in public; *proclāmatio*.

Pro-clivity, *plu. proclivities*, *pro.klīv'.ĭ.tĭz*, inclination.

Latin *pro clivus*, down hill, *proclivitas*, propensity.

"Inclination" is *in clino*, to bend towards.

"Propensity" is *pro pendeo*, to hang forwards.

Pro-con'sul [of Rome], governor of a province, one who acts as a consul without being one; **procon'sular**; **proconsulate**, *pro.kon'.sŭ.late*, province or office of a proconsul; **proconsul-ship** (-ship, tenure, office of).

Pro-crastinate, *pro.krās'.tĭ.nate*, to defer; **procras'tināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **procras'tināt-ing** (R. xix.), **procras'tināting-ly**, **procras'tināt-or** (R. xxxvii.) **Procrastination**, *-nay'.shŭn*.

Latin *procrastinatio*, *procrastināre* (*pro cras*, for to-morrow).

Pro-create, *prōk'.kre.ate*, to generate; **proc'reāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **proc'reāt-ing** (R. xix.), **proc'reāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Procreation, *prōk'.kre.ā''.shŭn*. **Proc'reant**, *prōk'.krē.ant*; **procreative**, *prōk'.krē.ā.tĭv*; **procreative-ness**.

Latin *procreatio*, *procreator*, *pro-creāre*, to produce.

Procrustean, *pro.krūs'.tĕ.ăn* (not *pro'.krūs.tee''.an*), pertaining to Procrustēs, a robber of Greece who stretched or mutilated every one he caught to a standard length.

Proctor, *prōk'.tor* (Rule xxxvii.), in the *Universities* a graduate who acts as street censor over the students out of college (he is attended by two servants called his "bull dogs"); in *law* a manager of another person's affairs.

A contraction of *procūrator* (Latin), an attorney, a proctor.

Pro-, prod- before vowels (*continued*).

Pro-cumbent, *pro.kũm'.bent*, prostrate, lying down.

Latin *pro-cumbens* genitive *-cumbentis*, *pro cumbo*, to lie all along.

Pro-cure, *pro.kũre'*, to obtain; **procured'** (2 syl.), **procur-ing** (Rule xix.), *pro.kure'-ing*; **procure'-able**, **procure'-ment**.

Procũr'-er, *fem. procũr'-ess*, one who panders to another's licentiousness. **Procuration**, *prõk'kũ.ray''shũn*, visitation fees paid to a bishop or archdeacon.

Procurator, *prõk'ku.rũ.tor*, a proctor; **procurator-ship** (*-ship*, office, rank of); **procuratorial**, *-ku.ra.tõ''rũ.ũl*; **procuratory**, *prõk'ku.ra.tõ.ry*.

Latin *pro-cũrũre*, to take charge for another, *procuratio*, *procurator*.

Pro-cyon, *prõs'.ĩ.on* (not *pro.sĩ'on*), a bright star in the constellation *Canis Minor*.

Greek *pro kuon*, [the star which rises] before the Dog star (*Sirtus*).

Prod-igal, *prõd'.ĩ.gũl*, a spendthrift, lavish; **prod'igal-ly**.

Prodigality, *plu. prodigalities* (R. xlv.), *prõd'.ĩ.gũl''ĩ.tĩz*.

Latin *prõdĩgũlĩtas*, *prõdĩgũlis* (*pro[d]igo[ago]*, to drive forth).

Prod-igious, *prõ.dĩdĩg'.us*, monstrous, extraordinary; **prodigious-ly**; **prodigious-ness**, enormous size.

Prodigy, *plu. prodigies*, *prõd'.ĩ.dĩĩz*, a wonder, portent.

Latin *prõdĩgium* (*pro[d]igo[ago]*), a [wonderful] production.

Produce, (noun) *prõd'duce*, (verb) *pro.dũse'*.

Prod'uce, amount, profit, that which is brought forth.

Produce', to bear, generate, bring forth, to lengthen;

produced' (2 syl.); **produc-ing** (R. xix.), *pro.dũ'sing*;

produc-er, *pro.dũ'ser*. **Produc-ible**, *pro.dũ'sĩ.b'l*.

Product, *prõd'dũct* (not *pro'.duct*), result.

Production, *pro.dũk'.shũn*, work, fruit, composition.

Productive, *pro.dũk'.tĩv*; **productive-ly**, **-ness**.

Lat. *prõ-dũco*, to stretch forth; *prõductio*, *prõductĩlis*, *prõdux*, *-ũcis*.

Pro-em, a preface, introduction to a book; **proe'mĩal**.

Greek *pro-oimĩon*, an overture, an exordium (*oĩmos*, a road).

Pro-fũne (2 syl.), irreverent, impious, to desecrate, to defile;

profaned' (2 syl.), **profãn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **profãn'-er**.

Profanation, *prõf'fũ.nay''shũn*, desecration.

Profane'-ly; **profane'-ness**, irreverence of holy things.

Profanity, *plu. profanities* (Rule xlv.), *pro.fãn'.ĩ.tĩz*.

Latin *pro fanum*, before the temple, not in it, not admitted into the temple; *prõfanatio*, *prõfanũre*.

Pro-fess', to say, to announce; **professed**, *pro.fest'*; **profest'**, acknowledged; **professed-ly**, *pro.fẽs'.sẽd.ly*; **profess-ing**

- Profess'-or (Rule xxxvii.), one appointed by authority to teach; profess'or-ship; professorial, *pro'fēs.sō''.rī.āl.*
- Profession, *pro.fēsh'.ūn*, a vocation where learning is the "stock in hand"; profession-al, profess'ional-ly.
- The learned professions, *lern'.ed pro.fesh'.ūnz*, divinity, law, medicine, and advanced teaching.
- Latin *prōfessio*, *prōfessor*, *pro-fiteor* [fāteor], to confess publicly.
- Proffer, *prōf'.fer*, to offer, to tender; proffered (2 syl.), proffer-ing, proffer-er. (Latin *pro-fero*, to hold forth.) (The double *f* in this word is a blunder, arising from a confusion of the word with *offer*. "Of-fer" is a compound of *ob-fer*, but "pro[ff]er" is not a compound of *prob-fer*; French *proférer*.)
- Profile, *prō'.feel*, an outline portrait of a side face; profiled, *prō'.feeld*, done in profile. (French *profil*.)
- Silhouette, *sīl'.oo.ēt''*, a black profile. (A man's name.)
- Fr. *profil*, a corruption of *pourfil*, [shown] by a thread or outline.
- Profit, *prōf'.it*, gain. Prophet, *prōf'.et*, one who predicts.
- Profit, to render or derive benefit; profit-ed (R. xxxvi.), profit-ing, profit-able, profit-able-ness, profit-ably, profit-less, profitless-ly.
- "Profit," Fr. *profit*, *profiter*, *profitable*; Lat. *profectus*, *proficio*.
- "Prophet," Gk. *prōphētēs* (*pro phēmī*, to pre-dict); Lat. *prophēta*.
- Pro-fligate, *prōf'.lī.gate*, a dissolute person, dissolute; profligate-ly; profligate-ness, dissipation, profligacy; profligacy, *plu.* profligacies, *prōf'.lī.gā.sīz*.
- Lat. *pro-fligāre*, to cast down [everything] before [one's self-indulgence].
- Pro-found', learned, deep; profound'-ly, profound'-ness.
- Profundity, *pro.fūn'.dī.ty*, deep and exact knowledge.
- Latin *Pro* i.e. *procul fundo*, far from the bottom, *profunditas*.
- Pro-fuse, *pro.fūce'*, lavish; profuse'-ly; profuse'-ness.
- Profusion, *pro.fū'.zhūn*. (Lat. *pro fundo*, to pour forth.)
- Pro-geny, *plu.* progenies (R. xlv.), *prōdg'.ē.ny*, *plu.* -ē.nīz, offspring. Progenitor, *pro.djēn'.ī.tor*, an ancestor.
- Lat. *prōgēnēs*, *prōgēnītor* ("progenies," offspring of a fore-father).
- Pro-gnathous, *prōg.nay'.rhūs*, having projecting cheek bones or jaws; prognathic, *prōg.nāth'.īk*; prognathism, *prōg.nā'.rhīzm*. (Gk. *pro gnathos*, forward cheeks or jaws.)
- Pro-gnosis, *prōg.nō'.sīs*. Diagnosis, *dī.ag.nō''.sīs*.
- Prognosis, knowledge of premonitory symptoms.
- Diagnosis, discrimination of different symptoms.
- Prognostic, *prōg.nōs'.tīk*, indicative. Prognostics, signs.
- Prognosticate, *prōg.nōs'.tī.kāte*, to forebode, to foretell; prognos'ticat-ed (R. xxxvi.), prognos'ticat'-ing (R. xix.)
- Prognostication, *prōg.nōs'.tī.kay''.shūn*, prediction.
- Prognosticat-or (R. xxxvii.), *prōg.nōs'.tī.kay'.tor*.
- Latin *prognōsis*, *plu.* *prognostica*, *prognosticare* (Gk. *pro ginōskō*),

Programme, *prō'.grām*, a bill of proceedings (French).

Greek *pro grammā*, a public notice (*pro-grapho*). We write *telegram*, *epigram*, *monogram*, *diagram*, &c.

Progress, (noun) *prōg'.rēs*, (verb) *pro.grēs'*.

Prog'ress, advancement, improvement, onward course.

Progress', to advance, to improve; **progressed'** (2 syl.), **progress'-ing**. **Progression**, *pro.grēsh'ăn*, onward movement; **progression-al**, *pro.grēsh'ăn.ăl*; **progressive**, *pro.grēs'.siv*; **progressive-ly**, **progressive-ness**.

Lat. *progressio*, *progressus*, v. *progredior* (*pro gradus*, a step forwards).

Pro-hibit, *pro.hīb'īt*, to forbid; **prohib'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **prohib'it-ing**, **prohib'it-er**; **prohibit-ive**, *pro.hīb'īt.īv*.

Prohibition, *prō'.hīb'sh'ăn*; **prohibition-ist**.

Prohibitory, *pro.hīb'īt.ō.ry*, containing a prohibition.

Lat. *prohibētio*, *prohibitor*, *prohibitorius*, *pro-hibeo* [habeo], to forbid.

Pro-ject, (noun) *prōd'.jēkt*, (verb) *pro.jēkt'*.

Proj'ect, a scheme; **project'**, to cast forwards, to jut over, to contrive, to draw; **project'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **project'-ing**.

Projection, *pro.djēk'.shūn*, a scheme, a part jutting out, a plan, the casting in of the powder which alchemists expected would convert baser metals into gold.

Projectile, *pro.djēk'.tīl*, a missile. **Projectiles**, that branch of mechanics which treats of missiles or bodies hurled.

Project'-or, one who plans. **Projecture**, *pro.djēk'.tchūr*, a jutting out beyond the plane of the general surface.

Latin *prōjectio*, *prōjecta*, *prō-jicio* [jacio], to cast forwards.

Pro-lap'sus, a protrusion of some internal organ through the skin; **prolapse**, *pro.lāps'*, to protrude; **prolapsed'** (2 syl.); **prolapse'-ing**. (Lat. *pro-labor*, *lapsus*, to slip forwards.)

Pro'-lāte (2 syl.), lengthened, extended beyond the line of an exact sphere; **prolate spheroid**, *-sfē'.roid*, elongated at the poles. **Oblate spheroid**, flattened at the poles.

Latin *prolātus* (*pro fero* supine *-lātum*, to carry forwards).

Pro-legomena, *prōl'.ē.gōm''.ē.nah*, an introductory dissertation; **prolegomenary**, *prōl'.ē.gōm''.ē.nā.ry*, introductory.

Greek *prolegomena*, things to be said first (*pro légo*, to say before).

Pro-lepsis, *pro.lēp'.sīs* (in *Composition*), forethought, anticipation of objections, putting the whole first and the parts afterwards: as "both eagles flew away, one to the east and the other to the west."

By this figure of speech adjectives are often substituted for adverbs: as *I arrived safe*. As much as to say, "You are anxious to know if I am 'safe,' I will relieve that fear by assuring you that I arrived 'safe' and sound." *I arrived safely* would be good grammar, but would be simply a piece of news, without any regard to the supposed anxiety referred to. Greek *pro lépsis*, anticipation.

Proletaire, *pro'.lě.tair*, one of the lowest grade of society;
proletariat, *pro'.lě.tair''rě.ăt*, the lowest grade; **proleta-**
riān, *pro'.lě.tair''rě.ăn*, mean, vulgar; **proletair-ism**,
pro'.lě.tair''rizm. (French *proletaire*.)

The Roman *proletarii* were too base even for common soldiers.
 Gellius says, xvi. 10, "Proletarii dicuntur, quod raro ad militiam
 conscriberentur, sed procreandæ *prolis* gratia in urbe linquerentur."

Pro-liferous, *pro.lif'.ě.rūs* (in *Bot.*), said of buds which
 become viviparous, and leaves which produce buds.

Prolific, *pro.lif'.ĭk*, fruitful, productive; **prolif'ic-ness**.

Prolification, *pro.lif'.ĭ.kay''shŭn*, growth of a second
 flower out of the substance of the first.

Fr. *prolifère*, *prolifique* (Lat. *proles-ficio* [făcio], to make offspring).

Pro'-lix, tediously long, diffuse; **prolix-ly**, **prolix-ness**.

Proximity, *pro.lix'.ĭ.ty*. (Latin *prolixus*, *prolixitas*.)

Pro-lixo [laxo], to loose forth, that is, to set quite free.

Pro-locutor, *pro.lŏk'kŭ.tor* (not *pro'.o.kŭ'.tor*), the chairman
 of convocation; **proloc'utor-ship** (-ship, office of).

Latin *proloquor*, *prolocutus*, to speak forth, to speak freely.

Prologue, *pro'.lŏg*, a short copy of verses preceding a drama.

French *prologue*. This French termination should be abolished, it
 only misleads. Latin *prolog[us]*, Greek *prŏlŏg[os]*, Danish *prolog*.

Pro-long', to lengthen out; **prolonged'** (2 syl.), **prolong'-ing**,
prolong'-er. **Prolongate**, *pro.lŏn'.gate*, to extend, to
 continue; **prolongât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **prolongât-ing**.

Prolongation, *pro'.lŏn.gay''shŭn*, continuation.

Latin *pro-longāre*, to lengthen out, to defer, to continue.

Pro-lusion, *pro.lŭ'.zhŭn*, a prolegomena, an introductory
 essay, the flourish before a concert, fence before a match.

Latin *proludĕre* supine *-lŭsum*, the play before [the set to].

Promenade, *prom'.ě.năhd''*, a fashionable walk for pleasure,
 to walk for fashion-sake; **promenăd''-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
promenăd''-ing (Rule xix.), **promenăd''-er**.

French *pro-mener*, to drive forth, to lead or conduct out.

Promethean, *pro.meeth'.ě.ăn* (not *pro'.mĕ.rhee''.ăn*), adj. of Pro-
 metheus (*pro.mĕe''.rhŭce*), invigorating by fire.

Pro-, **prod-** before vowels (*continued*).

Prominent, *prŏm'.ĭ.nent*, full, standing out, distinguished;
prom'inent-ly. **Prominence**, *prŏm'.ĭ.nense*; **prom'inency**.

Latin *prominentia*, *pro-mineo*, to jut forward, to stand out.

Pro-miscuous, *pro.mĭs'.kŭ.ŭs*, miscellaneous, indiscriminate;
promiscuous-ly, **promiscuous-ness**.

Latin *prŏmiscuus* (*pro misceo*, to mix up, to mix together).

Pro-mise, *prŏm'.ĭz*, a word pledged, declaration of an inten-
 tion, expectation or hope, to assure, to engage by word;

promised, *pröm'izd*; *prom'is-ing*, giving a promise, giving hopes of future excellence; *prom'ising-ly*, *prom'is-er*.

Promisor, promisee (in *Law*), *prom'i.zor'*, *prom'i.zee'*.

Promisor, one who makes a promise; *promisee*, one to whom a promise is made. Promisory, *pröm'iz.ēr ry*.

Promissory-note, a written promise to pay a stated sum at the time fixed on the note. Breach of promise.

I promise myself. I fully expect; I promised myself, &c.

Lat. *prömissor*, *prömissum*, v. *pro-mitto*, to send [words] before [deeds].

Pro-montory, plu. promontories, *pröm'ön.tör rüz*, a headland.

Latin *prömontörium* (*pro mons*, a mountain [standing] forwards).

Pro-mote, *pro.mote'*, to advance, to favour; *promöt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *promöt'-ing*, *promöt'-er*, one who promotes.

Promotion, *pro.mö'.shün*; *promotive*, *pro.mö'.tív*.

Latin *prömötio*, *pro-möveo*, to move forwards.

Prompt, ready, quick, easy, to suggest; *prompt'ed* (R. xxxvi.), *prompt'-ing*, *prompt'-er*, *prompter-ship* (-ship, office.)

Promptings, suggestions of conscience or affection; *prompt'-ly*, *prompt'-ness*. *promptitude*, *promp'.tütude*.

Latin *prompte*, *promptitudo*, v. *prompto*, *promptu*.

Promulgate, *pröm'.ül.gate* (not *pro.müll'.gate*), to publish or spread abroad; *prom'ulgät-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *prom'ulgät-ing*, *prom'ulgät-or* (R. xxxvii.), one who promulgates.

Promulgation, *pröm'.ül.gay''shün*, diffusion.

Promulge, *pro.mulge'*, to propagate; *promulged'* (2 syl.), *promulg'-ing* (Rule xix.), *promulg'-er*.

Lat. *prömulgätio*, *prömulgo* sup. *prömulgätum* (*mulgo*, to publish).

Pröne (1 syl.), bending forwards, with the face downwards; *prone'-ly*, *prone'-ness*. (Gk. *pro-neuö*, to stoop forwards.)

Pro'-noun, one of the parts of speech. Pro-nominal, *pro-nöm'.ä.näl*, adj. of pronoun; *pronom'inal-ly*.

Latin *pro nomen*, for a noun, *prönmänälis*.

Pro-nounce' (2 syl.), to utter, to articulate; *pronounced'* (2 syl.); *pronounc-ing*, *pro.nounce'-ing*; *pronounc'-er*; *pronounce-able* (only -ce and -ge retain -e before able).

Pronunciation, *pro.nүн'.sä.a''shün* (not *pro.nun'.she...*).

Latin *prönnunciätio*, v. *prönnuncio* (*pro nuncio*, to speak openly).

Proof (noun), prove (verb), *proove* (not *pröve*).

Proof, evidence, demonstration, able to resist, for examination as a *proof sheet*; *proof'-less*.

Proof copy or impression, one of the early copies of an engraving; *proof before lettering*, a copy on India paper before the name of the plate has been added to it.

Proof-house, where the strength of guns, &c., is tested.

Proof-sheet, a printed sheet sent to the author for examination; clean proof, a proof sheet fully corrected.

Proof spirit, spirit with 100 parts of alcohol to 103 of water.

Proof text, a text of Scripture in proof of a doctrine.

Proved (1 syl.); prov-ing, *proo'.ving*; prov-er, *proo'.ver*; prov-able, *proo'.va.b'l*; provably; proven, *proo'.ven*.

Old Eng. *prósfian*, past *prófode*, p. p. *prófod*; Lat. *probo*, to prove. The verb ought to have double *o*, to compensate for the lost accent.

Prop, a support, to shore; propped (1 syl.), propp'-ing (R. i.)

Danish *prop*, a cork, v. *proppe*; German *pfropf*, a graft, *pfropfen*.

Propaganda, *pröp'.ä.gän'.dah*, a society established in 1622 for diffusing Roman catholicism, a secret political society; propagandism, *pröp'.ä.gän'.dizm*, proselytism; propagandist. (Ital. *propaganda*; Lat. *propago*, to propagate.)

Propagate, *pröp'.ä.gate*, to diffuse, to multiply by cultivation; prop'agät-ed (R. xxxvi.) prop'agät-ing, Prop'agät-or (R. xxxvii.); prop'agable (not *propagatable*).

Propagation, *pröp'.ä.gay''.shün*; prop'agative, -*tiv*.

Propagating glass, a glass hand-frame used in gardens.

Latin *pröpägätio*, *pröpägätor*, *pröpägäre* (*pago* or *pango*, to plant; Greek *pégo* or *pégno*), to increase by planting or by slips.

Propel, *pro.pèl'*, to drive forwards; propelled' (2 syl.), propelling-propeller; screw-propeller, a vessel propelled by a screw.

Propulsion, *pro.pül'.shün*; propulsive, *pro.pül'.siv*.

Latin *propello* (*pro pello*), to drive forwards. It would be far better to restore the double *l* to the verb "propel." (Rule iv.)

Propense, *pro-pense'*. Prepense, *pre-pense'*, premeditated.

Propense', prone, disposed; propensity, *plu.* propensities, *pro.pèn'.sì.tiz*, bent of mind, bias.

Latin *pröpenstas*, *propensio* (*pro-pendeo*, to hang forward).

Proper, *pröp'.er*, (comp.) proper-er, (super.) proper-est, proper-ly.

Proper, decorous, correct, as it should be, personal as a proper name, (the name of a person, place, river, &c.)

Property, *plu.* properties. Propriety, *plu.* proprieties.

Property, *pröp'.er.ty*, money, lands, or goods possessed by a person, a special or inherent quality.

Properties, *pröp'.er.tiz*, articles needed by actors in a play.

Property-man, one who has charge of the loose "properties" of a theatre. Property tax, a tax on real property.

Propriety, *pro.pri'.ě.ty*, decorum, suitable behaviour.

Proprietor, *pro.pri'.ě.tor*, owner. Proprietary, -*pri'.ě.tä.ry*.

Appropriate, *ap.pro'.pri.ate*, to take and use as one's own what belongs to another; appro'priät-ed, appro'priät-ing.

Lat. *proprius*, *pröprietas*; Fr. *propre*, *propriété* (both meanings).

Prophet, *prɔf'ēt*, one who foretells events. Profit, *prɔf'īt*, gain.

Prophet, *fem.* prophetess, *prɔf'ētɛs*; prophetier, *-ē.sī.er*.

Prophecy, *plu.* prophecies (noun). Prophecy, *-sies* (verb).

Prophecy, *prɔf'ē.sī*, *plu.* *prɔf'ē.siz*, a prediction.

Prophecy, *prɔf'ē.sī*, to foretell; propheties, *prɔf'ē.siz*; prophesied, *prɔf'ē.sīd*; prophecy-ing, *prɔf'ē.sī.ɪŋ*.

Prophetic, *prɔf'ēt'ik*; prophet'icā, prophet'ical-ly.

- (1) It may be asked why the *-cy* and *-sy* of "prophecy" and "prophecy" are long, while the final *-y* of *ecstasy*, *fallacy*, *phantasy*, &c., is short. The reply is this: "prophecy" is the Greek *prophēteia* (-tīa), v. *prophēteuō*, but "ecstasy" is the Greek or Latin *ecstāsīs*, "fallacy" the Latin *fallācia*, and "phantasy" the Greek or Latin *phantāsia*, &c. In the verbs ending in *-fy* (as *amplify*, *mystify*, *qualify*, *rectify*, &c.), the *-fy* represents the Latin verb *facio* [fīc'], and becomes more important being the representative of an entire word.

- (2) The following are examples of the *c* of nouns changed to *s* in verbs: Advice, *advise*; choice, *choose*; device, *devise*; licence, *license*; practice, *practise*; prophecy, *prophecy*.

Gk. *prophētēs*, *prophētīkōs*, *prophēteia* (*pro phēmī*, to fore-tell).

Prophylactic, *prɔf'ī.lūk'.'tīk*, preventive, a medicine to defend from disease; prophylactical, *prɔf'ī.lūk'.'tī.kāl*; -ly.

Greek *prophylaktikōs* (*pro phulasso*, to defend beforehand).

All classical words containing *-ph-* or *-y-* (not final) are from the Gk.

Propinquity, *plu.* propinquiries, *prɔ.pɪn'.kwɪ.tɪz*, vicinity, nearness of blood, neighbourhood, or time. (Lat. *propinquitās*.)

Propitiate, *prɔ.pɪsh'ī.ate*, to reconcile, to make atonement; propitiat-ed, *prɔ.pɪsh'ī.ate.ed* (R. xxxvi.); propitiat-ing, *prɔ.pɪsh'ī.ate.ɪŋ* (R. xix.); propitiat-or, *prɔ.pɪsh'ī.a.tɔr* (R. xxxvii.); propitiable, *prɔ.pɪsh'ī.ā.b'l*.

Propitiation, *prɔ.pɪsh'ī.ā'.shūn*. Propitiat-ory, *prɔ.pɪsh'ī.ā'trɪ*; propitiatori-ly (Rule xi.)

Propitious, *prɔ.pɪsh'ūs*; propitious-ly, propitious-ness.

Latin *propitiābilis*, *propitiātio*, *propitiātor*, *propitiātorium*, *propitiātorius*, v. *propitiāre* (*prope*, near, i.e., favourable). So the prophet says: "Call upon the Lord while He is near," i.e., favourable.

Propolis, *prɔ'.pɔl.ɪs*, a cement used by bees for closing up the chinks of their hive. *Farina* or *pollen* is bee-bread.

Greek *pro-pōlis*, before the city, applied by Pliny to the gum-resin of bees, used chiefly on the exposed parts of a hive.

Proportion, *prɔ.pɔr'.shūn*, ratio, symmetry, the Rule of Three, to adjust, to divide into portions; proportioned, *prɔ.pɔr'.shund*; propor'tion-ing, propor'tion-er.

Proportion-able, *prɔ.pɔr'.shūn.ā.b'l*; propor'tionable-ness, propor'tionably. Propor'tion-āl, propor'tional-ly.

Proportionals, *prɔ.pɔr'.shūn.ālz*, the terms of a ratio.

Proportion-ality, *prɔ.pɔr'.shūn.āl'.tɪ*.

Proportionate, *pro.por'.shūn.ate*, in proportion, to divide according to a just ratio; *proportionāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.); *proportionāt-ing* (R. xix.), *proportionate-ly*, *proportionate-ness*. *Proportion-less*, out of proportion.

In proportion, to the degree that, according as.

Direct proportion, 1st term : 2nd :: 3rd term : 4th.

Inverse proportion, 1st term : 2nd :: 4th term : 3rd.

Continued „ 1st term : 2nd :: 2nd : 3rd :: 3rd : 4th, &c.

Mean proportion, the middle term of any three in a series (say 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c.): 4 is the mean of 2 and 8; 8 is the mean of 4 and 16; 16 of 8 and 32.

Fr. *proportion*, v. *proportionner*, *proportionnel*(!!), *proportionnalité*;
Lat. *prōportio* gen. -ōnis (*pro portio*, according to the just portion).

Propose, *pro.pōze'*. Propound, *pro.pound'*. Purpose, *pur'.pōz*.

Propose, to nominate, to offer oneself in marriage

Propound, to offer for consideration, to set a puzzle.

Purpose, to design, to intend.

Proposed' (2 syl.); *propos-ing* (Rule xix.), *pro.pō'zing*;
propos-er, *pro.pō'zer*; *propos-al*, *pro.pō'zāl*, offer.

Proposition, *prop'pō.zish''.un*; *proposition-al*.

Propound', to set a puzzle, to offer for consideration;
propound'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *propound'-ing*, *propound'-er*.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I *propose* to take a ride at noon [purpose].

He *proposed* in his heart to build a house to the Lord [purposed].

There will she hide to listen our *propose* [purpose].. *Much Ado* iii. 1.

Man *proposes*, but God *disposes* [purposes].

Fr. *proposer*, *proposition*; Lat. *propositio*, *pro-pono*, to place before one.

Pro-prætor, *pro.pree'.tor*, a Roman prætor sent at the expiration of two years of office to administer a province; he was no longer prætor, but only a pro-prætor or quasi-prætor.

Proprietor, fem. proprietress, *pro.pri'.ē.tor*, *pro.pri'.ē.trēs*, owner;
proprietor-ship (-ship, office, state of, rank of).

Proprietary, *pro.pri'.ē.tā.ry*. Propriety, *pro.pri'.e.ty*.

Proprietary, belonging to a proprietor, an owner.

Propriety, plu. *proprieties* [*pro.pri'.ē.tīz*], decorum.

Latin *prōpriētārius*, *prōprietas*; French *propriétaire*, *propriété*.

Proproctor, *pro.prōk'.tor*, an assistant proctor. (See Proprietor.)

Propulsion, *pro.pūl'.shun*, the act of propelling; *propulsive*,
pro.pūl'.siv; *propulsory*, *pro.pūl'.sō.ry*. (See Propel.)

(If the Latin supine is -sum, we add -sion not -tion to our noun.)

Latin *pro-pello* supine *pro-pulsum*, to drive forwards.

Prorogue, *pro.rōg'*, to adjourn parliament from the end of one session to the beginning of the next.

To dissolve [parliament] is to break it up that the electors may return new members if they choose.

Prorogued, *pro.rōgd'*; Prorogu-ing, *pro.rō'.ging* (*g* hard), (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*); prorogu-er, *pro.rō'.g'r*.

Prorogation, *pro'.rō.gay''shūn*, adjournment [of parliament]. The spelling of this awkward word is not French. The *u* is set after the *g* to prevent its being softened by the following *e*. This arises from the want of some means of distinguishing long and short vowels. Fr. *proroger*, *prorogation*; Lat. *prōrōgāre*, *prōrōgatio* (*pro* *rogare*).

Pro-scenium, plu. *-scenia*, *pro.sce'.nī.ūm*, plu. *-sce'.nī.ah*, that part of a stage between the orchestra and the drop-scene, the drop-scene and its furniture. (The whole stage.)

Latin *pro-scēnium*; Greek *pro-skēnion* (*pro* *skéné*, before the stage).

Pro-scribe, *pro-skribé'*. Prescribe, *pre.skribé'*.

Proscribe, to outlaw, to doom to death, to interdict.

Prescribe, to order as a remedy, to lay down rules, to order.

Proscribe', proscribed' (2 syl.), proscrib'-ing, proscrib'-er.

Prose, *prōze*, composition not in verse, to talk in a tedious manner; prosed (1 syl.); pros-ing, *prō'zing*; pro'sing-ly; pros-er, *prō'.zer*; prosaic, *prō.zay'.īk*; prosaic-al, *prō.zay'.ī.kāl*; prosaical-ly; prosaist, *prō.zay'.ist*.

Pros-y, *prō'.zy*; pro'si-ness (Rule xi.), pro'si-ly.

"Prose," Latin *prōsa* (from *prorsus*, straight on, direct).

"Verse," Latin *verso* supine *versum*, to turn.

Prosecute, *prōs'.ē.kūte*. Persecute, *per'.sē.kūte*.

Prosecute, to carry on a legal accusation against a person.

Persecute, to vex, to trouble, to harass persistently.

Pros'ecute, pros'ecūt-ed (R. xxxvi.), pros'ecūt-ing (R. xix.)

Prosecutor, fem. prosecutress, *prōs'.ē.kū.tor*, *prōs'.ē.kū.trīs*.

Prosecution, *prōs'.ē.kū.shūn*, a criminal suit;

Persecution, *per'.sē.kū.shūn*, persistent annoyance.

Latin *prōsecūtor*, v. *prō-sēquor*, *prōsecūtus*, to follow forth.

"Persecute," Latin *per-sēquor*, *persēcūtus*, to follow throughout.

Proselyte, *prōs'.ē.lite*, a con'vert, to convert'; pros'elyt-ed (R. xxxvi.), pros'elyt-ing (R. xix.) Proselyt-ise (R. xxxi.), *prōs'.ē.lī.tize*, to make converts; proselytised, *-ē.lī.tized*; proselytis-ing, *prōs'.ē.lī.tī.zing*; proselytism, *ē.lī.tīzm*.

In Greek the *-e* is long and the *-y* [u] short, *proselūtēs*, *proselūtēuo*. Lat. *prōselūtus* (Gk. *pros echōmai*, to come to), a new convert.

Prosody, plu. prosodies, *prōz'.ō.dīz*, that part of grammar which treats of versification; prosodial, *pro.zo'.di.āl*; prosod'ian; prosodical, *pro.zōd'.ī.kāl*; prosod'ical-ly. Prosod'ist.

Lat. *prōsōdia*; Gk. *prōsōdia* (*prōs* *ōdē*, an ode sung to [a tune]).

Prosopopœia (Latin), *prōs'.ō.pō.pee''.yah*, personification.

Greek *prōsōpōn*, a mask, *pros ops*, [put] before the face.

prospect, *prös'pekt*, a distant view, a landscape, expectation; **prospecting**, searching for metal before a shaft is sunk.

Prospective, *prös.pëk'.tív*, future, looking forwards.

Retrospective, *rët'.ro.spëk'.tív*, looking back.

Prospective-ly, **prospective-ness**. **Prospec'tion**, *-shün*.

Prospectus, *plu. prospectus-es*, a programme, statement of a plan of operation with the terms of membership.

Lat. *prospectus*, v. *pro-specto* sup. *-spectum*, to behold in front [of one].

prosper, *prös'per*, to thrive; **prospered**, *-perd*; **pros'per-ing**.

Prosperous, *prös'.pë.rüs*; **pros'perous-ly**, **pros'perous-ness**.

Prosperity, *-për'ri.ty*. (Lat. *prosper*, *prospërus*, *prospëritas*.)

Prostitute, *prös'.tütüte*, a harlot, to debase venally; **pros'titüt-ed**, **pros'titüt-ing** (Rule xix.), **pros'titüt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Prostitution, *prös'.ti.tü.shün*, harlotry, selling what money ought not to be able to buy, as honour, truth, conviction, &c.

Latin *prostituta*, *pro-stituo* [stätuo], to set open to anyone.

Prostrate, *prös'.träte*, lying on the ground, lying at mercy, lying in humble adoration, to throw down; **pros'trät-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **pros'trät-ing** (R. xix.) **Prostration**, *prös.tray'.shün* (not *-sion* because the Lat. supine is not *-sum*, R. xxxiii.)

Latin *pro-sterno* supine *prosträtum* (to cast or lay at full length).

Prostyle, *pro'stîle*, a range of columns in front of a building.

Lat. *prostulos*; Gk. *prostûlos* (*pro stûlos*, pillars in the fore-front).

Proton, *proto-* before consonants (Gk. prefix), first, least in quantity.

Protean, *pro'.të.än* (not *pro.tee'an*), adj. of Proteus, readily assuming different shapes, changeable. **Proteus**, *pro'.tuce*, a god who could at pleasure transform himself into any shape or form, a genus of reptiles, a species of infusoria. **Pro'tea**, a genus of plants.

Protect, *pro.tekt'*, to defend; **protect'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **protect'-ing**, **protect'-ing-ly**. Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell.

Protect-or, *fem. protectress*, *pro.tëk'.trës*; **protector-less**, **protector-ship** (*-ship*, office, rank of). **Protectorate**, *pro.tëk'.tor.ate*, the government of Oliver Cromwell.

Protection, *pro.tëk'.shün*. **Protectorial**, *pro.tëk'.tor'ri.äl*.

Lat. *pro-tector*, *prö-tëgo* supine *protectum*, to cover over, to protect.

Protégé, *fem. protégée* (both *pro'.ta.zha''*), a person under the patronage of another. (French *protégé*, *protégée*.)

Protein, *pro'.tëin* (not *pro.tinë'* nor *pro.teen'*) the basis of albumen, casein, and fibrine. **Proteinous**, *pro.tee'.än.üs*.

Gk. *prótenó*, to take the first place [or basis of nitrogenized bodies].

Protest, (noun) *pro'test*, (verb) *pro.test'* (Rule I.), a solemn disavowal. **To protest** [against], to disallow; **protest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **protest'-ing**, **protest'-er** or **protestät-or**.

Protestation, *prôt'.ës.tay''shûn*, declaration of dissent.

Protestant, *prôt'.ës.tant*, one of the reformed Christian sect; protestantism, *prôt'.ës.tân.tizm'* (in 1529 Luther and his followers *protested* against the decree of Charles V., and appealed from the Diet of Spire to a general council).

Latin *prōtestans* genitive *prōtestantis*, *prōtestatio*, v. *prōtestāri*.

Pro-, prot-, proto- before consonants (Gk. pref.), before, first.

Pro-thalamium, *-rha.lām''ā.ām*, the bridal song *preceding* a marriage ceremony. Epi-thalamium, *ēp'.ā.rha.lām''ā.ām*, the bridal song *concluding* a marriage ceremony.

Greek *pro* before, *epi* after, *thālāmion* the bridal ceremony.

Protho-notary, *plu. -notaries*, *prō'.rho.nō''tū.riz*, a chief notary. In the U.S. a registrar or clerk of certain courts.

This debased Latin hybrid ought to be reformed. The mediæval form, *protonotarius*, is somewhat better.

Greek *prōto-* [*prōtos*], Latin *notārius*, first or chief notary.

Pro-thorax, *prō'.rhō'.rax*, the first segment of the thorax of insects. Meta-thorax, the last or third segment.

Meso-thorax, the segment between these two.

Greek *pro* before, *mēta* after, *mēso-* between, *thorax* the thorax.

Proto-col, *prō'.to.kōl*, a rough draft of a treaty or despatch.

Greek *prōto-* [*prōtos*] *kolla*, glue or gluten. "À Byzance on nommait *protocollum* (*premier registre*) le registre destiné à contenir les actes publics. On l'appelait ainsi, parce qu'il fait avec un papier particulier, dans la fabrication duquel entrait une espèce de gomme faite avec le *gluten* ou *collum*." *Dict. des arts*, &c.

Proto-martyr, *prō'.to-mar''.ter*, the first martyr (Stephen).

Greek *prōto-* [*prōtōs*] *martūr*, the first witness [of the faith].

Proto-papas, *prō'.to-pāp''as*, the Russian imperial confessor. A Russian clergyman of the first rank.

Greek *prōto-* [*prōtōs*] *pappas*, the first father [confessor].

Proto-chloride, *prō'.to-klo'.rīde*, a compound containing only *one* equivalent of chlorine to one of the base: as protochloride of tin. (Greek *proto-* with *chloride*.)

Prot-ornis, *pro.tor'.nīs*, a fossil bird resembling a lark.

Greek *prōt-* [*prōtos*] *ornis*, the first [known specimen of] a bird.

Prot-oxide, *pro.tōx'.īde*, a compound containing only *one* equivalent of oxygen to one of the base.

Greek *prōt-* [*prōtos*] with *oxide* (which see).

Proto-phyte, *prō'.to.fīte*, a microscopic fossil, apparently belonging to the vegetable kingdom. (Gk. *phuton*, a plant.)

Proto-plasm, *prō'.to.plāzm*, the material of which living bodies are formed; that which forms cell-nucleus; proto-plasmic, *prō'.to.plās''.mīk*, adj. of protoplasm.

Proto-plast, the first mould or form, the copy, the original; proto-plastic, *prō'.to-plās''.tīk*, first formed.

Greek *prōto-* [*prōtos*] *plasma*, the first mould or form.

Proto-saurus, *plu. protosauri*, -saw'.rus, -saw'.ri or proto-saurian, *pro'.to.saw''.ri.an* (noun and adj.), the fossil "monitor" of Thuringia. (At one time the earliest known specimen of fossil reptiles.)

Greek *próto*-[*prôtos*]sauros, the first [known specimen] of a lizard.

Proto-sulphate, -sül'.fet, a compound of sulphuric acid with an oxide. Proto-sulphuret, -sül'.fũ.rèt, a compound containing only one equivalent of sulphur to one of the base: as *protosulphuret of mercury*.

Proto-type, *pro'.to.tipe*, the original from which others are copied, a primary form. (Greek *prôtos*, *tupos*, a type.)

Proto-zoa, *pro'.to.zõ''.ah*, the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom occupying a sort of neutral ground between vegetables and animals; proto-zoan, *pro'.to.zõ''.an*; proto-zoic, -to.zõ''.ík. (Gk. *prôtos zôon*, first living animal.)

Protract, *pro.träkt'*, to spin out, to prolong; protract'-ed, protracted-ly, protract'-ing. Protractive, *pro.träk'.tív*.

Protraction, *pro.träk'.shũn*, prolongation, delay; planning out on paper the dimensions of a plot of land.

Protract'-er. Protract'-ör.

Protractor, one who protracts or lengthens out.

Protractor, a mathematical instrument for measuring angles, a muscle to draw a part forwards; retractor, a muscle to draw the part backwards.

Latin *pro-traho* supine *-tractum*, to draw forwards; *retro-*, back.

Protrude, *pro.trũde'*, to thrust forwards, to thrust out; protrũd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), protrũd'-ing (R. xix.); protrusile, -trũ'.síl.

Protrusion, *pro.trũ'.zhũn* (R. xxxiii.); protrusive, -trũ'.sív.

Latin *pro-trũdo* supine *-trũsum*, to thrust forwards, to thrust out.

Protuberant, *pro.tũ'.bẽ.rant*, prominent, swelling out; protu'berant-ly. Protuberance, *pro.tũ'.be.rance*.

Protuberate, *pro.tũ'.bẽ.rate*, to swell or bulge out; protu'berat'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), protu'berat'-ing (Rule xix.)

Protuberation, *pro.tũ'.bẽ.ray''.shũn*. (Latin *pro-tũbẽrũre*.)

Latin *tũber* gen. *tũberis*, a hunch, a hump, a knob, a knot of wood.

Proud (1 syl.), haughty; proud'-ly, proud'-ish (-ish dim.)

Pride, haughtiness, delight accompanied with satisfaction.

Old Eng. *prút* or *pryt*, pride, *prút*, proud, v. *prútlian*, *prútlice*.

Prove, *proov*, to demonstrate. Proof, demonstration.

Proved, *proovd*; prov-ing, *proov'.ing*; prov-en, *proov''n*; prov-er, *proov'.er*; prov-able, *proov'.ũ.b'l*; provably.

Old English *próf[ian]*, past *prófode*, past part. *prófod*.

The termination -ove is very irregular. It has three distinct sounds:

(1) = ove: clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, rove, stove, strove, throve, wove.

(2) = ùv: dove, glove, love, shove.

(3) = oov: move, prove, and their compounds.

Provence. Province. Provencial. Provincial.

Provence, *pró.vahnse'*, from Provence in France.

Province, *próv'ánce*, a district, a jurisdiction.

Provencial, *pro.vah'n'.sahl*, adj. of Provence in France.

Provincial, *pro.vín'.shál*, adv. of province.

Both these words come from the Latin *provincia*, a province.

Provender, *próv'.én.der*, dry food for beasts.

French *provende*; Latin *præbenda*, "*Præbenda*," the salt, wood, and other necessities provided for a magistrate on his coming into residence in any country of the Roman empire. *Hor. Sat. i. 5, 46.*

Proverb. Adage. Axiom. Maxim. Saw.

Proverb, *próv'.erb*, a pithy, popular, practical saying the result of observation: as *a bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom. A pin a day is a groat a year.*

Maxim, a rule of science, government, or manners in the form of a precept: as *everything is worth just what it will fetch. A good master makes a good servant.*

Saw, the pithy saying of some individual inculcating a maxim, as Solon's saw: *Know thyself.*

Adage, *ad'.age*, a pithy sentence expressing a rule of action: as *Make hay while the sun shines. Strike while the iron is hot. Never look a gift horse in the mouth.*

Axiom, a self-evident truth: as *the whole is greater than a part. Two straight lines will not enclose a space.*

Proverbial, *pro.ver'.bíl.ál*; proverbial-ly; proverbial-ism, a proverbial phrase; proverbial-ist. (Lat. *proverbium*.)

Provide, *pro.ví.de*, to supply, to get ready for future use; *provid'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *provid'-ing* (R. xix.), *provid'-er*.

Provident, *próv'.í.dent*, careful to provide for future wants, economical, prudent; *provident-ly*, with wise precaution.

Providential, *próv'.í.dén''.shál*, through God's care or forethought; *providential-ly*. Providence, *pro.v'i.dense*, God, God's superintending care, timely precaution.

To provide for, to lay up supplies beforehand.

To provide against, to take precautions to prevent.

Provision, *pro.víz'h'un*. Proviso, *pro.ví'.zo*. (*Which see.*) Latin *providentia*, *providens* gen. -*dentis*, *pro-vídeo*, to fore-see.

Province, *próv'.ince*, a district, the range of a jurisdiction: as the *province of an archbishop*, special function or duty; provincial, *pro.vín'.shál*; provin'cial-ly; provin'cial-ism, dialectic words or tones; provin'cial-ist. (*See Provence.*)

Latin *provincia*, *provinciális* (*pro vinco*, to conquer previously).

Provision, *pro.vizh'ŭn*, food, supply, terms, things provided, to victual, to lay in stores; **provisioned**, *pro.vizh'ŭnd*; **provision-ing**; **provision-äl**, for the nonce; **provisional-ly**.

Provisional registration, a preliminary registration of a new company till it has been fully organised.

Provision-dealer, one who sells articles of food by retail;

Provision-merchant, a wholesale provision-dealer.

Latin *provisio*, foresight; French *provision*. (See **Provide**.)

Proviso, *plu. provisos* (R. xlii.), *pro.vi'zo*, *plu. pro.vi'zōze*, a conditional clause, a stipulation. **Provisor**, *pro.vi'zor*, purveyor of a religious house, the principal of a French college; **provisory**, *pro.vi'sō.ry*, temporary; **provisori-ly**.

Latin *proviso* (abl. case of *provisus*), it being provided, *provisor*.

Provoke, *pro.vōke'*, to irritate; **provoked'** (2 syl.), **provōk-ing**, **provōk-ing-ly**, **provōk'-er**. **Provocation**, *-kay''shŭn*.

Provocative, *pro.vōk'.a.tiv* (not *pro.vō'ka.tiv*), irritating; **provocative-ly**, **provocative-ness**. **Provocat-or**.

Latin *provocatio*, *provocātor*, *pro-vōcāre*, to call forth, to challenge.

Provost, *prōv'.ōst* (in *Scot.*), the mayor of a city, the principal of certain colleges, the governing officer of some universities.

Provost-marshal, *plu. provost-marshals*, an officer whose duty it is to take charge of prisoners-of-war and prosecute crimes against naval or military discipline; **provost-ship**.

Old Eng. *prafost*; Fr. *prévost* now *prévôt*; Lat. *præ pōsitus*, placed before. ("ship," Old English *-sceap*, office, rank of.)

Prow. **Brow**, the ridge over the eye. **Pro**, for, in favour of.

Prow (to rhyme with *nōw*, not with *grōw*), the fore-part of a ship. **Poop**, the stern or the hind part of a ship.

Fr. *proue*; Lat. *prōra*; Gk. *prōra*, a prow; Lat. *puppis*, a poop.

Prowess, *prōw'.ēss* ("prōw" to rhyme with *nōw*), valour.

Fr. *prouesse*; Span. *proezas*; Ital. *prodezza* (Lat. *prodesse*, to profit).

Prowl (to rhyme with *hōwl*, *grōwl*, not with *bōwl*, a basin), to roam for prey (followed by *about*); **prowled** (1 syl.), **prowl-ing**, **prowl-ing-ly**, **prowl'-er**. (Fr. *proic-aller*.)

Proximate, *prōx'.ī.mate*, nearest. **Ultimate**, *ŭl'.timate*, final.

Proximate-ly. **Proximity**, *prox'īm'.ī.ty*, vicinity, nearness.

Proximate cause, the immediate cause, the cause immediately preceding an effect. **Ultimate cause**, the first cause, the primal mover of the cause. (See **Proximo**.)

Latin *proximus* (super. of *prope*, near), *proximitas*, *proximatus*.

Proximo. **Ultimo**. **Instant**. (See *above*, **Proximate**.)

Proximo, *prox'.ī.mo*, the next month (contracted to *prox*.)

Latin *proximo* [*mense*], in the next or following month.

- Ultimo**, *ŭl'.tī.mo*, the last month (contracted to *ult.*)
 Latin *ultimo* [mense], in the last or preceding month.
- Instant**, *in'stant*, the present month (contracted to *inst.*)
 Latin *instante* [mense], in the instant or present month.
- Proxy**, *plu. proxies*, *prōx'iz*, a deputy, a written or deputed vote. (Latin *procūrator*, *pro cura*.)
- Prude** (1 syl.), a woman of affected coyness and squeamishness.
Prudery, *plu. pruderies*, *prū.dēr'iz*, the manners of a prude.
Prūd'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), *prū'dish-ly*, -ness. (Welsh *prudd*, Fr. *prude*.)
- Prudent**, *prū'dent*, discreet; *prū'dent-ly*. **Prudence**, *prū'dence*.
Prudential, *prū.dēn'.shāl*; *pruden'tial-ly*. **Pruden'tials**, maxims of practical wisdom. (Lat. *prūdens*, *prudentia*.)
- Prud'homme**, *prū.dong*, or **A Mon. prud'homme** (French), a man of good moral intentions but without either genius or originality. One who affects a love of virtue.
- Pruinose**, *prū'ā.nōze*, that hoar-frost appearance seen on some leaves, the very minute "feathers" (fine as dust) on some insects; **pruinous**, *prū'ā.nūs*, adj. of pruinose.
 Latin *pruina*, hoar-frost, *pruinōsus*, full of hoar-frost.
- Prune** (1 syl.), a dried plum, to trim trees, to cut away what is superfluous; **pruned** (1 syl.), *prūn'-ing* (R. xix.), *prūn'-er*, *pruning-hook*; *pruning-knife*, -nife; *pruning-shears*.
 "Prune" (a plum), Fr. *prune*; Lat. *prunum*; Gk. *prounē*, a plum-tree.
 "Prune" (to trim), Scotch *preen*, *proyne*; Chaucer's *proine*.
- Prunella**, *prū.nēl'.lah*. **Salt prunella**. **Prunello**.
Prunella, a genus of astringent plants used medicinally for sore throats. (Corruption of French *brunelle*.)
 German *brunelle*, self-heal; *bräune*, quinsy, croup, sore-throat.
Salt-prunella, a mixture of refined nitre and soda for sore throats. (Fr. *sel de brunelle*, Germ. *prunellen-salz*.)
Prunello, a species of plum. (Fr. *prunelle*, a little plum.)
Prunello, a cloth employed for clerical gowns and ladies' shoes. (A corruption of *Brignoles*, in France.)
- Prurient**, *prū'rī.ent*, an itching desire, a perverted taste or inclination; *prurient-ly*. **Prurience**, -*rī.ence*; *prū'riency*.
Prurigo, *prū.rī'.go*, the itch; **pruriginous**, *prū.rīdg'.ā.nūs*.
 Latin *prūriens* gen. *prūrientis*, *prūrio*, to itch, to itch with desire.
- Prussian**, *prūsh'.an* (not *prū'.shun*), a native of Prussia, *prūsh'.ah*.
Prussian-blue, a deep rich blue. **Prussiate**, *prūs'.sī.āte*, a cyanide (3 syl.) **Prus'sic acid**, hydro-cyanic acid, the acid of the prussiate of potass, the bitter kernels of fruit, &c.

Pry, to inspect inquisitively, to try to discover (followed by *into*).

Pries (3 sing.) **Prise**, **prize**, to force open. **Prize**, a reward.

Pried, **pride** (past tense of *pry*). **Pride**, hauteur, arrogance.

Pry'-ing, **pry'-ing-ly**, **prī'-er** (with *i*, Rule xii.)

(The "y" of *cry*, *dry*, *shy*, and *sly* (before -er) is unsettled. In some cases both forms are used: as *cryer*, a bellman, *crier*, one who weeps; *dryer*, one who dries, *drier*, more dry, &c.)

Welsh *prw*, anxiety, inquisitiveness, v. *prwyo* and *pryderu*.

Pryan, **prī'an**, ore mixed with clay, &c. (Cornish *pryt*, clay.)

Ps- is the Greek double letter *ψ* pronounced *s*.

Psalm, **sahm** (or **sām** with "a" as in *father*), a sacred song.

The Psalms, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Psalm'-ist, a writer of psalms. The psalmist, king David.

Psalm-odist, **sahm'ō.dīst**, a singer of psalms.

Psalmody, **sahm'ō.dy**, the art and practice of psalm-singing.

In the following words the *l* is pronounced:

Psalmodio, **sāl.mōd'īk**; **psalmodical**, **sāl.mōd'ī.kāl**.

Psalmography, **sāl.mōg'.rā.fy**, psalm composition;

Psalmographer, **sāl.mōg'.rā.fer**, a compiler of psalms;

Psalmographist, **-fist**, a virtuoso in psalm literature.

Psalter, **sāl'ter**. **Salter**, **sāl'ter**, more salt, one who salts...

Psalter, the "book of psalms" bound up separately, 150 devout "aspirations" for Roman Catholic use.

Psaltery, **plu. psalteries**, **sāl'tē.riz**, a kind of harp

Old English *psalm*, *psaltere* or *psalter*; Greek *psalmos*, *psalmōdia*, *psalmōdōs*, *psallēria*; Latin *psalmus*, *psalmōdia*, *psalmographia*, *psalmographus*, *psallērium*.

Psammite, **sām'mīte**. **Samite**, **sām'īte**, a rich silk (Old Fr.)

Psammite, fine-grained sandstone not gritty; **psammitic**, **sām.mīt'īk**. (Greek *psammitēs*, sandy; *psammos*, sand.)

Pseud-, **sude-**, **pseudo-**, **sū'do-** (Gk. prefix), false (*pseudēs*, -eos).

Pseud-æsthesia, **sū'dē.se.thē'.sī.ah**, morbid sensibility.

Greek *pseud*-[*pseudēs*] *aisthēsis*, perception by the senses.

Pseud-epigraphy, **sū'dē.pīg'.rā.fy**, ascription of works to false or wrong names; **pseud-epigraphist**, &c.

Greek *pseud-epi-graphē*, false [ascription] of a writing.

Pseudo-apostle, **sū'do-a.pos'.t'l**, a fictitious apostle.

Greek *pseudo*-[*pseudēs*] *apostōlōs*, a false apostle.

Pseudo-blepsis, **sū'do-blēp'.sīs**, depraved sight, as when Macbeth saw the dagger, or when to Don Quixote's eye mill-sails looked like giants. (Gk. *pseudo*-, *blēpsis*, vision.)

Pseudo-bulb, an enlarged ærial stem resembling a tuber.

Greek *pseudo*-[*pseudēs*] *bōlōs*, a false bulb.

Pseudo-graph, *sū'.dō.grāf*, a piece of false writing, as the decretals of Mentz, falsely ascribed to Isidore of Seville; **pseudography**, *sū.dōg'.rā.fy*. (Gk. *pseudo-, graphē*, writing.)

Pseudo-logy, *sū.dōl'.ō.gy*, falsehood of speech, as Sinon's tale to the Trojans (*Æn.* ii. 61, &c.); **pseudol'ogist**.

Greek *pseudo*-[*pseudēs*] *lōgōs*, false words or discourse.

Pseudo-martyr, *sū'.dō-mar''.ter*, a false martyr, as the 11,000 virgin martyrs of Cologne; **pseudo-martol'ogy**.

Greek *pseudo*-[*pseudēs*] *martŭr*, a false martyr.

Pseudo-morphous, *sū'.dō-mor'.fŭs*, having a false form: as those crystal-like substances which have received their forms from some external circumstance and not from crystallisation. (Greek *pseudo-morphē*, false shape.)

Pseudo-nym, *sū'.dō.nŭm*, a false name, as when Swift signed his famous letters "M. D. Drapier"; **pseudonymous**, *sū.dōn'.ī.mŭs*, adj. of pseudonym.

Greek *pseudōnumos* (*pseudo-onŭma*, the double *o* coalesced into a long *ō*), false name. "Onuma," a dialectic form of *onōma*.

Pseudo-philosopher, *sū'.dō-fī.lōs'ō.fer*, a false philosopher, as Periander of Corinth termed a sage by court flattery;

Pseudo-philosophy, *-fī.lōs'ō.fy*, "philosophy falsely so called," *Col.* ii. 8. (Greek *pseudo-philōsōphía*, &c.)

Pseudo-prophet, *sū'.dō-prōf''.et*, a false prophet, as the prophets who lied to King Ahab (1 *Kings* xxii.); **pseudo-prophecy**, *plu. prophecies*, *sū'.dō-prōf'.ē.siz*.

Greek *pseudo*-[*pseudēs*] *prophētēs*, *prophēteia*.

Pseudo-scope, *sū'.dō.skōpe*, an optical instrument which makes convex surfaces appear concave, and *vice versa*.

Greek *pseudo*-[*pseudēs*] *skopeo*, I view things falsely.

Pshaw! *shaw*, an exclamation expressive of contempt.

Psyche, *sī'.ky*, soul, breath, spirit; **psychical**, *sī'.kī.kāl*, pertaining to the soul, spirit, mind. (Greek *psuchē*.)

Psycho-, *sī'.ko-* (Greek prefix), soul, spirit.

Gk. *psuchē*, breath, soul, and *psuchos*, chillness (*psuchō*, to breathe).

Psycho-logy, *sī.kōl'.ō.djy*, the doctrine of man's spiritual nature, the science of mental phenomena, metaphysics.

Psychologist, *sī.kōl'.ō.djist*; **psychologic**, *sī'.ko.lōdg''īk*; **psychological**, *sī'.ko.lōdg''ī.kāl*; **psychological-ly**.

Greek *psucho*-[*psuchē*] *lōgōs*, treatise on soul or spirit.

Psycho-machy, *sī.kōm'.a.ky*, the conflict between soul and body, conscience and desire. What St. Paul calls "the law in his members warring against the law of his mind," *Rom.* vii. 23. (Gk. *psucho*-[*psuchē*] *machē*, the soul fight.)

Psycho-mancy, *sī'.ko.mān.sy*, divination by consulting the spirits of the dead. (Witch of Endor, 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 7, &c.)

Greek *psucho*-[*psuchē*] *manteia*, spirit divination.

Psychro-meter, *sī.krōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for testing the amount of vapour present in the atmosphere.

Greek *psychros metron*, a meter of the cold or chill.

Ptarmigan, *tar'.mī.gān*, a bird of the grouse kind.

Gaelic *tarmachan*. The initial *p* should be dropped.

Ptero-, *tēr'ro-*, **pter-**, *ter-* before vowels (Gk. pref.), a wing (*ptērōn*.)

Pter-ichthys, *tēr'rik'.rhīs*, a genus of fossil fishes with wing-like appendages (in the Old Red Sandstone).

Greek *ptērōn ichthus*, a wing [furnished] fish.

Ptero-dactyle, *tēr'ro.dāk''.tīl*, a genus of fossil reptiles capable of flying. A compound of bat, bird, and crocodile. (In the oolite.) **Pterodactylous**, *tēr'ro.dāk''.tī.lūs*.

Greek *ptērōn daktūlōs*, a wing-finger (like a bat).

Ptero-poda, *tēr'rōp'.o.dah*, a class of molluscs with fins or lateral appendages like wings; **pteropod**, *ter'ro.pōd*, one of the pteropoda; **pteropodous**, *tēr'rōp'.ō.dūs*, adj.

Greek *ptērōn pous* gen. *pōdōs*, wing foot.

Ptero-sauria, *tēr'ro.saw''.rī.ah*, a genus of extinct reptiles which could fly; **ptero-saurus**, *tēr'rō.saw''.rūs* or **ptero-saur**, *tēr'ro.sor*, one of the pterosauria; **ptero-saurian**, *ter'rō.saw''.rī.ān*, adj. or noun.

Greek *ptērōn sauros*, a winged lizard or reptile.

Ptery-, *ter'ri-*, **pteryg-** before vowels (Gk. prefix), a wing (*ptērux*, *ptērūgōs*). **Pter-**, *ter-*, **ptero-**, *tēr'ro-*, a wing. (See above.)

It is a pity that one of these two prefixes (*ptero-* and *ptery-*) has not been adopted exclusively, although there are the two Greek words *pteron* and *pterus* in defence of the two.

Ptery-goid, *tēr'rī.goid*, applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

Greek *pterus* gen. *ptērūgōs eidos*, wing-like.

Pteryg-otus, *ter'ri.gō''.tūs*, a gigantic fossil crustacean.

Greek *pterygo-* ous genitive *ōtos*, a wing-ear.

Ptisan, *tīz'.ān*, barley-water and similar drinks. (Gk. *ptīsanē*.)

Ptolemaic, *tōl'.e.may''.īk*, adj. of Ptolemy. The Ptolemaic system supposed the *earth* to be the fixed centre of the universe round which all other heavenly bodies revolve.

Puberty, *pū'.ber.ty*, fourteen years old (boys), twelve years (girls); **pubescent**, *pu.bēs'.sent*, belonging to puberty; **pubes'cence**.

Latin *pūbertas*, *pūbesens* gen. *pūbescentis* (*pūber*, of mature age).

Public, *pūb'.līk*, not private; **public-ly**. A public, a public-house.

Publicity, *pūb.līs'.ī.ty*. **Publicist**, *pūb'.lī.sist*, one skilled in the laws of nations. **Public-spirited**, -spiritedness.

Pub'lish, to make public, to issue a book; **published** (2 syl.), **publish-ing**; **publish-er**, one who publishes books (that is, prints, advertises, and sells them).

- Publication**, *pŭb'likay''shŭn*, a book published, &c.
- Publican**, one who keeps a public-house. (*In Script.*), a farmer of the public taxes in the Roman employ.
 Latin *publicānus*, *publicatio*, *publicitas*, *publicus*, *publicare*.
- Pŭce** (1 syl.), a colour. **Pews**, *pŭze*, enclosed seats in a church, &c.
 "Puce," Fr. *puce*, a flea, flea-colour. "Pews," Lat. *podium*, a gallery.
- Puceron**, the vine-fretter or plant-louse. (Fr. *puceron*, *puce*, a flea.)
- Pŭck**, a mischievous elf. (Welsh *pwca* or *pwci*, a hobgoblin.)
- Puck'er**, to gather into small folds, to wrinkle, to rumple; puck'ered (2 syl.), puck'er-ing. (Fr. *poche*, a pucker.)
- Pudding** (*pud-* to rhyme with *good*), a food made up with eggs and milk. **Pie**, food covered with a crust made without eggs or milk and baked. **Pudding-faced**, fat-faced. **Pudding-sleeve**, a full sleeve like that of a Geneva preaching gown. **Pudding-stone**, a conglomerate. **Pudding time**, dinner time. (Welsh *poten*.)
- Puddle**, *pŭd'.d'l* (not *pood'.d'l*). **Poodle**, *poó'.d'l*, a shaggy dog.
Puddle, a small pool of standing and muddy water; to foul water, to make impervious to water, to stir liquid cast-iron in order to convert it into wrought-iron.
 "Poodle," Danish *pudel* or *pudel-hand*. "Puddle," Germ. *puddeln*.
- Puerile**, *pu'.e.rile*, childish; **pu'erile-ly**, childishly.
Puerility, *plu.puerilities* (R. xlii.), *pu'.e.ril'.i.tiz*, childishness.
 Latin *puerilis*, *puerilitas* (*puer*, a child, a boy).
- Puerperal**, *pu.er'.pě.räl*, [a fever] following childbirth.
 Latin *puerpera*, a woman that lies in child-bed.
- Pŭff** (R. v.), a slight blast of wind, exaggerated praise, a dabber for powdering the skin or hair, to praise overmuch, to swell out. **Puff-ball**, a fungus. **Puff-paste**. **Puffed**, *pŭft*.
Puff-ing (part. of puff). **Puff'in**, a water fowl.
Puff'er; **puff-y**, **puff'i-ness** (R. xi.), **puff'i-ly**, **puffing-ly**.
 Welsh *puff*, v. *puffio*; German *puffen*, to pop or bang.
 "Puffin," so called from the puffing noise it makes when caught.
- Pŭg**, a lap-dog, a dwarf bull-dog, a tame monkey; **pugg'-y** (R. i.)
Pug-nose, a flat monkey-nose; **pug-face**, having a face like a monkey's; **pug-dog**. (Old English *piga*, a child.)
- Pugh!** *poo*, an exclamation of disdain or incredulity.
- Pugilism**, *pu'.gil.izm*, the art or practice of sparring; **pu'gilist**; **pugilistic**, *pu'.gil.iz''.ik*. (Latin *pugil*, a boxer.)
- Pugnacious**, *pŭg.nay'.shŭs*, quarrelsome; **pugna'cious-ly**.
Pugnacity, *pŭg.näs'.i.ty*. (Lat. *pugnācitas*, *pugnax*, -ācis.)
- Puisne**, *pu'.ny*, inferior, as *puisne judges*. **Pu'ny**, feeble, stunted.
 French *puisé*, now *puiné*, younger, inferior.

Puissant, *pu'is.sant*, powerful, mighty; *pu'issant-ly*, *pu'issance*.

French *puissant*, *puissance*; Latin *posse*, to be able.

Puke (1 syl.), to spew as an infant; *puked* (1 syl.), *pūk'-ing*.

Latin *spuo*, to spew, to spit; Greek *ptuo*, to spit.

Püle (1 syl.), to whimper; *puled* (1 syl.), *pül'-ing* (Rule xix.), *puling-ly*. (Fr. *piauler*, to cheep as a bird; Lat. *pipilare*.)

Pull (to rhyme with *wool*, not with *dull*), a haul, to draw forcibly, to pluck, to tug; *pulled* (1 syl.), *pull'-ing*.

To pull down, to demolish. To pull off, to strip or take off.

To pull out, to extract, to draw out.

To pull up, to stop, to pluck up, to extirpate.

Three words, *bull*, *full*, *pull* rhyme with *wool*, but all other words in -ull have the *u* short: as *cull*, *dull*, *gull*, *hull*, *lull*, *mull*, *skull*, *trull*, &c. (For *pul*- see the note below *pulpit*.)

Old English *pull[ian]*, past *pullede*, past part. *pulled*.

Pullet, *pu'let* (*pul*- to rhyme with *wool* not with *dull*), a chicken, a young hen. (French *poulet*; Latin *pullus*.)

Pulley, *plu. pulleys* (not *pullies*, R. xiii.), *pu'liz* (*pul*- to rhyme with *wool* not with *dull*), one of the six mechanical powers. It consists of a rope working over a grooved wheel turning on an axis. (French *poulie*; Greek *poleuo*, to turn.)

Pulmonary, *pül'.mö.nä.ry* (*pül*- to rhyme with *dull* not with *wool*), pertaining to the lungs, as *pulmonary consumption*; *pulmon'ic*. (Lat. *pulmōnārius*, *pulmōnes*, the lungs.)

Pülp, the soft juicy tissue of plants; *pulp'-y*, *pulp'i-ness* (R. xi.); *pulpous*, *pül'.pūs*; *pulpous-ness*. (Latin *pulpa*.)

Pulpit, *pu'pit* ("pul-" to rhyme with *wool* not with *dull*), a desk from which sermons are delivered, connected with the pulpit, as *pulpit oratory*. (Latin *pulpitum*.)

Of the words beginning with *pul*:- six are short (to rhyme with *dull*): as *pül-monary*, *pülp*, *pül-sate*, *pülsc*, *pül-taccous*, *pül-verise*; four are long, to rhyme with *wool*: as *pull*, *pullet*, *pulley*, *pulpit*; and one, viz. *pule*, like *rule*, has the full sound of *u* long.

Pulsate, *pül'.sate*, to throb, to beat as a pulse; *pul'sät-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *pul'sät-ing*; *pulsative*, *pül'.sä.tiv*; *pulse-less*, *pulse'less-ness*. *Pulsation*, *pül.say'shün*; *pul'satory*.

Pülse (1 syl.), the alternate contractions and dilations of an artery; grain contained in a pod.

To feel [one's] pulse, to touch the pulse, to sound one.

Latin *pulsatio*, *pulsus*, *pulsäre*, to beat or throb.

"Pulse" (peas, &c.), Latin *pulsus*, beaten or driven [out of the pods].

Pultaceous, *pül.tay'shüs* (R. lxvi.), soft like a poultice, macerated.

Latin *puls* genitive *pultis*, pap, a food of meal or pulse made slab.

Pulverise, *pül'.vē.rize*, to reduce to dust or powder; *pulverised* (3 syl.), *pul'veris-ing*; *pulveris-able*, *pül'.vē.rī'.zä.b'l*.

Pulverisation, *pŭl'.vĕ.rĭ.zay''shŭn*; **pulveris-er**, *-rĭ''zer*.

Pulverous, *pŭl'.vĕ.rŭs*; **pulverulent**, *pŭl'.vĕ.rŭ.lent*; **pulverulence**, *pŭl'.vĕ.rŭ.lence*. **Pulverine**, *pŭl'.vĕ.rĭn*, ashes of barilla. (Lat. *pulvis* gen. *-vĕris*, *pŭlvĕrŭlentus*.)

Pulvilli, *pŭl'.vĭl'.li*, the cushions or suckers of the feet of insects by means of which they defy the laws of gravity.

Latin *pulvillus*, a little cushion (*paulus villus*, little wool).

Puma, *pŭ'.mah*, the American lion. (Peruvian *puma*.)

Pumice, *pŭm'.ĭss*, lava; **pumice-stone**, solidified lava.

Pumaceous, *pu.may'.shŭs*. **Pomaceous**, *po.may'.slus*.

Pumaceous, composed of pumice, like pumice.

Pomaceous, consisting of apples, like apples. (Lat. *pomum*.)

Pumici-form, *pŭ.mĭs'ĭ.form*, [rocks] like pumice-stone.

Old English *pumic-stān*; Latin *pumex* genitive *pūmicis*, pumice.

Pummel better pommel. (See **Pommel**.)

Pŭmp, an engine for giving out water, a light "dress" shoe, to sift out information by artifice, to pump water; **pumped**, *pŭmpt*; **pump-ing**, *pump'-er*.

Sucking pump, the common household pump, by which the water is first forced through a valve into the suction tube, then through valves in the piston into the barrel.

Lift pump, a pump without the suction tube and its valve, so that the water is lifted the whole way from the well.

Force pump, a pump with a solid piston and a side pipe, into which the water is forced through a valve, and may then be delivered at the required height.

Pump-room, the room at a mineral well where the waters are drawn and drunk. **Pump-barrel or stock**.

Germ. *pumpe*, v. *pumpen*. "Pump" (a shoe), Fr. *pompe*, pump-shoe.

Pumpkin, *pŭmp'.kĭn* (older form *pumpion*), a gourd.

Welsh *pump* with dim. *kin*, a little round-mass; Old Fr. *pompon*.

Pŭn, a play on words, to pun; **punned** (1 syl.), **punn'-ing** (R. i.), **punning-ly**, **punn'-er** or **pun'-ster**, one who puns.

-ster is not a female suffix, as we are generally told, it is of any gender and means "guidance," "skill obtained by practice."

Old Eng. *pun[tian]*, past *punode*, p. part. *punod*, to beat, to bray, &c.

Pŭnch, a stamp for piercing holes, a thrust with the fist or elbow, a beverage, a stage puppet, a short fat horse, to punch holes, to poke; **punched** (1 syl.), **punch'-ing**, **punch'-er**; **punch'-y**, short and stumpy.

"Punch" (for making holes), Welsh *punc*, a point: Lat. *punctum*.

"Punch" (a beverage), Hind. *punj*, five, being made of 5 ingredients.

"Punch" (the puppet), probably *paunch*, but the usual derivation is the Ital. *pollicinello* (*pollice*, a thumb), little Tom-thumb figures.

Puncheon, *pŭn'.shŭn*, a cask of eighty-four gallons, a *stud* or short piece of timber to stand upright, a stamp.

"Puncheon." French *poinçon*, a king-post, a puncheon.

Punchinello, *pŭn'.shĭ.nĕl''*.lo, a puppet-show, a buffoon.

Italian *polcinello* (*pollice*, the thumb), Tom-thumb show.

Punctilio, *plu. punctilios*, *pŭnk.tĭl'.ĭ.ōze* (Rule xlii.), a nice point in behaviour or ceremony; *punctilious*, *pŭnk.tĭl'.ĭ.ŭs*; *punctil'iously*, *punctil'ious-ness*. (Italian *puntiglio*.)

Punctual, *pŭnk'.tŭ.ăl*, exact to time; *punc'tual-ly*, *-ness*.

Punctuality, *pŭnk'.tu.ăl''ĭ.ty*; *punctualist*, *pŭnk'.tŭ.ăl.ist*.

Punctuate, *pŭnk'.tu.ate*, to mark off with stops; *punc'tu-āt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *punc'tuāt-ing*; *punctuist*, *pŭnk'.tŭ.ist*.

Punctuation, *pŭnk'.tu.ă''shŭn*, the putting in of stops.

Puncture, *pŭnk'.tchŭr*, a small wound with a pointed instrument, to puncture; *punctured* (2 syl.), *punc'tŭr-ing*.

Pungent, *pŭn'.djent*, piquant; *pun'gent-ly*, *pun'gency*.

Latin *puncto*, in a moment, *pungo* sup. *punctum*, to prick, *pungens* gen. *-gentis*; Fr. *ponctuer*, *ponctualité*, *ponctuation*, *ponctuel*.

Punic, *pŭ'.nik*, faithless, treacherous. **Punic faith**, perfidy.

Lat. *Punicus*, a Carthaginian, stigmatised by the Romans for perfidy, but their treachery could not exceed that of the Romans.

Punish, *pŭn'.ish*, to chasten; *pun'ished* (2 syl.), *pun'ish-ing*, *pun'ish-er*. **Punishment**, *pŭn'.ish.ment*; *pun'ish-ably*;

Punitive, *pŭ'.nĭ.tĭv*; *punitive-ly*; *punitory*, *pŭ'.nĭ.tŏ.ry*.

French *punissable*, *punir*; Latin *punire* supine *punitum*, to punish.

Punka, *pŭn'.kah*, a large fan or machine for cooling the air of rooms. (A word imported from Hindustan.)

Punt, a flat-bottomed boat for ferries, &c. (Old English *punt*.)

Puny, *pu'.ny*, feeble, small. **Puisne**, *pu'.ny*, as *puisne judges*.

French *puisé* now *puiné*, younger, inferior.

Pup, a whelp, to bring forth whelps; *pupped*, *pŭpt*; *pŭpp-ing*; *pŭpp'-y*, *plu. puppies*, *pŭp'.pĭz*, a little pup; *puppy-ism*, *priggism*; *puppy-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like").

Lat. *pŭpus*, a child; Gk. *boupdis*, the young of a cow; Fr. *poupée*.

Pupa, *plu. pupæ*, *pŭ'.pay*, *plu. pŭ'.pee*, the third state of insect existence: (1) the *egg*, (2) the *caterpillar*, (3) the *pupa* or *chrysalis*, (4) the *imāgo* or perfect insect.

Pŭpe (1 syl.), *plu. pupes*, *pŭ'.pees*, one of the oviform nymphs of certain insects. (Latin *pupa*, a doll; French *pupe*.)

Pupil, *pŭ'.pĭl*, a scholar, the apple of the eye; *pu'pil-age* (*-age*, *state*, *condition*); *pupillary*, *pŭ'.pĭl.ă.ry*. **Pupilarity**, *pŭ'.pĭ.lŭr''rĭ.ty*, wardship, minority.

Latin *pŭpilla* (both meanings), *pŭpillāris*, *pŭpillus*.

Puppet, *pŭp'.pĕt*, a doll; puppet-show. (Lat. *pupa*; Fr. *poupée*.)

- Puppy, puppy-ism, puppy-ish. (*See* Pup.)
- Pur, to make a rattling noise like a cat when pleased; *purred* (1 syl.), *purr-ing*, *purring-ly*. (An imitative word.)
- Purana, *pū.rah'.nah*, a sacred poetical work explanatory of the Shaster; *puranic*, *pū.rah'.nik*. (Sanskrit *purana*, old.)
- Purbeck stone, *pur'.bèk...*, a limestone from the island of Purbeck (Dorsetshire). *Purbeck beds*.
- Pur'blind, partly blind; *purblind-ness*, short sightedness.
Corruption of *parblind*. Latin *parum*, a little, *blind*.
- Purchase, *pur'tchess*, something bought, leverage, to buy; *purchased* (2 syl.), *purchas-ing* (R. xix.), *purchas-able*.
French *pourschasser*, to pursue till the object is won.
- Pûre (1 syl.), *comp.* *pûr'-er*, *super.* *pûr'-est*, unadulterated, untainted, not dirty, holy, absolute; *pure'ly*, *pure'-ness*.
Purity, *pû'.rî.ty*. Pure mathematics, limited to abstract quantities only. (*See* Purify.)
Old Eng. *pûr*; Lat. *pûrus*, *pûritas* (Gk. *pur*, fire, the purifier).
- Purfl, *pûr'.fl*, to decorate with embroidery; *pur'fled* (2 syl.), *pur'fling*. *Purl edging*, a purfled edging. (Fr. *pourfiler*.)
- Purge (1 syl.), a purgative medicine, the effect of a purgative medicine, to cleanse, to produce evacuations; *purged* (1 syl.), *purg'-ing* (Rule xix.), *purg'-er*; *purgativ*, *-tir*.
- Purgation, *pur.gay'.shûn*, a cleansing, an atonement.
- Purgatory, *plu.* *purgatories* (R. xlv.), *pur'.ga.tô.rîz*, a state or locality after death for the purging away of personal sins (a Roman Catholic tenet); *purgato'rial*.
Latin *purgatio*, *purgatorium*, *purgatorius*, *purgâre*, to cleanse.
- Purify, *pu'.ri.fy*, to make clean, to free from guilt or defilement; *purifies*, *pû'.rî.fize*; *purified*, *-rî.fide*; *pu'rifi-er* (R. xi.)
- Purification, *pû'.ri.fî.kay''.shûn*, a cleansing; *purificative*, *pû'.ri.fî.kay.tiv*; *purificatory*, *pu'.ri.fî.kâ.t'ry*.
Latin *pûrificatio*, *pûrificâre* (Gk. *pur*, fire, qui omnia purificat).
- Purim, *pu'.rim*, the Jewish "feast of lots," to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from Haman's machinations.
Hebrew *pur* plural *purim*, lots. When Haman laid his plot to extirpate the Jews, he drew *lots* to find out the most lucky day, and the lot drawn was the 13th day of the twelfth month (*Esther* iii. 7-13).
- Purist, *pu'.rist*, one who affects great purity, one over-nice in the choice of words, one who insists that the New Testament was written in pure Greek; *purism*, *pu'.rizm*.
- Paritan, *pu'.rî.tân*, a word applied to a dissenter in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; *pu'ritan-ism*.
- Puritanic, *pu'.rî.tân''.ik*; *puritan'icâl*, *puritan'ical-ly*.
French *puriste*, *purisme*, *puritaine*, *puritanisme*; Latin *pûrus*, pure.

Purl, medicated malt liquor, to ripple. **Pearl**, *pur'l*, a gem.
Purled (1 syl.), *pur'l'-ing*, *pur'l'ing-ly*.

"Purl," Welsh *ffreulo*. "Pearl," Old English *pearl* or *pearl*.

Purlieu, *plu. purlieus*, *pur'.lu*, *plu. pur'.luze*, a precinct, an environ free from forest law, a suburb.

A corruption of *pourallie*, a perambulation. A forest border was made free by a perambulation, technically called a *pourallie*.

Purloin, *pur.loin'*, to steal; **purloined'** (2 syl.), **purloin'-ing**, **purloin'-er**. (Fr. *pour-eloigner*, to remove to a distance.)

Purple, *pur'.p'l*, a colour, a royal robe: as to wear the purple, to dye purple; **purpled**, *pur'.p'ld*; **pur'pling**.

Old English *purpur* or *purpura*; Latin *purpura*; Greek *porphura*.

Purport, *pur'.port*, intent, to intend; **pur'port-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **pur'port-ing**. (French *pour-porter*, to pur-pose.)

Purpose, *pur'.pöz*. **Propose**, *pro.pöze'*, to nominate.

Purpose, an intention, to intend; **purposed**, *pur'.pözd*; **purpos-ing** (Rule xix.), *pur'.pözing*.

Purpose-less, **purpose-ly**. **On purpose**, intentionally.

The distinction between *purpose* and *propose* is not strictly observed. The French *proposer* and Latin *pröpono* have both meanings. As, however, we have the two verbs, it is better to use *purpose* when we mean "intend": as *I purpose* (not "propose") *to go to town to-morrow*. *I purpose to build a house on this spot*.

Purse (1 syl.), a pocket, bag, or scrip for money. **Porte-monnaie**, *port-mön.nay*, a pocket leather-case for money.

Purse, to contract the mouth or brows into wrinkles; **pursed** (1 syl.), **purs'-ing** (R. xix.), **purse'-ful**, **purse'-proud**.

Purs'-er, paymaster on board ship. **Burs'-ar**, a college treasurer. (Fr. *bourse*; Lat. *bursa*, Gk. *bursa*, a hide.)

Pursue, *pur.sü'*, to follow; **pursued'** (2 syl.), **pursu'-ing** (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*), **pursu'-er**, **pursu'-able** (R. xxiii.); **pursu'-ant**, **-ance**.

Pursuit, *pur.süte'*. **In pursu'ance of**, following out.

French *poursuivre*, *poursuite*; Latin *prosequor* (*séquor*, to follow).

Pursuivant, *pur'.svě.vant*, a state messenger, one of the four junior officers in the Heralds College. (Fr. *poursuivant*.)

(1) *Portcullis*, (2) *Rouge Dragon*, (3) *Blue Mantle*, (4) *Rouge Croix*.

Pursey, *pur'.sy*, puffy and bloated; **pur'si-ness** (Rule xi.), fat and broken-winded. (French *poussif*, broken-winded.)

Purtenance (abridged form of *appurtenance*), *pur'.tě.nance*, the pluck of an animal slain for food or sacrifice.

Fr. *appartenance*; Lat. *ap[ad]pertinens*, pertaining to. The spelling of our word is objectionable; it should be *ap-pertinence*.

Purulent, *pū'ru.lent*. **Prurient**, *prū'rĭ.ent*.

Purulent, full of pus, containing pus, resembling pus.

Prurient, hankering after, lascivious, itching with desire.

Purulence, *pu'ru.lence*; **pu'rulency**, *pu'ru.lent-ly*.

Latin *pūrilentus* (*pus* gen. *pūris*, corrupt matter; Greek *puōs*).

Purvey, *pur.vey'*, to buy in provisions, to supply provisions; **purveyed'** (2 syl.), **purvey'-ing**, **purvey'-ance**, **purvey'-or**.

Fr. *pourvoir*, *pourvoyeur*; Lat. *pro-videre*, to provide by foresight.

Purview, *pur'.vu*, a proviso, the body of a statute beginning with the words "Be it enacted..." **Preamble**, *pre.am'ble*, the introduction of a statute setting forth its general scope and preceding the words "Be it enacted..."

French *pourvu [que]*, provided that.

Pūs, corrupt matter formed in sores. **Puss**, a cat, a hare.

Purulent, *pu'ru.lent*, full of pus; **pu'rulence**, *pu'ri-form*.

Latin *pus* gen. *pūris*, *pūrilentus*, *puri-forma* (Greek *puōs*).

"Puss." This word stands alone in its pronunciation, which lies between *pūs* and *poos*. We have the same *u* sound in *push* and *put*.

Pusey-ism, *pū'sĭ.ĭzm*, the religious views of Dr. Pusey, restoring the Church of England to the state in which it was at the Reformation; **Pu'sey-ite**, a disciple of Dr. Pusey.

Push, a thrust, a pressure, to shove; **pushed** (1 syl.), **push'-ing**, **pushing-ly**, **push'-er**. (Welsh *pwys*, French *pousser*.)

(It is not possible to show by any combination of letters the *u* sound of *puss*, *push*, *put*. It is not *ū* nor *ü*, nor *oo* except in the word *foot*.)

Pusillanimous, *pū'sĭl.lĭn''ĭ.mūs*, mean spirited, cowardly; **pusillan'itous-ly**, **pusillan'itous-ness**, **pusillanim'ity**.

Latin *pūsillanimis*, *pūsillanimitas* (*pūsillus animus*, a little mind).

Puss, a cat, a hare; **puss-y**, dim. **Pūs**, corrupt matter of a sore.

(It is not possible to show by any combination of letters the *u* sound of *puss*, *push*, *put*. It is not *ū* nor *ü*, nor *oo* except in the word *foot*.)

Pustule, *pūs'tū.le*, a small skin blister; **pus'tūlar**; **pustulous**, *pūs'tū.lūs*; **pustulate**, *pūs'tū.late*, to cover with pustules; **pus'tulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **pus'tulāt-ing**.

Latin *pustūla*, *pustulātus*, *pustulōsus* (*pus*, corrupt matter of a sore).

Put (to rhyme with *foot* not with *but*), to lay, to place, to propose a question, (*past*) **put**, (*past part.*) **putt'-ing** (R. i.)

To **put about**, to change the course [of a vessel].

To **be put about**, to be harassed, to be inconvenienced.

To **put back**, to delay, to restore a thing to its place.

To **put by**, to save, to store up. To **put down**, to repress, &c.

To **put forth**, to extend, to germinate, to publish.

To **put forward**, to advance, to promote. To **put in**, to insert.

To **put in practice**, to do. To **put off**, to defer, to divest.

To put on, to invest, to assume. To put out, to extinguish, &c.

To put together, to unite, to accumulate into a mass.

To put to, to shut, to distress. To put to rights, to arrange.

To put to sea, to set sail. To put to the sword, to slay.

To put to trial, to test. To put trust in, to confide in.

To put up, to offer for sale, to set in order, to store.

To put up at, to stop at an hotel. To put upon, to impose on.

To put up with, to endure. To be put to, to have difficulty.

"Put" is the only word in *-ut* which rhymes with *foot*, all the other words have *u* short: They are *occiput*, *but* and *butt*, *cut*, *gamut*, *glut*, *gut*, *hut*, *jut*, *nut*, *rut*, *shut*, *slut*, *smut*, *strut*, *tut*.

Puss and *push* are two other examples of *u* sounded as in *put*.

Putative, *pū'tā.tīv*, reputed, as *putative father*. (Lat. *pūtātivus*.)

Putrefy, *pū'trē.fy*, to corrupt, to rot; putrefies, *pū'trē.fize*; putrified, *pū'trē.fide* (R. xi.); putrefi-er, putrefy-ing.

Putrefaction, *pū'tre.fāk'.shūn*; putrefactive, *-fāk'.tīv*.

Putrescent, *pū'trēs.sent*, becoming putrid; putrescence, *pū'trēs.sense*; putrescible, *pū'trēs.sib'l*; putrescibility.

Putrid, *pū'trīd*, corrupt, rotten; putrid-ness, rottenness.

Putridity, *pū'trīd'ā.ty*; putredinous, *pū'trēd'.ā.nūs*.

Latin *putredo* gen. *putredinis*, *putrefactio*, *putridus*, *putris*, *putrefacio*, to make putrid, *putre-fio*, to become putrid, *putresco*, to grow more and more rotten. *-sc[o]* denotes an inceptive state.

Puttocks, *pūt'.tōks*, small shrouds which go from one mast to another. (Corruption of *futtock*.)

Putty, plu. putties (R. xliv.), *pūt'.ty*, plu. *pūt'.tīz*, a cement used by glaziers and painters, to fill up with putty; puttied, *pūt'.tīd*; pūt'tī-ing, pūt'tī-er. (Spanish *potea*.)

It will be observed that *put* has three distinct sounds: (1) to rhyme with *foot*, one example, *put*; (2) to rhyme with *but*, two examples, *puttocks*, *putty*; (3) ū, as *putative*, *putrid*, *putrefy*.

Puzzle, *pūz'.z'l*, perplexity, something to be solved, to bewilder, to perplex; puz'zied (2 syl.), puz'zling, puz'zler.

To pose, with diminutive. Welsh *posiaw*, (noun) *posiad*.

Pyæmia, *pī.ē.mī.ah*, a disease produced by infecting the blood with the pus of a sore. (Gk. *puon haima*, pus [in the] blood.)

According to our usual way of spelling these Greek compounds, this word ought to be written *pyhæmia* (Rule lxx.)

Pycnodont, one of a large family of fossil fishes with a mouth paved with teeth. (Greek *puknos odous*, gen. *odontos*.)

Pygmy, *pīg'.my*, one of the fabulous nation of dwarfs, a dwarf; pygmean, *pīg.mee'.ān*, dwarfish. (Also spelt *pigmy*, &c.)

Lat. *pygmæi*; Gk. *pugmaios*; Fr. *pygmée* (Gk. *pugmé*, a fist, people as big as one's fist). The *y* is the correct way of spelling these words.

Pylorus, *pi.lōr'ūs*, the lower and right-hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines; **pyloric**, *pi.lōr'ik*, adj.

Greek *pulōrōs*, a gate-keeper (*pulē ourōs*, gate warder).

Pyr-, *pŷro-* before consonants (Gk. pref.), fire, igneous (*pŷr, puros*).

Pŷrēto- (Gk. pref.), burning hot, feverish heat (*pŷrētos*, fiery heat).

Pyr-acanthus, *pŷrā.kānth'ūs*, a shrub with large spines and deep-red flowers; **pyracanthous**, *pŷrā.kānth'ūs*.

Greek *pŷr acanthōs*, the fire[like] thorn.

Pyramid, *pŷrā.mīd*, an Egyptian structure with four faces, each being triangular; **pyramidal** (not *pyrim'idal*), *pŷrām'ī.dāl* (not *pŷrā.mī.dāl*); **pyram'idal-ly**, **pyram'idal numbers**; **pyramidic**, *pŷrām'ī.dīk*; **pyramidical**, *pŷrā.mīd'ī.kāl*; **pyramid'ical-ly**. **Pyramid-al**, *pŷrā.moi'.dāl*, having a figure or form like a pyramid; **pyramid'ion**. (Gk. *purāmis*; Lat. *pyrāmis* gen. *pyrāmidis*.)

Pyre, *pŷr*, a funeral pile. (Latin *pyra*; Greek *pur*, fire.)

Pyrethrum, *pŷree'.thrūm*, feverfew. (Better *pŷrēth'rūm*).

Greek *pŷrēthōs*, fiery heat. It is a febrifuge.

Pyretics, *pŷrēt'īks*, medicines for the cure of fevers; **pyreto-logy**, *pŷr're.tōl'ō.gy*, a treatise on fevers.

Greek *pŷrēthōs*, feverish heat, *lōgōs*, a discourse. (v. **Pyritic**.)

Pyrites, *pŷr'rītes*, a brass-like mineral common in coals.

Copper pyrites, a combination of copper and sulphur.

Iron pyrites, a combination of iron and sulphur.

Pyritic, *pŷr'rī'īk*; **pyritical**, *pŷr'rī'ī.kāl*. (v. **Pyretics**.)

Pyritiferous, *pŷr'rī'īf'.ē.rūs*, containing pyrites.

Greek *pŷrītēs*, a stone from which fire may be struck (*pur*, fire).

Pyro-acetic [spirit], *pŷr'ro-a.see'.īk*, a liquid obtained by the dry distillation of acetates. (Gk. *puro-*, Lat. *acētum*.)

Pyro-citrate, *pŷr'ro-sīt'.ratē*, a salt of pyrocitric acid.

Greek *pŷro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*], Latin *citron* (-ate denotes a salt).

Pyro-gallate, *pŷr'ro-gāl'.late*, a salt of pyrogallic acid.

Pyrogallic acid, an acid obtained by heat from gallic acid.

Greek *pŷro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*], Latin *galla* (-ate denotes a salt).

Pyro-genous, *pŷr.rōdg'.ē.nūs*, produced by the agency of fire.

Greek *pŷro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*] *gennao*, I produce from fire.

Pyro-latry, *pŷr.rōl'.ā.try*, fire worship.

Greek *pŷro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*] *latreia*, fire worship.

Pyro-ligneous, *pŷr'ro.līg'.nē.ūs*, obtained from the distillation of wood; **pyrolignite**, *pŷr'ro.līg'.nīte*, a salt of pyro-ligneous acid. (-ite denotes a salt from an acid in -ous.)

"Pyroligneous" is ill-formed, the word should be **pyrolignous**, Greek *pŷro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*], Latin *lignum*, wood.

- Pyro-malate, *pīr'ro-ma''late*, a salt of pyroma'lic acid.
 Greek *pūro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*], Latin *mālum*, an apple. Pyroma'lic acid is obtained from malic acid by heat (*-ate* denotes a salt).
- Pyro-mancy, *pīr'ro.mān.sy*, divination by fire; pyromantic, *pīr'ro.mān''.tik*, one who divines by fire, adj.
 Greek *pūro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*] *manteia*, divination by fire.
- Pyro-mania, *pīr'ro.may''.nī.ah*, an insane desire for setting fire to houses. (Greek *pur mania*, fire madness.)
- Pyro-meter, *pīr'rom'.ē.ter*, a meter for showing very high degrees of temperature, as of steam boilers, an instrument for showing the expansion of metals by heat; pyrom'etry, pyromet'ric; pyromet'rical, *-kāl*; pyrometrical-ly.
 Greek *pūro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*] *metron*, a measurer of heat.
- Pyro-morphite, *pīr'ro-mor''.fite*, a native phosphate of lead; pyromorphous, *pīr'ro.mor''.fūs*, having the property of crystallising by the action of heat. (Greek *pur, morphē*.)
- Pyr-ope, *pīr'rōpe*, a sort of garnet of a poppy-red colour.
 Greek *pūrōpōs*, *pur ōps*, face [like] fire.
- Pyro-phane, *pīr'ro.fāne*, a mineral made transparent by heat; pyrophanous, *pīr'rof'.ā.nūs*, rendered transparent by heat. (Greek *pūro- phānōs*, clear from fire.)
- Pyro-phorus, *pīr'rof'.ō.rūs*, a substance which takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air; pyrophorous, adj.
 Greek *pūro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*] *phōrōs*, bearing fire.
- Pyro-phosphate, *pīr'ro-fōs''.fāte*, a salt of pyrophosphoric acid; pyro-phosphoric acid, *pīr'ro-fōs.fōr''ric ās sīd*, an acid obtained by heat from phosphoric acid.
 Greek *pūro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*] *phōsphōrōs*. (See *Phosphorus*.)
- Pyro-scope, *pīr'ro.skōpe*, an instrument for measuring the pulsations of air, or the intensity of radiated heat.
 All words (except *phanta-scope*, *peri-scope*, *polariscope*, *poly-scope*, and *tele-scope*) have *-o-* before *-scope* (Rule lxxiii.)
 Greek *pūro-* [*pur* gen. *puros*] *skōpeō*, I take notice of fire.
- Pyrosis, *pīr'ō.sis*, water-brash. (Greek *pūrōsis*, a burning.)
- Pyro-technic, *pīr'ro.tēk''.nīk*, pertaining to fire-works; pyrotechnics, the art of making or displaying fire-works; pyrotechny, *pīr'ro.tēk''.ny*. Pyrotechnist, *pīr'ro.tēk''.nist*.
 Fr. *pyrotechnique*, *pyrotechnie*; Gk. *pūro-* [*pur*] *technē*, fire-artifice.
- Pyrrhic dance, *pīr'rik...*, a war-dance invented by Pyrrhicūs.
- Pyrrhonism, *pīr'ro.nīzm*, scepticism, universal doubt; pyrrhonic, *pīr'ōn'.īk*, adj. of Pyrrho the sceptic; pyrrhonist, *pīr'ro.nīst*.
- Pythagorean, *pī.thāg'.ō.ree''.ān* (not *pīth'.a.gōr'.re.an*), adj. of Pythagoras or his philosophy; pythagoric, *pīth'.a.gōr''rik*; pythagorical, *pīth'.ā.gōr''rī.kāl*; pythagorism.
- Pythoess, *pīth'.ō.ness*, priestess of Apollo, at Delphi.
- Pythian, *pīth'.ī.an*, adj., as *Pythian games* (one of the four

great national festivals of ancient Greece). Python, *pí.rhōn*, the dragon slain by Apollo, a genus of large serpents; python'ic; pythonist, *píth'ō.níst*, a conjurer, a soothsayer; pythonism, *píth'ō.níz.m*.

Pyx (better than *pix*), the shrine of the "host," the box in which the nautical compass is suspended, a box for coins to be tested before being reissued from the mint, a trial of the purity of silver-plate. (Lat. *pyxis*; Gk. *puxis*, a box.)

Pyx-idium, *pix'íd'.í.um* (in *Bot.*), a capsule (2 syl.) with a lid, as seen in hentane, &c. (Lat. *pyxis*; Gk. *puxis*, a box.)

The letter P presents several very striking peculiarities: (1) It contains an unusual amount of technical words, consequently, of words derived from the Greek or of a hybrid character; (2) The paucity of native words is more remarkable still; (3) More than half the words are from the Latin, or from Latin through the French.

Thus, of the 2200 words beginning with "p" 1234 are directly or indirectly Latin, and 565 Greek. There are 49 hybrids, 68 from proper names, 169 from promiscuous sources, 53 Welsh, and only 53 native, that is, belonging to the language spoken in England before the Conquest. The native words are:

Pad, paddock, paganish (fr. Lat.), pain, pale, pall, pan, parsley (fr. Lat.), par-take, path, pea, peace (fr. Lat.), peak, pear (fr. Lat.), pebble, pen (a fold), penny, pepper (fr. Lat.), pcrivinkle (fr. Lat.), pier, pig, pike, pillow (fr. Lat.), pimple, pine, pinfold, pipe, pit, pitch, pith, play, plight (fr. Lat.), plough, pluck, plume (fr. Lat.), pock, poinding, poke, pole (fr. Lat.), poppy (fr. Lat.), pound, por, pretty, prick, pride, priest (fr. Fr.), proof, proud, prove, provost, pull, and punt.

Those which are common to the Welsh language are:

Pail, paller, pannel, par, pare, parol, pass (n.), pat, pawl, penguin, pennon, penthouse, perk, pert, pet, pilfer, pin, pink, pitch, pitchfork, plague, plaid, (?) plait, plat, plate, plug, plumb (fr. Lat.), pod, point, poise, pontage (fr. Lat.), pork (fr. Lat.), port (fr. Lat.), pose (fr. Lat.), posset, post (fr. Lat.), poi, pottle, pour, praise (?), prance, prank, prey (?), price, print, pudding, puff, pun, punch, pure (fr. Lat.), push (fr. Fr.).

Quack, an empiric, to practise as an empiric, to cry as a duck.

Quackery, plu. quackeries, *kwăk'.ě.ríz*; quacked, *kwăkt*; quack'-ing. Quack-salver, a hawk of quack medicines.

Germ. *quacksalber*. "Quack" (as a duck), Germ. *quaken*, to croak.

Quadr-, **quadri-**, **quadru-** (Latin suffixes), four.

From the Latin *quadra*, *quadrum* gen. *quadri* (*quatuor*, four).

∴ **Quadragenarian**, *kwôd'.ră.dje.nair'ri.ăn*, a man forty years old, of forty. (Latin *quădrăgēnarius*.)

Quadrage, *kwôd'.ră.djeen*, an "indulgence" for forty days. Latin *quădrăgēni*, forty each (*quatuor*, *ginta*, Greek *konta*).

Quadragesima, *kwôd'.ra.djēs''.ī.mah*, Lent which contains forty days; quadragesima Sunday, first Sunday in Lent; quadragesimal, Lenten. (Latin *quădrăgēsīma*, *mălis*.)

Quadr-angle, *kwôd.răn'.g'l*, a plane figure with four right

angles, a court inclosed on its four sides by buildings; quadrangular, *kwōd.răn'.gŭ.lar*; quadrang'ular-ly.

Latin *quadrangŭlus*, *quadrangŭlāris* (*quadra angŭlus*).

Quadrant, *kwōd'.rant*, an arc containing 90 degrees or the quarter of a circle; quadrant'al.

Lat. *quadrans* gen. *quadrantis*, the fourth of anything; *quadrantālis*.

Quadrat, *kwōd'.rat*, metal "padding" for type. (Fr. *cadrat*.)

Quadrate, *kwōd'.rate*, having four equal sides, symmetrical, to reduce to a square, to make four things correspond; quad'rāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), quad'rāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Quadratic, *kwōd.răl'.ĭk*; quadratic equation, *-e.kwā'.shŭn*, one in which the answer or unknown quantity is a square.

Quadratics, *kwōd.răl'.ĭks*, the praxis of quadratic equations. Quadrat'rix, a mechanical line in geometry.

Quadrature, *kwōd'.ra.ture*, the act of squaring, applied to the moon in its first and last quarters.

Quadratus, *kwōd.ray'.tŭs*, applied to the square-shaped muscles: as *quadratus fe'mōris*, ...*lumbo'rum*, &c.

Latin *quādrātus*, *quādrātūra*; French *quadrature*.

Quadr-ennial, *kwōd.rěn'.nĭ.ăl* (for quadri-ennial), once in four years; quadrennial-ly. (Latin *quadriennium*.)

"Annus" in composition becomes *-ennis*, *-ennium*: as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *quadr-ennial*, *sept-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c.

Quadri-capsular, *kwōd'.rĭ-kăp''.sŭ.lar*, with four capsules.

Latin *quadri-capsŭlar*, having four capsules (2 syl.)

Quadri-cornous, *kwōd'.rĭ-kor''.nus*, with four horns.

Latin *quadri-cornu*, having four horns.

Quadri-costate, *kwōd'.rĭ-kōs''.tate*, four-ribbed.

Latin *quadri-costa*, having four ribs.

Quadri-dentate, *kwōd'.rĭ-dĕn''.tate*, having four teeth.

Latin *quadri-dentātus*, having four indentations or teeth.

Quadri-farious, *kwōd'.rĭ-fair''rĭ.ĭs*, in four rows.

Latin *quadri-fārius*, having four parts, ways, &c.

Quadri-fid, *kwōd'.rĭ.fĭd*, cut down to about the middle in four parts. If cut beyond the middle quadri-partite.

Latin *quadri-fĭdus* (*quadri-fĭndo* perfect *fĭdi*, to cleave).

Quadri-ga, *kwōd'.rĭ.gah*, a car drawn by four horses abreast.

Latin *quadriga*, i.e., *quatuor jugum*, a four-yoke.

Quadri-lateral, *kwōd'.rĭ-lăl''.ĕ.răl*, having four sides and four angles. (Latin *quadrilātĕrus*, *lātus* a side.)

Quadri-literal, *kwōd'.rĭ-lĭt''.ĕ.răl*, containing four letters.

Latin *quadri-lĭtĕra*, containing four letters.

Quadrille, *kŭ.drĭl'*, a four-sided dance, a game of cards by four players. (French *quadrille*.)

Quadrillion, *kwōd' drīl'.yŭn*, the fourth power of a million, a unit with twenty-four ciphers (*quadri-million*).

Quadri-lobate, *kwōd'.rī-lō".bate*, having four lobes.

Latin *quadri-* with Greek *lōbōs*, having four lobes.

Quadri-ocular, *kwōd'.rī-lōk''kū.lar*, having four cells.

Latin *quadri-lōcūlus*, with four little places or chambers.

Quadri-nomial, *kwōd'.rī-nō".mū.āl* (in *Algebra*), consisting of four terms. Binomial, consisting of only two terms.

Latin *quadri-nōmen* genitive *nōminis*, four names or terms.

Quadri-partite, *kwōd'.rī-par".tite*, deeply cleft into four parts. Quadri-fid, cleft into four parts but not deeply; quadripartite-ly; quadripartition, *-par.tish'.ŭn*.

Lat. *quadripartitus*, *quadri-*, *partitus*, divided, v. *partior*, to divide.

Quadri-pennate, *kwōd'.rī-pēn".nate*, having four wings.

Latin *quadri-penna*, a wing or feather.

Quadri-phyllous, *kwōd'.rī-fīl'.lūs*, having four leaves.

A hybrid. Latin *quadri-*, Greek *phullon*, a leaf. The Greek would be *tetra-phyllous*, *tē.trāf'.ū.lūs*.

Quadri-reme, *kwōd'.rī.reem*, a galley with four banks of oars.

Latin *quadri-rēmīs*, *quadrus rēmus*, four [banks of] oars.

Quadri-syllable, *kwōd'.rī-sīl'.lū.b'l*, a word of four syllables.

Mon'o-syllable, a word of one syllable. Dis-syllable, a word of two syllables. Tri-syllable, a word of three syllables. Quadrisyllabic, *kwōd'.rī-sīl.lūb''bīk*.

Latin *quadri-syllaba* (Greek *sullābē*), four syllables.

Quadri-vium, *kwōd'.rīv'.ŭm*, the four arts or ways to philosophy (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy).

Trivium, *trīv'.ŭm*, the three arts or ways to eloquence (grammar, rhetoric, and logic). The two together make the seven sciences. Quadrivial, *kwōd'.rīv'.ŭl*.

Quadroon, *kwōd'.roon'*, four removes from pure Negro blood.

Zambo, the issue of an Indian and a Negro.

Mulatto, the issue of a white man and a Negress.

Terzeron, the issue of a white man and Mulatto woman.

Quadroon, the issue of a white and Terzeron.

French *quarteron*; Latin *quadra* (*quatuor*, four).

Quadru-man, *kwōd'.ru.mān*, a four-handed animal; quadrumana, *kwōd'.ru'.mū.nah*, animals like monkeys with four hands; quadrumanous, *kwōd'.ru'.mū.nūs*.

French *quadrumane*; Latin *quadrum manus* (four hands).

Quadru-ped, *kwōd'.ru.pēd*, a four-footed animal.

Latin *quadrupes* gen. *-pēdis* (*quadrum pes* gen. *pedis*, four feet).

Quadru-ple, *kwōd'.ru.p'l*, fourfold, to increase fourfold; quadrupled, *kwōd'.ru.p'ld*; quad'rupling, quad'ruply.

Quadruplicate, *kwōd' drū'.plū.kate*, to make fourfold; quadruplicat-ed (R. xxxvi.), quadruplicat-ing (R. xix.)

Quadruplication, *kwöd dru' pl.kay''shñ.*

Latin *quadruplex*, *quadruplicatio*, *quadruplicare*, *quadruplicum*.

Quæstor, *kwees'tor*, a Roman revenue officer.

Quaff (Rule v.), *kwâf*, to drink copiously; **quaffed**, *kwâft*; **quaff'-ing**, **quaff'-er**. (Fr. [*se*] *coiffer*, to get intoxicated.)

Quag, a bog; **quagg'-y** (Rule i.), adj. (Corruption of *quake*.)

Quagga, *kwäg'gah*, a South African animal allied to the ass and the zebra. (Hottentot *quagga*.)

Quagmire, *kwäg'mire*, a bog which trembles under the feet when walked upon. (Corruption of *quaking mire*.)

Quail, a bird allied to the partridge, to quake with fear; **quailed** (1 syl.), **quail'-ing**. **Quail-pipe**, a quail lure.

Italian *quaglia*, v. *quagliare*, to curdle [with fear]; French *caille*.

Quaint, odd, singular; **quaint'-ly**, **quaint'-ness**. (O. Fr. *coint*.)

Quake (1 syl.), to tremble; **quaked** (1 syl.), **quāk'-ing** (R. xix.)

Quaker, *kwä'ker*, one of the Society of Friends; **qua'ker-ly**;

qua'ker-ism, the tenets or manners of a quaker.

Old English *cwac[ian]*, past *cwaced*, past part. *cwaced*, *cwacung*.

Qualify, *kwöl'äfy*, to make competent, to mitigate, to dilute; **qualifies**, *kwöl'äfize*; **qualified**, *kwöl'äfide*; **qualifi-er**, *kwöl'äfi.er*; **qualifi-able**, *kwöl'äfi''äb'l* (Rule xi.)

Qualification, *kwöl'äfi.kay''shñ*; **qualificative**, *kwöl'äfi.kä.tiv*; **qualificator**, *kwöl'äfi.kä.tor*.

French *qualifier*, *qualificatif*; Italian *qualificare*, *qualificazione*.

Quality, *plu.* **qualities**, *kwöl'ä.tiz*, an inherent property, rank.

Qualitative, *kwöl'ä.tä.tiv*; **qualitative-ly**. **Qualitative analysis**, an analysis to determine the quality of the ingredients of a compound body.

Fr. *qualité*; Ital. *qualità*, *qualitivo*; Lat. *qualitas* (*qualis*, like).

Qualm (to rhyme with *form*), a feeling of nausea, prick [of conscience]; **qualm-ish** for **qualmy-ish**, rather qualmy; **qualmish-ly**, **qualmish-ness**. (Old Eng. *qualm* or *cwalm*.)

Quandary, *plu.* **quandaries**, *kwön'.dä.riz* (not *kwön'.dair'.riz*), perplexity. (Fr. *qu'en dirai-je*, what shall I say to it.)

Quant, *kwont*, a pole for pushing a barge, to push with a quant.

Quantity, *plu.* **quantities**, *kwön'.tätiz*, the bulk, weight, or number of a mass. **Quantitative**, *kwön'.tätä.tiv*; **...tive-ly**.

Quantitative analysis, to determine the quantity of the respective ingredients contained in a compound.

French *quantité*; Latin *quantitas* (*quantus*, how much, &c.)

Quantum, *kwön'.tüm*, amount, quantity. (Latin *quantum*.)

Quantum meruit (Latin), *kwön'.tüm mēr'rū.it*, an action based on the promise of a defendant to pay the plaintiff as much as he deserved.

Quantum sufficit (Latin), *kwăn'.tăm sűf' fű.săt*, sufficient.

Quantum valeat (Latin), *kwăn'.tăm vă'.lě.ăt*, an action to recover the worth of goods sold to the defendant.

Quarantine (one *r*), *kwőr'răn.teen*, the time a ship must abstain from entering a port for fear of introducing infection, to compel a ship to abstain from...; quar'antined (3 syl.); quarantin-ing, *kwőr'răn.teen'ing*. (Italian *quarantina*.)

Laz'aret, a ship lying out on quarantine.

"Quarantine" a corrupt form of Latin *quadraginta*, forty, because originally ships from a suspected port were lazarets forty days.

Quarrel, *kwőr'rěl*, a contention, a dispute, an arrow for a cross-bow, a diamond pane of glass, to dispute; quar'relled (2 syl.); quarrell-ing, quarrell-er (Rule iii.)

The spelling of "quarrel" (a dispute) is indefensible, it ought to be *querel*, Welsh *cweryl*, French *querelle*, Latin *querēla*, a complaint, and hence a dispute (v. *queror*, to complain).

"Quarrel" (an arrow), Welsh *chwarel*; French *quarreau*, a square-headed dart, and hence a square of glass.

Quarry, plu. quarries, *kwőr'ríz*, a stone-mine, any game flown at by hawks and killed, dead game, to excavate from a stone-mine; quarried, *kwőr'ríd*; quarry-ing; quarry-man.

"Quarry" (stone mine), Fr. *carrière*, Low Lat. *quadrataria*, a place where stones are cut from the mine in "square" blocks (*carré*).

"Quarry" (dead game), Fr. *curée*, *cuyerie*, the entrails given to the dogs.

Quart, *kwort*, the fourth part of a gallon, two pints. (Fr. *quarte*.)

Quartan [ague], *kwor'.tăn*, occurring every fourth day.

Latin *quartāna* [febris], from *quartus*, the fourth.

Quarter, *kwor'.ter*, the fourth-part, 28 lbs. avoirdupoise, 8 bushels, a point of the compass, a part of a town, mercy granted by a conqueror to an enemy, a part or side, (in a shoe) the part from the heel to the vamp.

Quarters, a military station, a lodging, the place assigned to a soldier or sailor on duty, (in *Arch.*) the slight up-rights between the puncheons, to divide into four equal parts, to station for lodgings, &c.; quartered, *kwor'.terd*; quarter-ing, quarter-ly, quartern; quartern-loaf, a loaf of 4 lbs. (made of a quarter of a peck [or stone] of flour).

Quarter-day, *Lady-day* (25th March), *Midsummer-day* (24th June), *Michaelmas-day* (29th Sept.), *Christmas-day*.

Quarter-deck, between the main-mast and the stern.

Quarter-master, a regimental staff-officer whose duty is to assign quarters and provide food and clothing to his regiment, (in the navy) a petty officer who assists the mates in stowing the hold, attending to the steerage, &c.

Quarter-sessions, a general court held quarterly by the justices of the peace of each county.

Quarter-staff, *plu.* quarter-staves, a long staff anciently borne by foresters for attack and defence.

Head-quarters, the tent or residence of the commander-in-chief of an army or of the chief officer in command.

To give quarter, to accept as a prisoner of war an enemy who submits. To show no quarter, to slay without mercy.

To quarter arms, to place the arms of other families in certain compartments of a family shield.

Latin *quartarius*, *quartarium* (*quartus*, from *quatuor*, four).

Quartet, *kwor.tel'* or Quartetto, *plu.* quartettos (Rule xlii.), a musical composition in four parts. (Italian *quartetto*.)

Quarto, *plu.* quartos (R. xlii.), *kwor'.tōze*, a book (nearly square) four leaves being a sheet. (Ital. *in-quarto*, Lat. *quartus*.)

Quartz, *kwortz*, rock-crystal, flint-earth; *quartiferous*, *-tīf'.ĕ.rŭs*.

Quartzite, *kwortz'.ite*, sandstone indurated by heat.

Quartzose, *kwortz'.ōze*, abounding in quartz (*-ose*, full of); quartz-y, containing or resembling quartz.

French *quartz*, *quartzoux*, from the German *quarz*, *quarzig*.

Quash, *kwosh*, to crush; quashed (1 syl.), quash'-ing.

Old English *cwys[an]*, past *cwysde*, past part. *cwysed* (Latin *quasso*).

Quasi, *kway'.sī*, apparently, resembling, implied (Latin).

Quasi contract, an implied contract, as when a master employs a workman on any business.

Quasi argument, a confirmatory statement or illustration.

Quasi tenant, a subtenant accepted by the landlord.

Quassia, a South American plant the bark of which is a tonic.

So called from the negro *Quassy*, who first made it known.

Quaternary, *kwŭ.ter'.nā.ry*, consisting of fours, arranged in fours; quaternate leaf, *kwa.ter'.nate*, with four leaflets.

Quaternion, *kwa.ter'.nī.on* (in *Script.*), a file of forty soldiers, four grouped together. Quater'nity, a four in one.

Latin *quaternarius*, *quaternio*, *quaternitas* (*quater*, four times).

Quatorze, *ka.tōrz'* (Fr.), fourteen, as *Louis quatorze*, four cards at the game of piquet (good for fourteen points).

Quatrain, *kwŏt'.răn*, a poetical stanza of four lines with alternate rhymes. (Fr. *quatrain*, *quatre*; Lat. *quatuor*, four.)

Quatrefoil, *kah'.trĕ.foil*, an ornamental arrangement of cusps into four leaves. (French *quatre feuille*, four leaves.)

Quaver, *kwa'.ver*, a black note with a hooked tail, a trembling, to tremble, to vibrate, to shake; quavered, *kwa'.verd*; qua'ver-ing, qua'ver-er. (Welsh *chivibio*, to quaver.)

Quay, *plu.* quays. Key, *plu.* keys. (Both *kee*, *plu.* *keez*.)

Quay, a wharf at which vessels load and unload. (Fr. *quai*.)

Key, an instrument for turning a lock-bolt. (O. Eng. *cæg*.)

Quean, a worthless woman. Queen, a sovereign. (Both *kween*.)

"Quean," Old Eng. *quean*, a barren cow, *quêne* or *cwêne*, a harlot.

"Queen," Old Eng. *cwén*, a queen; as a prefix it means a female, hence *queen-bee*, the female bee, *cwén fugel*, a hen bird.

Queasy, *kwē'zy*, qualmish, with a sensation of nausea; queasi-ly (Rule xi.); queasi-ness, qualmishness.

Queen, wife of a king, a sovereign. Quean, *q.v.* (Both *kween*.)

Queen consort, the wife of a reigning king.

Queen dowager, the widow of a king.

Queen-mother, the mother of a reigning queen.

Queen regent, a queen reigning in her own right.

Queen-ly, queen-like, becoming or fit for a queen.

Queen-bee, the fertile female of a hive. (In Ang.-Sax. *cwén* was used as a prefix to denote a female.)

Queen-post and King-post. *Queen-posts* are two uprights fixed on the wall-plate to support the roof. If only one post is used it is called a *King-post*. (See Roof.)

Queen's metal, a superior kind of pewter.

In regard to the national offices, as *King's* or *Queen's Bench*, &c., and such terms as *King's* or *Queen's Evidence*, it is wholly absurd to keep changing them as a man or woman becomes the head of the empire. As well call the kingdom a *queendom*.

"Quean," Old Eng. *cwén*. "Quean," Old Eng. *cwêne*, *cwén*, a harlot.

Queer, curious, odd; queer'-ly, queer'-ness, queer'-ish. (R. lxvii.)

German *quer*, oblique, crotchety, hence *querkopf*, a queer fellow.

Quell (R. v.), to put down rebellion, to quiet; quelled (1 syl.), quell'-ing; quell'-er, R. i. (Old Eng. *cwell[an]*, n. *cwal*.)

Quench, to extinguish, to allay [thirst]; quenched (1 syl.), quench'-ing, quench'-able, quench'-er; quench'-less, quench'-less-ly, quench'-less-ness. Unquench'-able.

Old English *cwenc[an]*, past *cwencde*, past part. *cwenced*.

Querimonious, *kwēr'ri.mō''nī.ūs*, complaining; querimo'nious-ly, querimo'nious-ness. (Latin *quērīmōnia*, v. *quēror*.)

Querulous, *kwēr'rū.lūs*, habitually complaining, whining; quer'ulous-ly, quer'ulous-ness. (Latin *quērūlus*, *quēror*.)

Quern, *kwern*, a hand-mill for corn. (Old English *cwēorn*.)

Query, plu. queries, *kwē'ry*, plu. *kwē'rīz* (R. xlv.), an enquiry to be resolved, a point to be inquired into, to make a query; queried, *kwē'reḍ*; query-ing, *kwē'rī.ing*; que'rist.

Quest, *kwest*, search, pursuit. (French *queste*, now *quête*.)

Question, *kwēs'.tchūn*, an interrogation, subject of debate, to doubt, to feel uncertain, to have no confidence in; questioned, *kwēs'.tchūnd*; question-ing, question-er; question-able, doubtful, disputable; questionable-ness, questionably. Questionary, *kwēs'.tchūn.ā.ry*.

Question-ist. In *question*, under discussion.

Begging the question, assuming what ought to be proved.

A leading question, *lee'.ding kwes'.tchun*, a question which suggests [or leads up to] the required answer.

Out of the question, not to be thought of, most unlikely.

Past questioning, beyond a doubt.

Latin *querere* supine *quæsitum*, *quæstio*; French *question*.

Queue, *kū* (Fr.), a tail or tie of a wig, a cue, a line of followers.
In France the train made by a crowd seeking to enter a theatre, &c., on the principle of first come first enter.

Quibble, *kwib'.b'l*, an evasive speech, a distorted reply, to evade a direct reply by artifice; *quib'bled* (2 syl.), *quibb'ling*, *quibb'ler*. (Same as *quip*, Welsh *chivip*, a sudden turn.)

Quick, (*comp.*) *quick'-er*, (*super.*) *quick'-est*, alive, active, intelligent; *quick-ly*, *quick-ness*, rapidity, liveliness.

The quick and the dead, the living and the dead.

Quick-grass, dog-grass, which spreads very fast. (A.S. *cwice*.)

Quick-lime, unslaked lime, lime with its caustic qualities.

Quick-match, cotton strands dipped in saltpetre, &c.

Quick-sands, a shifting sand-bank in the sea.

Quick-set, hawthorn slips for hedge planting.

Quick-sighted, *-sīte'.ed*, acute in sight and perception.

Quick-witted, of ready wit, intelligent, sharp.

Quicken, to hasten, to become alive, to incite; *quicken'd*, *kwik'nd*; *quicken-ing*, *kwik.'ning*; *quicken-er*.

Old Eng. *cuc*, *cweoc* or *cwic*, *cwictic*, *cwice* for hedges, v. *cuc'ian*].

Quicksilver, *kwik'.sil.ver*, fluid mercury; *quicksilver'd*, *kwik'-.sil.ver'd*, overlaid with quicksilver; *quick'silver-ing*.

So called because it is white like silver and very mobile.

Quid, *kwid*, a piece of tobacco rolled about the mouth, as a cow rolls about the cud she is chewing. (Old Eng. *cud*.)

Quiddity, *kwid'.dī.ty*, a subtility, a verbal crotchet.

The schoolmen used to say *quid est?* (what is it?) and the reply was the "quid" is so and so, whence the barbarous Latin noun *quid-tas*: as *talis est quiditas*, such is the "quid" or solution.

Quidnunc (Latin), a prying inquisitive gossip after news, *quid nunc* means "What now?" "What is going on now?"

Quiescent, *kwī.ēs'.sent*, in perfect repose; quiescence, *kwī.ēs'.-sense*; *quies'cent-ly*. Acquiesce, to agree to or with, &c.

Latin *quiescens* genitive *quiescentis*, *quiesco* (-*sco* inceptive).

Quiet, *kwī'.et*, (*comp.*) *quiet-er*, (*super.*) *quiet-est*, calm, freedom from disturbance or noise, smooth, to still, to allay;

qui'et-ed (Rule xxxvi.), qui'et-ing; qui'et-er, more quiet, one who quiets; qui'et-ly; qui'et-ness, calmness, stillness; quietude, *kwī'ē.tude*.

Qui'etist, one of the sect revived by Michael Mo'linos in the 17th century; quiet-ism; quietistic, *kwī'ē.tiss.tik*.
Latin *quies* gen. *quiētis*, *quiētus*; French *quiet*, *quietiste*, *quietisme*.

Quill, one of the large strong feathers of a goose, &c., the reed on which weavers wind the thread to be used in a woof, (*poetically*) a musical instrument, music or song, to plait, to wind on a quill; quilled (1 syl.), quill'-ing.

Quill-driver, a clerk. (German *kiel*, a quill.)

Quilt, a counterpane, to sew a ball with strug; quilt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), quilt'-ing, quilt'-er.

Latin *culcitra*, a quilt or bed tick, v. *culcitāre*. Same word as "counterpane," which is *culcitra puncta*, a quilt with a pattern.

Quinary, *kwī'.nā.ry*, consisting of fives, a multiple of five.

Quinate, *kwī'.nate*, applied to five leaflets on a petiole.

Latin *quinārius*, containing five (*quini*, five each).

Quince (1 syl.), a fruit. (Fr. *coing*, *cognasse*, the quince tree.)

Quincunx, *kwīn'.kūnks*, arranged like the five of cards; quincuncial, *kwīn'.kūn'.sē.āl*, adj.; quincuncial-ly.

Latin *quincunx*, *quincunciālis*. (First applied to five ounces.)

Quindecagon, *kwīn'.dēk'.ā.gōn*, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles. (Latin *quinque*, Greek *deka-gonia*.)

Why this hybrid was manufactured it would be hard to say, when the Greek *dekapentagon* (*dēk'.a.pēn'.tē.gōn*) was at hand.

Quindecemvir, plu. quindecemviri or quindecemvirs, *kwīn'.dē.sēm''.vir*, plu. *-vī.rī* or *-verz*, the fifteen priests of ancient Rome who had charge of the sibylline books; quindecem'virate (5 syl.), the collective body or office of...

Latin *quindecem vir*, fifteen men, one of the fifteen men.

Quinine, *kwī'.nine* (not *kwe.neen'*), a tonic made of Peruvian bark. (French *quinine* from Spanish *quina*.)

The word is derived from the Peruvian *kin-kin* or *kina-kina* (the bark of barks), but *cinchona* is Latinised from *Cinchon*, wife of the viceroy of Lima, who introduced it into Spain in 1648.

Quinquagesima, *kwīn'.kwa.djēs''.ā.ma*, the fiftieth.

Quinquagesima Sunday, the seventh Sunday before Easter, Shrove-Sunday. (Latin *quingagesimus*.)

Quinq-, quin'que- before consonants (Latin prefix), five.

Quinq-angular, *kwīn'.kwān'.gū.lar*, having five angles.

Latin *quinq-[quinque]angūlus*, having five angles.

Quinque-capsular, *kwīn'.kwē-kāp''.sū.lar*, having five capsules. (Latin *quinque capsula*, five capsules [2 syl.])

Quinque-costate, *kwîn'.kwě-kôs''.tate*, five-ribbed.

Latin *quinque costa*, five ribs. A botanical term.

Quinque-dentate, *kwîn'.kwě-děn''.tate*, five toothed.

Latin *quinque dens* genitive *dentis*, five teeth. (*Bot. and Zoology.*)

Quinque-farious, *kwîn'.kwě-fair''rî.ăis*, applied to leaves disposed in five rows along a stem.

French *quinquefarié*; Latin *quinque fero*, I carry five [rows].

Quinque-fid, *kwîn'.kwě-fîd*, [a leaf] cleft into five parts not further than the middle. (*See* **Quinque partite**.)

Latin *quinque fido* perfect *fîdi*, cleft into five parts.

Quinque-foliate, *kwîn'.kwě-fô''.lî.ate*, having five leaves.

Latin *quinque foliatus* (*folium*, a leaf), five-leaved.

Quinque-lateral, *kwîn'.kwě-lăt''.ě.răl*, having five sides and five angles. (Also called **Multi-lateral**.)

Lat. *quinque latus*, five sides, *multus latus*, many sides. (*See below.*)

Quinque-literal, *kwîn'.kwě-lît''.ě.răl*, having five letters.

Latin *quinque litëra*, five letters. (*See above.*)

Quinque-lobate, *kwîn'.kwě-lô''.bate*, having five lobes.

Latin *quinque*, Greek *lobôs*. A Greek compound is *pentelobate*.

Quinque-ocular, *kwîn'.kwě-lök''kû.lar*, [a pericarp] with five cells. (Latin *quinque locûla*, five little chambers.)

Quinqu-ennial, *kwîn.kwě'n'.nî.ăl*, once in five years, lasting five years. (Latin *quinquennium*, *quinque annus*.)

"Annus" in composition becomes *enni-*: as *bi-ennial*, &c.

Quinque-partite, *kwîn'.kwě-par''.tite*, [a leaf] cleft into five parts further than the middle. (*See* **Quinque fid**.)

Latin *quinque partitus*, parted into five [divisions].

Quinque-valve, *kwîn'.kwě-valve*, having five valves.

Latin *quinque valvæ*, having five valves.

Quinque-reme, *kwîn'.kwě-reem*, a galley with five banks of oars. (Latin *quinque remus*, five [banks of] oars.)

Quinsy, *plu. quinsies*, *kwîn'.sîz* (Rule xlv.), acute inflammation of the tonsils, an inflammatory sore throat.

French *esquinancie*; Greek *sun-agchônê*, suffocation, throttling.

The derivation of "quinsy" from the Gk. *sunagchônê* seems as remote as that of "sir" from the Gk. *anax*, a king, but both are certain.

Quint, a sequence of five. (French *quinte*, Latin *quintus*.)

Quintain, *kwîn'.tîn*, a military game performed on horseback. (Invented by *Quintus*, a Roman soldier.)

Fr. *quintaine*; Ital. *quantana*; Low Lat. *quintana*. The *quintan* was a "mannikin" mounted on a pivot, with a whip in his hand with which he lashed the maladroït player.

Quintal, *kwîn'.tăl*, 100 or 112 lbs. **Quintile**, *kwîn'.tîl*, 72 deg.

"Quintal," Fr. *quintal*; L. *centum*. "Quintile," Fr. *quintil*; L. *quintus*.

Quintessence, *kwîn.tēs'.sense*, the fifth essence, the most subtile extract of a body. (Fr. *quintessence*, Lat. *quinta essentia*.)

The ancient Greeks, like modern chemists, said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist: *fire* (the imponderable form), *air* (the gaseous form), *water* (the liquid form), *earth* (the solid form). Pythagoras added a fifth, *ether*, more subtile than any, out of which the stars were created; this *ether* was called the fifth essence: hence "ethereal," the most pure and subtile.

Quintet' or quintetto, *plu. quintettos*, *kwîn.tēt'.toze* (R. xlii.), a musical composition for five voices or instruments (Ital.)

Quintile, *kwîn.til*, the position of two planets, the fifth of a circle [72 deg.] off each other. Quintal', 100 or 112 lbs.

"Quintile," Fr. *quintil*; L. *quintus*. "Quintal," Fr. *quintal*; L. *centum*.

Quintillion, *kwîn.til'.yūn*, a million raised to the fifth power (a unit followed by thirty figures. A million is six figures, and $6 \times 5 = 30$.) (Compound of *quint million*.)

Quintuple, *kwîn'.tū.p'l*, five-fold, five crotchets to a bar, to make five-fold; *quin'tupled* (3 syl.), *quin'tupling*.

Latin *quintuplex* (*quinto plico*, to fold in five folds).

Quip, a jest, a gibe, to rally with sarcasm; *quipped* (1 syl.), *quipp'-ing* (Rule i.) Equip', to furnish with equipments.

Welsh *chwip*, a flirt or flirt, v. *chwipio*.

Quire, *kwire*, a choir, twenty-four sheets of paper each folded once; *quirister*, *kwir'ris.ter*, a chorister.

"Quire" (of paper), Fr. *cahier*. "Quire" (choir), Fr. *chœur*.

Quirk, *kwerk*, a quibble, a smart retort. (Welsh *chwired*.)

Quit, to leave; *quitt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *quitt'-ing*, *quitt'-er*, *quitt'-ance*. Quits, obligations balanced, one debt balanced by another. Quit rent, a small rent paid in acknowledgment of another's right.

Fr. *quitter*, *quitte*; Low Lat. *quietare*, *quietus redditus*, quit rent.

Qui tam, a penal action in which the informer gets half the penalty. It is instituted by the crown and the informer.

The first words are "Qui tam pro domina regina, quam pro se ipso, sequitur" (*Who as well for the queen as for himself*).

Quite, *kwite*, entirely. (Same as Quit, *q.v.*)

Quiver, *kwiv'r*, a case for arrows, to shake; *quivered*, *kwiv'rd*; *quiver-ing*, *quivering-ly*, *quiver-er*.

"Quiver" (for arrows), Fr. *carquois*; (to shake), Welsh *chwibio*.

Qui vive, *ke veev'*, "who goes there?" the challenge of a French sentinel. On the qui vive, on the alert.

Quixotic, *kwix.ōt'ik*, romantically absurd; *quixotism*, *kwix'.ō.tizm*. (From *Don Quixote*.)

Quiz, one who banters or chaffs, to banter, to look at through

an eye-glass; quizzed (1 syl.), quizz'-ing (R. i.), quizzical, kwīz'.zī.kāl. Quizzing-glass, a small eye-glass.

Said to be invented by Daly, manager of the Dublin theatre, who laid a bet to invent a new word which should be generally known in the city within 24 hours. A corruption of *quid est*, what is it?

Quodlibet and quidlibet, kwōd'.lī.bēt, kwīd'.lī.bēt, a verbal subtlety, promiscuous questions. (Latin.)

Quoif, a cap or hood; quoiffure, koif'.fure, a head-dress.

French *coiffe*, *coiffure*, *coiffeur*, *coiffer* (*couvrir*, to cover).

Quoin, koin. Coin, money (either good or bad).

Quoin, the end of a wall, a wedge-for elevating guns, a wedge used by printers to tighten type in a "chase."

"Quoin," French *coin*. "Coin" (money) is the same word, both from the Latin *cunēus*, a wedge or die for stamping money.

Quoit, koit, a heavy flat ring to be thrown at a mark; quoits, the game played with quoits.

Games named from the articles used are plural if more than one article of the same kind is used by a single player, otherwise they are singular: as *cards*, *draughts*, *dice*; but *bandy*, *football*, &c.

Quondam, kwōn'.dām (Latin), former: as my *quondam friend*.

Quorum, kwōr'rūm, sufficient to form a committee, a special commission of justices. Justices of the Quorum.

Commissions of the peace are addressed to several persons by name (say five or seven), *quorum* [of which], some three or four, are to meet together, otherwise the business is to be deferred.

Quota, kwō'.tah (Lat.), the share of a general [debt] allotted to any one individual, the amount which forms one share.

Quote, kwōte, to cite, to name chapter and verse; quōt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), quōt'-ing (R. xix.), quōt'-er, quōt'-able.

Quotation, kwō.tay'.shūn. (French *coter*, Latin *citāre*.)

Quoth, kwōth, says. (Old English *cwyth*, says.)

Quotidian, kwō.tīd'.x.ān, daily. (Latin *quotidiānus*.)

Quotient, kwō'.shent, the answer of a sum in division.

Dividend, the number to be divided.

Divisor, the number to divide by.

Quotient, the answer. Remainder, what is left when the dividend is not exactly measured by the divisor.

French *quotient* (Latin *quoties*, how often: as *quoties*, how often does 2 go in 8, 4 is the *quotient* or result of *quoties*).

Rabate. Rebate. (See Rabbet and Rabbit.)

Rabate, ră.bait', to bring back a hawk from its flight; rabāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rabāt'-ing (Rule xix.)

Rebate, re.bate', deduction, abatement in price.

Both French *rebatre*, to beat or bring back, to abate.

Rabbet, *răb'.băt* (in *Joinery*), an edge left like that of a door-frame into and against which the door fits. (*See above.*)

A **rabbet joint**, a way of splicing timber securely.

These words are generally written **rebate**, **rebated**, &c., but are most frequently called by joiners **rabbet**, &c. Strictly speaking **rabot** is the correct spelling.

Fr. *raboter*, to plane, *rabot*, a plane; Lat. *rādūla*, v. *rādo*, to plane.

Rabbi, plu. **rabbis**, *răb'.bi*, plu. *răb'.biz*, a Jewish doctor or master; **rabbinic**, *răb'.bîn'.îk*; **rabbinal**, *răb'.bîn'.î.kăl*; **rabbinal-ly**, *răb'.bîn'.ist*. (Hebrew R[a]BA.)

Rabbit. (*See Rabbet, Rabate, Rebate.*)

Rabbit, *răb'.bît*, (male) buck [*rabbit*], (fem.) doe, *dō* [*rabbit*].

Welsh **rabbit**, cheese toasted and dropped on bread (corruption of *rare-bit*, tit bit); **rabbit-warren**, *-wôr' rên*.

Rabble, *răb'.b'l*, the mob, the canaille; **rabblement**, a tumultuous crowd of the lower orders. (Lat. *rādūla*, a brawler.)

The second *b* in "rabbet," "rabbit," "rabbi," and "rabble" is quite supernumerary, and not required for the pronunciation even.

Rabid, *răb'.îd*, mad, as a *rabid dog*; **rab'id-ly**, **rab'id-ness**.

Rabies, *răb'.î.eez*, hydrophobia. (Latin *rābīdus*, *rābīes*.)

Raca, *rah'.kah*, "thou fool," *Matt.* v. 22. (The offence of this Syriac word has no equivalent in our language.)

Raccoon, *răk.koon'*, a North American animal resembling a badger. Shortened into 'coon. It bides in trees.

Răce (1 syl.), stock or family, a contest in running, a tide arrested and diverted, the watercourse leading to a mill-wheel, to run, to contend in a race; **raced** (1 syl.); **rac-ing**, *ra'.cing*; **rac-er**, *ra'.ser*; **race-course**.

"Race" (pedigree), French *race*; Latin *rādix* gen. *rādīcis*.

"Race" (course), Old Eng. *răs*, v. *răs[an]*, past *răsde*, p. part. *răsed*.

Rach. **Rash**. (*See below Rack, Wrack.*)

Rach, *rack*, (fem.) brach, *brack*, a setter. (Old Eng. *ræce*.)

Rash, *rash*, hazardous, venturesome. (Old English *hræs*.)

Rack. **Wrack**, sea-weed. (*See above Rach, Rash.*)

Rack, anything for holding hay, plates, bottles, toast, &c., made with bars, floating vapour, an instrument of torture, to strain, to draw off from the lees, to torture; **racked** (1 syl.), **rack'-ing**, **rack'-er** (Old English *hracca*.)

Rack-rent, the full rent, if rates are paid on the rack-rent no deductions of any kind are allowed.

To **rack off**, to draw off wine, &c. To put to the **rack**, to subject to the torture of the rack.

To **rack one's brains**, to strain thought to the utmost.

Shakespeare often uses *wrack* for *wreck*, and probably "wrack" = *wreck* (not *rack*, floating vapour) is the reading of that famous

passage in the *Tempest* iv. 1. The towers, palaces, and temples of the earth, yea, and the great globe itself, shall dissolve and "leave not a *wrack* behind" (i.e., a shattered fragment).

Rack'et, a clatter, the bat used at tennis, tennis, to make a racket; **rack'et-ed**, **rack'et-ing**; **rack'et-y**, noisy.

The game ought to be *racket*, not *rackets*, as each player holds only one racket or bat (Fr. *raquette*; Lat. *reticulum*).

Racy, *rā'sy*, (comp.) *rā'ci-er*, (super.) *rā'ci-est* (R. xi.), piquant; *rā'ci-ness*, *rā'ci-ly*. (O. E. *hræs*, a gushing; *ræs*, force.)

Raddle, *răd'.d'l*, to twist together. (O. E. *wrăd*, a tie, a band.)

Thackeray uses the expression *raddled with red*, converting *rud* red, *ruddle* red-earth, into *raddle*, to paint with red. The word, however, is objectionable, and is probably an error for *ruddled*.

Radiate, *ra'.dī.āte*, to send out rays of light or heat; **ra'diāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ra'diāt-ing**, **ra'diāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Radiation, *ra'.dī.ā''shŭn*; **radial**, *ra'.dī.āl*.

Radiant, *ra'.dī.ant*; **ra'diant-ly**; **radiance**, *ra'.dī.anse*; **radiancy**. **Radiata**, *ra'.dī.ā.tah*, a class of animals (like the star-fish) which have their members round a central axis. **Radiative**, *ra'.dī.a.tīv*; **ra'diary**.

In Lat. the first *a* is short, but we have taken "ray" as the crude form. Lat. *rādians* gen. *rādiantis*, *rādiatio*, *rādiātus*, v. *rādiāre* (*rādīus*).

Radical, *răd'.ī.kăl*, a democrat. **Rad'icle**, the embryo root.

Rad'ical (in *Chem.*), the base or chief part of a compound; fundamental, coming from the root, pertaining to the root; **rad'ical-ly**, **rad'ical-ness**, **rad'ical-ism**.

Radicant, *răd'.ī.kant*, producing roots from the stem.

Radicatē, *răd'.ī.kate*; **rad'icāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **rad'icāt-ing**.

Radication, *răd'.ī.kay''shŭn*. **Erad'icate**, to root up.

Latin *rādicālis*, *rādicātus*, v. *rādicāri* (*rādiŭs* gen. *rādicis*, a root).

Radicle, *răd'.ī.k'l*, the embryo of the root. **Rad'ical**, a democrat.

Latin *rādicŭla*, a little root (*rādiŭs* genitive *rādicis*, a root).

Radiolite, *ra'.dī.ō.lite*, one of the radiolites, a genus of fossil shells. (Latin *rādiŭs*, Greek *lithos*, a ray fossil.)

The corresponding Greek word to *radius* is *aktin* ("actinite").

Radish, *răd'.ish* (not *red'.ish*). **Reddish**, *răd'.ish*, rather red.

Rad'ish, an esculent root. (Old Eng. *redic*; Lat. *rādiŭs*.)

Obs. "radish" only one *d*, "reddish" double *d* (*red*, *redd-ish*, R. i.)

Radius, plu. *radii* or *radiuses*, *ra'.dī.us*, plu. *ra'.dī.ī*, &c., a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle. (Latin *rādiŭs*, plu. *rādii*, the spoke of a wheel.)

Rad'ix, plu. *rad'ices*. **Rad'ish**, plu. *rad'ishes*, an esculent root.

Radix, *ra'.dix*, plu. *radices*, *rad'.i.sceez*, the base of any system of computation, the part of a plant inserted in the ground, the crude form of a word.

Latin *rādiŭs* plural *rādices*; Greek *rhadiŭs*, a branch.

Raffle, *răf'f'l*, a sort of lottery, to try one's luck in a raffle; raffled, *răf'f'ld*; raffling, raff'ler. (Fr. *rafle*, *rafler*.)

Raft, *răhft*, a wooden platform for floating. **Raftsmán**, *răhfts'-man*, plu. raftsmen, one who manages a raft.

Old Eng. *hræfn[an]*, to support, a "raft" is for the transport of goods.

Rafter, *răhf'.ter*, one of the sloping beams of a roof; raftered, *răhf'.terd*. (Old English *răfter*, a rafter.)

Răg, a tatter, to scold. **Rags**, tattered clothes, bits of rag; ragg'-ed, tattered; (*super.*) ragg'-ed-est (*comp.* not in use); ragg'-ed-ly, ragg'-ed-ness; but ragged (1 syl.), scolded; ragg'-er, one who nags or scolds; ragg'-ing (Rule i.)

Rag'-bolt, an iron pin with jags on both sides.

Rag'-wheel, a wheel with a notched or jagged tyre.

Rag'-man, plu. -men, a collector of old rags.

Rag'-stone, a stone so called from its rough fracture.

Old English *hracod*, ragged. Danish *rageri* pl., trumpery, trash.

Ragamuffin, *răg'.ă.műf'.fîn*, a rascallion.

Corruption of Fr. *racaille maroufle*, a tag-rag rascallion.

(If the first syllable were from "rag" the *g* would be doubled.)

Răge (*g = dg*), anger, to storm; răged (1 syl.); rag-ing, *ră'.ging*; ră'ging-ly; rag-er, *ra'.ger*. (French *rage*.)

Ragout (Fr.), *ră.goo'*, meat stewed and highly seasoned.

From French *re-gôte*, Latin *re-gusto*, to taste again.

Raid, *răde*, a foray. (Old Eng. *răd*, a rioting, an incursion.)

Rail, a horizontal bar of wood or metal (the uprights are pales), an iron bar on which locomotives run, a corn-crake, to reproach, to scoff; railed (1 syl.), rail'-er; rail'-ing, a fence made with rails and posts, reproaching.

Raillery, plu. railleries, *răl'.lě.rěz* (not *rail'.lě.rěz*), banter; railleur (Fr.), rail'.yer, a banterer.

Rail'-way, a road laid with iron-rails for locomotives.

Rail-road; railway-chairs, cast-iron pieces bolted on the sleepers in which the rails are firmly set.

Railway-plant, the entire apparatus used on a railway; railway sleepers, planks of wood laid across the permanent way on which the "chairs" are fastened; railway slide, a turn-table; railway guide, a book of railway fares.

By rail, by railway. Rail-guards, iron rods to throw off from the rails any obstruction.

"Rail" (a bar), Welsh *rhail*. "Rail" (a bird), Fr. *rále*, Lat. *raillus*.

"Rail" (to banter), French *railler*, *raillerie*, *railleur*.

The double *l* in "raillery" is an indefensible violation of Rule ii.: *railed*, *railling*, *railer*, &c., have only one *l*. As for *raillieur*, it is not Anglicised, and therefore may remain in its present form.

Raiment, *ray'ment*, clothing in general. (Cont. of arrayment.)

Rain, Reign, Rein, all *rāne*. Reins.

Rain, water from the clouds, to drop water from the clouds;
rained (1 syl.), rain'-ing, rain'-less, rain-bow.

Rain'-y, rain'i-ness (Rule xi.), rain-fall (not *rainfal*);
rain-gauge, -gage; rain-tight, so as to keep out rain;
rain-prints (in *Geol.*); rain-water, -*wau'ter*.

Reign, rain, government. (Latin *regnum, regnāre*.)

Rein (for horses), restraint. (Fr. *rêne*, Lat. *rētinens*.)

Reins, rains, the kidneys. (Fr. *rein*, Lat. *ren*, plu. *renes*.)

"Rain," Old English *regen, regn, rén, rein*, v. *regian, regnan, rénan*,
past *rinde, regenig*, rainy, regentic, likely to rain.

Raise, Raze, both *raze*. Rays, raze, beams of light, &c.

Raise, *rāze*, to elevate, to propagate; raised (1 syl.)

Rais'-ing (Rule xix.), elevating. Rais'in, a dried grape.

Rais-er, *ra'zer*, one who raises. Ra'zor (for shaving).

Raze, to lay level with the ground, to destroy.

"Raise," O. E. *ræran*, to raise, deriv. *risan*, to rise (to make to rise).

"Raze," Fr. *raser, razoir*, a razor; Welsh *rhasgiwr*; Lat. *rādo*.

"Rays," Fr. *rayon*, Lat. *rādīus*, beams which radiate like spokes.

RAISE, RISE; LAY, LIE. "Raise" and "lay" are transitive verbs, but
"rise" and "lie" intransitive. The former require a noun after
them, which the latter will not admit. RAISE, raised, raised.
RISE, rose, risen.

ERRORS OF SPEECH:

The price of flour is *raising* fast [rising].

They *rose* the price of wheat yesterday [raised].

Gold has *ris* or *raised* in value [risen].

Being *risen* from sleep, he sat up [raised].

Raisin, *ra'zin* a dried grape. (French *raisin*, Latin *rācēmus*.)

Rajah, *fem. rannee, rak'jah, ran'nee*, a native sovereign or
prince in Hindūstan; rajah-ship (-ship, office, rank of);
rajpoot, *rahj.poot'*, the higher Hindū military caste.

Raja, royal; *raja putra*, royal offspring.

Rāke (1 syl.), an instrument for gardening and agricultural pur-
poses, a debauchee, to use a rake, to act as a debauchee;
raked (1 syl.), rāk'-ing (Rule xix.), rāk'-er. (See *Raca*.)

Rāk'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj.
it is dim.); a rakish looking vessel, said of a vessel when
the mast slopes from its perpendicular; rakish-ly, -ness.

"Rake" (an inst.), Old Eng. *rāce*, v. *rāc[ian]*, past *rācode*, p. p. *rācod*.
Welsh *rhacai*, a rake, *rhacaniad*, v. *rhacanu, rhacanuwr*, a raker.

Rakehell, *rāke-hell*, a profligate. (French *racaille*, a rascal.)

Rally, *rāl'ly*, to banter, to reduce fugitive troops to order again,
to resume strength; rallies, *rāl'liz*; rallied, *rāl'led*;
rally-ing, rallying-point. (Fr. *raillier*, both meanings.)

Ram, (*fem.*) ewe, you; ram, a tup; ewe, the dam; lamb, the offspring; tup-lamb, male; ewe-lamb, female; hogget, a weaned lamb; shearling, a lamb which has lost its first fleece; wether, a sheep more than two years old reared for the butcher; a sign of the ecliptic (in Latin aries, *ā'.rī.eez*), a battering instrument; to force down, to butt; rammed (1 syl.), ramm'-ing (Rule i.), ramm'-er.

Old English *ram*, a tup. German *rammen*, to drive or force down.

Ramadan, *rām'.ā.dān*, the ninth month of the Moslem year.

Ramble, *rām'.bl*, a stroll, to wander about; rambled, *rām'.bl'd*; ram'bling, ram'bling-ly, ram'bler.

Welsh *rhamp*, a running out or about (with dim.), v. *rhampu*.

Ramify, *rām'.ī.fy*, to force itself throughout in every direction; ramifies, *rām'.ī.fize*; ramified, *rām'.ī.fide*; ram'ifi-er, ram'ify-ing. Ramification, *rām'.ī.fī.kay''.shūn*.

Italian *ramificare*, *ramificazione*; French *ramifier*, *ramification* (Lat. *ramus ficio* [*fācio*], to make branches [in all directions]).

Ramoneur, *rām'.ō.nure*, a chimney sweeper. (Fr. *ramoneur*.)

Ramp, the curved part of a wall or hand-railing connecting a higher part with a lower, the hand-railing of a staircase, the talus of a fortification, to bound, to sport about riotously; ramped, *rampt*; ramp-ing, ramp'ing-ly.

Rampant, overleaping restraint, wildly frolicsome, standing erect on the hind legs; ram'pant-ly, ram'pancy.

Rampageous, *rām.pāge'.ūs*, outrageously frolicsome; ram-paging, *rām.pā'.gīng*, prancing wildly.

Fr. *rampe*, *ramper*, rampant; Old Eng. *rempend*, violent, headlong.

Rampart, *rām'.part*, the earth bank of a fortification. (Fr. *rempart*.)

De l'ancien italien *ramparo* ou *riparo*, des latin *reparatorium*.

Ram'rod, the rod used to "ram" home the charge of a gun.

Rancid, *rān'.sīd*, having a rank odour or taste (applied to oil, butter, &c., in bad condition); ran'cid-ly, ran'cid-ness.

Rancidity, *rān.sīd'.ī.ty*; rances'cent, becoming rancid.

Latin *rancidus*, *rancesco* (-*scō* inceptive); French *rancidité*.

Rancour, *rān'.kor*, spite, malice. Rank'er (comp. of rank).

Rancor-ous, *rān'.kor.ūs*, full of rancour; rancorous-ly.

Ital. *rancore*; French *rancune*; Latin *rancor*, sourness, rankness.

Rān'dom, chance; at random, at hazard. (Old Eng. *randūn*.)

Range, *rainj* (not *rānge*), a kitchen apparatus for cooking, a class or order, things in a line, the distance to which a gun, &c. carries, the line a shot describes when projected; to set in a row, to wander; ranged (1 syl.), rāng'-ing.

Rāng-er, a game dog, keeper of a park or forest.

Range of mountains, a line or chain of mountains.

Welsh *rheng* or *rhenc*; French *rang*, *ranger*; Low Latin *rengus*.

Rank, degree, high place, order, a row, strong, luxuriant, strong-flavoured, musty; (*comp.*) **rank'-er**, (*super.*) **rank'-est**; **rank'-ly**, **rank'-ness**, **rank'-ish** (*-ish* with *adj.* *dim.*)

Old English *ranc*, *ranclic*, *ranclice*, *rankly*, *rancnes*, *rankness*.

Rankle, *răn'.k'l*, to fester, to irritate; **rankled**, *răn'.k'ld*; **rank'ling**. (Welsh *rhanc*, craving, *v.* *rhancu*, to crave.)

Ran'ny, *plu.* *rannies*, *ran'.niz*, the shrew-mouse. **Ran'nee**, the wife of a rajah, a princess in Hindûstan. (*Hind. rajni.*)

"Ranny," Latin [*mus*] *araneus* (quod *aranei* modo tenuissimum filum et gladli aciem conscendit. *Columella*).

Ransack, *răn'.săk*, to search thoroughly, to pillage; **ransacked**, *răn'.săkt*; **ran'sack-ing**. (Danish *ransage*, *ransager*.)

Ransom, *răn'.săm*, redemption, to redeem; **ran'somed** (2 syl.), **ransom-ing**, **ran'som-er**; **ran'som-less**, irredeemable.

Fr. *rançon*, *rançonner*. (A corruption of Lat. *redemptio* or *resûmo*.)

Rănt, bombast, to declaim with bombast; **rant'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **rant'-ing**, **rant'ing-ly**; **ranter**, a bombastic declaimer, a religious sect. (Dutch *randten*, to be idiotic.)

Ranun'culus, *plu.* *ranun'culuses* (not *ranunculi*), a genus of flowers including the crow-foot, kingcup, buttercup, &c.

Latin *ranunculus*, a little frog. So called because the divisions of the leaves bear a fanciful resemblance to the foot of a frog, and not, as we are generally told, because they are found in marshes where frogs abound. The original of *Dioscorides* was from a dry situation. The Fr. word is *renoncule*, an erroneous spelling; Lat. *rana*, a frog.

Răp, **rapper**. **Wrap**, to envelop. (Fris. *wrappe*).

Răp, a slight knock, a very small coin, to knock, to transport with ecstasy; **rapped**, **rapt**, knocked; **rapt**, inspired or transported with ecstasy; **rapp'-ing** (R. i.)

Rapp'-er, one who knocks. **Wrapper**, a cloak, &c.

Old Eng. *hrep[ian]* or *hrepp[ian]*, to touch, *p.* *hreppode*, *p. p.* *hreppod*.

"Rap" (to seize with ecstasy), Lat. *rapere*, to ravish [with inspiration].

"Rap," a base Irish halfpenny, 1721, *ruppe*, a small Swiss coin.

Rapacious, *ra.pay'.shŭs*, extortionate, seizing by violence, greedy; **rapa'cious-ly**, **rapa'cious-ness**. **Rapacity**, *ra.păs'.ăty*.

Latin *răpăctas* (*răpax* gen. *răpăcis*); French *rapacit  *, *rapace*.

Răpe (1 syl.), a carrying away by violence, a plant, a division of the county of Sussex; **rape-oil**, **rape-cake**, from rape-seed.

Lat. *răpio*, to ravish. "Rape" (seed), Lat. *răpum*, Gk. *rhapus*.

"Rape" (of Sussex), Old Eng. *răp*, a rope or measure of land. Iceland is divided into districts called *hreppar*, Norse *repp*, a district.

Rapid, *răp'id*, quick, a part of a stream which runs faster than the general current; **rap'id-ly**, **rap'id-ness**. **Rapid'ity**.

Latin *răpidus*, *răpid  tas*, *v.* *răpere*, to hurry away (Gk. *harpazo*).

Rapier, *ra'.p  er*, a sword for thrusting. (French *rapi  re*.)

Rapine, *răp'în*, pillage. **Repine**, *re.pine'*, to fret.

"Rapine," Latin *răpîna*. "Repine," French *repoudre*.

No words can better show the absurdity of a final *e* mute than these two. Its one object is to lengthen the preceding vowel, but in these two words we have "-ine" = *ine* and "-ine" = *in*.

Rappee, *rap.pee'*, a coarse pungent snuff. (French *rapé*.)

Rappel' (French), the beat of drum to call soldiers to duty.

Rapport, *rap.por'*, relation, reference. **Report'**, account.

En rapport (Fr.), *ahn rappor'*, in relation, in connexion.

Raptor, *plu. raptores*, *răp'.tor*, *plu. rap'.tôr'reez*, birds of prey;
raptor, one of the raptôres; raptorial, *răp.tôr'ri.ăl*;
raptorious, *răp.tor'ri.us*, adj. (Lat. *raptor*, *plu. raptôres*.)

Rapture, *răp'.tchūr*, transport, extreme joy; *rap'tured* (2 syl.);
rapturous, *răp'.tchūr.ūs*; rapturous-ly, joyously.

Latin *rapio* supine *raptum*, ravished [with joy]; Greek *harpazô*.

Rare, *rair*, (comp.) *răr'-er*, (super.) *răr'-est*, scarce, thin, not dense; *rare'-ly*, *rare'-ness*; *rare'-bit*, a dainty morsel.

Rarity, *plu. rarities*, *rair'rĭ.tĭz*. (Lat. *rărus*, Fr. *rare*.)

Raree-show, *rair're show*, a show carried in a box.

A corruption of *rarity show*, the exhibition of a rarity.

Rarefy, *rair'rĕfy*, to make thin or less dense; *rarefies* (R. xi.),
rair'rĕfize; rarefied, *rair're.fide*; rarefi-er, *rair'rĕ.fĭ.er*;
rarefi-able, *rair'rĕ.fĭ''.ă.b'l*; rarefy-ing, *rair'rĕ.fĭ''.ing*.

Rarefaction, *rair'rĕ.fĭ.kay''shĭn*, state of being rare.

Lat. *rarefio*, to become thin, *rarefacio*, to make thin, *rarefactio* (*rărus*).

Rarity, *plu. rarities*, *rair'rĭ.tĭz*, opposed to common, opposed to density, something scarce, legerity. (Lat. *rarĭtas*, *rărus*.)

Rascal, *răs'.kăl*, a scoundrel; rascal-ly. **Rascallion**, *răs.kăl'.yĭn*.

Rascality, *plu. rascalities* (R. xliv.), *răs.kăl'.ĭty*; knavery.

Old Eng. *rascal*, a lean worthless deer, hence a worthless fellow; Fr. *racaille*. "Come, you thin thing; come, you rascal" (2 Hen. IV. v. 4).

Răsh, (comp.) *rash'-er*, (super.) *rash'-est*, headstrong, imprudent; *rash'-ly*, *rash'-ness*. (German *rasch*.)

Rasher, *rash'.er*, a slice of bacon for frying, (comp. of *rash*).

Welsh *rhasg*, a slice; Lat. *rasūra* [lard], v. *rădo* sup. *răsum*, to shave

Raskolniks, *răs'.kŏl.nĭz*, Russian dissenters. (Russian *raskolo*.)

Rasores, *ra.sŏr'reez*, birds which scratch with their feet.

Rasor, *ra'.sor*, one of the above. **Răzor** (for shaving);
rasorial, *ra.sŏr'ri.ăl*. (Latin *rădo*, *răsum*, to scratch.)

Rasp, a rough file, to rub with a rasp; *rasped* (1 syl.), *rasp'-ing*.

Rasp'ings, particles rubbed off by a rasp; *rasp'-er*.

Raspatory, *ras'.pa.tŏ.ry*, a surgical instrument for scraping diseased bone. (Danish *rasp*, v. *raspe*.)

Raspberry, *rās'.bēr ry* (not *rāhs'.b'ry* nor *raz'.bēr ry*), a fruit.

The rasp-like berry-fruit. The Germans call the blackberry *kratzebeere*, i.e., the scrape-berry, from *kratzen*, to scrape or scratch.

Rāt, a rodent animal, to work for less than the usual price, to desert one's political party for personal gain; *ratt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ratt'-ing*, *ratt'-er*. *Ratten*, *rāt.t'n*, to take away or destroy the tools of a fellow-workman who deserts his society (the trade union).

To smell a rat, to have an inkling of something concealed.

Rats'-bane; rat's-tail, a disease in horses. (Old Eng. *rat*.)

Ratafia, *rāt'.a.fe''.ah*, a liqueur. Ratafia [cake], *rāt'.a.fe'*, plu. *ratafias*, *rāt'.ā.feze*. (French *ratafia*.)

"Des deux mots *rack* (ou *rhum*) et *tafia*, liqueurs avec lesquelles on préparait les premiers ratafias." *Dict. universel*.

Ratan, *rāt.tān'*, a genus of palms, a walking-stick. *Ratten*, *rat.t'n*, to take away or destroy the tools of a man who offends a trade union. ("Ratan," Malay *rotan*. See *Rat*.)

Ratchet-wheel, *ratch'.et weel*, a wheel with pointed angular teeth; *ratchet*, a small arm or pointed bar which fits into the space between any two of the teeth to prevent the wheel turning in the wrong direction or to stop it.

French *rochet*, *roue à rochet*; Italian *rochetto*, a cog-wheel.

Rāte (1 syl.), a local tax, a proportion, the amount at which a thing is valued, price, to fix a rate, to chide violently; *rāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rāt'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Rāt'-able; *ratability*, *rāte'.a.bil''.i.ty*; *ratably*, *rāte'.a.bly*; *rate-payer*, one who pays rates. (See *Ratio*.)

Pro rata (Latin), in proportion, according to tariff.

Rāth, early. Wraith, *rāth*, an apparition. Wrath, *rawth*, anger.

Rather, *rāth'.er* (not *rā'.rher*), sooner, in preference, slightly.

I had rather, corruption of I'd rather, i.e., I would rather (Latin *malō*, i.e., *magis volo*, I like better).

Old English *rath* or *hræthe*, soon, *rathor* or *hræthor*, sooner.

Ratify, *rāt'.īfy*, to confirm; *ratifies*, *rāt'.ī.fize*; *ratified*, *rāt'.ī.fide*; *rat'ifi-er* (Rule xi.); *rat'ify-ing*, confirming.

Ratification, *rāt'.ī.fī.kay''.shūn*, corroboration.

Latin *rātificatio*, *rātificāre* (*rātus ficio* [fācio], to make firm).

Ratio, plu. *ratios*, *rā'.shī.ōze*, proportion, the relation of homogeneous things, mutual relation of two magnitudes, the degree of difference between things compared. (Lat. *rātio*.)

Ratiocination, *rāsh'ā.ōs.ī.nay''.shūn*, reasoning, argument.

Ratiocinate, *rāsh'ā.ōs''.ī.nate*; *ratiocinat-ed*, *ā.ōs''.ī.nū.ted* (Rule xxxvi.); *ratiocinat-ing*, *rāsh'ā.ōs''.ī.nū.ting*; *ratiocinative*, *rāsh'ā.ōs''.ī.nū.tiv*, argumentative.

Latin *ratiocinatio*, *ratiocinātivus*, *ratiocināri* (*ratio*, reason).

- Ration**, *răsh'ăn*, a dole of food. **Rasher**, *răsh'er*, a slice of bacon.
Fr. *ration*; Lat. *ratio*, proportion, share (*reor ratur* [the portion] rated).
- Rational**, *răsh'ăn.ăl*, reasonable, endowed with reason; rational-ly, rational-ness. **Rational-ist**, one who believes what reason dictates. (Intr. 1646 Clar. State Pap.)
- Rationality**, *răsh'ăn.ăl''i.ty*, reasonableness, mental sanity.
- Rationalise** (R. xxxi.), *răsh'ăn.ăl.ize*; **rationalised** (4 syl.); **rationalis-ing** (R. xix.), *răsh'ăn.ăl.izing*; **rational-ism**.
- Rationalistic**, *răsh'ăn.ăl.ăs''.tık*, pertaining to rationalism; **rationalis'tical**, **rationalis'tical-ly**. **Rational hori'zon**, the plane passing through the earth's centre parallel to the sensible horizon. **Rational quantity** (in *Alg.*), one which can be expressed without the use of a radical sign.
- Rationale**, *răsh'ă.o.nă''.le*, explanation.
Latin *rătionălis* (*ratio*); Fr. *rationalism*, *rationaliste*, *rationalité*.
- Ratlines**, *răt'.lînz*, the lines or cords running across the shrouds like the rounds of a ladder, and so used on going aloft.
- Ratten**, *răt'.t'n*, to take away or destroy the tools of a workman who offends a trade union. **Ratan**, *răt'tăn'*, a walking-cane. **Rattened**, *răt'tn'd*; **ratten-ing**, *rat'tn.ing*.
Fr. *rat*, a non-unionist being supposed to "rat" or desert his party.
- Rattle**, *răt'.t'l*, a toy, an instrument of alarm, a rattling, to clatter, to spring a rattle; rattled, *răt'.t'ld*; rattling; rattler, a giddy noisy prater; rattle-snake. (Ger. *ratteln*.)
- Ravage**, *răv'.age*, to lay waste, to spoil; rav'aged (2 syl.); rav'ag-ing (R. xix.), rav'ag-er. (Fr. *ravage*; Lat. *rapēre*.)
- Răve** (1 syl.), to be frantic, to be enthusiastic; raved (1 syl.); răv-ing (R. xix.), furious with frenzy. **Ră'ven**, a bird. **Răv'er**, răv-ing-ly. (Fr. *raffolir*; Lat. *răbio*, to be mad.)
- Rav'el**, a part untwisted, a jag, a tangle; to tangle, to untwist; ravelled, *răv'.eld*; rav'ell-ing (*part. and noun*), a piece of untwisted thread or yarn, a part ravelled out; rav'ell-er, Rule iii., -EL. (French *raveler*.)
- Raven**, (noun) *ră'.v'n*, (verb) *răv'.n*. **Ravine**, *ra.veen'* (see below).
Raven, *ră'.v'n*, the largest of the crow family;
Raven, *răv'.n*, prey, to glut on prey; rav'ened (2 syl.), rav'en-ing, rav'en-er.
- Ravenous**, *rav'n.ăs*, voracious; ravenous-ly, ravenous-ness.
Old Eng. *hræfen*, *hræfn*, or *hræfen*, a raven, *redfiende* or *redfigende*.
- Ravine**, *ra.veen'*, a gorge, a mountain-cleft. (French *ravin*.)
- Ravish**, *răv'.ish*, to seize and carry off, to fill with delight, to violate; rav'ished (2 syl.); rav'ish-ing, transporting with delight, &c.; rav'ish-er, rav'ish-ment, rav'ishing-ly.
Old Eng. *redff[ian]*, to rob, to ravish, past *redfode*, past part. *redfod*.
French *ravir*, *ravissant*, *ravissement*; Latin *răpēre*, to seize,

Raw, uncooked, inexperienced. Roar, *rō'r*, to bellow.

Raw'-ish (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); raw'-est, most raw; (comp. not in use), raw'-ly, raw'-ness; raw'-bones (2 syl.), lean and bony.

Old Eng. *redw* or *hredw* (Lat. *rudis*). "Roar," Welsh *rhawr*.

Ray, plu. rays, raze (R. xlv.) Raise, *rāze*. Raze (*see below*).

Ray, a beam of light, &c.; ray-less. (Fr. *rayon*, Lat. *rādīus*.)

Raise, to elevate, to lift up. (O. E. *rār[an]*, whence *rīs[an]*.)

Raze or *rāse* (1 syl.), to lay level with the ground (*see above*); razed (1 syl.), *rāz'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Razie, *ra.zē'*, a war-ship with one deck cut down.

Razor. Razure. Razer. Raiser.

Razor, *rā'zōr*, an instrument for shaving.

Razure, *rā'.zhūr*, something obliterated or scraped out.

Razer, *rā'.zer*, a destroyer, one who levels with the ground.

Raiser, *rā'.zer*, a propagator, one who raises. (*See Raise*.)

Fr. *raser*, *rasoir*, a razor, [*vaisseau*] *resé*; Lat. *rado* supine *rasum*.

Razzia, *rūd'.zē.ah*, a sweeping and sudden destruction of a town, its tribe, its herds, its crops, and all its belongings.

This word was introduced by the French conquerors of N. Africa. Mot arabe employer en Algérie (*Dict. des Arts et des Sciences*).

Re- (Latin prefix), again, back, anew.

In seven words *re-* is written *red-*: *red-action*, *red-dition*, *red-ecm*, *red-integrate*, *red-olent*, *red-ound*, and *red-undant*.

Re, *ra*, = D in music; the second note of the *Sol-fa* system.

Re-absorb, *-ab.sor'b'*, to absorb again; re-absorbed' (3 syl.), re-absorb'-ing; re-absorption, *re'.ab.sorp''shun*.

Lat. *re-absorpeo* supine *-absorptum* (*re ab sorbeo*, to sup up again).

Reach, *reech*, an extent, stretch, limit of power, to stretch, to attain; reached (1 syl.), reach'-ing. Retch, *reech*, to vomit.

Old Eng. *hræc[an]* or *ræc[an]*, past *ræhte*, past part. *ge-ræht*.

"Retch," Old English *hræc[an]*, *hræckung* or *hræcung*, retching.

Re-act, to act again; re-act'-ed (R. xxxvi.), re-act'-ing.

Re-action, *-āk'.shūn*; re-active, *-āk'.tīv*; re-act'-ion-ary.

Latin *re-ago* supine *-actum*, to do again, *-actio*, *-activus*.

Read. Reed. Rede. (All *reed*.) Red, a colour. (O. E. *red* or *read*.)

Read, *reed*, (past and past part.) read, *red*; read-ing, *reed'-ing*, to peruse a book, &c. Reader, *reed'.er*; reader-ship (*-ship*, office of); read-able, *reed'-a.b'l*; read'-able-ness, read'-ably. Well read, *-rēd*, learned.

Reading book, *reed'-ing*... Reading-room.

Reed, a hollow knotted stalk. (Old Eng. *reōd* or *hrēōd*.)

Rede, *reed*, advice. (Old Eng. *ræd* or *réd*, v. *réd*[an].)

THAT READS ODDLY. THAT EATS TENDERLY. THAT DRINKS PLEASANTLY, and many similar phrases, are elliptical. The full sentences would be:

That affects the ear oddly when one reads it.

That breaks tenderly beneath the teeth when one eats it.

That affects the palate pleasantly when one drinks it.

"Read," Old Eng. *reord*[ian], past *reordode*, past part. *reordod*, part. *reordung*, a reading, a lecture; or *réd*[an], *ræda*, *rédere*, or *redere*, a reader, *rédung-bóc*, a reading-book.

Re-adjourn, *re'-ad.jurn''*, to adjourn again; *re'-adjourned''* (3 syl.), *re'-adjourn'-ing*, *re'-adjourn'-ment*.

French *re ajourner* (*à jour* [to defer] to [another] day).

Re-adjust, *re'-ad.just''*, to arrange again; *re'-adjusted''* *re'-adjust'-ing*, *re'-adjust'-ment*. (Latin *re ad justus*.)

Re-admit'', to admit again; *re'-admitt''-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *re'-admitt''-ing*; *re'-admitt''-ance*, a second admittance.

Re-admission, *re'-ad.mish''-ŭn*; re-admissible.

"Admittance" should be *admittence*, as it is not the 1st Latin conj. Latin *re admittēre* supine *-admissum*, *-admittens* gen. *-admittentis*.

Re'-adopt'', to adopt again; *re'-adopt''-ed*, *re'-adopt''-ing*.

Re-adoption, *re'.a.dŏp''-shŭn*. (Latin *readoptāre*.)

Re'-adorn'', to adorn again; *re'-adorned''*, *re'-adorn''-ing*.

Re'-adorn''-ment. (Latin *re adorno*, *ornāre*, to adorn.)

Ready, *rĕd'dy*, prepared, quick, willing; (*comp.*) *read'i-er*, (*super.*) *read'i-est*, *rĕd'ĭ.est*. Readily, *rĕd'ĭ.ly* (R. xi.); *readi-ness*, *rĕd'ĭ.ness*. Ready-made, *rĕd'dy maid*, made before hand, kept on hand for sale.

Ready money, *rĕd'dy mŭn'ny*, cash, not credit.

Ready reck'oner, a book of tables to assist in reckoning.

To make ready, ...*rĕd'dy*, to prepare, to put in order for use.

Old Eng. *hræde* or *hræde*, *rædlíc*, *rædlíce*, readily, *rædlícnēs* or *hrædlícnēs*, readiness; v. *hræd*[an] or *hræd*[ian], to make ready, past *hrædode*, past part. *hrædod*.

Re-affirm, *re'.af.firm''*, to affirm again; *re'-affirmed''* (3 syl.), *re'-affirm''-ing*; re-affirmation, *-af'.fir.may''-shŭn*.

Latin *re affirmo*, *-affirmātio*, *-affirmātivus* (*af*[ad]firmo).

Re-agent, *re.a'.djent*, a test, a substance to detect the presence of other bodies. (Latin *re agens* genitive *-agentis*, ago.)

Re-aggravation, *re-ag'.gra.vay''-shŭn*, the last warning before excommunication is fulminated by the pope.

Three admonitions called *aggravations* are first given, and then a *re-aggravation* or final warning. (Latin *gravāmen*, a grievance.)

Real, *rĕ.āl* (not *reel*). Reel, a Scotch dance, to stagger, &c.

Real, genuine, true; real-ly, *rĕ'.āl.ly*, verily, truly.

Reality, *plu. realities*, *rĕ.āl'ĭ.tĭz*, a fact, a real existence.

Real-ise (R. xxxi.), *rē'ā.līze*, to form a clear idea, to feel vividly, to convert property into money; *re'alised* (3 syl.), *re'alis-ing* (R. xix.); *realis-able*, *rē'āl.ī'zā.b'l*.

Realisation, *rē'āl.ī.zay''shūn*.

Real-ist, *rē'ālist*, one of the school or sect opposed to the nominalists; *realistic*, *rē'āl.iss''tīk* (adj.)

Real-ism, *rē'āl.īzm*, the tenets of the realists.

Lat. *realis*, *reālitās* (*res*); Fr. *réaliste*, *réalisme*, *réalisation*, *réaliser*.

Realm, *rēlm*, a kingdom. (Italian *reame*; Latin *regnum*.)

Ream, *reem*, 20 quires of paper, 21½ quires among printers.

Old Eng. *reama*, a band, a tie. (A bundle of paper tied together.)

Re-animate, *re'ān'ī.mate*, to revive; *re-an'imāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *re-an'imāt-ing* (R. xix.) *Reanimation*, *re'ān'ī.may''shūn*.

Latin *re animatio*, *-animāre* supine *-animātum* (*anima*, life).

Re'-annex'', to annex again; *re'-annexed''*, *re'annex'-ing*.

Re-annexation, *re'ān.nex.ā''shūn* (not *re'.a.nex...*).

Latin *re an[ad]necto*, to tie to again.

Reap, *reep*, to cut with a sickle or machine, to receive the fruit of one's labour; *reaped*, *reep't*; *reap'-ing*, *reap'-er*.

Old English *hreop[an]*, past *hreopte*, past part. *hreopt* or *rīp*, a reaping, v. *rīpp[an]*, *rippere*, a reaper, *rīp-tima*, harvest.

Re apparel, *rē'āp.pār''rēl*, to clothe again; *re-appar'elled* (4 syl.), *re-appar'ell-ing*. (Latin *re, ap[ad]paro*, to dress fully.)

Re-appear, *re'.ap.pear''*, to appear again; *re'-appeared''* (3 syl.); *re'-appear'-ing*, *re'.ap.pear''-ing*; *re'-appear'-ance*.

Latin *re ap[ad]pāreo*, to appear to [view] again.

Re-apply, *re'.ap.ply''*, to apply again; *re'-applied''* (3 syl.), *re'-apply'-ing*. *Re-application*, *re'.āp.plī.kay''shūn*.

Latin *re ap[ad]plicāre*, to fold to one again.

Re-appoint, *re'.ap.point''*, to appoint again; *re'-appoint'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *re'appoint'-ing*, *re'-appoint'-ment*.

Fr. *re-appointer*. An *appoint* in French is the odd money of a large sum: thus, in £430 15s. 6d., 15s. 6d. is the "appoint," also the balance of a debt, hence the *salary* of an "appointment."

Re-apportion, *re'.ap.por''shūn*, to apportion again; *re-apportioned*, *re'.ap.por''shūnd*; *re-appor'tion-ing*.

Latin *re ap[ad]portio*, to [give] the portion again to [each].

Rear, *reer*, the part left behind, the last in order, to raise, to rise on the hind legs, to propagate; *reared* (1 syl.), *rear'-ing*.

Rear admiral, an admiral of the third rank.

Rear-guard, the guard which follows the main army at a distance to protect it against a surprise from behind.

Rear-line, the last line or rank of a battalion.

Rear-rank, the hindermost rank of a body of troops.

- Rearward, *reer'-ward*, the last troops, the train behind.
- Rear-mouse, the bat, the mouse that raises itself in the air.
Occasionally *rear* is spelt *rere*, from French *arrière*: as
- Rere-dos, the back of an altar-piece or fire-place.
- Rere-fief, *reer'-feef*, a fief held under a feudatory.
- Rere-mouse and rere-ward are spelt both ways.
- "Rear" (behind), Fr. *arrière*; Old Eng. *hrére-mús*, a rere-mouse.
"Rear" (to raise), Old Eng. *rér[an]*, past *rérde*, past part. *réred*.
For distinction sake it would have been better to spell the verb *rear* (to raise), and the noun with its prefix *rere* (behind).
- Re'-ascend'', to ascend again; re'-ascend''-ed, re'-ascend''-ing.
Re-ascension, *re'.ás.sén''.shūn*; re'-ascent, another ascent.
Latin *re as[ad]scando*, to climb to [a higher position] again.
- Reason, *ree'.z'n*, the faculty of thought, to argue; reasoned, *ree'.z'nd*; reason-ing; reason-less, reason-er; reason-able, *ree'.z'n.ä.b'l*; rea'sonable-ness, rea'sonably. In reason, in moderation. By reason of, on account of, by means of. In all reason, rightly.
Old Eng. *ræsica*, *resung*, v. *ræswian*, past *ræswode*, past part. *ræswod*, or *resian*, past *resode*, past p. *resod*; Welsh *rheswm*; Lat. *rätio*.
- Re-assemble, *re'.as.sem'.b'l*, to assemble again; re-assembled, re-assem'bling, re-assemblage (-age collective).
Fr. *re-assembler*; Low Lat. *assemblatio* (*as* [ad] *simul* *blatio*), a muster for chatting together, with the prefix *re-* (again).
- Re'-assert'', to assert again; re'-assert''-ed, re'-assert''-ing.
Re-assertion (not -sion, Rule xxxiii.), *re'.äs.ser''.shūn*.
Latin *re as[ad]serere* supine *sertum*, to knit [words] together.
- Re-assign, *re'.äs.sine''*, to assign again; re'-assigned'' (3 syl.), re'-assign''-ing; re'-assign''-ment. (Lat. *re as[ad]signo*.)
- Re-assimilate (not -mu-), *re'.äs.sim''.i.late*, to assimilate again; re-assim'ilät-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-assim'ilät-ing (R. xix.); re-assimilation, *re'.äs.sim'.i.lay''.shūn*.
Latin *re as[ad]similare*, to liken to again (*similis*, like).
- Re'-assume'' (3 syl.), to assume again; re'-assumed'' (3 syl.), re'assūm''-ing (R. xix.) Re-assumption, *re'.äs.sūmp''.shūn*.
Latin *re as[ad]sumere* supine *sumptum*, to take to [oneself] again.
- Re-assure, *re'.äs.shüre''*, to corroborate again, to assure again; re'-assured'' (3 syl.), re'-assūr''-ing; re-assūr'ance.
Fr. *re assurer*; Low Lat. *assurāre*, i.e., *re as[ad]secūro*, to secure...
- Re'-attach'', to attach again; re'-attached'', re'-attach''-ing.
Ro'-attach''-ment. (Fr. *re attacher*; Low Lat. *attachiāre*.)
- Re'-attempt'', to attempt again; re'-attempt''-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-attempt''-ing. (Lat. *re at[ad]tento*, to try to [do] again.)
- Reaumur's thermometer, *rau'.murz -her.möm.čter*, a thermometer where 0° (zero) marks the ordinary freezing-point

of water, and 80° boiling water. Centigrade begins the same, but marks boiling water at 100°. Fahrenheit marks the freezing-point 32°, and boiling water 212°.

Reaumur and Fahrenheit are the names of the inventors.

Reave, *reev*, to bereave. Reeve, *reev*, a steward. Reef [of rocks].

Reft, bereft; reav'-ing, bereaving; reav'-er, a robber.

O. Eng. *redfa* or *redfere*, a robber, v. *redff[ian]*, p. *redfode*, p. p. *redfod*.

Re'-avow'', to avow again; re'-avowed'' (3 syl.), re'avow''-ing.

French *re avouer*; Latin *re a[ad]r[oe]vo*, to vow to [a thing] again.

(Of the 40 words beginning with *rea-*, 7 are native, and "ea" represents either *æ*, *ê*, or *é* (= *ee*): as *reach*, *read*, *ream*, *reap*, *rear*, *reason*, *reave*; in 3 words "ea" represents *ê*: as *read* (= *rêd*), *ready*, and *realm* (Ital.); in 2 it is open: as *real*, with *realise* and *realgar*; and in 26 *re-* is the prefix of words directly or indirectly from the Latin. The disuse of both diphthongs and accents has done more than anything to perplex our spelling.)

Re-baptize (not *-ise*, R. xxxii.), re'.bāp.tīze'', to baptize a second time; re'-baptized'' (3 syl.), re'-baptiz''-ing, re-bap'tism.

Re- with Greek *baptizo*, *baptisma*; Latin *baptiso*, *baptismum*.

Rebate. Rabate. Rabbet. Rabbit.

Rebate, (noun) re'.bate, (verb), re.bāte'.

Re'bate, deduction, also another way of spelling *rabbet*.

Rebate', to make a deduction; rebāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rebāt'-ing, rebate'-ment. French *rebatte*, to abate.)

Rabate, to bring back a hawk from its flight. (Fr. *rebatte*.)

Rab'bet, a juncture in joinery. (Fr. *raboter rabot*, a plane.)

Rab'bit, an animal. Welsh *rabbit*, *i.e.*, rare-bit, tit-bit.

Rebec, re'.bēk, a three-stringed violin tuned in fifths.

Fr. *rebec*, a corrup. of the Span. *rebel*, itself a corrup. of Arab. *rebab*.

Rebel, (noun) rēb'.el, (verb) rē.bel', one who rises against the constituted authorities, to revolt, &c.; rebelled, rē.beld'; rebell'-ing (R. iii.) Rebellion, re.bēl'.yŭn, insurrection.

Rebellious, re.bēl'.yŭs; rebellious-ly, rebellious-ness.

(It would be better if all verbs ending in "l" (accented on the final syllable) preserved the double *l* throughout. The second *l* has been restored to many words: as *recall*, *farewell*, *besall*, &c.)

Latin *rebell[io]*, *rebellium*, *rebellis* (*bellum*, war).

Re-bound', to spring back. Rebind, *past* rebound, to bind anew; re-bound'-ed, re-bound'-ing, rebound'ing-ly.

"Rebound," French *rebonder*, *bond*, a leap. "Rebind," Old English *bind[an]*, *past band*, *past part. bunden*, with prefix *re-*, again.

Re-buff', to repel, to snub; rebuffed' (2 syl.), rebuff'-ing, rebuffing-ly, rebuff'-er. To meet with a rebuff.

French *re bouffer*, *rebuffade*, *bouffée*, a puff of wind, to blow back.

Re-build, re.bild', to build anew; re-built', *past part.* rebuilt'.

Old English *re* with *byld[an]*, *past bylde*, *past part. byldeð*.

Re-bury, *re.běr'ry*, to bury again; re-buried, *re.běr'rěd*;
re-bury-ing, *re.běr'ry-ing*; re-burial, *re.běr'rě.ăl*.

"Bury" has only one *r*, "berry" (the seed), and "marry" have double *r*, in direct violation of their original forms, O. E. *berie*, Lat. *marito*.
Old English *burian* or *byrian*, past *byrode*, past part. *byrod*.

Rebus, a riddle in hieroglyphics, &c. (non verbis sed rebus).

I.O.U for *I owe you*, O.D.V for *eau de vie*, are of the nature of rebuses.

Rebüt', to repel, to confute; rebutt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), rebutt'-ing;
rebutt''-er, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rejoinder.
French *rebut*, repulsion, *rebuter*, to rebuff.

Re-call (not *recal*), *re.kawł'*, to call back; recalled, *re.kawł'd*;
re-call'-ing. (Latin *re cālo*; Greek *kāléo*, to call.)

Re-cānt', to retract, to unsay; recānt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), recant'-ing.
Recantation, *re'.kăn.tay''shŭn*; recant'-er. (Lat. *recanto*.)

Re-capitulate, *re'.ka.pīt''u.late*, to repeat the heads or main
points of what has been said; re-capit'ulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.),
re-capit'ulāt-ing (R. xix.), recapit'ulāt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Recapitulation, *re'.ka.pīt''u.lay''shŭn*, a summary.

Latin *recapitulatio*, *v. recapitulāri* (*cāput* gen. *cāpitis*, a head).

Re-caption, *re.kāp'.shŭn*, reprisal, retaking one's own goods from
one who has wrongfully retained them; recapt'or;
recapture, *re.kāp'.tchŭr*. (Lat. *cāpio*, to take, sup. *captum*.)

Re-cast, *past recast*, *past part. recast*, to cast afresh, to reckon up
again; recast'-ing. (Dan. *kaste* to cast, *kastning* casting.)

Recede, *re.seed'*, to go back, to retreat; recēd'-ed (R. xxxvi.),
recēd'-ing. (Latin *recēdo*, *re cēdo*, to go back.)

Of verbs from the Latin *cēdo*, three end in -*eed* and seven in -*ede*:

(1) *Exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed* end in -*eed*. The seven are

(2) *Accede*, *antecede*, *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*, and *secede*.
Supersede is from another root, *super sedeo*, to sit over.

(It would be far better if all these verbs ended in -*eed*.)

Receipt. Reseat. Recipe, *rěs'.i.pe* (q.v.)

Receipt, *rě.seet'*, a written legal acknowledgment of the
payment of a bill; receipt'-ed, *re.seet'.ed*; receipt-ing,
re.seet'.ing. Receipt-stamp, a legal stamp for the
acknowledgment of a receipt.

Re-seat, *rě'.seet''*, to restore a member of parliament to his
seat again; re-seat'-ed, re-seat'-ing.

The use of the word *receipt* for a compound is almost obsolete.

"Receipt," Latin *recipio* supine *receptum*, to receive.

"Reseat," Old Eng. *sett[an]*, past *sette*, past part. *geset*, with *re*.

It simplifies matters a great deal to use *recipe* in all cases for a
compound, whether medical or not, and *receipt* for the acknow-
ledgment of a bill paid or of something received.

Receive, *re.seev'*, to take, to accept; received, *re.seev'd*;
receiv'-ing (R. xix.), receiv'-er, receiv'-able (R. xxiii.),
receivable-ness, receivably. Receipt, *re.seet'* (see above.)

Receipt of custom (in *Script.*), the office of the collector of the Roman taxes. **Receiving house**, a place where parcels are left till forwarded (see *reception*, *recipient*).

Latin *re-cipio* [*cāpio*, to take] supine *receptum*.

Note, all *-ceives* take the *e* first, all *-lieves* take the *i* first. It can easily be remembered by the fact that the earlier consonant takes the earlier vowel first, and the later consonant the later vowel: thus *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*; but *believe*, *disbelieve*, *relieve*, &c. (*Leave*, "to quit," is quite another word.)

Re-cension, *re.sēn'.shūn*, a review, a critical examination of the text of an ancient author. (Latin *recensio*, a review.)

Recent, *re'.sent*. **Re-scent**, **Re-sent**, *re-sent'*. **Resent**, *re.zent'*.

Re'cent, (*comp.*) *re'cent-er*, (*super.*) *re'cent-est*, modern, fresh, of late origin or issue; *re'cent-ly*, *re'cent-ness*; *recency*, *re'.sēn.sy*. (Lat. *recens*, gen. *recentis*, new, fresh.)

Re-scent', to perfume afresh. (Fr. *re-senter*, Lat. *sentio*.)

Re-sent', sent again. (O. E. *send[an]*, p. *sende*, p. p. *sended*.)

Resent, *re.zent'*, to avenge an affront. (French *ressenter*.)

It would have been better if we had preserved the double *s* in this last word to distinguish it from *re-sent* (sent again).

Re-ceptacle, *re.sēp'.tū.k'l*, a place or vessel into which things are received; *receptacular*, *re.sēp.tūk' ũ.lar*.

Reception, *re.sēp'.shūn*, the act of receiving, admission; *receptibility*, *re.sēp'.tī.bīl' ũ.ty*; *receptive*, *re.sēp'.tīv*.

Receptivity, *re.sēp.tīv ũ.ty*. (See *Receive*, *Recipient*.)

Lat. *receptaculum*, *receptio* (*re, cāpio*, to take); Fr. *réceptacle*, *réception*.

Rechabite, *re'k' ũ.bīte*, one of the society of Rechabites (3 syl.), or modern total abstainers from intoxicating drinks.

From *Rechab*, whose son laid an injunction on his posterity not to drink wine, which they obeyed for 300 years (*Jcr.* xxxv. 6, 7).

Re-charge' (2 syl.), to charge again; *re-charged'* (2 syl.), *re-charg'-ing*. (Fr. *re-charger*, to load [guns] again.)

Re-charter, *re.tchar'.ter*, to charter again; *re-char'tered* (3 syl.), *re-char'ter-ing*. (Lat. *charta*, a charter; Gk. *kartēs*, papers.)

Re-cheat, *re.tcheet'*, a refrain on a hunting-horn to recall the hounds when they have lost scent, to sound the recheat; *recheat'-ed*, *recheat'-ing*. (French *requêté*, a recheat.)

Re-cherché, *re.sher'.sha* (not *rā.sher.sha'* given by Worcester), rare, exquisite, extremely nice. (French *recherché*.)

Recipe, *res'.i.pe*, a prescription for any compound whether in food, medicine, or trade. (See *Receipt*.)

Latin *recipe*, take, imperative mood of *recipio* [*re-capio*].

In medical prescriptions written *R* or *R*. "Recipe" (Lat. *take*). Medical prescriptions begin with *R*, the *R* is *recipe*, take, the flourish is the symbol of Jupiter (*♃*), and the whole may be thus paraphrased: "Under the beneficent auspices of Jupiter (patron of medicines) take the following drugs, in the proportions set down."

Re-cipient, *re.síp'.i.ent*, one who receives, a receiver; recipience, *re.síp'.i.ense*; recipiency, *-i.en.sy* (*v.* receive, reception).

Lat. recipientis gen. *recipientis* (*re-cípŭ* [cápŭ, to take], to receive).

Re-ciprocate, *re.síp'.rö.kate*, to give and receive mutually; recip'rocät-ed, recip'rocät-ing (Rule xix.), cätŭng-ly.

Reciprocation, *re.síp'.ro.kay''.shŭn*. Reciprocal, *-rö.käl*; recip'rocal-ly, recip'rocal-ness. Reciprocal proportion.

Reciprocity, *rës'.i.prös''.i.ty*, interchange, mutual action.

Lat. rēciprocātio, rēciprōcus, v. rēciprōcāre (from "reciplo," Varro).

Recite, *re.sit'e*, to repeat; recit'-ed (R. xxxvi.), recit'-ing (R. xix.), recit'-er, recit'-äl. **Recitation**, *rës'.i.tay''.shŭn*.

Recitative, *rës'.i.tä.teev'*, a musical recitation introduced in oratorios; recitativo, *plu. recitativos, rës'.i.ta.tee''voze* (R. xlii.), same as recitative. (*Lat. rēcītāre, cītō* to cite.)

Reck, **Wreck**, both *rĕk*. **Reek**, **Wreak**, both *reek*.

Reck, to heed, to care; recked, *rĕkt*; reck'-ing, reck'-less, reck'less-ly; reck'less-ness, heedlessness, indifference.

Wreck, destruction of a ship at sea. (Danish *vrag*.)

Reek, steam from evaporation. (Old English *reōc[an]*.)

Wreak, *reek*, to avenge. (O. E. *wrēc[an]*, *wrēc*, vengeance.)

"Reck," Old Eng. *reccan*, past *reahhte*, past part. *ge-reahht*, *reccēleas*, reckless, *reccēleaslic*, recklessly, *reccēleasnes*, recklessness. (*The word reckless was almost obsolete in Hooker's time.*)

Reckon, *rek'on*, to number; reckon on, to count on; réckon up, add up; reckon with, to bring to punishment; reckoned, *rĕk'und*; reckon-ing, reckon-er, ready reckoner.

Old English *reccnan*, to reckon, *reccan* or *reccēan*, to tell.

Re-claim', to claim again, to rescue; reclaimed' (2 syl.), reclaim'-ing, reclaim'-er, reclaim'-able, reclaim'ably.

Reclamation, *rĕc'.la.may''.shŭn*. (*Lat. reclamatio, reclamāre*.)

Re-cline, *re.kline'*, to lean, to lie in repose; reclined' (2 syl.), reclin'-ing (R. xix.), reclining-ly, reclin'-er, reclin'ate.

Reclination, *rĕk'.li.nay''.shŭn*. (*Lat. rēclinātio, rēclināre*.)

Lat. clīnō, Gk. klīnō, to bend. Our word *lean* is from [c]līno.

Re-close, *re.kloze'*, to close again; reclosed' (2 syl.); reclōs'-ing.

Latin *reclaudō* supine *reclausum*, to reclose; Greek *kléizō*, to shut.

Re-chuse, *re.klūce'*, one who lives in retirement; recluse'-ly, -ness.

Reclusion, *re.klū'.zhŭn*; **reclusive**, *re.klū'.šiv*. (Fr. *reclus*.)

Recognise (R. xxxi.), *rĕk'kög.nize*, to acknowledge, to know again; recognised, *rĕk'kög.nizd*; recognis-ing, *rĕk'kög.ni''.zing*; rec'ognis-er; recognis-able, *rĕk'kög.ni''.zä.bl*; -ably.

Recognition, *rĕk'kög.nish''.ŭn*, avowed knowledge, recollection. **Recognitory**, *re.kög'.ni.tö.ry*, containing recognition.

(In the following legal terms the "g" is mute and "z" preferred.)

Recognizance, *re.kõn'ĩ.zance*, a legal obligation to pay a debt, to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, &c.

Recognizor, *re.kõn'ĩ.zor'*, one who enters into a recognizance.

Recognizee, *re.kõn'ĩ.zee'*, one to whom it is made.

Latin *recognitio*, *recognosco* (*re cog[cum]nosco*, to know again).

French *reconnaissance*, *reconnaissable*, *reconnaître*.

Recoil, a rebound, to start back, to revolt, to feel abhorrence; recoiled', recoil'-ing, recoil'-ing-ly, recoil'-er, -ment.

French *recul*, *v. reculer*; Latin *re cellere*, to strike or go back.

Re-coin, to coin again; recoined' (2 syl.), recoin'-ing, -age.

French *coin* (with *re*); Greek *kónos*, a cone; Latin *cunæus*, a stamp.

Re-collect, *rěk'kõl.lekt'*, to remember; recollect'-ed (R. xxxvi.), recollect'-ing.

Recollection, *rěk'kõl.lěk''.shũn*, remembrance; rec'ollec'-tive, *rěk'kõl.lěk''.třv*.

Re-collect, *re'-kõl.lekt'*, to collect again; re'-collect''-ed, -ing. **Recollection**, *re'-kõl.lěk''.shũn*; re'-collect''-or.

Lat. *recolligo* supine *-lectum* (*re coll[cum]ago*, to bring together again).

Re'-combine'' (3 syl.), to combine again; re'combined'' (3 syl.), re'-combin''-ing (R. xix.), re'combin''-er. **Recombination**, *re'.kõm.bĩ.nay''.shũn*. (Lat. *re combināre*, *bini* two by two.)

Re'-commence'' (3 syl.), to begin again; re'commenced'' (3 syl.), re'commenc''-ing (R. xix.); recommence-ment, *re'.kom.mense''.ment*. (Only verbs ending in *-dge* drop *-e-* before *-ment*, as "judg-ment". To these add "argu-ment".)

Fr. *recommencer* (Lat. *re com[cum]initio*, with the beginning again).

Recommend, *rěk'kõm.měnd''*, to commend to another, to advise; rec'ommend''-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rec'ommend''-ing.

Recommendation, *-měn.day''.shũn*; recommend''-able.

Recommendatory, *rěk'kõm.měn''.dũ.t'ry*; rec'ommend''-er.

Lat. *recommendāre* (*mandāre*, to trust to one's charge), to recommend is to say a [person] is fit to be trusted to one's charge. The French *recommander*, *recommandable*, *recommandation*, violate a principle.

Re'-commit'', to commit again; re'-committ''ed (Rule xxxvi.), re'-committ''-ing, re'-committ''-al, re'-committ''-ment.

Re-commission, *re'.kõm.mish''.ũn*, a new commission.

Latin *re com[cum]mitto* supine *missum*, to send to.

To "commit" a man is to send him to the charge of a public officer.

Recompense (not *-pence*), *rěk'kõm.pense*, reward, to reward; rec'ompensed, rec'ompens-ing (R. xix.), rec'ompens-er.

Recompensation, *rěk'kõm.pěn.say''.shũn*; -pen'satory.

Only nine words in the language end in *-nse*, but nearly 700 end in *-nce*. The nine are: *dense* and *condense*, *immense*, *sense*, and *tense*, and the four compounds *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *pre-pense*, and *recompense*. The *s* is the better form: thus *recurrens* is the Latin form of our *recurrence*; but we have followed the French as a rule.

Latin *recompensatio*; French *récompense*, *v. recompenser*.

Re'-compile'' (3 syl.), to compile again; re'-compiled'' (3 syl.), re'-compil'-ing (Rule xix.); re'compil'-er, one who...

Recompilation, re-kõm'.pi.lay''.shûn.

Lat. *re compilāre*, *compilatio* (*re* com[cum]pilo, to pile together again).

Re-compose, re'.kõm.põze'', to compose again; re'composed'' (3 syl.); recompos-ing, re'.kõm.põ''.zing; re-compõs'-er; recomposition, re-kõm'.po.zish''.ân.

Latin *re com[p]onere*, to put together again (Greek *põneo*, to toil).

Reconcile, rek'.õn.sile, to conciliate; re'conciled (3 syl.), re'concil-ing, re'concil-er, re'concil-able, re'concilable-ness, re'concilably, re'concile-ment (Rule xviii.)

Reconciliation, rek'.õn.sil'.ã''.shûn; reconciliatory, rek'.õn.sil''.ã''.try. (Latin *reconciliatio*, *reconciliare*.)

Re'condense'' (3 syl.), to condense again; re'condensed'' (3 syl.), re'condens'-ing. Recondensation, -kõn'.den.say''.shûn.

Latin *re condensatio*, *condensare* (*denso*, to thicken).

"Dense" and its compounds, with the four compounds *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *pre-pense*, and *recom-pense*, and the three words *immense*, *sense*, and *tense*, are the only words in the language ending in -nse. Nearly 700 end in -nce, in most of which s would be better.

Recondite, rek'.õn.dite, abstruse. (Latin *reconditus*, hidden.)

Re'-conduct'', to conduct back, &c.; re'conduct''-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'conduct''-ing. (Lat. *recondūco*, sup. *ductum*, to lead back.)

Reconnaissance (not *reconnoissance*). Recognizance.

Reconnaissance, rä.kõn.nã.zahns, the examination of a tract of country for military or other operations.

Recognizance, re.kõn'.ã.zance, a legal money obligation to keep the peace, or to appear at the assizes.

French *reconnaissance*; Latin *recognoscere*, to recognise.

Reconnoitre, rek'.õn.noi''.ter, to examine the position and movements of a hostile force, to examine the line of country intended for military operations; reconnoitred, rek'.õn.noi''.terd; reconnoitring, rek'.õn.noi''.tring.

Fr. *reconnoître*, now *reconnaître* (Lat. *recognoscere*, to know thoroughly).

Re-conquer, re.kõn'.kwer (not re.kõn'.ker), to conquer again; reconquered, re.kõn'.kwerd; reconquer-ing, reconquest.

Fr. *reconquérir*; Lat. *conquiro* supine *conquisitum* (*quæro*, to seek). To "conquer" is to obtain by united action what one seeks.

Re-consid'er, to consider again; re-considered, re'.kõn.sid''.erd; re-consid'er-ing. Reconsideration, -kõn.sid'.ẽ.ray''.shûn.

Lat. *re consideratio*, *considerare* (*con sidera*, to consult the stars).

Re'-construct'', to construct again; re'-construct''-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-construct''-ing. Reconstruction, re'.kõn.strük''.shûn; reconstructible, re'.kõn.strük''.ã.b'l; reconstructive, -tiv.

Latin *re constructio*, *con-struo* supine *-structum*, to pile together.

Re'-convert'', to convert again; re'-convert''-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re'-convert''-ing. Reconversion, re'.kõn.ver''.shũn.

Latin *re conversio*, *con-vertō* supin. *versum*, to change entirely.

Re'-convey'', to convey again; re'-conveyed'' (3 syl.), re'-convey''-ing. Reconveyance, re'.kon.vey''.anse.

Latin *re convēho*, *vēho*, to carry; to "convey" is to *carry with you*.

Record, (noun) rĕk'kord, (verb) rĕ-kord', a rĕgister, to register, to write in a book. Rĕc'ord-office (not *re.kord'...*).

Lat. *recorder*, to call to mind (*re*, *cor* gen. *cordis*, a heart or mind).

Rĕcount', to relate. Rĕ'-count', to count again.

Rĕcount'-ed, rĕcount'-ing; rĕ'-count'-ed, rĕ'-count'-ing.

French *recomter*, i.e. *-compter*; Latin *compūto* (*pūto*, to prune).

To "compute" is to "prune away" errors and misconceptions.

Recoup, rĕ'.koop'', to indemnify; recouped, re'.koop't'; re-coup'-ing. (French *recouper*, *coup*, a cut, a slice.)

Recourse, rĕ.ko'rsĕ', resort. To have recourse to, to put in requisition, to make shift with. (Fr. *recours*, Lat. *recursum*.)

Recover, rĕ.kũv'.er, to restore to health, to regain, to repair;

Re-cover, rĕ'.kũv''.er, to cover over again; recovered, rĕ.kũv'.erd; recover-ing, recover-er; re-covered, rĕ'-kũv''.erd; re-cover-ing, rĕ'-kũv''.er-ing.

Recoverable, re.kũv'.er.ă.b'l; recover-able-ness.

Recovery, plu. recoveries (R. xliv.), rĕ.kũv'.ĕ.rĭz, restoration to health, the act of getting back into possession.

Recoveror, (in *Law*) one who obtains restitution.

Recoveree', (in *Law*) one who has to make restitution.

Fr. *recouvrer*, *recouvrable*; Lat. *recupĕro* [*re cāpio*], to recover.

Recreant, rĕk'.rĕ.ant, a poltroon, craven, cowardly.

Fr. *récrier*, to cry out, alluding to judicial combats, when the person who "cried out" for mercy was deemed a poltroon.

"Craven" means the same thing: "mercy craven." (See *Craven*.)

Recreate, rĕk'krĕ.ate, to amuse, to divert, to renew the spirits; re-create, rĕ'-krĕ.ate'', to create anew; recreat-ed, rĕk'krĕ.ă.ted; recreat-ing, rĕk'krĕ.ă.ting; re-created, rĕ'-krĕ.ă''.ted; re-creating, rĕ'-krĕ.ă''.ting.

Recreation, rĕk'krĕ.ă.shũn, amusement, diversion;

rĕ'-krĕ.ă''.shũn, a new creation.

Recreative, rĕk'krĕ.ă.tĭv; rec'reative-ly, rec'reative-ness.

Latin *recreatio*, *recreāre* (*creo*, to create, to establish).

Recriminate, re.krĭm'.ă.nate, to bring a countercharge, to involve others in an accusation; recrim'ināt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), recrim'ināt-ing (Rule xix.), recrim'ināt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Recrimination, rĕ.krĭm'.ă.nay''.shũn; recriminative, re.krĭm'.ă.nă.tĭv; recriminatory, re.krĭm'.ă.nă.t'ry.

Latin *recriminatio*, *recrimināri* (*crimen*, a crime, a charge).

- Re-cross**, to cross over again; (*past*) recrossed, *re-krost'*, (*past part.*) recrossed or recrost; recross'-ing.
 Welsh *croesi*, to cross, to put across, *croesiad*, a crossing, *croesffon*, a cross-staff, *croesfford*, a cross-road (with the prefix *re*).
- Recruit**, *re.krūte'*, a newly-enlisted soldier, a new supply, to replenish, to fill up; recruit'-ed (*R. xxxvi.*), recruit'-ing, recruit'-er; recruit'-ment, replenishment, restoration.
 Fr. *recrue*, *recruter*, *recrutement*; Lat. *recrescere*, to grow again.
- Re-crystallize** (*Rule xxxii.*), *re'-kris''tāl.lize*, to crystallize a second time; recryst'allized (4 syl.), recrystalliz-ing, -i'zing. Recrystallization, *re-kris'tāl.li.zay''shūn*.
 Greek *krustallizo*, *krustallos*; Latin *crystallum* (Greek *kruos*, ice).
- Rectangle**, *rĕk.tān'.g'l*, a four-sided figure which has all its angles right angles, as a square, a parallelogram; rectangular, *rĕk.tān'.gū.lar*; rectan'gular-ly.
 Latin *rectangulus* (*rectus angulus*, right angle); French *rectangle*.
- Rectify**, *rĕk'.tī.fy*, to put right; rectifies, *rĕk'.tī.fize* (*Rule xi.*); rectified, *rĕk'.tī.fide*; rec'tifi-er, rec'tifi'-able.
 Rectification, *rĕk'.tī.fl.kay''shūn*, the act of putting right.
 Lat. *rectificio* [*ficio*], to make right; Fr. *rectification*, *rectifier*.
- Rectilinear**, *rĕk'.tī.līn''ĕ.āl*, bounded by straight lines.
 Latin *rectilīneus* (*rectus linea*, a straight line).
- Rectitude**, *rĕk'.tī.tude*, integrity. (Lat. *rectitudo*, Fr. *rectitude*.)
- Rector**, *rĕk'.tor*, receives both great and small tithes.
 Vicar, *vīk'.ar*, a clergyman who receives only the small tithes, the minister of a district church without tithes.
- Rector-ship** (-ship, office, rank of); rectorate, *rĕk'.tō.rate*.
 Rectory, plu. rectories, *rĕk'.tō.riz*; rectorial, *rĕk.tōr'ri.āl*.
 Latin *rector*, a ruler (*rego* supine *rectum*, to rule). *Vicarius*, a vicar.
- Rectrix**, plu. rectrices (Latin), *rĕk'.trix*, plu. *rĕk'.trī.sēz*, one of the chief (or rudder) feathers in the tail of a bird.
- Recumbent**, *re.kūm'.bent*, reclining, inactive; recum'bent-ly, recum'bence (3 syl.), recum'bency. (Lat. *recumbens*.)
- Recuperative**, *re.kū'.pĕ.ra.tīv*, restorative. Recuperation, *re.kū'.pĕ.ray''shūn*, recovery. (Lat. *recūpĕrātio*, *recūpĕrāre*.)
- Recur**, *re.kūr'*, to return at intervals; recurred' (2 syl.), recurr-ing, *re.kūr'ring*; recurr-ent, *re.kūr'rent*; recurrent-ly.
 Recurr-ence, *re.kūr'rence*; recurrency, *re.kūr'ren.sy*.
 Latin *re-currĕre*, to run back, to recur, *recurrens* gen. -currentis.
- Recusant**, *rĕk'ku.zant*, one who refuses to conform; rec'usancy.
 Lat. *recūsans* gen. -antis, refusing [to conform] (*re causa*, without cause).
- red** (native suffix), mode, fashion, state, condition: as *hatred*.
- Red-** for *re-* (Lat. prefix). There are seven examples: *red-action*, *red-dition*, *red-ēem*, *red-integration*, *red-olens*, *red-ound*, and *red-undant*, to these add the Latin word *red-dendum*.

Rěd, a colour. **Read**, *rěd* (past and past part. of *read*, *reed*).
Rede, *reed*. **Reddish**, *rěd'ish*. **Răd'ish**.

Red, (*comp.*) *redd'-er*, (*super.*) *redd'-est* (Rule i.); *red'-ly*, *red'-ness*. **Redd'-ish** (*-ish* added to *adj.* is *dim.*, added to nouns it means "like"); **reddish-ness**.

Radish, *răd'ish* (one *d*), an esculent root. (Latin *rădix*.)

Rede, *reed*, advice. (Old English *răden*, counsel).

Redden, *rěd'n*, to make red; **reddened**, *rěd'nd*; **redde-ning**, *rěd'n'ing*; **redde-er**, *rěd'n'er*.

"Red," Old English *reod*, *rud*, *rěd*, *răd*, and *read*; *read-clăfer*, red clover, *read-eorth*, red earth, *readnes*, redness, *v. read[ian]*, to redder, past *readode*, *p. p. readod*, or *read[ian]*, *readode*, *readod*.

Red-action, *rě.dăk'.shŭn*, a digest, the act of arranging in order; **redacteur**, *rě.dăk'.tŭre*, an editor; **redac'tor**.

French *rédacteur*, a clerk, an editor, *rédaction*, editing, putting into ship-shape (Latin *red[re]agere*, to do again).

Redan, *rě.dăn'.* **Redden**, *rěd'n*, to make red (O. E. *reodian*.)

Redan', two parapets of earth like a **V** with the point towards the enemy. (Fr *redan*, Lat. *re dens*, a tooth reversed.)

Red-dendum, *plu. reddenda*, *rěd.děn'.dŭm*, *plu. rěd.děn'.dah* (in *Law*), the clause in a lease by which rent is reserved.

Latin *reddendum*, to be reckoned, *reddo* (*red[re]do*, to give back).

Red-dition, *rě.dish'.ăn*, restitution; **redditive**, *rěd'.dŭtiv*.

Fr. *reddition*; Lat. *redditio* (*red[re]do*, to give back, to restore).

Reddle or Ruddle, *rěd'd'l*, *rŭd'd'l* (not *răd'dle*), red ochre [for marking sheep], to mark with red ochre. Thackeray uses *ruddle*, but "ruddle" is the correct spelling.

Old Eng. *rud* or *reod*, red, *rudian* or *reodian*, to redder, *rud-eorth*.

Red-eem, *rě.deem'*, to ransom; **redeemed'** (2 syl.), **redeem'-ing**, **redeem'-er**, **redeem'-able** (R. xxiii.), **redeem'able-ness**.

Redemption, *rě.demp'.shŭn*; **redemption-er**, an emigrant who works off his passage-money by service; **redemptive**, *rě.demp'.tiv*; **redemptory**, *rě.demp'.tŏry*.

Latin *redemptio*, *red[re]ēmo supline emptum*, to buy back.

Re-deliberate, *re'-de.lib''.ěrate*, to reconsider; **redelib'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **redelib'erāt-ing**. **Redeliberat'ion**, *-shŭn*.

Lat. *re delib'rat'io*, *delib'rare*. The Latins said *deliberare ensem* (to unsheathe a sword), to deliberate is to "unsheathe thought."

Re-deliver, *re'-de.liv''.er*, to deliver again; **re'delivered''** (4 syl.), **redeliv'er-ing**; **redelivery**, *re'.de.liv''.ěry*; **redeliv'er-ance**. (French *re deliverer*, *deliverance*.)

Latin *re de lib'rare*, to free again from [bondage], *liber*, free.

Re-demand, *re'-de.mand''*, to demand again; **re'demand''-ed**, **re'demand''-ing**. (Lat. *re, de-mando* to claim from one.)

Re-descend, *re'.de.send''* (not *re'.des.send'*), to descend again; *re'descend''-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *re'descend''-ing*. Redescension, *re'.de.sen'.shūn*. (Latin *re descendio, descendo*.)

A compound of *re de scando*, to climb down again.

Red-integration, *rēd'.in.tē.gray''shūn*, restoration to a sound state. (French *réintégration*, Latin *red[re]integratio*.)

Re-discover, *re'.dis.kūv''.er*, to discover again; *re'discovered''-ed* (4 syl.), *re'discover''-ing*. Rediscovery, *re'.dis.kūv''.ē.ry*.

French *re découvrir*, to uncover again; Latin *cophinus*, a coffer.

To cover is put into a box, to discover is turn from or out of a box.

Re-dispose, *rē'.dis.pōze''*, to adjust again; *re'dispōsed''* (R. xxxvi.), *re'dispōs''-ing* (R. xix.) Redisposition, *-dis.pō.zish''.ūn*.

Latin *re dispositio, dis[de]pono*, to put down, to part with.

Re-distribute, *re'.dis.trīb''.bute*, to distribute again; *re'distrib''ūt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *re'distrib''ūt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Redistribution, *re'.dis.trīb''.shūn*, a new distribution.

Latin *re distributio, dis[de]tribūo*, to give in parts again.

Red'-olent, diffusing odour; red'-olent-ly, sweetly smelling; red'-olence (3 syl.); red'-olency, fragrance, perfume.

Latin *redolens* gen. *redolentis*, *red[re]olēo*, to smell very sweet.

Re-double, *rē.dūb'.b'l*, to repeat often, to increase twofold; redoubled, *rē.dūb'.b'ld*; redoubling, *rē.dūb'.ling*.

French *redoubler*; Latin *re duo plīcāre*, to fold in two again.

Re-doubt, *re.dout'*, a little fort into which soldiers may retire, field-works enclosing a port. (The *b* is an error.)

Fr. *redoute*, from the Span. *reducto*, Ital. *redotto*, a shelter; Lat. *re-ducō* sup. *reductum*, to retreat. A place to which soldiers can retreat.

Re-doubtable, *rē.dout'.ā.b'l*, formidable; redoubted, *rē.dout'.ed*.

French *redoutable, redouter*, to dread [doughty].

The *b* in "redoubt" and "redoubtable" is a mere blunder. These words have no connexion with *doubt*. "Redoubtable" is the same word as *doughty*, and both should be spelt in one way (*douty, redoutable*); and "redoubt" is from the Latin *reduct[io]*.

Red-ound, *rē.dound'*, to conduce (followed by *to*); redound'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), redound'-ing. (French *redonder*.)

Latin *red[re]undāre*, to tide back, to flow back (*unda*, a wave).

Re-dress, *rē.dress'*, to rectify; *rē'.dress''*, to dress again; *rē'dressed'* (2 syl.); (*past part.*) *rē'dressed or rē'drest'*;

rē'dress'-ing; *rē'-dressed''* (2 syl.), (*past p.*) *rē'-dressed'' or rē'-drest''*, *rē'-dress'-ing*, *rē'dress'-er*, *rē'dress'-ible* (not *-able*, Rule xxii.); *redress-ive, -iv*.

Fr. *redresser*; Lat. *re dērtgo* supine *directum*, to make right again.

Red tapism, *rēd tāpe'.izm*, official priggism; red tape, official formality; red-tā'pist, an official martinet.

Official documents being tied together with "red tape," Dickens happily applied the word to official formality.

Rě-duce' (2 syl.), to lessen, to subdue; **reduced'** (2 syl.); **reduc-ing**, *rě.dũ'.sing*; **reduc-er**, *rě.dũ'.ser*; **reduc-ent**, *rě.dũ'.sent*; **reduc-ible**, *rě.dũ'.sĩ.b'l* (R. xxii.), **reduc-ible-ness**; **reduct'**, **reduc-tive**, *-tĩv*, **reductive-ness**.

Reduction, *rě.dũk'.shũn*, diminution, a rule in *Arithmetic*.

Latin *reductio*, *reducere* supine *reductum* (*re dũco*, to bring back).

Red-undant, *re.dũn'.dant*, exceeding what is required; **redun-dant-ly**. **Redun-dance** (3 syl.), **redun-dancy**.

Latin *redundantia*, *redundans* gen. *redundantis* (*undare*, to flow).

Re-duplicate, *rě.dũ'.plĩcate*, to redouble, to repeat a word or part of a word with a slight alteration: as *tee-total*.

Reduplication, *rě.dũ'.plĩ.kay''shũn*; **reduc-tive**, *-tĩv*.

Lat. *reduplicatio*, *reduplicare* (*re duo plĩcare*, to fold in two again).

Re-echo, *rě-ěk'kho*, to echo back; **re-echoes**, *re.ěk'khũze*; **re-echoed** (3 syl.); **re-echo-ing**, *re.ěk'kho.ing*.

Greek *ěchē*, *ěchē*, a sound; Latin *echo*; French *écho*; Spanish *eco*.

Reed, **Read**, **Rede**, all *reed*. **Red**, **Read** = *rěd* (past tense).

Reed, an aquatic plant, the mouthpiece of certain wind instruments, that part of a loom which keeps the threads apart; **reed-ed**, covered with reeds; **reed-y**, **reed-less**.

Read, to follow with the understanding written or printed words. (Old English *rěd[an]* or *red[an]*.)

Rede, *reed*, advice, counsel. (Old English *rěd* or *rěd*.)

Rěd, a colour (Old Eng. *reod*). **Read** = *red* (O. E. *rědde*).

Reef, *plu. reefs* (Rule xxxix.) **Reave**. **Reeve**.

Reef, all the sail which lies between two reef-bands or between the first reef-band and the head of the sail, a chain or ridge of rocks showing above the surface at low tide. Shoal or bank is of larger area than a *reef* and less compact; **coral-reef**; **reef-y**, full of reefs.

Reef-band, a stout canvas band sewed across a sail with earings or reef-holes at each end for reefing.

Reef-tackle, tackle for hauling up the middle of each leech towards the yard, so that the sail may be easily reefed.

To reef, to reduce a sail by tying together two parallel rows of short ropes for the purpose; **reefed** (1 syl.), **reef-ing**; **reef-er**, one who reefs.

Reave, *reev*, (past and past part.) *reft*, to take away, to plunder generally; **bereave**. (O. E. *reaff[ian]*, to seize.)

Reeve, *reev*, a steward, to pass the end of a rope through a block. (Old Eng. *gerefa*, a reeve, as *port-reeve*, *she-riff*.)

"**Reef**" (of rocks), Norse *rev*, *revle*, a shoal or little reef.

"**Reef**" (to tie up a sail), Norse *reve*, *revning*, Welsh *rhaf*, a bundle.

Reek, Wreak, both *reck*. Reck, Wreck, both *rĕk*.

Reek, the vapour of evaporation, to give out vapour; reeked (1 syl.), reek'-ing; reek'-ing hot, steaming hot; reek'-y, full of vapour; reek'i-ness. (O. E. *reōc[an]*.)

Wreak, *reek*, to avenge. (O. E. *wrēc[an]*, past *wrēc*, &c.)

Reck, *rĕk*, heed, to heed. (O. E. *recc[an]*, n. *rec* or *recc*.)

Wreck, *rĕk*, a shattered ship, to shatter. (Danish *vrag*.)

Reel. Real, *rĕ'al*, not false (Latin *reālis*, *res*, [the true] thing).

Reel, a Scotch dance, a frame on which yarn is wound, a certain quantity of thread, worsted, &c.; to roll about, to gather yarn off the spindle; reeled (1 syl.), reel'-ing.

Old English *hreol* or *reol*. "Reel" (to stagger), Norse *ragle*. to reel.

Re'-elect'', to elect again; re'-elect''-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-elect''-ing.

Re-election, *re'.e.lĕk''.shŭn*. (Lat. *re electio*, *e.lĕgo*, to pick out.)

Re'-embark'', to embark again; re'-embarked'' (3 syl.), re'-embark''-ing. Re-embarkation, *re'-en'.bar.kay''.shŭn*.

Fr. *rembarquer*. The Fr. for "re-embarkation" is *rembarquement*.

Re-embody, *rĕ'em.bōd''.y*, to embody again; re-embodies, *rĕ'em.bōd''.ĭz* (Rule xi.); re-embodied, *rĕ'-em.bōd''.ed*; re'-embod''y-ing. Re-embodi-ment (Rule xi.)

Old Eng. *bodig*, with *em*-, to collect into, and the prefix *re*-, again.

Re'-enact'', to enact again; re'-enact''-ed, re'-enact''-ing.

Re'-enact''ment. (Lat. *acta*, an act; *en*-, to make; *re*-, again.)

Re'-enforce'' (3 syl.), to put in force again; rĕ'-enforced'' (3 syl.), re'-enforc''-ing (Rule xix.) Re'-enforce''ment. (Only verbs ending in *-dge* lose the *-e* before *-ment*.)

Fr. *force*, with *en*-, to put into or make, and the prefix *re*-, again.

Re'-engage'' (3 syl.), to engage again; rĕ'-engaged'' (3 syl.); re-engag-ing, *rĕ'en.gāge'.ing*. Re'-engage''ment (*v. s.*)

Rĕ-en'ter, to enter again; re-entered, *rĕ.en'.terd*; re-en'ter-ing.

Re-en'try, re-en'trance. (French *rentrer*, Latin *re intrāre*.)

Re-es'tab'lish, to establish again; re-es'tab'lished (4 syl.), re-es'tab'lish-ing. Re-es'tab'lish-ment. (French *rĕtablir*.)

Reeve, Reave, both *reev*. Reef, a bank of rocks.

Reeve, a steward. This word is now used only in composition, as *port-reeve*, *sheriff*, *i.e.*, "shire-reeve."

Reave, to bereave; reft, bereft. (Old Eng. *reāff[ian]*.)

"Reeve," Old English *gerĕfa*, a sheriff. "Reef," Dan. *rev*.

Re-examine, *rĕ'ex.ām''.ĭn*, to examine again; re-examined, *rĕ'ex.ām''.ĭnd*; re-examin-ing, *rĕ'ex.am''.ĭn.ing* (R. xix.)

Re-examination, *rĕ'ex.ām''.ĭ.nay''.shŭn*, a fresh examination.

Lat. *re examinatio*, *exāmināre*, *exāmen*, the needle of a balance, which proves a weight, so an examination indicates or proves merit.

Re'-exchange" (3 syl.), to exchange again; re'-exchanged" (3 syl.), re'-exchang"-ing. (Fr. *rechange*; Lat. *campire*.)

Rē-exhib'it, to exhibit again; rē-exhib'it-ed, rē-exhib'it-ing, rē-exhib'it-er. Rē-exhibition, *re.ex'.hīb'ish''.ūn*.

Lat. *re exhibitio*, *exhibere* sup. *exhibitum* (*ex habere*, to have out).

Re'-export", to export again; re'-export"-ed, re'-export"-ing. Re-exportation, *re.ex.por.tay''.shūn*. (Fr. *réexporter*.)

Re-fashion, *rē'fāsh''.ōn*, to fashion anew; re-fashioned, *-fāsh''.ōnd*; re-fashion-ing. (Fr. *façon*, Lat. *fūcio*, to make.)

Re-fasten, *rē'fah''.s'n*, to fasten again; re-fastened, *-fah''.s'nd*; re-fasten-ing, *rē'fah''.s'n.ing*.

Old English *fæst*, firm, *-en*, to make [firm], prefix *re-*, again.

Re-fection, *rē'fēk''.shūn*, refreshment, a repast.

Refectory, plu. refectories (Rule xlv.), *rē'fēk''.tō.rīz*, a room where refreshments are provided.

Lat. *refectio*, v. *reficō* supine *refectum* (*re-facio*), to refresh.

Refer, *rē'fer'* (followed by to), to allude, to assign; referred, *rē'ferd'*; referr-ing (Rule i.), referr'-er.

(The following have only one r.)

Referee, *rēf'.er ree''*; refer-ence, *rēf'.er rence*.

Ref'erable (should be ref'erible, not of the 1st Lat. conj.)

Referendary, *rēf'.er ren''.da.ry*, an arbiter.

Referential, *rēf'.er rēn''.shāl*. Reverential, *rēv'.ē.ren''.shāl*.

Referential, referring to something else.

Reverential, manifesting reverence.

Latin *refero*, *referens*; French *référer*, *référéndaire*.

Rē-fine' (2 syl.), to purify, to polish, to improve; refined' (2 syl.); refined-ly, *rē'fī'.ned.ly*; refined-ness, *rē'fī'.ned.ness*.

Refinery, plu. refineries (Rule xlv.), *rē'fī'.nē.rīz*, a place where [metals] are purified. Refine'-ment.

Fr. *raffiner*, i.e. *re-affiner*, *raffinement*, *raffinerie*; Low Lat. *affināre*.

Refit, (noun) *rē'fīt*, (verb) *rē'fīt'*.

Refit, *rē'fīt*, restoration of fittings and requisites after loss or damage; *rē'fīt'*, to fit or equip again; refitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), refitt'-ing (Rule iv.), refitt'-er, refit'-ment.

Fr. *faill*, what is required: as *trouver le faill de...* to find what [one] requires; *c'est justement votre faill*, that is just what you require.

Re-fix, *rē'fix''*, to fix again; refixed' (2 syl.), refix'-ing.

Latin *refigo* supine *refixum* (*re figo*, to fix again).

Re-flect', to deliberate, to show in a looking-glass, to throw back rays of light or heat; reflect'-ed (R. xxxvi.), reflect'-ed-ly, reflect'-ing, reflect'-ing-ly, reflect-or (Rule xxxvii.), a

polished glass or metal surface for reflecting light or heat; [ray] reflect'-ent, the [ray] descendant bent back.

(The following are spelt in two ways.)

Reflection, *re.flĕk.shŭn*, deliberation, consideration;

Reflexion, *re.flĕk.shŭn*, the bending back of rays.

Reflect-ible or Reflex-ible, capable of reflexion.

Reflective, *re.flĕk.tiv*, deliberative; thoughtful;

Reflexive, *re.flĕx'iv*, bending-back [rays]; reflective-ly, reflective-ness; reflexive-ly, reflexive-ness.

Reflexibility; reflexed, *re.flĕx'* (see reflected).

Latin *reflecto* supine *reflexum* (*re flecto*, to bend back).

French *réflexion*, *réflecteur*, *réflexible*, *réflexibilité*.

Refluent, *rĕf'flŭ.ent*, ebbing, flowing back. (Latin *refluens*.)

Re'flex, sympathetic, curved backwards. Reflex action [of muscles], acting (without the motive power of the will) in sympathy with some other part of the body.

Re'-flux, the ebb or backward movement of the tide, &c.

French *reflux*, ebb; Latin *re-fluo* supine *fluxum*, to flow back.

Rĕ'-forge" (2 syl.), to forge again; rĕ'-forged" (2 syl.), rĕ'-forg"-ing (R. xix.), rĕ'-forg"-er. (Fr. *re-forgér*.)

Reform, *rĕ.form'*, amendment, to amend; rĕ'-form", to form anew; rĕformed' (2 syl.), rĕform'-ing, rĕform'-er, rĕ'-formed" (2 syl.), rĕ'-form"-ing, rĕ'-form"-er.

Rĕform'-able; reformative, *rĕ.for'mă.tiv*.

Reformation, *rĕf'fôr.may".shŭn*, amendment.


The Reformation, that change in the Anglican church which was made in the reign of Henry VIII.

Reformatory, *plu. reformatories* (R. xliv.), *rĕ.for'ma-tō.rĭz*, a house where evil doers (especially the young) are sent with the view of reforming their character.


Latin *reformatio*, *re-formāre*, to form anew.

Re-fract. Reflect. Refraction. Reflexion.

Re'fract', to break a ray [of light or heat] so as to cause it to deviate from a straight line.

(When a ray of light passes through a window-pane it is refracted. In an  the bottom stroke would represent the down stroke refracted, the column of a Y would represent the same thing.)

Reflect, to bend a ray [of light or heat] back to the plane from which it proceeds, though not necessarily to the same spot in that plane.

(When we stand before a looking-glass, the rays proceeding from our face strike the glass and are reflected back to our eyes, but the left side becomes the right and the right the left. In a  one of the strokes would represent the other reflected.)

- Refraction**, *re.frāk'.shun*, the deviation of rays [of light or heat] caused by their being refracted or broken.
- Reflexion**, the rebound of rays [of light or heat] towards the plane from which they proceed.
- Refract'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **refract'-ing**; **refract-ive**, *re.frāk'.tīv*.
- Refractory**, *re.frāk'.tō.ry*, breaking through the bounds of decorum, obstinate and hence difficult of fusion; **refractori-ly**, *re.frāk'.tō.rī.ly*; **refractori-ness** (Rule xi.).
- Lat. *refractio*, *re-fringēre* [frango] sup. *refractum* (*frango*, to break.)
- Refragable**. **Refrangible**. (Mark the *-able* and *-ible*.)
- Refragable**, *re.frāg'.ā.b'l*, capable of being gainsaid.
- Refrangible**, *re.frān'.ji.b'l*, capable of being refracted.
- Latin *refrāgābilis*, *re-frāgāri*, to gainsay (*frāgo*, to make a cracking noise, as when a solid substance cracks or bursts, *fragor*.)
- Rē-fresh'**, to revive vigour, to cool, to improve by new touches; **rēfreshed'** (2 syl.), **rēfresh'-ing**. **Rēfresh'-er**, a fee to a barrister to insure attention or expedition. **Rēfresh'-ment**, food or rest to invigorate after fatigue.
- Old English *fersc*, fresh, with *re-*; French *rafraichir*, &c.
- Re-frigerate**, *rē.fridg'.ē.rate*, to cool; **rē-frig'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **rē-frig'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **rēfrig'erāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **refrigeratory**, *rē.fridg'.ē.rā.t'ry*; **refrigerat-ive**, *-ē.ra.tīv*.
- Refrigeration**, *rē.fridg'.ē.ray''.shūn*; **refrigerant**, *-ē.rant*.
- Latin *refrigērātio*, *refrigērātor*, *-lōrius*, *refrigērāre* (*frigus*, cold).
- Re-fuge**, *rēf'fuge*, a retreat, a place of safety; **ref'uge-less**.
- Refugee**, *rēf'fu.djē'*, one who seeks safety in another country.
- City of refuge**, *plu. cities of refuge*, *sīl'tiz...* (Jos. xx. 7, 8).
- Re-fulgent**, *rē.fūl'.djent* (*-fūl* to rhyme with *dull* not with *pull*), shining; **rēfūl'gent-ly**, **rēfūl'gence'** (3 syl.), **rēfūl'gency**.
- Lat. *rēfulgens* gen. *rēfulgentis*, *refulgentia*, *refulgēre* (*fulgor*, sheen).
- Rē-fund'**, to repay, to restore; **rē-fund''**, to invest again; **rēfund'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **rēfund'-ing**; **rē-fund'-ed**, &c.
- Lat. *re-fundo*, to pour back, to refund; Fr. *fonds*, public money.
- Re-furbish**, *rē.fur''.bish*, to brighten or furbish up again; **rē-fur'bished** (3 syl.), **rē-fur'bish-ing**, **rē-fur'bish-er**.
- Fr. *rē fourbir*, *fourbisser* (Lat. *furnus*, i.e. *furvus*, a furnace, from *furveo*, to grow hot). "Furbish," like *bran-new*, means "bright by burning heat." The two words illustrate each other.
- Refuse**, (noun) *rēf'fuze*, (verb) *rē.fuze'*. **Refuge**, *rēf'fuge*.
- Ref'use**, rubbish, odds and ends rejected. **Refuse'**, to deny; **refused**, *rē.fūzed'*; **refus-ing**, *rē.fū.zing*; **refus'-er**.
- Refus-al**, *rē.fū.zāl*; **refus-able**, *rē.fū.zā.b'l*.
- Fr. *refus*, *refusable*, *refuser*, *refuseur* (Lat. *re-fundo*, to pour back again [one's request] hence "not to accept.")

Rē-fute' (2 syl.), to controvert, to overthrow by argument; rēfūt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), rēfūt'-ing, rēfūt'-er, rēfūt'-able.

Refutation, rēf'fū.tay''shūn; refutatory, rē.fū''.tā.t'ry.

Lat. rēfūtātio, rēfūtātōrius, rēfūtāre (fūto, to confute). The original meaning of futo is "to cool the pot," and our slang expression "to cool one's courage," i.e. to allay zeal, is a similar figure of speech.

Re-gain', to gain again; regained' (2 syl.), regain'-ing.

Fr. regagner; Old Eng. re-gyn[an], past gynde, past part. gyned.

Regal, rē.gāl, kingly, pertaining to a sovereign; re'gal-ly.

Regalia, rē.gāl'.lī.ah, insignia of royalty; rega'lian.

Regality, rē.gāl'.ī.ty. (Lat. rēgālis, rēgālitas, rex, rēgis.)

Regale, rē.gālē', to entertain with good cheer. (See Regal.)

Regaled (2 syl.), regāl'-ing (R. xix.), regāl'-er, regale'-ment.

Fr. régaler, Span. regalar (Lat. regālis, like a king), patronato regio.

Regard', esteem. Regards', looks, respects. Regard', to esteem, to attend to, to observe, to heed; regard'-ed (R. xxxvi.), regard'-ing, regard'-er, regard'-ful (R. viii.), regard'-ful-ly, regard'-less, regard'-less-ly, -less-ness.

Regardant, re.gar'.dant (in Her.), looking behind.

IN REGARD OF. IN REGARD TO. WITH REGARD TO.

IN RESPECT OF. IN RESPECT TO. WITH RESPECT TO.

"In regard of" and "in respect of" are modern forms, which ought not to be tolerated, although sanctioned by the names of Coleridge and Trench. The proper forms are *In* or *With regard to*, *In* or *With respect to*. The error arises from the notion that "regard" and "respect" are nouns, but *in* or *with regard*, and *in* or *with respect*, are adverbial idiotisms = *relatively, respectively*, and *In regard of* or *In respect of* is just as absurd as *in reference of*.

Re-gather, rē.gār'h'er, to gather or collect again; rē-gath'ered (3 syl.), rēgath'er-ing. (O.E. gader[ian], p. -ode, p.p. -od.)

Regatta, rē.gāt'.tah, boat and yacht races. (Italian regatta.)

Regency, plu. regencies, rē'.djēn.siz. (See below, Regent.)

Regenerate, rē'.djēn'.ē.rate, to renew, (in Theol.) to "be born of water and the Holy Ghost," conversion; regen'erāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), regen'erāt-ing (Rule xix.) Regeneration, rē'.djēn'.ē.ray''shūn; regen'erāt-or; regeneratory, rē'.djēn'.ē.rā.t'ry, tending to reproduce or renovate.

Lat. regēnērātio, regēnērator, re-gēnērāre, to re-generate; Gk. gēnōs.

Regent, rē'.djent, one who rules for another; re'gent-ship (-ship, office, rank of). Regency, plu. regencies, rē'.djēn.siz.

Fr. régent, régence; Lat. rēgens gen. rēgentis (rēgo, to rule).

Regicide, rēdg'.ī.side, one who murders a sovereign; regicidal, rēdg'.ī.sī.dāl. (Fr. régicide; Lat. rex cædo, I kill a king.)

Rē'-gild'', to gild again; rē'-gild''-ed; regilt, rē'.gilt''.

Old Eng. gild[an], past gildede, past part. gilded, with re-, over again.

Regime (Fr.), rā'.zheem', mode of living, administration, rule.

Regimen, řědg'ĩ.měň. Regiment, řědg'ĩ.ment. (*See below.*)

Regimen, regulation of diet, syntactical dependence of words.

Latin *régimen*, government; *régimentum*, a regiment.

Regiment, řědg'ĩ.ment, a body of soldiers. Regiment (*see above*).

Name of the division.	Ruling officer.	Second in command.
A company	Captain	Lieutenant.
A battalion	Commandant	Adjutant-major.
A regiment	Colonel	Major.
A brigade	General of the brigade, or Brigade-major.	Brigadier-general.
A division	General of the division.	Colonel.

Regimental, řědg'ĩ.měň''.těl. Reg'imentals, military uniform.

Latin *régimentum*; French *régiment* (from *régimen*, government).

Region, řě'.djűň, territory, district. (Lat. *régio* gen. *régiōnis*.)

Register, řědg'ĩs.ter. Registrar, řědg'ĩs.trar. Registry.

Register, a book for registries, a sliding-plate in stoves for regulating the heat of a fire, the compass of the human voice or of a musical instrument.

Registrar, one whose business it is to register births, deaths, and marriages; registrar-ship (-ship, office of).

Registry [řědg'jűs.try], the place where registers are kept, the enrolment in a register, the act of registering.

Reg'ister, to enter in a register; reg'istered (3 syl.), reg'ister-ing. Parish register, for births, deaths, &c.

Registered company, an association "registered" under the "Joint Stock Act," but not chartered.

Registered letter, a letter "registered" and acknowledged by every person through whose hands it passes.

Register office, an office where names, &c., are set down;

Registrar's office, the office of a registrar of births, &c.

Registration, řědg'jűs.tray''.shűň, insertion in a register.

Lat. *registrarius*, *registrum*, v. *régēro* supine *regeſtum*, to register).

Regium donum (Latin), řě'.djűm dō'.num, an annual grant of public money formerly paid to the Presbyterian ministers of Ireland. Regius professor, one appointed by the crown.

Rē-grāft', to graft again; rē-grāft'-ed, rē-grāft'-ing.

Fr. *regreffer*; Low Lat. -*greffarius*; Gk. *grapho* (to blunder).

Rě'gress, licence for returning. E'gress, licence for leaving.

E'gress and rēgress, entrance and exit.

Regressive, řě'.grěš''.šűv, opposite of pro'gress'ive.

Regression, řě.grěš'űň, the act of returning.

Lat. *regressio*, *regressus*, v. *re-grēdior* [gradior] sup. *gressum* (*gradus*).

Regret', slight degree of vexation or remorse, to feel regret; regrett-ed (R. xxxvi.), regrett'-ing (R. iv.), regrett'-able, regret'-ful (R. viii.), regret'-ful-ly.

French *regret*, regrettable, *regretter*; Scotch *greet*, to cry, *greetin*.

Regular, *rĕg'gŭ.lar*, according to rule, in good order, in accordance with custom, level, symmetrical, established; regular-ly: Regularity, *rĕg'gŭ.lăr'ri.ty*, method, order.

Regulate, *rĕg'gŭ.late*, to put in order, to put under rules; regulât-ed (R. xxxvi.), rĕg'ulât-ing (R. xix.), regulât-or (R. xxxvii.); regulative, *rĕg'gŭ.lă.tiv*, regulating.

Regulation, *rĕg'gŭ.lay''shŭn*. (Fr. *régularité*, Lat. *rĕgŭla*.)

Re-gurgitate, *re.gur'.djĭ.tate*, to be thrown back [from a whirlpool]; regur'gitât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), regur'gitât-ing.

Regurgitation, *re.gur'.djĭ.tay''shŭn*. (Spanish *regurgitar*.)

Latin *gurgēs* gen. *gurgitis*, a whirlpool; Greek *gurgathos* (Perottus).

Re-habilitate, *rĕ'.hă.bĭl'.ĭ.tate*, to restore to former rank and privileges, to restore rights which have been forfeited; rĕ-habil'itât-ed (R. xxxvi.), rĕ-habil'itât-ing (R. xix.)

Rehabilitation, *rĕ'.hă.bĭl'.ĭ.tay''shŭn*, restoration to...

French *rĕhabilitĕr*, *rĕhabilitation* (Latin *hăbĭlis*, handsome, jocund). To "rehabilitate" is to make *comme il faut* again.

Rĕ'-hash'', to hash again; Rĕ'-hashed'' (2 syl.), rĕ'-hash''-ing.

Old E. *hacc[an]*, to hash, with *re-*; Fr. *hacher*, *hachis* (*hache*, an axe).

Re-hear, *rĕ'.heer''*, to hear or try over again; (*past* and *past part.*) re-heard, *rĕ'.hură''*; rĕ-hear'-ing. (O. E. *hŷr[an]*.)

Re-hearse, *rĕ'.hurse'*, to recite, to try over before a public performance is made; re-hearsed, *rĕ'.hurst'*; re-hears'-ing.

Re-hearsal, *rĕ'.hur'.săl*; re-hears-er, *rĕ'.hur'.ser*.

Reichsrath, *rikes'.răth*, the imperial parliament of Austria.

(The guttural "ch" cannot be expressed by any English characters.)

Reign. **Rain**. **Rein**. (All rain.) **Reins**.

Reign, the time during which a sovereign rules, the time during which anything predominates, to rule, to predominate; reigned, *raind*; reign-ing, *ră'.ning*.

Rain, water from the clouds. (Old Eng. *rægn* or *rĕgen*.)

Rein, a bridle-strap. (Old Eng. *rĕne*; Latin *rĕtĭnens*.)

Reins, the kidneys. (French *reins*; Latin *ren* plu. *renes*.)

"Reign," Fr. *regne*; Lat. *regnum*, v. *regnāre*, to reign; O. E. *regel*.

Re-illuminate, *rĕ'.ĭl.lu''mĭ.nate*, to enlighten again; rĕ'-illu'-minât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rĕ'-illu'-minât-ing (Rule xix.)

Re-illumination, *rĕ'.ĭl.lŭ'.mĭ.nay''shŭn*; rĕ'-illu'-minât-or.

Re-illumine, *rĕ'.ĭl.lume''* (same meaning), rĕ'-illumed'' (3 syl.), rĕ'-illŭm'-ing (Rule xix.) **Rĕ'-lume'**, rĕ'-lumed' (2 syl.); relum-ing, *rĕ'.lŭ'.mĭng* (Milton).

Latin *re illūminatio*, *illūminātor*, *illūmināre* (*lūmen*, light).

Re-imburse, *rē'īm.burse''*, to refund, to return what has been expended; *re'-imbursed''* (3 syl.), *re'-imburs'-ing* (R. xix.)

Re'-imburse''-ment; *re'-imburs''-er*. (French *rembourser*.)

Bourse is a purse, *im-bourse* to put into one's purse, *re-* back.

Re'-import'', to import again; *re'-import''-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *re'-import''-ing*. **Re-importation**, *rē'-īm.por.tay''shūn*.

Fr. *réimporter*, *réimportation*; Lat. *re im[in]portāre*, to bring-in again.

Re-impose, *rē'īm.pōze''*, to impose again; *re'-imposed''* (3 syl.), *re-impos-ing*, *rē'īm.pō''zing*. **Reimposition**, *-zish'ān*.

Latin *re impōsitiō*, *re im[in]pono*, to put on, i.e. impose on, again.

Rein. Rain. Reign. (All rain.) Reins.

Rein, the strap of a bridle. The reins, "ribbons" for guiding horses, the kidneys. **Rein**, to govern by the reins, to control, to restrain; *reined* (1 syl.); *rein-ing*, *rain'ing*; *rein'-less*, without reins. To rein in, to check. To give the reins to, to allow unrestrained freedom. To take the reins, to control. To hold a tight rein over.

Rain, water from the clouds. (Old Eng. *rægn* or *rēgen*.)

Reign, government, to rule. (Fr. *regne*, Lat. *regnāre*.)

Reins, the kidneys. (Fr. *reins*; Lat. *ren*, plu. *rēnes*.)

"Rein," Old Eng. *rēne*; Lat. *rētīnens*; Fr. *retenir*, to rein-in.

Re-incorporate, *rē'-īn.kor''pō.rate*, to incorporate again; *rē-incorporat-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *rē-incorporat-ing* (R. xix.)

Re-incorporation, *rē'-īn.kor'pō.ray''shūn*.

Latin *re incorporātiō*, *incorporāre* (*corpus*, a body), to embody.

Reindeer, *rain'-deer*, one of the deer kind. (O. E. *randeōr*.)

Rē'-inhab''it, to inhabit again; *rō'-inhab''it-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rō'-inhab''it-ing*. (Latin *re inhābitāre*, *hābitō*, to dwell.)

Re-inquire, *rē'īn.kwire''*, to inquire again; *rē'-inquired''* (3 syl.), *rē'-inquir''-ing* (R. xix.); *re-inquiry*, *rē'īn.kwi''ry*.

Latin *re inquirēre* (*in quero*, to search into); French *enquīrer*.

Reins, rains, the kidneys. (Fr. *reins*; Lat. *rēnes*, [see Rein].)

Rē'-insert'', to insert again; *rē'-insert''-ed*, *rō'-insert''-ing*.

Re-insertion (not *-sion*, Rule xxxiii.), *rē'īn.ser''shūn*.

Lat. *insēro* supine *insertum*, to put in (not *insēro* supine *insitum*, to sow in or ingraft). One is *sēro*, *sērūi*, *sertum*; Greek *heiro*; the other is *sēro*, *sēvi*, *sātum*; Greek *speiro*.

Rē'-inspect'', to inspect again; *rō'-inspect''-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rō'-inspect''-ing*. **Re-inspection**, *rē'īn.spēk''shūn*.

Latin *re inspectiō*, *in-specto*, to look into (freq. of *inspicio*).

Re-inspirit, *rē'īn.spīr''rit*, to add fresh vigour or spirit; *rē-inspir'it-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rē-inspir'it-ing*.

Latin *re in-spīro*, to breathe into again, to give fresh breath to.

Re-install, *rē'ān.stawl''*, to install again; *rē'-installed''* (3 syl.), *rē'-install''-ing* (Rule iv.), *rē'-instal''-ment*.

Re-installation, *rē'ān.sta.lay''-shūn*.

French *reinstaller*, *reinstallation*; German *installiren*, *installation*. (As the double *l* has been restored to "install" it should be preserved in *installment* also.)

Rē'-instate'' (3 syl.), to restore to office or dignity; *rē'-instāt''-ed*; *rē'-instāt''-ing*; *rē'-instate''-ment*. (Lat. *re in stātus*.)

Rē'-instruct'', to instruct anew; *rē'-instruct''-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *rē'-instruct''-ing*. **Re-instruction**, *rē'ān.strūk''shūn*.

Lat. *re instructio*, *in-struere* sup. -*structum*, to draw up in ranks again.

Re-insure (better *re-assure*), *rē'-ān.shūre''*, to assure again; *re-insured*, *rē'-ān.shūred''*; *re-insuring*, *rē'-ān.shūre''-ing*.

Reinsurance, *rē'ān.shūre''-ance*, *reassurance*.

French *re assureur*; Latin *re ad securus*, to make secure again.

The Latin *insecurus* means "insecure," not *secure*.

Re-inter, *rē'-ān.ter''*, to inter again; *rē'-interred''* (3 syl.); *rē'-interr''-ing* (R. iv.); *rē'-inter''-ment*. (Lat. *in terra*.)

Re-interrogate, *rē'-ān.tēr''rō.gate*, to interrogate again; *rē-interrogāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *rē-interrogāt-ing* (R. xix.)

Re-interrogation, *rē'-ān.tēr''rō.gay''shun*.

Latin *re interrogatio*, *interrogare* (*inter rogo*, to ask questions).

Re-introduce, *rē'-ān'.tro.dūse''*, to introduce again; *rē'-introduced''* (4 syl.), *rē-introduc-ing* (R. xix.), *-dū'-sing*.

Re-introduction, *rē'-ān'.tro.dūk''shūn*.

Latin *re introductio*, *intro-ducere*, to lead in; French *réintroduire*.

Rē'-invest'', to invest again; *rē'-invest''-ed*, *rē'-invest''-ing*, *rē'-invest''-ment*. (Latin *re investio*, *vestis* a robe.)

Re-investigate, *rē'-ān.vēs''tī.gate*, to search into again; *rē-investigāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *rē-investigāt-ing* (R. xix.), *re-invest'igāt-or*. **Re-investigation**, *-ves.tī.gay''shūn*.

Latin *re investigatio*, *investigare* (*vestigla*, a slot).

Re-invigorate, *-ān.vīg''ō.rate*, to renew vigour; *rē-invigorāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rē-invig'orat-ing* (Rule xix.)

Re-invigoration, *rē'-ān.vīg'.o.ray''shūn*, *reanimation*; *rē-invig'orāt-or*, Rule xxxvii. (Latin *vigor*, *vigour*.)

Re-issue, *rē'.īss''su*, a new issue, to issue again; *re-issued*, *rē'.īss''sude*; *re-issu-ing*, *rē'.īss''su-ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*.)

French *issue*, an outlet, *v. issir*, *issu*, born; Latin *ex-ire*, to go out.

Re-iterate, *rē'-it'.ē.rate*, to repeat often; *rē-it'erāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *re-it'erāt-ing* (R. xix.) **Rē-iterā'tion**, *-shūn*.

Latin *reiteratio*, *reiterare* (*iterum*, again, *re iterum*, again and again).

Reiter, **Righter**, **Writer** (all *rī'.ter*).

Reiter, *rī'.ter*, a trooper, a free-lance. The German cavalry in the middle ages went in France by the name of *reiters*.

- Right-er, one who puts things right. (Old Eng. *rehtere*.)
- Writer, *rī'ter*, an author. (Old Eng. *writere*, v. *writ[an]*.)
- "Reiter," German *reiter*, a horseman, a mounted soldier.
- Rē-ject', to decline, to refuse; rē-ject'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rē-ject'-ing. Rejection, *rē-jěk'.shŭn*; rejective, *-jěk'.tīv*.
Lat. *rejection*, *re-jecto* [jăcto] supine *rejectum*, to fling back again.
- Re-joice' (2 syl.), to exult, to feel delight; re-joiced' (2 syl.), re-joic'-ing (Rule xix.), rejoic'-ing-ly, re-joic'-er.
French *joie*, v. *réjouir*; Latin *gaudium*, v. *gaudere*, to rejoice.
- Re-join', to go back to, to join again; rejoined' (2 syl.), re-join'-ing. Rejunction, *re-jŭnk'.shŭn*, a fresh junction.
- Rejoinder, *re-join'.der* (in Law), the defendants reply to the plaintiff's replication, a reply to an objection.
French *rejoindre*; Latin *rejungo*, *-unctio*, *-unctura*, *-juncior*.
- Rē-judge', to judge again; rē-judged' (2 syl.), rejudg'-ing (R. xix.)
Re-judg'-ment (verbs ending in *-dge* drop *-e* before *-ment*).
French *refuger* (*juge*); Latin *jūdicāre*, *jūdex* genitive *jūdicis*.
- Re-kindle, *rē.kin'.d'l*, to kindle anew; rē-kin'dled, re-kin'dling.
Welsh *cynnud*, fuel, *cynneuad*, a kindling, v. *cynneu* with *re*.
- Re-knit, *rē.nīt''*, to knit over again; re-knitt'-ed, reknitt'-ing, R. iv. (O. E. *cnytt[an]*, past *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnytt*.)
- Rē-land', to land again, to put on shore again; rē-land'-ed (R. xxxvi.), rē-land'-ing. (Old Eng. *land*, with *re*.)
- Rē-lapse' (2 syl.), a falling back from convalescence, to fall back from convalescence; rē-lapsed' (2 syl.), rē-lāps'-ing.
Latin *relābor*, *relapsus* (*lābor*, to slip or slide, *re*-, back).
- Re-late' (2 syl.), to narrate, to give particulars, to refer [to]; relāt'-ed, told, allied by marriage or blood; relāt'-ing (Rule xix.); relāt'-er (*better relat-or*), one who relates.
- Relation, *re.lay'.shŭn*, a narration, a kinsman or woman; relation-ship (*-ship*, office, condition of); relation-al.
- Relative, *rēl'.ă.tīv*, respecting, one connected by blood or marriage, one of the parts of speech; relative-ly, relative-ness. Relative terms, as servant and master, husband and wife, uncle and aunt, king and subject.
Latin *relātio*, *relātivum*, *relātor*; French *relation*, *relatif* (*re fero*).
- Rē-lax', to loosen; relaxed' (2 syl.), rē-lax'-ing; relax'ative, *-tīv*.
- Relaxation. Recreation. Diversion. Amusement.
- Relaxation, *re'.lax.ă''shŭn*, unstringing the bent bow.
- Recreation, *rēk'kre.ă.shŭn*, restoration of exhausted vigour.
- Diversion, *dī.ver'.shŭn*, turning the mind away from work.
- Amusement, *a.muze'.ment*, substitution of pleasure for work, *a musis* [suspension] from severe study.
- Relaxation, *rel'.ax.ă''shŭn*, respite from work.
Latin *relaxatio*, *relaxare* (*laxo*, to loosen); Fr. *relaxation* (Medic.)

Relay, (noun) *rē'lay*, (verb) *rē.lay'* (Rule I.)

Rē'lay [of horses], fresh horses supplied to continue a journey, a fresh horse previously provided to join a hunt, &c.

Rēlay', to lay down again; *rē-laid'*, *rē-lay'-ing*.

Old English *leg[an]*, past *legde*, past part. *ge-led* or *ge-legd* with *re-*.

Re-lease, *rē.lēce'*, freedom from restraint or bondage, liberation from an obligation, to set free from bondage or obligation; released, *rē.leest'*; re-leas'-ing, release'-ment.

French *re laisser* (not *reldcher*, as is usually given), to let go.

Relegate, *rēl'.ē.gate*, to banish, to send away, to dispose of elsewhere; rel'egāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), rel'egāt-ing (R. xix.)

Relegation, *rēl'.ē.gay''shūn*. Latin *rēlēgatio*, *rēlēgate*.)

This word should be *rē.lē'gate*, v. *lēgo*, *lēgāre*, not *lēgo*, *lēgere*.

Rēlent, to become less severe, to have mercy on one ill-used; relent'-ed, relent'-ing, relent'-less, relent'less-ly, relent'less-ness, relent'-er. (Lat. *lentus* slow, not *lēnis* mild.)

The idea is to "slacken the speed of pursuit," in allusion to the chase of avengers of blood. Lat. *relentescō*, to run slower and slower.

Rē-let', (past and past part.) relet, to let [on lease] again.

Old English *lēt[an]*, to allow, past *lēt*, past part. *lāten*, with *re-*.

Relevant (not *revelant*), *rēl'.ē.vant*, pertinent, applicable; rel'evant-ly; relevance, *rēl'.e.vance'*; rel'evancy.

Lat. *relēvans* gen. *relēvantis*, *relēvare*, to relieve, to lighten. A *relevant* remark, relieves or aids or helps to support the argument.

Reliable, *rē.lī'.ā.ble*, that may be relied on; reli'able-ness, reli'ably. Reliance, *re.lī'.ance*. Reliant, *re.lī'.ant*.

Dean Alford objects to the adj. *reliable* because the verb is *rely-on*, and therefore, he says, the adj. should be *rely-on-able*, but we have many similar words to bear it countenance: thus, we *respond-to*, but our adj. is *responsible*; we *dispense-with*, but our adj. is *dispensable*; we *depend-on*, but our adj. is *dependible*; we *agree-with*, but our adjs. are *agreeable* and *disagreeable*, &c. (See *Rely*.)

Rel'ic (not *relict*), a corpse. Rel'ict (not *relic*), a widow.

Relic, *rel'ik*, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. Relics, *rēl'-iks*, the body of a deceased person, the remains of "saints," the remains of something belonging to a deceased person, as part of a garment, &c.

Relict, *rēl'ikt*, a widow; relict'-ed, land left bare.

"Relic," Lat. *reliquia*, relics. "Relict," Lat. *relictus*, left behind.

Relief, *plu.* reliefs (Rule xxxix.) Relieve, 3 sing. relieves.

Relief, *rē.leef'*, mitigation, help, dismissal of a sentinel from his post, the appearance of projection in painting, the projection of figures from a plane.

Relieve, *re.leev'* (verb); relieves, *rē.leevz'*; relieved, *rē.leevd'*; reliev-ing, *re.lee'wing*; reliev-er, *re.lee'ver*.

Relieving officer, one to whom paupers apply for "relief."

Relievo, *plu.* **relievos** or **relievi** (a blunder for the Italian *rilévo* or *rilíévo*), *rĕl'ĭ.ă''vo* or *rĕ.lee'vo*, sculpture or cuttings in which the design projects from the surface. **Intaglio**, *in.tăl'yo*, a gem or stone with a design cut into the substance. **Alto-relievo**, high relief, when the figures project from the surface more than half "the round." **Mezzo rilievo**, *mĕd'.zo' re.li.ă.vo*, when the figures project from the surface half "the round." **Basso rilievo**, low relief, when the figures project from the surface less than half "the round."

Fr. *relevé*, *relief* (Sculpt.); Ital. *rilevo* or *rilievo*; Lat. *relevāre*.

Re-light, *rĕ'lite''*, to rekindle; **rĕ-light'-ed** (R. xxxv.), **re-light'-ing**.
Old Eng. *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *lihted* (*g* interpolated).

Religion, *rĕ.lĭdg'ăn*, the sacred creed and rites of a people; **religion'-ist**, a partisan of religious dogmas and forms.

Religious, *rĕ.lĭdg'.ŭs*; **religious-ly**, **religious-ness**.

Religieux, *fem.* **religieuse**, *plu. fem.* **religieuses** (French), *rĕ.lee'.zhĕ'u*, a monk or friar; *re.lee'.zhĕ'ŭze*.

Lat. *relĭgio*, *relĭgiōsus*, v. *relĭgo*, to bind. Religion means "a bond."

Relinquish, *rĕ.lĭn'.kwĭsh*, to leave, to abandon; **relin'quished** (3 syl.), **relin'quish-ing**, **relin'quish-er**. **Relin'quish-ment**.
Latin *re-linquo*, to leave behind. (*-ish*, to make or cause to.)

Reliquary, *plu.* **reliquaries**, *rĕl'ĭ.kwă.rĭz*, a casket for relics.

Reliquiæ, *rĕ.lĭk'.kwĭ.ĕ*, relics, organic remains; (in *Bot.*) the remains of withered leaves attached to a plant.

French *reliquaire*; Latin *reliquiæ* (*relinquo*, to leave behind).

Re-liquidate, *rĕ-lĭk'kwĭ.date*, to liquidate again; **rĕ-liq'uidāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **re-liq'uidāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Reliquidation, *rĕ-lĭk'kwĭ.day''shŭn*, repayment of debts.

French *liquidation*, *liquider*; Latin *liquidāre* (*liquāre*, to melt).

Relish, *rĕl'.ish*, something taken with food to make it more palatable, a liking, to like, to have a taste for; **rel'ished** (2 syl.), **rel'ish-ing**; **rel'ish-able**, palatable.

Fr. *re lécher*, to lick up, to lick; Gk. *leicho*, to lick up or lick.

Re-load, (*past*) **re-loaded**, (*past part.*) **re-laden**, *rĕ-lōde'*, *rĕ.lō'.ded*, *rĕ-lō'.d'n*, to load again; **re-load-ing**, *-lō'.ding*.
Old Eng. *hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlæden*, with *re-*, again.

Reluctant, *rĕ.lŭk'.tant*, unwilling, averse; **reluc'tant-ly**.

Reluctance, *rĕ.lŭk'.tance*; **reluc'tancy**.

Latin *reluctans* genitive *reluctantis*, *reluctāri* (*lucta*, a struggle).

Relume, *rĕ.lŭme'*, to kindle again, to enlighten again; **relumed'** (2 syl.), **relŭm'-ing**, Rule xix. (Latin *relŭmĭno*.)

Rely, *rĕ.lĭj* (followed by *on* or *upon*), to depend [on]; **relies**, *rĕ.lĭze'*; **relied**, *rĕ.lide'*; **rely'-ing**, **reli'er** (Rule xi.)

Reliable, *rĕ.lĭ'.ă.b'l*. (See **Reliable**.)

Old English *leof[an]*, past *ledy*, past part. *logen*, with *re-*.

Remain, *rĕ.māne'*, to stay behind; remained (2 syl.), remain-ing.

Remain'der. **Remains'**. **Rem'nant**.

Remainder, the balance left when a divisor does not exactly measure the dividend, surplus, what is left.

Remains, the residue of something destroyed or lost.

Remnant, the rag end of a piece of cloth, or of an army.

Latin *rĕmānĕre*; Greek *mĕnō*, to stay, to remain.

Re-make, (*past and past part.*) re-made, *rĕ.māke'*, *rĕ.maid'*, to make anew; re-māk'-ing (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *mae[ian]*, past *macode*, past part. *macod*, with *re-*, again.

Rĕ-mānd', to send back to jail for further examination on a future day; remānd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), remānd'-ing.

Latin *rĕmandāre*, to commit to one's charge again.

Re-mark', an observation, a comment, to notice, to say; re-marked' (2 syl.), remark'-ing, remark'-er.

Remark'-able, worthy notice; remark'ably, -able-ness.

French *remarquer*, *remarquable*; Old Eng. *mearo[ian]*, with *re-*.

Re-marry, *rĕ-mūr'ry*, to marry again; re-marries, *rĕ-mūr'riz* (Rule xi.), re-married, *rĕ-mūr'red*; remarry-ing, *rĕ-mūr'rying*. **Remarriage**, *re.mūr'ridge*.

The double *r* in "marry" is quite indefensible.

Fr. *marier*, *mariage*; Low Lat. *maritagium*; Lat. *mas*, *maris*.

To marry is to take to oneself a husband (*maritus*).

Re-measure, *rĕ-mezh'ur*, to measure grain; re-measured, -mezh'urd; re-meas'ur-ing. (Fr. *mesurer*, Lat. *mensurāre*.)

Remedy, *plu.* remedies (Rule xliv.), *rĕm'ĕ.dĭz*, a cure, to cure; remedied, *rĕm'ĕ.ded*; rem'edy-ing.

Remedial, *rĕ.mee'dĭ.āl*. **Remediable**, *rĕ.mee'dĭ.a.b'l*.

Remedial, tending to cure or remedy; remedial-ly.

Remediable, capable of being cured or remedied; reme'diable-ness, reme'diably.

Remediless, *rĕ.mĕd'ĭ.less*; remed'iless-ness, remed'iless-ly.

Latin *rĕmĕdĭum*, *rĕmĕdĭālis*, *rĕmĕdĭābilis*, v. *rĕmĕdio*.

Rĕ-melt', to melt again; rĕ-melt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rĕ-melt'-ing; (*past part.*) re-melt'-ed or re-molten, *rĕ-mōle'ten*.

Old English *mel[an]*, past *mealt*, past part. *molten*, with *re-*.

Remember, *rĕ.mēm'ber*, to recollect; remembered, *rĕ.mēm'berd*; remem'ber-ing, remem'ber-er. **Remembrance**, -branse; remembranc-er, *rĕ.mēm'.brān.ser*, a recorder.

Fr. *rememor*, Old Fr. *remembrance*; Lat. *rĕmĕmōrārī* (*mēmōr*).

Re-mind', to put another in mind of [something]; remind'-ed, remind'-ing, remind'-er. (Old Eng. *mynd*, with *re-*.)

Reminiscence, *rĕm'ĭ.nĭs''sense*, recollection.

French *réminiscence*; Latin *rĕmĭnĭscentĭa*, v. *rĕmĭnĭsco*.

Remiss, *rě.miss'*, negligent, inattentive to duty; **remiss'-ly**, **remiss'-ness**. **Remiss'-ible**, that may be passed over.

Remission, *rě.mish'.un*, pardon, cessation; **remissive**, *-siv*.

Remit, *rě.mīt'*, to relax, to absolve; **remitt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **remitt'-ing** (R. iv.), **remitt'-er**, **remitt'-āl**; **remitt'-ance**, sending money, &c., to some one at a distance (R. xxiv.)

Remitt'-ent, alternately increasing and diminishing; **remitt'-ent-ly**. More often **intermittent**, **-mittent-ly**.

Remittance and *remittent* are inconsistent, one being the first Latin conj. and the other the third. "Remittance" should be *remittance*. Latin *rēmīssio*, *rēmīssens* gen. *rēmīssentis*, *re-mitto*, to send back, hence to send away, to release, to forgive.

Rē-mix', to mix again; **remixed**, *re.mixt'*, (past part.) **remixt**.

Latin *remisceo* supine *remixtum*, to mix over again.

Remnant, *rem'.nant*. **Remain'der**. **Remains'**.

Remnant, the rag end of a piece of cloth, or of an army.

Remain'der, what remains over the required quantity.

Remains, the débris of a ruin, what remains of a dead body.

The spelling of *remnant* is abnormal; Latin *remanens*, gen. *-entis*.

Re-model, *rě-mōd'.ēl*, to model again; **remodelled**, *rě-mōd'.ēld*; **remod'ell-ing**, **remod'ell-er** (Rule iii., -EL).

All but six words ending in *-el* (not accented on the last syl.), double the *-l* on receiving a postfix beginning with a vowel.

The exceptions are *an'gel* (angel'-ic), *chan'nel* (channeled), *chis'el* (chiseled), *impanel* (impaneled, but *panel* makes *panelled*, one *n* and double *l*), *hansel* (hanseled), and *parallel* (paralleled). There are about fifty the other way.

Remonstrate, *rě.mōn'.strate*, to expostulate; **remon'strāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **remon'strāt-ing** (R. xix.), **remon'strāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **remon'strant**; **remonstrance**, *-mōn'.stranse*.

Fr. *remonstrance*; Lat. *re monstrāre* (*mōnēo*, to advise), to point back.

Remorse, *re.morse'*, contrition; **remorse'-ful**, **remorseful-ly**.

Remorse-less, **remorse'less-ness**, **remorse'less-ly**.

Latin *remordeo* supine *remorsum*, to bite, vex, or eat away.

Rě-mōte' (2 syl.), distant; **remōte'-ly**, **remōte-ness**. (Lat. *rēmōtus*.)

Rē-mould', to mould anew; **remould'-ed**, **remould'-ing**.

Welsh *mold*, v. *moldio*, with the particle *re-* prefixed.

Remove, *rě.moov'*, to change place; **removed**, *re.moovd'*; **remov-ing** (R. xix.), *re.moov'-ing*; **remov-er**, *re.moov'.er*; **remov-able**, *re.moov'.a.b'l* (only verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*). **Removability**, *rě.moov'.va.bil''ā.ty*.

Removal, *rě.moov'.vāl*, dismissal from a post, change of place.

The termination *-ove* has three distinct sounds:

(1) = *ōve*: clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, rove, stove, sirove, throve, wove.

(2) = *ūv*: dove, glove, love, shove.

(3) = *oov*: move, prove, and their compounds. (Fr. *mou-*, *prou-*.)

Latin *remōveo* supine *remōtum*, to remove; French *mouvement*.

Re-munerate, *rě.mū'.ně.rate*, to reward; **remu'nerāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.),
remu'nerāt-ing (R. xix.), **remu'nerāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Remuneration, *rě.mū'.ně.ray''.shŭn*; **remunerative**, *rě.mū'.ně.rā.tiv*; **remuneratory**, *rě.mū'.ně.rā.try*.

Remunerable, *rě.mū'.ně.ra.b'l*, fit to be rewarded.

Latin *remuneratio*, *remunerātor*, v. *remunerāre* (*mūnus*, a gift).

Renascent, *rě.nŭs'.sent*, rising up again; **renāscence**, *-nŭs'.sense*; **renas'cency**, **renas'cible**. (Lat. *renascens*; gen. *renascentis*.)

Re-navigate, *rě-nŭv'.i.gate*, to navigate again; **re-navigāt-ed**,
re-navigāt-ing (R. xix.) **Renavigation**, *-nŭv'.i.gay''.shŭn*.

Latin *renavigatio*, *re-navigāre*, to renavigate (*navis*, a ship).

Rencounter, *ren.koun'.ter*, incident; event. (French *rencontre*.)

Rend, (*past and past part.*) **rent**, to tear. **Rent**, price for tenancy.

Rend, a split; a tear [*tarē*]; **rend'-er**, **rend'-able**.

Old Eng. *hrend[an]* or *rend[an]*, past *rende*, past part. *rended*.

Ren'der, to restore; to deliver; **rendered**, *rěn'.derd*; **ren'der-ing**,
ren'der-er, **ren'der-able**. (Ital. *rendere*; Lat. *reddere*.)

Rendezvous (French), *rah'n'.dă.voo'* (not *ren'.de.voo'*; Worcester),
a place of muster or meeting, an appointed meeting.

We call the plu. *rah'n'.da.vooz*, but the odious plu. *rendezvouses* given in some dictionaries is inadmissible. (*Rendez vous*, show yourself.)

Renegade, *rěn'.ě.gāde*, an apostate; a turncoat; **renegado**, plu.
renegadoes (Rule xlii.), *ren'.ě.gah''.dōze* (Spanish).

Rē-nerve', (2 syl.), to give new vigour to; **rē-nerved'** (2 syl.),
rē-nerv-ing, R. xix. (Lat. *nervus*, a nerve; Gk. *neurōn*.)

Rē-nett', to net over again; **renett'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **renett'-ing**.

Old English *net* or *nett*, with the particle *rē-* prefixed.

Rē-new', to renovate; **renewed'** (2 syl.), **renew'-ing**, **renew'-er**.

Renew'-al, **renew'-able**. (O. E. *nīw[ian]*, p. *nīwode*, p. p. *nīwod*.)

Reniform, *rěn'.i.form*, kidney-shaped. (Lat. *rēnes*, the kidneys.)

Ren'net, the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach.

German *reinette*; Old English *ge-runnen*, to curdle.

Renounce, *rě.nounce'*, to give up, to repudiate; **renounced'** (2 syl.); **renounce-ing**, *re.noun'.sing*; **renounce-er**, *-noun'.ser*.

Renounce'-ment. **Renunciation**, *re.nŭn'.sĭ.ă''.shŭn* (not *re.nun'.she.ă''.shŭn*), abandonment, repudiation.

French *renonce*, *renonciation*, *renoncement*; Latin *renunciare*.

Renovate, *rěn'.d.vāte*, to renew; **ren'ovāt-ed** (Rule xxxvii.),
ren'ovāt-ing (Rule xix.), **ren'ovāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Renovation, *rěn'.d.vay''.shŭn*, restoration, renewal.

Latin *renovatio*, *renovātor*, *renovāre* (*novus*, new, *re-*, again).

Renown', fame; **renowned**, *rě.nound'*, famed; **renowned-ly**,
rě.noun'.ēd.ly. (Fr. *renom*, *renommé*; Lat. *nōmen*, a name.)

Rent, money paid by a tenant for his occupation, a tear [*tare*], to hold as a tenant, to lease or let for a fixed sum; rent'-ed, rent'-ing, rent'-er, rent'-able; rent'-al, the sum-total of all the rents paid to a landlord.

Rent'-charge (2 syl.), a yearly charge for a tenement.

Rent'-roll (not *rentrol*), a list of rents payable at stated times. (Old English *rent*. See *Rend*.)

(*Rentier*, *rahn'.tē'a* (French), a proprietor, one who lives on his rents, is a good word, which might be introduced.)

Renumerate or Enumerate, -*nū'.mē.rate*, to recount; re- or e-nū'merāt-ed; re- or e-nū'merāt-ing (Rule xix.); re- or e-nū'merāt-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Re- or E-numeration, -*nū'.mē.ray''shūn*, account, list.

Latin *renūmeratio*, *renūmerātor*, *renūmerāre* (*nūmerus*, a number).

Renunciation, *rē.nūn'.sī.ā''shūn* (not *rē.nūn'.shē.ā''shūn*), renouncement, abandonment. (See *Renounce*.)

Re-obtain, *rē'-ob.tain''*, to obtain again; *rē-obtained'* (3 syl.), re-obtain'-ing, re-obtain'-ment. (Latin *re-obtinēre*.)

Re-occupy, *rē'-ōk'kū.pī*, to occupy again; re-occupies, *rē'-ōk'kū.pize*; re-occupied, *rē'-ōk'kū.pide* (R. xi.), *rē-oc'cupi-er*, re-oc'cupy-ing. Re-occupa'tion, *rē'-ōk'kū.pay''shun*.

Latin *occupatio*, *occupāre* (*oc[ob]cāptō*), to take possession of.

Re-open, *rē'-ō'.p'n*, to open again; re-opened, *rē'-ō'.p'nd*; re-opening. (Old English *open[ian]*, &c.)

Re-oppose, *rē'-op.pōze''* (not *rē'.o.pōze''*), to oppose again; re'-opposed'' (3 syl.), re-oppos-ing (R. xix.), *-ōp.pō''zing*.

Re-opposition, *rē'-ōp.pō.zish''ūn*. (Lat. *re-op[ob]pōnēre*.)

Re'-ordain'', to ordain again; re'-ordained'', re'-ordain''-ing.

Re-ordination (mark the vowel change, *ai* into *i*), -*shūn*.

Latin *ordinatio*, *ordināre* (*ordo* gen. *ordinis*), to promote, to order.

Rē-or'der, to order again; re-ordered, *rē-or'.derd*; re-or'der-ing.

Latin *ordo*, order, v. *ordior* (i.e., *texere* incipere. *Voss*).

Re-organise (Rule xxxi.), *rē-or'.gān.ize*, to organise again; re-organised, *rē-or'.gān.ized*; re-organis-ing (R. xix.)

Re-organisation, *rē-or'.gān.ī.zay''shūn*.

Fr. *réorganisation*, v. *réorganiser* (Gk. *orgānos*, an organising).

Rep (corruption of *rib*), a cloth with a ribbed surface.

Re-pacify, *rē-pās'.ī.fy*, to pacify again; re-pacifies, -*pās'.ī.fize*; re-pacified, *rē-pās'.ī.fide*; re-pacify-ing, -*pās'.ī.fī.ing*.

Re-pacification, *rē-pās'.ī.fī.kay''shūn*.

Lat. *re-pacificatio*, *pacificāre* (*pax-fictō* [*fāciō*], to make peace).

Rē-pack', to pack again; *rē-packed'* (2 syl.), *rē-pack'-ing*.

German *packen*, with re- (Latin *pango* supine *pactum*, to plant).

- Rē-paint'**, to paint again; **rē-paint'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **rē-paint'-ing**.
French *peindre*; Lat. *pingo* supine *pictum*, hence *pictūra*, a picture.
- Re-pair'**, to mend; **repaired'** (2 syl.), **repair'-ing**, **repair'-er**.
Repair'-able, able to be repaired. **Rep'arable**, retrievable.
Boots and shoes are *repairable* or *un-repairable*, past repairs.
A loss is *reparable* or *ir-reparable*, not to be retrieved.
- Repair-ment**, the act of mending or repairing.
- Reparation**, *rēp'pa.ray''*.shŭn, restoration, amends.
"Repairment" is applied only to little jobs of repairs, "reparation"
to larger repairs, as the reparation of a church, a bridge, a house.
Lat. *rēparābilis*, *rēparālio*, *rēparāre*; Fr. *réparable*, *réparation*.
- Repartee**, *rēp'par.tēe''*, a smart and witty retort. (Fr. *repartie*.)
- Re-pass** (Rule v.), *past* and *past part.* **repassed** (2 syl.) **Repast**,
a meal. **Re-pass'-ing**. (Fr. *repasser*, *repas*, a repast.)
- Repast**, *rē.past'*, a meal. **Repassed**, *re.past'*. (See above.)
Lat. *re-pastus*, fed again (*pascor*), our pasture; Low Lat. *repastum*.
- Repay**, *rē.pay'*, (past and past part.) **re-paid'**; **repay'-ing**, to pay
again. **Repay'-ment**, **repay'-able**. (Fr. *payer*, Lat. *pago*.)
(*Pay*, *lay*, and *say*, with their compounds, make *paid*, *laid*, *said*
[= *séd*], instead of *payed*, *layed*, *sayed*. Rules xiii. xiv.)
- Re-peal**, *rē.peel'*, reformation, to revoke. **Repel'** (*q.v.*)
- Re-pealed'** (2 syl.), **re-peal'-ing**, **repeal'-er**, **repeal'-able**.
Low Lat. *repello*, *repellatus*, repealed; Lat. *re-appello*, to call back.
- Re-peat**, *rē.peat'*, a mark in music to denote "over again," to
recite, to say again; **repeat'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **repeated-ly**.
Repeat'-er, one who repeats, a watch which strikes the
hours, (in *Arith.*) an interminate decimal; **repeat'-ing**.
- Repetition**, *rēp'pē.tish''*.ŭn; **repetitive**, *re.pēt'.ī.tiv*.
French *répeler*, *répétition*; Latin *repētere* (*pēto*), to seek again.
- Repel**, *rē.pēl'*, to drive back; **repelled**, *re.pēld'*; **repell'-ing**,
repell'-ing-ly, **repell'-er**, **repell'-ent**, **repell'ency**.
"Repel" would be better with double *l*; Lat. *repello* (see *Repulse*).
- Repent**, *rē.pent'*, to feel penitence or regret; **repent'-ed** (R. xxxvi.),
repent'-ing. **Repentant**, *re.pēn'.tant*; **repentant-ly**;
repentance, *re.pēn'.tance*. (Should be *repentent*, *-tence*.)
As usual we get our wrong conj. from the French *repentant*, *repen-*
tance, *repent*, *repentir*; Latin *re-pentire*.
- Re-people**, *rē-pee'.p'l*, to colonise again; **repeopled**, *-pee'.p'ld*;
repeopleing, *rē-pee'.pling*, recolonising, recolonisation.
French *peuple*; Latin *pōpŭlus*, *pōpŭlo*, to people, with *re-*, again.
- Re-percussion**, *rē-per.kŭsh''*.ŭn, a rebound, reverberation; **re-**
percussive, *rē-per.kŭs'.siv*. (French *répercussion*.)
Latin *perpercussio*, v. *perpercŭlio* (*quāto* supine *quassum*, to shake).
- Repertory**, *phŭ. repertories*, *rēp'per.tō.riz*, a cabinet, a place or
book where the contents are orderly arranged.
French *répertoire*; Ital. *repertorio*; Latin *repertus*, [easily] found.

Repetition, *rĕp'pĕ.tish''.ŭn*, recital, a repeating; **repetition-al**.

Repetitive, *rĕ.pĕt'.ĭ.tiv*. **Repeat** (*q.v.*), **repeated**, &c.

Latin *repetitio*, *repĕtĕre* (*peto*, to seek); French *répétition*, *répĕter*. It is a great pity that *a* has been introduced into the word "repeat," here the *e* final (*repete*) would be far preferable, if indeed it is desirable at all to lengthen the Latin short *e* of "pĕto."

Repine, *rĕ.pīnĕ'*, to murmur, to fret; **repined'** (2 syl.); **repin'-ing** (Rule xix.), **repin'-ing-ly**; **repin-er**, *rĕ.pī'.ner*.

Old English *pīn[an]*, past *pīnede*, past part. *pīned*, with *re*.

Replace, *re.plācĕ'*, to put back again, to succeed another in a place or post; **replaced'** (2 syl.); **replac-ing**, *re.plā'.sing*.

Replace'-ment. (French *replacer*, *remplacement*, *place*.)

Replait, **Replate** (both *rĕ.plāte'*). **Replāt**.

Replait, *rĕ.plāte'*, to plait or make into folds again; **re-plait'-ed**, **re-plait'-ing**. (Welsh *pleth*, *v. plethu*.)

Replat, *rĕ.plāt'*, to braid together again. (Welsh *plethu*.)

Replate, *-plate'*, to "wash" again with silver. (Germ. *platten*.)

Rĕ-plant', to plant again; **re-plant'-ed**, **-ing**. (Fr. *replanter*.)

Re-plead, *rĕ'.pleed''*, to plead over again; **replead'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **replead'-ing**, **replead'-er**. (Fr. *replaider*, Old Fr. *plĕe*.)

Re-plenish, *rĕ.plĕn'.ish*, to stock again; **re-plen'ished** (3 syl.), **replen'ish-ing**, **replen'ish-er**. **Replen'ish-ment**.

Norman *replener* (Latin *re-plĕnus*, full again; Greek *plĕrés*).

Replete, *rĕ.pleĕt'*, well filled; **replete'-ness**, completeness.

Repletion, *rĕ.pleĕ'.shŭn*, plethora, superfluity.

Repletive, *re.pleĕ'.tĭv*, tending to fill; **repletive-ly**.

Latin *replĕtio*, *re-plĕo*, to fill again; French *réplĕtion*.

Replevy, *re.plĕv'.y*, to allow one to "mainprise" on security, to give back on certain conditions goods which have been distrained; **replevies**, *rĕ.plĕv'.ĭz*; **replevied**, *re.plĕv'.ĭd* (Rule xi.); **replev'y-ing**; **replevi-able**, *rĕ.plĕv'.ĭ.ă.b'l*.

Replevin, *re.plĕv'.ĭn*, an action in law to recover goods which have been wrongfully distrained.

Low Latin *replegio*, *n. replegiamentum*, *replegiabilis* (*plegium*, a pledge; Fr. *pleige*, *v. pleiger*; Germ. *pſledge*; Lat. *pignus*).

Replica, *rĕp'plĭ.kah* (Italian), a copy of a picture by the author.

Replication, *rĕp'plĭ.kay''.shun*, reverberation, a plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea. **Replicate**, *rĕp'plĭ.kate* (in *Bot.*), folded down. (Latin *replicātio*, *plĭcāre*, to fold.)

Reply, *rĕ.ply'*, an answer, to answer; **replies**, *rĕ.plīzĕ'*; **replied**, *rĕ.plīde* (Rule xi.); **repli'-er**, **reply'-ing**.

French *répliquer*; Latin *re-plĭcāre*, to fold back again, to reply.

Re-polish, *rĕ.pōl'.ish*, to polish again; **re-pol'ished** (3 syl.), **repol'ish-ing**, **repol'ish-er**. (Latin *polĭtio*, *v. pōlio*.)

Report, *rě.port'*, a rumour; a statement, to give a statement, to spread a rumour; **report'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **report'-ing**.

Report'-er, one who reports for a journal; **report'-able**.

Low Latin *reportus*; Latin *re-portāre*, to bring [word back].

Repose, *rě.pōzě'*, rest, sleep, to rest, to rely; **reposed** (2 syl.); **reposed-ly**, *rě.pō.zěd.ly*; **reposed-ness**, *rě.pō.zěd.ness*; **repos-ing** (Rule xix.), *rě.pō.zing*; **repos-er**, *rě.pō.zer*; **repos-al**, *rě.pō.zāl*, reliance, full confidence.

Reposition, *rě.po.zish''.ǎn*, the laying up in safety.

(In the following examples the "o" is short.)

Reposit, *rě.pōz'.ǎt*, to lay up, to lodge for safety; **reposit-ed**, *rě.pōz'.ǎt.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **reposit-ing**, *rě.pōz'.ǎt.ing*.

Repository, *plu. repositories*, *rě.pōz'.ǎt.ō.riz*, a place where things are put for safety, a museum or bazaar.

Latin *repōno* supine *repōstūm*, *repōstōrium*; Fr. *repos*, v. *repōser*.

Re-possess, *rě.pōz.zěs'* (not *rě.po.zěs''*), to obtain possession again; **re-possessed**, *rě.pōz.zěs't'*; **re-possess'-ing**.

Repossession, *rě.pōz.zesh''.ǎn* (not *rě.pō.zesh''.ǎn*).

Lat. *re-possessio*, *re-possidēre* (*posse sedere*, able to settle down).

First applied to real property, as lands, then to personal property.

Reprehend, *rěp.prě.hend''*, to chide, to rebuke; **reprehend'-ed**, **reprehend'-ing**; **reprehend'-er**, one who blames.

Reprehension, *rěp.prě.hěň''.shŭn*, reproof, censure.

Reprehensible, *rěp.prě.hěň''.sĭ.b'l*; **rep'rehen'sible-ness**, **rep'rehen'sibly**; **reprehensibility**, *rěp.prě.hěň''.sĭ.bŭ''.ǎty*.

Reprehensive, *rěp.prě.hěň''.sŭ*; **rep'rehen'sive-ly**.

Reprehensory, *rěp.prě.hěň''.sō.ry*, containing censure.

Latin *reprehensio*, v. *reprehendēre* supine *-hensum*, to lay hold of one with the intent of "pulling him back" (*re-[retro]prehendo*).

Represent, *rěp.prě.zent''*, to show by resemblance; to describe; to show on the stage, to enact; **represent'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **represent'-ing**; **represent-er**, *rěp.prě.zěň''.ter*.

Representation, *rěp.prě.zěň.tay''.shŭn*; **represent'-able**, **represent'-ment**. **Representative**, *rěp.prě.zěň''.tă.tiv*, a deputy, a member of parliament, an agent, the standard of a group of animals, &c.; having representatives; **represent'ative-ly**, **represent'ative-ness**.

Latin *repræsentatio*, *repræsentāre* (*presentem sisto*, to stop behind to act for some one absent as if he were present).

Re-press', to put down, to crush; **repressed**, *-prest'*; **repress'-ing**.

Repression, *rě.prěs''.shŭn*; **repress'-er**; **repress'-ible**, **repress'ible-ness**, **repressibly**. **Repressive**, *re.prěs''.sŭ*; **repress'ive-ly**. (Lat. *repressio*, *repressor*, *reprimō*, *pressum*.)

Reprieve, *rĕ.preev'*, to suspend the execution of a criminal; to grant a respite to; reprieved, *rĕ.preevd'*; reprieve-ing, *rĕ.pree'ving*. (Fr. *repris*, from *reprendre*, to take back.)

The idea is that of a criminal led to execution and taken back again.

Reprimand, *rĕp'pri.mand''*, a reproof, to reprove, to admonish; rep'rimand''-ed, rep'rimand''-ing, rep'rimand''-er.

A French blunder, *réprimande*, v. *réprimander*; Lat. *reprehend[us]*, something to be repressed and therefore rebuked.

Re-print, (noun) *rĕ'print*; (verb) *rĕ.print'*.

Rĕprint, a new edition, a new issue of a plate, &c.

Rĕprint', to print again, to print a new edition; rĕ-print'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), reprint'-ing. (Latin *re-imprimō*.)

Reprisal, *rĕ.pri'.zāl*, a seizure from a foe by way of retaliation.

Low Lat. *reprisale*, *reprisa*, a reprise; Fr. *reprisaille* (*reprendre*).

Reproach, *rĕ.pročk'*, a shame, infamy, cause of censure; to censure, to reprove; reproached' (2 syl.), reproach'-ing, reproach'-er, reproach'-able, reproach'-able-ness, reproach'-ably. Reproach'-ful (Rule viii.), reproach'-ful-ly, reproach'-ful-ness. Reproach'-less, reproach'-less-ly, reproach'-less-ness. (Fr. *reproche*, *reprocher*, *reprochable*.)

Reprobate, (noun) *rĕp'prü.bĕt*, (verb) *rĕp'prü.bāte*. (See Reprove.)

Reprobate, an abandoned wretch, to disapprove greatly; rep'robāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), rep'robāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Reprobation, *rĕp'prü.bay''shŭn*; rep'robate-ness.

Reprobation-er, *rĕp'prü.bay''shŭn.er*, one who believes that some were condemned to eternal punishment even before they were born (*Rom. ix. 13*).

Latin *reprobatio*, *reprobare* (*re-prübo*, to dis-approve).

Re-produce, *rĕ'.pro.duce''*, to produce over again; re'-produced'' (3 syl.); reproduc-ing, *rĕ'.prü.dŭ''sing*; reproduc'-er.

Reproduction, *rĕ'.pro.dŭk''shŭn*. (Latin *re-prodūco*.)

Reprove, *rĕ.proov'*, to rebuke. Reproof, a rebuke (v. Reprobate); reproves, *re.proovz'*, chides. Reproofs, rebukes (*pl.*); reprov-ing (Rule xix.), *re.proov'ing*; reprov'-ing-ly; reprov'-er, *re.proov'er*. Reprov'-able, *rĕ.proov'.abl'*; reprov'-able-ness; reprovably, *rĕ.proov'.äbly*.

"Reprove," French *réprouver*. "Reprobate," Latin *re-prübare*.

Rĕ-prüne', to prune again; re'pruned'' (2 syl.), re'prün''-ing.

Chaucer uses the word *proine*, to dress or clean, said of a bird.

Reptile, *rĕp'.tile*, a creeping animal; reptilian, *rĕp.til'.i.ăn*.

Reptilia, *rĕp.til'.i.ah*, the reptile genus.

Latin *reptilis*, *reptilla* (*repo*, Greek *herpō*, to creep).

Republic, *rĕ.püb'.lik*, a commonwealth; republ'ican; republ'ican-ism, *rĕ.püb'.li.kăn.izm*, republican government.

Latin *res-publica*, the public weal; French *république*, *républicain*.

Republication, *rě.pŭb'.lĭ.kay'.shŭn*, a new edition.

Republish, *rě'.pŭb''.lish*, to issue a new edition; *rěpub'-lished* (3 syl.), *rěpub'lish-ing*. (French *republier*.)

Repudiate, *rě.pŭ'.dĭ.ate*, to refuse to pay a debt, to divorce; *repu'diāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *repu'diāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *repu'diāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.), *repu'diable*.

Repudiation, *rě.pŭ'.dĭ.ā''.shŭn*, divorce, refusal to pay either interest or the principal of a public loan.

Latin *rěpŭdiatio*, *rěpŭdiator*, *rěpŭdiare* (*pŭdor*, shame). Neither "divorce" nor "refusal to pay a debt" is *without shame*.

Repugnant, *rě.pŭg'.nant*, adverse; *repug'nant-ly*; *repugnance*, *rě.pŭg'.nanse*; *repug'nancy*. *Repug'nate* (3 syl.), &c.

Latin *rěpugnantis*, *rěpugnans* gen. *rěpugnantis*, *re-pugnāre*.

Re-pŭlse' (2 syl.), to repel; *repŭlsed'* (2 syl.), *repŭls'-ing*, *repŭls'-ing-ly*, *repŭls'-er*; *repulsive*, *rě.pŭl'.sĭv*; *repul'-sive-ly*, *repul'sive-ness*, *repulse'-less*; *repuls'ory*.

Repulsion, *rě.pŭl'.shŭn*, opp. of attraction. (See *Repel*.)

Lat. *rěpulsio*, *rěpulsus*, *rěpulsare* (frequent. of *-pello*, to drive off).

Re-purchase, *rě.pŭr'.chase*, to buy again; *repur'chased* (3 syl.), *repur'chas-ing* (R. xix.), *repur'chas-er*. *Repurchase*, *n*.

French *pourchasser*, to pursue till we obtain, with *re-* prefixed.

Repute, *rě.pŭt'e'*, character, fame, to estimate, to think; *repŭt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *reckoned*, *believed*; *reput'ed-ly*; *reput-ing* (Rule xix.), *rě.pŭ'.ting*; *repute'-less*, *without repute*.

Reputation, *rěp'pu.tay''.shŭn*, fame, [good] character.

Reputable, *rěp'pu.tā.b'l*; *rep'utable-ness*, *rep'utably*.

Latin *rěpŭtatio*, *rěpŭtare*, to consider. "A man of reputation" is one to be considered, one to be thought of over and over again.

Request, *rě.kwest'*, a petition, entreaty, to entreat, to solicit; *request'-ed*, *request'-ing*, *request'-er*. In request, in demand. (French *requeste*, now *requête*; Latin *rěquiro*.)

Requiem, *rěk'kwĭ.ĕm*, a hymn or musical service for the dead.

So called because the musical service for the dead in the Roman Catholic church begins with the word *requiem*.

Require, *rě.kwĭre'*, to request, to want, to call for; *required'* (2 syl.), *requir'-ing* (Rule xix.), *requir'-er*, *requir'-able* (Rule xxiii.), *re.kwĭ'.rā.b'l*. *Require'-ment*.

Requisite, *rěk'kwĭ.zĭt*, necessary; *req'uisite-ly*; *requisite-ness*, *rěk'kwĭ.zĭt.ness*, necessity, need.

Requisition, *rěk'kwĭ.zĭsh''.ŭn*. **Requisitive**, *rě.kwĭz'.ĭ.tĭv*.

Latin *rěquĭrere*, *rěquisitio*; French *rěquisition*, *requĕrir*, *requis*.

Requite, *rě.kwĭt'e'*, to compensate; *requit'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *requit-ing* (R. xix.), *rě.kwĭ'.ting*; *requit'-er*, *requit'-al*.

German *quitt*, quit, free; *nun sind wir quitt*, now we are quits.

Reredos, *rĕr-dos*, the screen behind the "altar" of a church, the back of a fireplace. (Fr. *arrière dos*, behind the back.)

Reremouse, *rĕr-mouse*, the bat. (Old English *hrĕre-mūs*.)

This is the mouse that rears or rises in the air; *hrĕran*, to raise.

Re-resolve, *rĕ.rĕ.zōlv''*, to resolve over again; re-resolved, *rĕ.rĕ.zōlvd''*; re'-resōlv''-ing, R. xix. (Lat. *re-resolvo*.)

Rere-ward or rear-ward, *rĕr.wawrd*, the rear part of an army; rerewards better rearwards, adv. (Fr. *arrière-garde*.)

Rĕsail', to sail back. Rĕsale' (2 syl.), a second sale.

Resailed' (2 syl.), resail'-ing. (Old English *sægelf[ian]*.)

Resale' (2 syl.), a second sale. (O. E. *syll[an]*, to sell. See above.)

Re'-scīnd'', to revoke; re'-scīnd''-ed (R. xxxvi.), re'-scīnd''-ing. Latin *rescindo*, to abolish (*scindo*, to cut off); French *rescinder*.

Rescript, *rĕ.skript*, an edict, a decree; rescribe, *re-skribe'*, to write over again; rescribed' (2 syl.), rescrib'-ing (R. xix.)

Rescription, *rĕ.skrip'.shŭn*. (Latin *rescriptum*, *rescribo*.)

Rescue, *rĕs'.ku*, release, to liberate, to get back, to deliver; rescued, *rĕs'.kude*; res'cu-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing), res'cu-er.

French *recous*, from Italian *risosso*, redeemed, v. *riscuotere*, i.e. *riscuotere*, to shake back; Latin *re-quatio*.

Re-search, *rĕ.serch'*, laborious search and investigation; verb re'-search'', to search again; re'-searched'' (2 syl.), re'-search''-ing, (French *recherche*, v. *rechercher*.)

Re-seat, *rĕ'-seet''*, to return again as member of parliament, to seat anew; re'-seat''-ed (Rule xxxvi.), re'-seat''-ing.

Latin *re-sēdō* (*sēdes*, a seat); German *sitz*, v. *sitzen*.

Reseda, *re.see'.dah* (not *res'.ĕ.dah*), mignonnette or mignonette, rocket, &c. (Latin *rēsēda*, not *rĕsĕda*.)

Rēsēdens [*dolōres*], relieving pains and swellings (*Plin.* xxvii. 106).

Re'-seek'', to seek again; (*past and past part.*) re-sought, *rĕ-sort''*; re'-seek''-ing. Resort, *re.zort'*, a haunt (*q.v.*)

Old Eng. *seef[an]*, *past sohte*, *past part. gesoht*. "Resort," Fr. *ressort*.

Re'-sell'', to sell again; (*past and past part.*) re-sōld', re'-sell''-ing. (Old Eng. *syll[an]*, p. *sealde*, p. p. *seald*.)

Rcsemble, *rĕ.zĕm'.b'l*, to be like; resembled, *rĕ.zĕm'.b'ld*; resembling, *rĕ.zĕm'.bling*. Resemblance, *rĕ.zĕm'.blance*.

French *ressembler*, *ressemblance*; Latin *re-stimŭlare* (*stimŭlis*, like).

Re'-send'', to send again; (*past and past part.*) re'-sent'', re'-send''-ing. Resent, *rĕ.zent'*, to visit with indignation.

Old Eng. *send[an]*, *past sende*, p. p. *sended*. "Resent," Fr. *ressentir*.

Resent, *rě.zent'*, to consider as an affront, to visit an affront with displeasure; resent-ed, *rě.zen'.ted*; resent-ing, *-zen'.ting*; resent'ing-ly, resent'-er; resent-ful, *rě.zent'.ful*; resent-ful-ly. Resent-ment, *rě.zent'.ment*; resentive, *-zen'.tiv*.

Fr. *ressentir*, *ressentiment* (Lat. *re-sentio*). See Resend. (Once used in a good sense: "A good man is a resenter . . of benefits." Barrow).

Reserve, *rě.zerv'*, to keep in store; *rě'-serve''*, to serve again.

Reserve, *rě.zerv'*, absence of frankness, a store for future use, a body of soldiers to be brought into action if necessary, to keep in store; reserved, *rě.zervd'*; reserv-ing (Rule ix.), *rě.zer'.ving*; reserved-ly, *rě.zer'.ved.ly*; reserved-ness, *rě.zer'.ved.ness*; reserv-er, *re.zer'.ver*.

Reservation, *rěz'.er.vay''shŭn*. In reserve, in store.

Reservé, *rě'-serve''*, to serve again; reserved, *rě'-served''*, &c.

Reservoir, *rěz'.er.vivor*, a tank or place for storing water.

Fr. *réserve*, *réservation*, *réservoir*; Lat. *re-servare*, to keep back.

Re-set'', (past and past part.) re-set'', to set again; resett-ing (Rule iv.); resett-er, one who receives stolen goods.

Old English *sett[an]*, past *sette*, past part. *geset*; *settere*, a thief.

Re-settle, *rě.sět't'l*, to settle anew; re-settled, *rě-sět't'ld*; re-settling, *rě-sět'ling*. Re-settle-ment, *rě-sět'tl.ment*.

Old English *setl* or *setel*, v. *setl[an]*, *setlung*, a settling.

Re-shape'' (2 syl.), to shape anew; re-shaped'' (2 syl.),

re-shāp''-ing, R. xix. (O. E. *scap[an]*, p. *scōp*, p. p. *scapen*)

Re-ship'', to ship again; re-shipped, *rě.shipt''*; re-shipp''-ing.

Re-ship''-ment. (O. E. *scip[ian]*, p. *scipode*, p. p. *scipod*.)

Reside, *rě.zide'*, to dwell; resided, *rě.zi'.ded*; resid-ing (R. xix.), *rě.zi'.ding*. Resident, *rěz'.i.dent*; residence, *rěz'.i.dense*; residency, *rěz'.i.děn.sy*; residential, *rěz'.i.děn'.shŭl*.

Residentiary, *rěz'.i.děn'.shĭ.ĕ.ry*.⁶ A canon residentiary

Fr. *résider* (to give up), *résidence*, *résident* !! Lat. *residens* gen. *residentis*, *re-sédēs* (*sēdes*, a seat); Gk. *hēzō[mai]*; Low Lat. *residentia*, *resideo*.

Residue, *rěz'.i.du*, the remainder; residual, *rě.zid'.ŭ.ŭl*; residuary, *rě.zid'.u.ŭ.ry*, entitled to the residue.

Residuum, plu. *residua*, *rě.zid'.u.um*, plu. *rě.zid'.u.ah*.

Latin *residuum* plu. *residua*, *residuus*; French *résidu* (in Chem.).

Resign, *rě.zīne'*, to yield, to give up; *rě'-sine''*, to sign again; resigned, *rě.zind'*; resigned-ly, *rě.zi'.nēd.ly*; resign-ing, *rě.zi'.ning*; resign-er, *rě.zi'.ner*, one who resigns.

Resignation, *rěz'.zīg.nay''shŭn*, submission, patience.

Re-sign, *rě'-sine''*, to sign again; resigned, *re'sind'*; resign-ing, *rě'.si'.ning*. Resignature, *rě'.sig''.nă.tchur*.

"Resign" (to give up), Lat. *resigno*, *resignatio*; Fr. *résigner*, *résignation*.

"Resign" (to sign again), Lat. *re-signo*, to seal again (*signum*, a seal).

"To give up" and "sign again" are both the same Latin verb, because the person *signs*, *seals*, and *delivers*, who resigns a right.

Resilient, *rĕ.sĭl'.ĭ.ent*, rebounding; **resilient-ly**; **resilience**, *rĕ.sĭl'.ĭ.ense*; **resiliency**. (Lat. *resiliens*, gen. *resilientis*.)

Re sĭlio, to leap back. In compounds *a* becomes *i* in Latin.

Resin, *rez'n*, the exudation of firs, pines, &c. **Rosin**, *rōz'n*, resin from which the oil has been distilled.

Resiny, *rĕz'n.y*, of the nature of resin. **Rosiny**, *rōz'n.y*.

Resinous, *rĕz'n.ūs*, containing resin; **res'inous-ly**, **-ness**.

Rosin, to rub with rosin; **rosined**, *rōz'ĭ.nd*; **ros'in-ing**.

Latin *resina*; Greek *rhĕlinĕ* (from *rĕo*, to flow); French *resine*.

Resist, *rĕ.zĭst'*, to withstand; **resist-ed**, *re.zĭst'.ed*; **resist-ing**, *re.zĭst'.ing*; **resist'ing-ly**, **resist'-ible** (not **-able**), **resist'-ible-ness**, **resist'ibly**. **Resistibility**, *rĕ.zĭst'.ĭ.bĭl''.ĭ.ty*.

Resistance, *rĕ.zĭst'.ance*; **resistant**, *rĕ.zĭst'.ant*. (Should be **resistent**, **resistence**, especially as we write **resist-ible**.)

Resist-less, *rĕ.zĭst'.less*; **resist'less-ness**, **resist'less-ly**.

As usual, we owe our wrong conj. to the French *résistance*, *résistant*, *résistible* (!), *résister*. Latin *resistens* gen. *resistentis*, *resistere*. The French seem to have blundered between *sto*, *stāre*, and *sisto*, *sistere*; *re-sisto* is a compound of the latter verb.

Resolute, *rez'.ō.lute*, determined; **res'olute-ly**, **res'olute-ness**.

Resolution, *rez'.ō.lu''.shŭn*, determination.

Resolve, *rĕ.zōlv'*, to determine, to analyse, to solve a difficulty, to loosen; **resolved**, *rĕ.zōlv'd*; **resolved-ly**, *rĕ.zōlv'.ed.ly*; **resolved-ness**, *rĕ.zōlv'.ed.ness*; **resolv-ing** (R. xix.), *rĕ.zōlv'.ing*; **resolv-er**, *rĕ.zōlv'.er*; **resolv-able**, *rĕ.zōlv'.ā.b'l*. **Resol'vabil'ity**; **resoluble**, *re'.sol''.ā.b'l*, capable of being dissolved; **resolvent**, *rĕ.zōlv'.vent*, having the power to melt or disperse solid substances.

(We have avoided the French error in "resolvent," but have blundered in *resolvable*, which should be *resoluble*. See **Resist**.)

Latin *resolūbilis*, v. *resolvĕre* supine *resolūtum*, *resolvens* gen. *resolventis*, *resolūtio*, *resolūtus*; French *resolvant* (wrong).

Resonant, *rez'.ō.nant*, returning or increasing sound; **res'onant-ly**.

Resonance, *rez'.ō.nanse*, increase of sound produced by reverberation too near to become an echo.

Latin *resōnans* gen. *resonāntis*, *resonantia*, *re-sono*, to sound back.

Resort, *rĕ.zort'*. **Resort**, *rĕ'-sort''*. **Resought**, *rĕ'.sort''*.

Resort, *rĕ.zort'*, a haunt, a place frequented. To **resort to**, to frequent, to have recourse to; **resort-ed**, *rĕ.zor'.ted*; **resort-ing**, *rĕ.zor'.ting*; **resort-er**, *re.zor'.ter*.

A last resort, *rĕ.zort'*, a last and forlorn hope of redress.

A last resource, a final expedient, a last shift.

My dernier ressort, *dair'.nĕ.ū rezzor'*, strictly speaking

means my final tribunal, my last hope of redress, but it is very often used to mean "my last shift or hope."

In French the word *ressort* sometimes means *tous les moyens qu'on a, tous son pouvoir*, but the legitimate meaning of *dernier ressort* is "final tribunal": thus when all other courts have failed to give redress, the plaintiff's *dernier ressort* is the House of Lords.

Low Latin *resortare, ressortum* (in law); French *ressort, v. ressortir*.

Resound, *rě.zound'*, to echo. **Rě'-sound''**, to sound again; **resound-ed**, *rě.zoun'.ded*; **resound-ing**, *rě.zoun'.ding*; **rě'-sound''-ed**, sounded again; **rě'-sound''-ing**.

Latin *rě-sōnāre*, both meanings; French *resonner*, to celebrate, &c.

Resource, *rě.so'rce'*. **Recourse**, *re.co'rse'*. **Resort**, *rě.zort'*.

Resource, an expedient, a contrivance, a means.

Recourse, application for help, a turning to.

Resort, a tribunal, a place of appeal, to repair to.

"Resource," French *ressource*. "Recourse," French *recours*; Latin *re-curro*, to run to [for aid]. "Resort," French *ressort*.

Re'-sōw'' ("sōw" to rhyme with *grōw*), to plant again. **Re-sew**, *re'-sōw''*, to sew with the needle again.

Re'-sōwed (2 syl.); **re-sown**, re-planted; **re'-sōw''-ing**.

Re-sew, *re-sōw*; **resewed**, *re-sōwd*; (past part.) **resowed**, but **resewn**, *re-sown*, though not correct is far more general.

"Resow," Old English *sdu[an]*, past *seow*, past part. *sāwen*.

"Resew," Old English *stuw[ian]*, past *stwode*, past part. *ge-swēd*.

Note.—There are thirty-two words beginning with *res-* followed by a vowel. In exactly one-half of these words the *s* = *z*, and in the other half it = *s*. For example, in the following words the *s* = *z*: *resemble, resent, reserve, reservoir, reside, residue, resign* (to give up), *resin, resist, resolvable, resolute, resolve, resonant, resort* (recourse), *resound* (to reverberate). But in the following examples the *s* keeps its own sound: *research, reseat, reseck, resell, rescind, re-sent* (sent again), *re-serre* (to serve again), *reset, resettlement, reshape, reship, re-sign* (to sign again), *resilient, re-sort* (to sort again), *resource, resow* (to sow seeds again), and *resew* (to sew with the needle again).

Respect, *re-spekt'*, esteem, to esteem; **respect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **respect'-ing**, esteeming, concerning; **respect'-er**, -less.

Respect'-able (R. xxiii.), deserving respect; **respect'ably**, **respect'able-ness**; **respectability**, *rě.spěk'.tă.bil''.i.ty*.

Respect'-ful (Rule viii.), showing respect; **respectful-ness**; **respect'ful-ly**, deferentially, civilly.

Respect'-ive, -*iv*; **respect'ive-ly**, each to each, separately.

French *respecter*, *respectable* (whence our wrong conj.), *respectif*.

Latin *respicio* supine *respectum* (*re-specio*, to look back at).

IN RESPECT OF, a modern error for *In respect to* or *With respect to*. "Respect" is not a noun in this phrase, but *in respect* or *with respect* is adverbial = *respectively*. We could not say *respectively of* or *relatively of*, but we find in some old writers *respectively to*, and we still say *relatively to*. Probably the error arose from the French *à l'égard de*, but the "article" makes all the difference, and without it the phrase would be *par rapport à*. The same applies to the phrase *in regard of* for *in regard to*.

Respire, *rě.spīr'e*, to draw air into the lungs, hence "to live."

Expire, to drive air out of the lungs, hence "to die."

Respired' (2 syl.); **respir-ing**, *rě.spī'.ring*.

(The following change the accent to the first syllable.)

Respirable, *rěs'.pī.rā.b'l*; **res'pirable-ness**; **respirability**, *rěs'.pī.rā.bīl''ī.ty*, suitability for breathing purposes.

Respiration, *rěs'.pī.ray''shŭn*, the act of breathing.

Respirator, *rěs'.pī.rā.tor*, a mouth-piece to warm the air before it is inhaled into the lungs; **respiratory**, *-rā.t'ry*.

Lat. *respiratio*, *respirātor*, *respirāre* sup. *respirātum* (*spiro*, to breathe).

Respite, *res'.pīt*, temporary delay in the execution of a capital punishment, rest, breathing-time, to suspend, to delay, &c.; **res'pit-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **res'pit-ing** (Rule xix.)

Fr. *répit*, delay, *sans répit*, unrespited, *donner du répit* &c.

Resplendent, *rě.splěn'.dent*, brilliant; **resplen'dent-ly**; **resplendence**, *rě.splěn'.dence*; **resplen'dency**.

Lat. *resplendens* gen. *resplendentis*, v. *re-splendo*, to shine bright.

Rě-split', (past and past part.) **resplit**; **res'splitt'-ing** (R. iv.), to split again. (Dan. *split*, v. *splitte*; Germ. *splittern*.)

Respond, *rě.spond'*, to answer; **respond'-ed**, **respond'-ing**; **respondent**, *re.spōn'.dent*. **Respondentia**, *-děn''shě.ah*.

Response, *rě.sponse'*, reply, the answer of the congregation in parts of the Church service.

Responsible, *rě.spōn'.sī.b'l*; **respon'sible-ness**, **respon'sibly**.

Responsibility, plu. **responsibilities**, *rě.spōn'.sī.bīl''ī.tiz*.

Responsive, *rě.spōn'.sīv*; **respon'sive-ly**, **responsive-ness**.

Responsion, *rě.spōn'.shŭn*, the Oxford "little go."

Responsory, *rě.spōn'.sō.ry*, making answer.

Lat. *respondens* gen. *-dentis*, *responsio*, v. *respondeo*, sup. *responsum*.

A "response" is a voluntary reply, "quod qui spondet, sua sponte promittat" (*Varro*); "respondeo a sponte" (*Festus*).

Rest, sleep, repose, residue, to sleep, &c. **Wrest**, *rest*, to twist.

Rest'-ed, **rest'-ing**, **rest'-less**, **rest'less-ness**, **rest'less-ly**.

"Rest," Old English *rest*, *ræst*, or *reost*, v. *rest* [*ian*], past *reste*, past part. *rested*, or *hrest* [*ian*], past *hreste*, past part. *hrested*.

"Wrest," Old Eng. *wrest* [*ian*], to twist, past *wreste*, p. p. *wrested*.

Rě-stāte' (2 syl.), to state again; **rě'stāt'-ed**, **rě'stāt'-ing**.

Rě'-state'-ment. (Lat. *stāre* sup. *stātum*, to establish.)

"Stated" means fixed, as a stated day, named beforehand, told.

Restaurant (French), *res'.to.rahng*, an eating house or room.

"Restaurant" is a place for "restoring" the body. "Refreshment" is something taken to make us more fresh. One refers to exhaustion and the other to fatigue.

Restiff, *res'.tīf*, unwilling to go forwards; **restiff-ness**. (Fr. *rétif*.)

Re-stipulate, *rě'stíp''pŭ.late*, to stipulate over again; *rě-stíp'u-lât.ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rě-stíp'ulât-ing* (Rule xix.)

Re-stipulation, *rě'stíp'pŭ.lay''shŭn*, a new compact.

All bargains among the Romans were made by asking the question *an stipem vis?* the reply was *stipem volo*. (Do you want money? I do want money.) So that stipulate is a compound of *stips-volo* (*stip'ulo*), and Isidore's tale about *stipulum*, a straw, is worthless.

Restitution, *rěs'.tŭ.tu''shŭn*, restoration. (Lat. *restitutio*, *statuo*.)

Restive, *rěs'.tŭv*, restless; *res'tive-ness*, *res'tive-ly*, *res't'y*.

Fr. *rétif*; Ital. *restio*; Lat. *re-sto*, to stand back, not to go forwards.

Restore, *rě.stōr'e*, to replace, to renovate; *restored'* (2 syl.), *restōr'-ing*, *restōr'-er*, *restōr'-able*, *restor'able-ness*.

Restoration, *rěs'.tō.ray''shŭn*, recovery, the re-establishment of the monarchy under Charles II.; *restora'tion-ist*.

Restorative, *rě.stōr'ră.tŭv*, remédial; *restor'ative-ly*.

(These words should be spelt with *au*, not with *o*.)

Lat. *restauratio*, *re-staurare* (Gk. *staurōō*, to drive in stakes, *stauros* a stake), to restore or *restaur* is to repair the pales, &c., in order to make the place secure. "Restore" must be *re-storeo*, to repair the mats (*stōrea*, a mat, from Greek *sterno*, to strew).

Restrain, *rě.strain'*, to keep back, to repress; *restrained'* (2 syl.); *restrained-ly*, *re.strain'.ed.ly*; *restrain'-ing*, *restrain'-er*, *restrain'-able*. *Restrain'-ment*. *Restraint*, *rě.straint'*.

Restrict, *rě.strīkt'*, to circumscribe; *restrict'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *restrict'-ing*; *restrictive*, *rě.strīk'.tŭv*; *restrictive-ly*.

Restriction, *rě.strīk'.shŭn*, limitation.

Fr. *restreint*, *restreindre*, *restriction*, *restrictif*; Lat. *restrictio*, v. *restringere* sup. *restrictum*, to strain hard, to stop; Gk. *straggo*.

Result, *rě.zŭlt'*, consequence, issue, decision, to arise from, to ensue; *result'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *result'-ing*. *Resultant*, *rě.zŭl'.tant*, the force which arises from the composition of two or more forces; *result'-less*, *inefficacious*.

Latin *resultans* gen. *resultantis*, *resultāre* (*re sŭlio*, to rebound).

Resume, *rě.zŭme'*, to begin again, to proceed after interruption; *resumed'* (2 syl.); *resum-ing* (Rule xix.), *rě.zŭ'.mŭng*; *resŭm'-able*, that may be taken back or begun again.

Resumption, *rě.zŭmp'.shŭn*; *resumptive*, *rě.zŭmp'.tŭv*.

Resumé, *ră'.zŭ.mă*, a summary, a recapitulation.

Latin *resumptio*, *resŭmĕre* supline *resumptum* (*sumo*, to take up).

Re-summon, *rě'.sŭm''.mŭn* (not *re-summons*), to summon again; *re-summoned*, *rě'.sŭm''.mŭnd*; *rě-sum'mon-ing*.

Latin *submŭnens*, *sub-mŭnĕo*, to warn; French *sommer*, with *re*.

Re'-supply'', to supply again; *resupplies*, *rě'.sŭp'.plize''* (R. xi); *resupplied*, *rě'.sŭp'.plide''*; *re'-supply''-ing*.

Latin *re sup[sub]pleo*, to fill up again; French *supplĕer*.

Resurrection, *rĕz'zer.rĕk''shŭn*, a rising from the dead; **resurrection-ist**, one who steals dead bodies from their graves; **resurgent**, *rĕ.sur'.djent*, swelling up again.

Lat. *resurrectio*, *resurgens* gen. *resurgentis*, v. *resurgo* sup. *resurrectum*.

Re'-survey'', to survey again; **resurveys**, *rĕ'.sur.vūze''* (R. xiii.); **resurveyed**, *rĕ'.sur.vūde''*; **re'-survey'-ing**.

French *re-surveiller*; Latin *sur*[super]*vidĕre*, to look over.

Re-suscitate, *rĕ'.sŭs''.sĭ.tate*, to revive, to recover; **resus'citāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **resus'citāt-ing** (R. xix.), **resus'citāt-or**.

Resuscitation, *rĕ.sŭs'.sĭ.tay''.shŭn*; **resus'citable**; **resus-citative**, *rĕ.sŭs'.sĭ.tā.tĭv*, revivifying, reproductive.

Latin *resuscitatio*, *resuscitare* (re sursum cito, to stir up again).

Retail, (noun) *rĕ'tail*, (verb) *rĕ.tail'*. **Wholesale**, *hole'sail*.

Re'tail, sale of goods in small quantities for domestic uses.

Wholesale, sale of goods in large quantities to retail dealers.

Retail', to sell by retail; **retailed'** (2. syl.), **retail'-ing**, **retail'-er**; **retail'-ment**, the act of retailing.

Low Lat. *retallia* or *retallium*; Fr. *tailler*, to cut into parcels; Ital. *ritaglio*. "Wholesale," the sale of whole packages at once.

Retain', to keep in possession; **retained'** (2 syl.), **retain'-ing**.

Retain'-er, an attendant; **retain'-able** (Rule xxiii.)

Retention, *re.tĕn'.shŭn*; **retentive**, *re.tĕn'.tĭv*, &c.

Latin *retĭneofeneo* sup. *retentum*; French *retenir*, *rĕtension* (11).

Rĕ'-take'' (2 syl.), to take again; (*past*) **retook'**, (*past part.*) **retaken**, *rĕ.tā'.k'n*; **retak-ing**, *rĕ.tā'.king*; **retak-er**.

Old English *tac[an]*, *past* *toc*, *past part.* *tacen*, with *re-* prefixed.

Retaliate (with one *l*), *rĕ.tāl'.ĭ.ate*, to requite, to give tit for tat; **retal'iāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **retal'iāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Retaliation, *re.tāl'.ĭ.ā''.shŭn*; **retaliative**, *re.tāl'.ĭ.ā.tĭv*; **retaliatory**, *re.tāl'.ĭ.a.t'ry*, returning tit for tat.

Latin *retālĭāre* (*tālĭo*, like for like). *Lex tālĭōnis*, tit for tat.

Retard', to hinder; **retard'-ed**, **retard'-ing**, **retard'-er**.

Retardation, *rĕ'.tar.day''.shŭn*; **retard'ment**.

Lat. *retardatio*, *retardāre* (*tardus*, slow); Fr. *retarder*, *retardement*.

Retch, *reech*. **Reach**, *reech*. **Wretch**, *retch*.

Retch, to make an effort to vomit; **retched**, *reecht*; **retch-ing**, *reech'ing*.

"Retch," Old Eng. *hræc[an]*, *past* *hræcde*, *p. part.* *hræced*, *hræctung*.

"Reach" (to extend), Old Eng. *hræc[an]*, *past* *hræced*, *p. part.* *hræced*.

"Wretch" means an outlaw. Old Eng. *wrecca*, v. *wreccan*, to exile.

Re'-tell'' (not *retel*), to tell again; (*past and past part.*) **re'-töld''**, **re-tell-ing**. (O. E. *tell[an]*, *past* *tealde*, *p. p.* *ge-teald*.)

- Re-tention**, *rě.těn'.shŭn*, a keeping back, restraint, a withholding.
Retentive, *re.těn'.tĭv*, not forgetful, retaining; retentive-ly, retentive-ness. **Retain'**, *retained'* (2 syl.), *retain'-ing*.
 Latin *rēntentio*, v. *rēntēre* [tēneō], to hold back, to retain.
- Reticence**, *rět'.ĭ.sense*, concealment by silence, taciturnity; reticency; **reticent**, *rět'.ĭ.sent*, taciturn.
 Lat. *rēticentia*, *rēticēre* (tācēō, to keep silence), to keep back by silence.
- Reticule** (not *riticule*), *rět'.ĭ.kŭle*. **Ridicule**, *rĭd'.ĭ.kŭle*.
Reticule, a lady's work-bag, (in a *telescope*) a network to divide the field of view into a series of minute squares; **reticular**, *re.tĭk'.kŭ.lar*; **reticulate**, *re.tĭk'.kŭ.late*, to make meshes; **retic'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **retic'ulāt-ing**.
Reticulation, *re.tĭk'.kŭ.lay''.shun*. **Reticulum**, *plu. reticula*, *re.tĭk'.kŭ.lah*, the second stomach of ruminants.
- Ridicule**, mockery. (Latin *rĭdicŭlum*, *rĭdicŭlus*, a buffoon.)
 Latin *rēticŭlum* *plu. rēticŭla*, *rēticŭlātus*, *rēticŭlāre* (*rēte*, a net).
- Retina**, *rět'.ĭ.nah*, one of the coats of the eye; **retinitis**, *-nĭ''.tis*, inflammation of the retina (*-itis*, denotes inflammation).
 Latin *rētna*, the net-like tunicle of the eye (*rēte*, a net).
- Retinue**, *rět'.ĭ.nu*, a train of retainers. (Fr. *retinu*, v. *retinir*.)
- Retire**, *rě.tĭre'*, to withdraw; **retired'** (2 syl.); **retir-ing** (R. xix.), *re.tĭre'.ing*. **Retire'-ment**. (Fr. *retirer*, to draw back.)
- Retort'**, a *quid pro quo*, a chemical vessel with a long neck, to return an incivility; **retort'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **retort'-ing**.
 Lat. *rētorqueo* sup. *rētorturn*, to twist back again; Fr. *retorquer*.
- Re-touch**, *rě.tŭtch'*, to improve by new touches; **re'-touched''**, **retouch-ing**, *rě.tŭtch''.ing*. (Fr. *retoucher*, Lat. *tango*.)
- Re'-trāce''** (2 syl.), to trace again; **retraced'** (2 syl.), **retrac-ing** (R. xix.), *rě.trā'.sing*. (Fr. *retracer*; Lat. *traho*, to draw.)
- Re'-tract''**, to withdraw; **retract'-ed**, **retract'-ing**, **retract'-able** (better **retract'-ible**), **retractible-ness**, **retract'ibly**.
Retraction, *re'.trāk.tay''.shŭn*. **Retraction**, *re.trāk'.shŭn*; **retractive**, *rě.trāk'.tĭv*; **retractive-ly**, **retract'ile**.
 Latin *retractatio*, *retractare* (freq. of *re-trāho*, to draw back).
- Re-translate**, *rě.trans.late''*, to translate over again; **rě'-trans-lāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **rě'-translāt'-ing** (Rule xix.)
- Retranslation**, *rě.trans.lay''.shŭn*, a new translation.
 Latin *re-translatio*, v. *transfēro* supine *translātum*, to transfer.
 To "translate" is to transfer from one language into another.
- Retreat**, *re.treēt'*, retirement, to retire, to fall back in war; **retreat'-ed**, **retreat'-ing**. (Fr. *retraite*, Lat. *retrāho*.)
- Retrench'**, to abridge; **retrenched'** (2 syl.), **retrench'-ing**.
Retrench'-ment. (Fr. *retrancher* [*trancher*], to cut back.)

Retribution, *rět' trĭ.bŭ''shŭn*, requital; retrib'ŭter.

Retributive, *rě.trĭb'ŭ.tĭv*, retaliative; retrib'utive-ly;
retributory, *rě.trĭb'ŭ.tŏ.ry*. (Latin *retributio*, *re-tribuo*.)

Retrieve, *rě.treev'*, to recover a loss; retrieved, *rě.treevd'*;
retriev-ing (R. xix.), *rě.tree'.ving*; **retriev-er**, *rě.tree'.ver*,
 a sporting dog, one who retrieves; **retriev-able**, *-vŭ.b'l*;
retrievable-ness, *rě.tree'.vŭ.b'l.ness*; **retriev'ably**.

A corruption of Fr. *retrouver*, to find again. We have the law-term
trover (an action for recovery), and "treasure *trove*" (money found).
 Latin *re-tribuo*, to restore, to give back (*troubădour* and *trouvère*).

Re'-trim'', to trim again; **re'-trimmed''** (2 syl.), **re'-trimm''-ing**.
 Old English *trym[ian]*, past *trymede*, past part. *trymed*.

Retro- (Latin prefix), in the contrary direction, backwards.

Retro-cede, *rět'tro.seed*, to go back; **ret'rocēd-ed** (R. xxxvi.),
ret'rocēd-ing (R. xix.) **Retrocedent**, *rět'tro.see''.dent*,
 applied to shifting diseases (like gout).

Retrocession, *rět'tro.ēs''.shŭn*, a moving backwards.

Latin *retro-cēdō*. Except *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, all words
 derived from "cedo" are spelt *-cede*. "Supersede" is not from
 "cedo" to go, but "sedeo" to sit.

Retro-grade, *rět'.ro.grāde''*, backward, to move backwards;
ret'rogrād''-ed (R. xxxvi.), **ret'rogrād''-ing** (R. xix.)

Retrogradation, *rět'.ro.gra.day''.shŭn*, retrocession.

Latin *retro-grādior*, *retrogrādātio* (*gradus*, a step, *retro*, back).

Retro-gression, *rět'.ro.grēs''.shŭn*, opposed to *progression*;
retrogressive, *rět'.ro.grēs'.sĭv*; **ret'rogres'sive-ly**.

Latin *retro-grēdior*, *retrogressus*. There are in Latin the two verbs.

Retro-spect, *rět'.ro.spěkt*, a review; **retrospective**, *rět'.ro.-spěk''.tĭv*; **retrospective-ly**, opposed to *prospectively*.

Retrospection, *rět'.ro.spěk''.shŭn*, re-examination.

Latin *retro-spectio*, v. *spēcio* supine *spectrum*, to look back.

Retro-vert, *rět'.ro.vert''*, to turn back; **ret'ro-vert''-ed**
 (R. xxxvi.), **ret'ro-vert''-ing**. **Retroversion**, *-ver''.shŭn*.

Latin *retro-vertō* supine *versum*, to turn back.

Return, *re.turn'*, a coming or going back, a report, a profit, a
 requital, to go or come back, to give or send back;
returned'' (2 syl.), **return'-ing**, **return'-er**, **return'-able**.

Returns, a species of tobacco, statistics, profits in trade,
 state of the poll in elections. **Return-ticket**.

French *retourner*; Low Latin *retornāre*, *retorna*, *retornum*.

Re-unite, *rě.u.nite''*, to unite again; **rě-unit''-ed** (R. xxxvi.),
rě-unit''-ing (R. xix.) **Reunion**, *rě-ŭ''.nĭ.ŭn*.

Latin *reunĭre*, *unio*, union (*unus*, one): French *réunion*, *réunir*.

Re'-urge'' (2 syl.), to urge again; **re'-urged''** (2 syl.), **re'-urg''-ing**.
 (Lat. *re-urgeo*; Gk. *ergô*, to force or drive by force.)

Re-vaccinate, *rĕ-văk'.sĭ.nate*, to vaccinate again; *rĕ-vac'cināt-ed* (R. xxxvi.); *rĕ-vac'cināt-ing*; *rĕ-vaccination*, *rĕ-văk'.sĭ.nay''shŭn*. (Lat. *văcca*, a cow. Coined by Dr. Jenner, 1796.)

The idea is this: To give a healthy child *cow-pox* by inoculating it in the arm with vaccine matter, to prevent its having *small-pox*.

Re-valuation, *rĕ-văl'.u.ă''shŭn*, a second valuation.

Fr. *re évalution*, v. *évaluer*; Latin *vălor*, price, *valeo*, to be worth.

Reveal, *re.veel''*. (Revell. Reveille. Revel. See below.)

Reveal, *re.veel'*, to uncover, to make known what was before concealed; *revealed*, *re.veeld'*; *reveal'-ing*, *reveal'-er*.

Revelation, *rĕv'.ĕ.lay''shŭn*, a discovery, (in Theol.) the disclosures made in the Bible of God's plan of salvation.

Latin *rĕvelătio*, *rĕvelăre*, to reveal or unveil (*vĕlum*, a veil).

Re-veil, *rĕ'-vail''*, to veil again; *re'-veiled''* (2 syl.), *re'-veil'-ing*.

Lat. *rĕ-vĕlăre* (which means to un-veil), to veil again. (See above.)

Reveille, *ra.vay'.yă* or *ra.vail'.yă*, the military call at daybreak.

French *reveillé*, v. *reveller*, to awaken. (See **Reveal**.)

Revel, *rĕv'.ĕl*, an orgie, to feast with unrestrained indulgence; *revelled*, *rĕv'.ĕld*; *revell-ing*, *rev'.ĕl-ing*; *revell-er*, *-ĕl.er*.

Revelry, plu. *revelries* (Rule xlv.), *rĕv'.ĕl.rĭz*, a festivity.

Revel-rout, *rĕv'.ĕl.rŏwt*, a tumultuous festivity of the mob.

Revels or reveals, *rĕv'.ĕlz* or *rĕ.veelz*, the vertical sides of the aperture between the plane of a wall and a window or door-frame. (See above, **Reveal**.)

Low Latin *revella*, a revel. French *réveillon*, a feast given in the middle ages at midnight, v. *réveiller*, to rouse from sleep.

Revenge, *rĕ.venge'*, a malicious return of an injury, to return an injury maliciously; *revenged'* (2 syl.); *reveng-ing* (Rule xix.), *rĕ.venge'.ing*; *reveng-er*, *rĕ.venge'.er*.

Revenge'-ful (Rule viii.), *revenge'ful-ly*, *revenge'ful-ness*.

French *venger*, *vengeance*, *revanche*, *revancher*; Latin *re-vĭndĭcăre*.

Revenue, *rĕv'.ĕ.nu* (not *rĕ.vĕn'.u*), public income.

Rev'enue cutter, an armed vessel employed by the custom-house officers to prevent smuggling.

Rev'enue officer, an exciseman, an officer employed in the service of the custom-house. **Rev'enue-board**, *-bord*.

French *revenu* (Latin *re-vĕnto*, to come back, to return), a return.

Re-verberate, *rĕ-ver'.bĕ.rate*, to echo, to resound; *rĕ-ver'berāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rĕ-ver'berāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Reverberation, *rĕ-ver'.bĕ.ray''shŭn*, replication.

Reverberatory, *rĕ-ver'.bĕ.ră.t'ry* (adj.), replicatory.

Latin *rĕverbĕrătio*, *rĕverbĕrăre*, to beat back.

Revere, *rĕ.veer'*, to regard with reverence; *revered*, *rĕ.veerd'*; *rever-ing*, *rĕ.veer'.ing*; *rever-ing-ly*; *rever-er*, *-veer'-er*.

Reverence, *rĕv'.ĕ.rense*; rev'ered (3. syl.); reverenc-ing (Rule xix), *rĕv'.ĕ.rĕn.sing*; rev'erenc-er.

Reverend. Reverent. Reverence. Reference.

Reverend, *rĕv'.ĕ.rend*, worthy of reverence. The Reverend, *rĕv'.ĕ.rend*, a title applied to ministers of religion in the address of letters, printed notices, &c.

Reverence, *rĕv'.ĕ.rence*, religious awe and deference. Your reverence, the way Roman Catholic priests are addressed in Ireland.

Reverent, *rĕv'.ĕ.rent*, showing religious awe and deference to holy rites, services, and things.

Reference, *rĕf'.ĕ.rence*, allusion, a direction to something bearing on a subject in hand.

In the Church of England an ARCHBISHOP is styled *Your Grace*. A letter to an archbishop begins *My Lord*. The envelope is addressed *To his Grace the Archbishop of...*

A BISHOP is styled *My Lord*. A letter to a bishop begins *My Lord*, and the envelope is addressed *To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of...*

A DEAN is styled *Mr. Dean*. A letter to a dean begins *Mr. Dean* or *Rev. Sir*, and the envelope is addressed *To the Very Reverend the Dean of...*

An ARCHDEACON is styled *Sir*. A letter to an archdeacon begins *Rev. Sir*, and the envelope is addressed *To the Venerable the Archdeacon [Smith]*.

A D.D. is styled *Doctor* or *Doctor [Smith]*. A letter to a D.D. begins *Dear Doctor* or *Rev. Sir*, and the address on the envelope is *To the Rev. [John Smith], D.D.*

The general clergy of all creeds and denominations are styled *Mr. [Smith]*. A letter to a clergyman begins *Dear Sir* or *Rev. Sir*; and the address on the envelope is *To the Rev. [John Smith]*.

If a clergyman has a civil title above a BARONET, the civil title comes first: as *To the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of...*; *To the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of...*; *To the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord [Alston]*; *To the Hon. and Rev. [John Smith], D.D.*; *To the Rev. Sir [John Smith], Bart.*

A clergyman cannot be a knight, because a knight is only a personal title, and clergymen are never made knights.

Latin *rĕvĕrendus*, worthy of reverence, *rĕvĕrentia*, *rĕvĕrens* genitive *rĕvĕrentis*, v. *rĕvĕrĕri*; French *rĕvĕrer*, *rĕvĕrence*, *rĕvĕrend*.

Reverie, *rĕv'.ĕ.rĕ*, plu. reveries, *rĕv'.ĕ.rĕz*, a dreamy state of musing, a "brown study." (Fr. *rĕverie*, *rĕve*, a dream.)

Reverse, *rĕ.verse'*, the contrary, a change for the worse, misfortune.

Reverse, Obverse. *Reverse*, the side of a coin which does not contain the head. *Obverse*, the side which contains the head: thus "Britannia" is the *reverse* side of our copper money, and the sovereign's head the *obverse*.

Reverse, to turn in the contrary direction, to invert, to annul; reversed, *rĕ.vers't*; revers'-ing (R. xix.), revers'-er.

Revers-al, *rĕ.ver'.sāl*; reverse'-ly, revers'-less.

Revers-ible, *rĕ.ver'.sĭ.b'l*; reversibly, *rĕ.ver'.sĭ.bly*.

Reversion, *rĕ.ver'.shĭn*; rever'sion-āry, rever'sion-er.

- Revert**, *rě.ver't*, to refer back to, to return to the original owner or his heirs; *revert'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *revert'-ing*; *revertive*, *rě.ver'tiv*; *revertive-ly*.
 Latin *reversio*, v. *re-vertēre* supine *reversum* (*re-vertō*, to turn back).
- Re-vibrate**, *rě-vi'brate*, to vibrate in return; *re-vi'brāt-ed*, *re-vibrāt-ing* (R. xix.) *Revibration*, *rě-vi-bray''shŭn*.
 Latin *re-vibratio*, *vibrāre*; Greek *ibuo*; French *vibrer*, *vibration*.
- Revictual**, *rě.vit'l* (not *rě-vic'.tu.āl*), to refurnish with provisions.
 Fr. *ravitailler*, *victuaille*; Lat. *victus* food, v. *vivo* sup. *victum* to live.
- Review**, *rě.vew'*, an inspection of soldiers or sailors, a critique, to hold a review, to make a critique; *reviewed*, *rě.vewd'*; *review'-ing*, *review'-er*; *reviewal*, *rě.vew'.āl*.
 French *revue*, Latin *re-video*, to see or inspect again.
- Rě-vile** (2 syl.), to calumniate, to upbraid; *reviled'* (2 syl.), *revil'-ing*, *revi'ling-ly*, *revil'-er*. (Latin *re, vilis*, vile.)
- Re-vindicate**, *rě-vin'.dī.kate*, to vindicate again; *rě-vin'dicāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *re-vin'dicāt-ing* (R. xix.), *re-vin'dicāt-or* (R. xxxvii.) *Revindication*, *rě-vin'.dī.kay''shŭn*.
 Lat. *re vindicatio*, *vindicāre* (*vindex* gen. *vindicis*, a defender).
- Revise**, *rě.vīz'e*, to look over with care and correct what is wrong, a second proof-sheet being the first proof with the corrections inserted; *revised*, *rě.vīz'ed'*; *revis-ing* (R. xix.), *revi'z-ing*; *revis'er*, *re.vi'zer*; *revis-al*, *rě.vi'zāl*.
Revision, *rě.vīz'h.ăn*, critical examination; *revis'ion-āl*.
 Fr. *révision*, *réviser*; Lat. *re video* supine *visum*, to look over again.
- Re-visit**, *rě.vīz'it*, to visit again; *revisit-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rě.vīz'it-ed*; *revisit-ing*, *rě.vīz'it-ing*; *revisit'er*, *it'er*.
Revisitation, *-vīz'itay''shŭn*. (Lat. *rěviso*, 3 sing. *rěvisit*.)
- Revive**, *rě.vīve'*, to resuscitate, to renew; *revived'* (2 syl.), *reviv'-ing* (Rule xix.), *revi'ving-ly*.
- Revivre**, *re.vi'ver*, one who revives, a dye for reviving cloth.
- Revivor** (in *Law*), the renewal of a suit discontinued in consequence of the death of one of the parties concerned.
- Revival**, *re.vi.vāl*, a religious "awakening"; *revi'val-ist*.
- Revivify**, *rě-viv'ī.fy*, to reanimate; *revivifies*, *rě-viv'ī.fize*; *revivified*, *rě-viv'ī.fide*; *reviv'ify-ing*, *reviv'ifi'er*.
- Revivification**, *rě-viv'ī.fī.kay''shŭn*, resuscitation.
 Latin *revivo*, *re-vivifico* (*virus-ficio* [facio], to make alive).
- Revocable**, *rěv'o.kā.b'l* (not *rě.vō'.kā.b'l*), that may be revoked; *rev'ocable-ness*, *rev'ocably*; *revocability*, *-vō'.kā.bīl''īty*.
- Revocation**, *rěv'o.kay''shŭn*, a repeal, a recantation.
- Revocatory**, *re.vōk'.ā.tōry*; *revocative*, *re.vōk'.ā.tiv*.
- Revoke**, *re.vōké'*, to repeal, to annul, to renounce at cards; *revoked'* (2 syl.), *revōk'-ing* (Rule xix.), *revōk'-er*.
 Latin *rēvocatio*, *rēvocāre* supine *rēvocatum* (*re voco*, to call back).

Revolt, *rev'ölü'*, a rebellion, an insurrection, to rebel, &c.; *revölt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *revölt'-ing*, *revölt'ing-ly*; *revölt'-er*, one who revolts or deserts to the enemy.

Fr. *revolle*, v. *revolter*; Lat. *revolve* sup. *revolütum*, to roll round.

Revolution, *rev'.o.lu''.shün*, the motion of a body round its axis, change of the constitution of a nation, that change (in *Eng. Hist.*) which placed William III. on the throne in 1688; *revolution-ist*, one who aids a revolution, a partisan of the revolution; *revolutionary*, *rev'.o.lu''.shün.ä.ry*.

Revolutionise (R. xxxi.), *rev'.o.lu''.shün.ize*; *revolu'tionised* (5 syl.), *revolu'tionis-ing* (R. xix.), *revolu'tionis-er*.

Revolve, *rev'ölve'*, to roll round; *revolved'* (2 syl.), *revölv'-ing* (R. xix.), *revöl'ving-ly*. *Revölv'-er*, a pistol with several chambers to a revolving barrel.

Revolvency, *rev'öl'.vën.sy*, state or principle of revolving.

French *révolution*, *révolutionnaire*; Latin *revölütio*, *revolveo*.

Revulsion, *rev'ül'.shün*, repugnance, diversion of disease from one part of the body to some other, violent severance; *revulsive*, *rev'ül'.siv*; *revül'sively*.

Fr. *révulsion* (Med.), *révulsif* (Med.); Lat. *revello* supine *revulsum*.

Reward, *rē.wörd* ("word" to rhyme with *lörd*), a gift for merit, to recompense; *reward-ed*, *rē.wörd'-ed*; *reward'-ing*, *reward'-er*, *reward'-able*, *reward'able-ness*, *reward-less*.

WARD has four distinct pronunciations:

- (1) ward (as in *hard*): *sward*, *green-sward*.
- (2) word (as in *lord*): *ward*, *award*, *reward*, *woodward*.
- (3) wüd: *awkward*, *backward*, *downward*, *forward*, *godward*, *heavenward*, *homeward*, *inward*, *onward*, *outward*, *rere-ward*, *thitherward*, *upward*, *wayward*.
- (4) üd: *coward* [*cöw'-ud*], *froward* [*frow'-ud*], *leeward* [*lu'-ud*], *steward* [*stü'-ud*], *toward* [*töw-ud* and *töw-ud*], *windward*.

"Reward," Norman *regarde*, fees, allowances, perquisites, rewards, v. *regarder*, to allow. Our *award*, to adjudge.

Re-write, *rē.rite'*, to write again; (*past*) *re-wrote*, *rē-röte'*; (*past part.*) *re-written*, *rē.ril'tn*; *re-writ-ing*, *rē.ril'ting*.

Old English *writ(an)*, *past writ*, *past part. writen*, with *re*.

Rex, *fem. regina* (Latin), *rē.dji'.nah*, king, *fem. queen*.

Reynard, *rēn'närd*, the fox. **Renard**, *rēn'närd*, the fox.

"Reynard" (in French *renard*) is the hero of the famous beast-epic of the 14th century. In this satire Reynard typifies the church, his uncle Isengrin (the wolf) the baronial element, and Nodel (the lion) the regal. The word means "cunning in counsel."

Rhadamantine, *räd.ä.män.tine*, strictly just, as severely just as Rhadāmantus (one of the three judges in Hades).

Rhapsody, *plu. rhapsodies* (Rule xlv.), *răp'.sö.diz*, unconnected but high-flown composition. It was originally applied to the Homeric poems, each book of which was called a rhapsody. **Rhapsodist**, *răp'.sö.dist*, one who writes or

speaks in high-flown but unconnected sentences. It was originally applied to the wandering bards who made recitations from "Homer"; rhapsodic, *răp.săd'ăk*; rhapsodical, *răp.săd'ă.kăl*; rhapsod'ical-ly. Rhapsodise, *răp'.să.dize*, to write or utter rhapsodies; rhapsodised (3 syl.), rhapsodis-ing (Rule xix.)

Greek *rhapsōdia* (*rhapto* *ōdē*, odes stitched together).

Rhenish, *rēn'nîsh*; adj. of Rhine, wine from the Rhine districts.

Rhetoric, *rēt'.ō.rîk*, the science of oratory; rhetorical, *rē.tōr'ri.kăl* (adj.); rhetor'ical-ly, figuratively.

Rhetorician, *rēt'tō.rîsh''ăn*, one skilled in rhetoric.

Greek [he]rhetōrikē[technē], *rhētōrikōs* (*rhētōr*, an orator).

(All sciences with this termination are plural, except the five arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric from the French.)

Rheum, *rūme*. Room, place, a chamber. Rōme, the city.

Rheum, catarrh, tears, a thin watery humour; rheum'-y.

"Rheum," Old Eng. *reoma*; Gk. *rheuma* (*rheo*, to flow); Fr. *rhume*.

"Room," Old Eng. *rūm*. "Rome," Gk. *rhōmé*, strength or Rome.

Rheumatism, *rū'mū.tîzm*, a disease; rheumatic, *rū.măt'ăk*; rheumatical, *rū.măt'.i.kal*; rheumatical-ly.

"Rheumatismus Græci fluxiones vocant," *Pliny* xii. 21.

Rhinoceros, plu. rhinoceroses, *ri.nōs'.ē.rūs* [*ēz*], a pachyderm with a horn on its nose; rhinocerial, *ri'.no.sē'.rî.ăl*.

Lat. *rhinoceros*; Gk. *rhinokēros* (*rhinos kēras*, [having a] nose horn).

Rhiz-, rhizo- before consonants (Greek prefix), root (*rhiza*).

Rhiz'-anth, an intermediate class of plants between the flowering and non-flowering. (Gk. *rhiza*, *anthos* flower.)

Rhizo-carpous, *riz'.o-kar''pūs*, deciduous plants the roots of which last many years. (Greek *rhiza*, *karpos* growth.)

Rhiz'-odont, a reptile (like the crocodile) whose teeth are planted in sockets; rhiz'-odus, a genus of sauroids.

Greek *rhiza odons* gen. *odontos*, teeth rooted [in sockets].

Rhizo-phagous, *ri.zōf'.ă.gūs*, feeding on roots.

Greek *rhizo*-[*rhiza*] *phago*, I eat roots.

Rhizo-phorous, *ri.zōf'.ō.rūs*, root-bearing; rhizophora, *ri.zōf'.ō.rah*, plants (like the mangrove) noted for their adventitious roots. (Greek *rhiza phero*, I bear roots.)

Rhizo-pod, *riz'.ō.pōd*, one of the rhizopoda.

Rhizopoda, *riz.ōp'.ō.dah*, a class of animals whose "feet" or organs of locomotion are "roots" or filaments.

Greek *rhizo*-[*rhiza*] *pous*, gen. *pōdēs*, roots [for] feet.

Rhod-, rhodo- before consonants (Gk. prefix), a rose (*rhōdōn*).

Rhod-anthe, *rō.dănth'.ey*, a flowering annual.

Greek *rhōd*-[*rhōdōn*] *anthōs*, a rose[like] flower.

Rhodium, *rō'.dī.ŭm*, a metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston.

Greek *rhōdōn*, a rose, the colour of some of its salts.

Rhodo-crinus, *ro.dōk'.rī.nūs*, a genus of en'crinites (3 syl.)

Greek *rhōdo*-[rhōdōn]*krinon*, the rose lily or encrinite.

Rhodo-dendron (not *rhodo-dendrum*), *ro'.dō.dēn''.drōn*, plu. *rhododendrons*, *ro'.dō.dēn''.drōnz*, a plant.

Greek *rhōdo*-[rhōdōn]*dendrōn*, the rose tree.

"*Rhododendros* ne nomen quidem apud nos invenit Latinum, *rhododaphnen* vocant, aut *nerium*," *Pliny* xxiv. 53.

Rhombus, *rōm'.būs*, a square pushed out of angle, hence the sides are equal and parallel, but the angles are not right angles; *rhombic*, *rōm'.bīk*. **Rhomboid**, *rōm.boid'*, an oblong pushed out of angle, hence its opposite sides are equal and parallel but its contiguous sides are unequal; and its angles are not right angles; *rhomboid'-āl*.

Greek *rhombos*, *rhombos-eidos*, like a rhombos.

Rhubarb, *ru'.barb*, a plant called "spring-fruit," the root is used as a stomachic. (French *rhubarbe*.)

"*Mot formé de Rha barbarum*, [Rha] nom du Volga chez les anciens, et la rhubarbe est originaire des bords de ce fleuve," *Bouillet*.

Rhyme. **Rime**. **Rim**. **Ream**. **Rhythm**.

Rhyme, *rīme*, similarity of sound in words, to write verses in which the words at stated distances clink alike.

Rime (1 syl.), hoar-frost (*hrīm* or *rīm-forst*).

Rīm, the edge or margin (*rīma*).

Ream, *reem*, a bundle of paper (*reama*, a bond or tie).

Rhythm, *rīth'ūm*, an harmonious flow of accents.

Greek *rhuthmos* (*rhao* or *rheo*, to flow), a measured movement.

The "h" in *rhyme* is a blunder (Ang.-Sax. *rīm*, Ital. *rīma*, Fr. *rīme*).

If either of the first two words given above has an "h" it ought to be *rhīme*, hoar-frost (Ang.-Sax. *hrīm*). Some effort has been recently made to restore "rhyme" to its proper spelling, the present word can only be the Gk. *rhuma* (the drawing [of a bow]), but without doubt "rhyme" and "rhythm" have got confounded.

Rhythm, *rīth'ūm*, an harmonious flow of accents in prose or verse; *rhythmic*, *rīth'.mīk*; *rhythmical*, *rīth'.mī.kāl*; *rhyth'mical-ly*. (Gk. *rhuthmos*, measured motion. *v.s.*)

Rīb, a bone, a ridge, &c., to furnish with ribs, to form ridges in cloth; *ribbed* (1 syl.), *rīb-b'ing*, R. i. (O. E. *rīb* or *rīb-b*.)

Ribald, *rīb'.ald* (not *rīb'.ald*), scurrilous, obscene; *ribaldry*, *rīb'.āl.drī*; *ribaldrous*, *rīb'.āl.drūs*. (French *ribaud*.)

Rīb'-band. **Ribbon**, *rīb'.ān* (see below).

Rīb'.band, a narrow slip of wood nailed to a ship's ribs.

Ribbon, *rīb'.ān*, a narrow fabric [of silk] used for trimmings; *ribboned*, *rīb'.būnd*, adorned with ribbons. (Fr. *ruban*.)

Ribbonism, *rīb'.ān.izm*, the tenets of a secret society in Ireland (formed in 1808). **Ribbon-man**, plu. *-men*, one of the members of the ribbon-society.

- Blue ribbon, the order of the Garter. So called because the badge of the order is suspended to a sky-blue ribbon.
- Red ribbon, the order of the Bath, so called because the badge of the order is suspended to a red ribbon.
- THE RED RIBBON (in France) a chevalier of the *legion of honour*.
- A ROSETTE indicates a higher grade than a chevalier.
- THE YELLOW RIBBON for the *médaille militaire*, instituted by Nap. III., as a minor decoration of the red ribbon.
- RIBBONISM: The two main objects are: (1) to secure "tenant-right," that is, to prevent any landlord from turning off a tenant: and (2) to deter any one from taking a farm from which a tenant has been ejected. The badge is a piece of ribbon in the button-hole.
- Ribston pippin (not *ripstone*), *rib'stōn pīp'.pīn*, an apple.
So called from Ribston Hall, in Yorkshire.
- ric or -rice (native suffix), power, dominion. (O. E. *ric-*, *rice-*.)
- Rice (1 syl.) Rise, increase of price, ascent, to ascend. (O. E. *risan*.)
- Rice, a grain. Rice-paper, made from the pith of Tung-tsau, and not from rice. (Fr. *riz*; Germ. *reiss*, corrup. of *oryza*.)
- Rich, wealthy, costly, abundant; (*comp.*) rich'-er, (*super.*) rich'-est, rich'-ly, rich'-ness. The rich, the wealthy collectively considered. Riches, *rich'ēz*, wealth (always used as a plural noun, but probably a corruption of the Fr. *richesse*).
- Old English *rice* or *riche*, *riclice* richly. "Riches" takes a plural construction only: as "Riches make to themselves wings..."
- Rick, a heap of corn or hay piled in the open air, to pile into a rick; ricked (1 syl.), rick'-ing. (O. E. *hreac*, *hric*, or *hrig*.)
- Rickets, *rik'ēts*, a diseased state of the bones in young children; rickety, *rik'ēt.y*, affected with rickets, unsteady.
- Rickety stock, stock for which the broker is responsible and the buyer cannot pay for.
- Fr. *rachitique*, *rachitisme*; Gk. *rachitis* (*rakie*, O. E. *hric*, the back).
- Ricochet. Rocō'co [Jewellery], flashy [jewellery].
- Ricochet, *rik'ō.shay'* (Fr.), the rebound of a stone in water termed *ducks and drakes*, the rebound of shot so as to leap a wall, the repetition of a word or phrase in a song, to fire so as to produce a rebound; ricochett'-ed, *rik'ō.shāde*; ricochett-ing, *rik'ō.shay.ing* (generally Anglicised into *rik'ō.shēt.ted*, *rik'ō.shēt.ting*).
- Rid, freed, disencumbered, to clear, to free. (See Ride.)
- Rid, (*past* and *past part.*) rid; ridd'-ing (R. i.); ridd'-ance, deliverance. To get rid of, to free oneself from.
- Ride [a horse, &c.], (*past*) rode, (*past part.*) ridden.
Old Eng. *hredd[an]*, past *hredde*, *hredding*, or *riddan*, p. part. *ridde*.
- Riddle, *rid'.dl*, a sieve, a puzzle, to sift; riddled, *rid'.dlid*; riddling, *rid'.ling*; riddler, *rid'.ler*.
- "Riddle" (a sieve), Old English *rādels*, *hrādels* or *hriddel*; verb *hrid[ian]*, past *hridode*, past part. *hridrod*, to winnow.
- "Riddle" (a puzzle), Old English *rādels*, from *rēdan*, to interpret.

Ride, (*past*) rode, (*past part.*) ridden. Rid, rid, rid (*q.v.*)

Ride (1 syl.), to go on horseback, to be conveyed in a carriage; *rid-er*, *ri'der*. *Ri'ders*, the interior ribs of a ship; *rider-less*. *Riding-habit*, a garment worn by ladies on horseback. *Riding school*, a place where riding is taught. To ride rough-shod over [one], *ruff-shod*, to act dogmatically, to be overbearing, to disregard one's feelings.

TO TAKE A RIDE OR TO TAKE A DRIVE [in a carriage]? It is usual to say *Riding on horseback*, *Driving in a carriage*, but the distinction is not strictly observed, and "to take a drive" or "to have a drive" is certainly equivocal. "Then shall there enter.... princesriding in chariots and on horses" (*Jer. xvii. 25*). Again, "Jehu rode in a chariot and went to Jezreel" (*2 Kings ix. 10*).

Old Eng. *rid[an]*, *past rdd*, *past part. riden*; *rida* or *ridere*, a rider.

Ridge, the elevated slip of land between furrows, the highest edge of a roof, a line of hills, rocks, or mountains; to form a ridge; *ridged* (1 syl.), *ridg'-ing* (*R. xix.*), *ridg'-y*.

Ridge-tiles, curved tiles to cover a roof-ridge.

Old English *hrieg*, *hric*, *hrycg* or *hrycc*, *hrycg-bân*, the back-bone.

Ridicule, derision, mockery. Reticule, a lady's work-bag.

Ridicule, *rid'ă.kûle*, to deride; *rid'iculed* (3 syl.); *rid'icûling* (*Rule xix.*); *rid'icûl-er*, one who derides.

Ridiculous, *ri.dik'kû.lûs*, laughably absurd; *ridic'ulous-ly*, *ridic'ulous-ness*. (*Lat. ridicûlus*, *rideo* with dim.)

"Reticule," Latin *reticûlum*, a little net (*re'te*, a net).

Riding, *ri'.ding*, one of the three divisions of Yorkshire.

Called a *trithing* in Lincolnshire; *ding* or *thing*, a legislative assembly, hence *stor-thing*, the great legislative assembly; *lag-thing*, a law assembly; a *tri-thing* is a jurisdiction over a third part, and *ri-ding* is a corruption of [*t*]ri-ding or *trithing*. (*See Ride.*)

Ridotto, *plu. ridottos* (*Rule xlii.*), a soirée of music and dancing held by Italians chiefly on the eve of a fast-day.

Rife (1 syl.), replete, full (followed by *with*), *rife'-ness*, -ly.

Old English *ryf*, prevalent; German *reif*, mature, ripe.

Riff'râff, the offscouring of society, the rabble.

Old English *riesa* or *redsa*, a plunderer, a ragged vagrant.

Rifle, *ri'f'l*, a gun the barrel of which is grooved with spiral channels, to ransack, to plunder; *rifled*, *ri'f'ld*; *rifling*, *ri'fling*; *rifler*, *ri'fler*. *Rifle-man*, *plu. rifle-men*.

Rifle-pits, short trenches forming cover for two riflemen.

"Rife" (a gun), Dan. *rifle*, a groove; Germ. *riffeln*, to cut a groove.

"Rifle" (to pillage), French *rifler*; German *raffen*, to snatch up.

Rift, a fissure; *rift'-ed*, split. Reft, bereft. (*See Reave.*)

Rive, 1 syl., (*past*) rived, (*past part.*) riven, *riv'n*, split.

Riv-er, *ri'ver*, one who rives. *Riv'-er*, a stream.

"Rift," Old Eng. *ryft*, a fissure. "River" (a stream), Lat. *rîvus*.

Rig, a prank, a trick, the general appearance of a ship, dress.

To **rig out**, to furnish with clothes, to fit up a ship; **rigged** (1 syl.), **rigg'-ing** (*part. and noun*), **rigg'-er** (Rule i.)

To **rig a ship**, to fit the shrouds, stays, and braces to their respective yards and masts.

To **run a rig**, to do something audacious and absurd.

To **rig the market**, to buy up extensively so as to sell out at a profit. To **run a rig upon**, to play a practical joke on.

"**Rig**" (dress), O. E. *wrig[an]*, to cover, past *wrdh*, past part. *wrigen*.

"**Rig**" (frolicsome adventure), "tricks of a wanton" (*Florio*).

Right, Rite, Write, Wright (all *rite*).

Right has no degrees, but there are many ways of expressing approximation: as *nearly right*, *very nearly right*, *exactly right*; correct, not the left, not crooked, not wrong.

A **right angle**, an angle of 90 deg.

The **right side** [of cloth], the show side, the side to be shown.

To **right**, to adjust, to restore to one's rights; **right'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **right'-ing**, **right'-ful** (R. viii.), **right'-ful-ly**, **right'-ful-ness**, **right'-ly**, **-ness**. **Right away**, entirely away.

Right and left, in all directions, on all sides.

Rights and lefts, said of boots and shoes made to fit the right and left foot, and not either foot indifferently.

Right ascen'sion. **Right declina'tion**.

Right honourable, address of noblemen below a marquis.

Given (1) to earls, viscounts, barons; (2) to the younger sons of dukes and marquises; (3) to the lord chancellor, the members of the privy council, master of the rolls, chief justices, lord mayors, and generals; (4) to the wives of earls and viscounts, and to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls. A marquis is *Most honourable*.

Right. Left. The *right*, those who favour the administration. The *left*, those who oppose the administration.

Extreme right, Extreme left, firm partisans or opponents.

In the French legislative assembly the party favourable to ministers sit on the right side of the hall, and *vice versa*.

Bill of rights, a summary of the privileges claimed by the people and obtained from Charles I. in 1628. Another made to the Prince of Orange by the two houses of parliament in 1689. **By rights**, properly.

Righteous, *rite'tchūs*, agreeing with what is right; **righteous-ly**, **righteous-ness**. **Rightness**, correctness.

FOR **RIGHTEOUSNESS SAKE** (not *for righteousness' sake*); so for *conscience sake*, *for goodness sake*, &c. The possessive is almost wholly limited to animals and nouns personified.

"**Right**," Old Eng. *riht*; v. *riht[an]*, past *rihte*, past part. *ge-rihted*, *rihtlic* (adj.), *rihtlice* (adv.), *rihtnes*, *rihtwisnes* righteousness, *rihthand*, *rihting* or *rihtung*. (The *g* is interpolated.)

"Rite" (a symbolical ceremony), French *rit* or *rite*, Latin *rītus*.

"Write" (with a pen), Old Eng. *writ[an]*, past *wrot*, past part. *writen*.

"Wright" (a workman), Old Eng. *wryhta*, for *wyrhta* or *wyrhle*.

Rigid, *riḡ'īd*, stiff, inflexible; *rig'id-ly*, *rig'id-ness*.

Rigidity, *ri.ḡīd'ī.ty*, inflexibility. (Latin *rigīdus*.)

Riglets, *riḡ'.lēts*, slips of wood used by printers in making up a "form" to tighten it. (For *reglet*, Fr. *réglet*, Lat. *regūla*.)

Rigmarole, *riḡ'.mā.rōle*, a confused statement garnished with improbabilities, nonsensical. (Corruption of *ragmanroll*.)

"Ragmanroll" was a game resembling Twelfthnight characters. The stanzas of the characters were written on a scroll or roll.

"This *rolle* which withouten any drede

Kynge Ragman me bad me sowe in brede

And cristenyd yt the merour of your chaunce" (*Ragmane*).

Rigor, *ri'.gor*. Rigour, *riḡ'r*. Rigger, *riḡ'.g'r* (in *Mech.*), a drum.

Rigor, a sudden chill indicative of fever; *rigor morbis*, the stiffening of the limbs at death. (Latin *rigor*.)

Rigour, harshness, severity; *rigorous*, *riḡ'.ḡ.rūs*; *rigorous-ly*, *rigorous-ness*. *Rigorist*, a Jansenist. (Latin *rigor*.)

Rill (R. v.), a small brook, to run in a rill; *rilled* (1 syl.), *rill'-ing*; *rill'-et*, a small rill. (Welsh *rhil*, a groove, a channel.)

Rime (1 syl.), hoar-frost. Rhyme, *rime*, clink of words.

Rim-y, *ri'.my*. Rimose, *ri'.mōse*, full of fissures; *rimose-ly*.

Rimosity, *ri'.mōs'ī.ty*, chinky, in a rimose state.

"Rime," O. E. *hrīm*. "Rhyme," O. E. *rīm*; Ital. *rima*; Fr. *rime*.

If either of these words should have an "h," it is *rime*, hoar-frost.

Both the "h" and "y" of *rhyme* are most objectionable. The distinction should be *rhime*, hoar-frost; *rime*, clink of words. *Rhyme* is a blundering confusion between *rīm* and *rhythm*.

Rind (not *rīne*), the outside coat of fruit, cheese, &c., bark of trees.

Rine (1 syl.), the river. (Old English *hrinde* or *rind*.)

Binderpest, *riṇ'.der.pest*, the cattle plague.

German *rind*, black cattle; *rinder-pest*, the black cattle pest.

Rīng, Wring (both *rīng*). Rink. (See Rink.)

Ring, a circle, an ornament for the finger, to put a ring into a pig's snout, the sound of a bell, to sound a bell.

Ring, (*past*) *rang*, (*past part.*) *rung* (a bell).

Ring, (*past*) *ringed*, (*past part.*) *ringed*, *ringd* (a pig); *ring'-ing*, *ring'-er*. *Ring'-less*; *ring-bolt*, an iron bolt with a ring at one end. *Ring-dove*, *duv*. *Ring-fence*, a fence encircling an estate with one enclosure.

Ring'-mail. *Fairy-ring*, *phu*. *fairy-rings*.

"Ring," Old Eng. *hring* or *ring*, v. *hring[ian]*, past *hringode*, p. p.

hringod (to make to ring), *ring[an]* or *hring[an]* (to ring a bell).

"Wring" (to twist), Old Eng. *wring[an]*, past *wrang*, p. p. *wrungen*.

- Ring-leader, -lee'.der, the leader of a riotous or rebellious mob.
- Ringlet, ring'.lēt, a long curl of hair; ring'let-ed, having ringlets.
- Rink, a floor prepared for skating with rollers, to skate with rollers; (*past*) rinked, rinkt (not rank); rink-ing.
 Old English *ringc*, *hrinc*, or *hrineg*, a ring, circus, or circle.
 In "ring" the past *rang* and past part. *rung* are errors, being taken by confusion from "wring," to twist, so that it would be absurd to repeat the error in the new verb "rink." (See Ring.)
- Ring-worm, wurm, a disease in the scalp. (O. E. *rency wyrm*.)
- Rinse, 1 syl. (not *rense*), to dip things into clean water, to wash the mouth; rinsed, rins't; rins-ing (R. xix.), rin'.sing; rins-er, rin'.ser. (Fr. *rincer*; Dan. *rense*, to clean.)
 The only word in -inse. There are eight in "-ince": *convince*, *evince*, *mince*, *prince*, *province*, *quince*, *since*, and *vince*. There are nearly 250 in "-ence," and only ten in "-ense." (See Recompense.)
- Riot, ri'.ot. Ryot, ri'.ot, a Hindû tenant farmer.
 Riot, a brawl, to raise an uproar, to disturb the peace; ri'ot-ed (R. xxxvi.), ri'ot-ing, ri'ot-er; riotous, ri'.ōt.ūs; ri'otous-ly, ri'otous-ness. To run riot, to act without constraint, (Fr. *riote*, an altercation, v. *rioter*, *rioteur*.)
- Rip, a place torn, a careless child of high animal spirits, to rive in two, to cut through a seam, to split wood; ripped, ript; ripp'-ing (Rule i.), ripp'-er. A rip of a horse, a worthless horse. (O. E. *ryp[an]* or *rypp[an]*, past *rypt*.)
- Ripe (1 syl.), mature, mellow; ripe'-ly, ripe'-ness.
 Ripen, ri'.p'n, to become ripe; ripened, ri'.p'nd; ripen-ing, ri'.p'n-ing. (Old English *ripe*, v. *riþian*.)
- Ripple, rip'.p'l, a little curling wave, to form ripples; rippled, rip'.p'ld; rippling, rip'.pling; rippling-ly.
- Ripple-marks, wavy marks in sand. (Old Eng. *hrympelle*.)
- Rise, (noun) rice, (verb) rize. Rice, a grain (*oryza*).
- Rise, (*past*) rose, (*past part.*) risen, rize, rōze, rīz'n, to get up, to mount, to advance in price or position, to shoot up; ris-ing (Rule xix.), ri'.zing; ris-er, ri'.zer.
 Old English *ris[an]*, past *rās*, past part. *risen*.
- Risible (not -able), ri'z'.i.bl, exciting laughter, connected with laughter; risibly, ri'z'.i.bly. Risibility, ri'z'.i.bl'.i.ty.
 Latin *risibilis*, *risibilitas*, *ridere* supine *risum*, to laugh (*risus*).
- Risk, hazard, to hazard, to peril; risked (1 syl.), risk'-ing, risk'-er, risk'-y, risk'ful (R. viii.) To run a risk, to incur hazard or peril. To take all risks, to insure or accept at all hazards. (Fr. *risque*, *risquer*; Germ. *risiko*, v. *riskeren*.)
- Rissole, plu. rissoles (French), ris'.sōle, plu. ris.sōlz (not *re'sole*), minced meat wrapped in a thin paste and fried brown.

Rite. Right. Write. Wright (all *rite*).

Rite, a symbolical ceremony, a visible religious form.

Ritual, *rit'tū.āl*, a book of rites, pertaining to rites.

Ritualist, *rit'tū.āl.ist*, one who pays special attention to the rites and outward forms of public worship.

Ritualism, *rit'tū.āl.izm*, the way of performing public worship followed by ritualists; **rit'ual-ly**.

"**Rite**," Fr. *rit* or *rite*, *rituel* (!), *ritualiste*, *ritualisme*; Lat. *ritus*.

"**Right**" (not wrong), Old Eng. *riht*, v. *riht[an]* (the *g* interpolated).

"**Write**" (with a pen), O. Eng. *writ[an]*, past *writ*, past part. *writen*.

"**Wright**" (a workman), Old Eng. *wryhta*, for *wyrhta* or *wyrihte*.

Rival, *ri'.v'l*, a competitor, to compete, to strive against another; **rivalled**, *ri'.v'ld*; **ri'vall-ing** (Rule iii., -AL).

Rivalry, *plu. rivalries* (Rule xlv.), *ri'.vāl.riz*; **rival-ship**.

Rivals meant originally "persons dwelling on opposite sides of a river" (Latin *rivālis*, *rivus* a river). Cælius says there was no more fruitful source of contention than a river-right.

Verbs in -al (not accented on the last syl.) are very irregular. They double the *l* when -ed, -er, or -ing is added, but not with other vowel suffixes: thus, "equal" makes *equalled*, *equaller*, *equalling*; but *equalise*, *equalised*, *equalising*, *equalisation*, *equality*.

"**Signal**" makes *signalled*, *signaller*, *signalling*; but *signalise*, *signalising*, *signalisation*.

"**Petal**" makes *petalled*, but *petalism*, *petalous*, *petaloid*, *petalite*, *petaline*.

¶ "**Coral**" always doubles the *l*: as *corallaceous*, *coralline*, *coralliferous*, *corallite*, *coralliform*, *coralloid*.

"**Metal**" makes *metallic*, *metallurgy*.

If the *l* is ever doubled, the rule should be uniformly observed that the duplication takes place only before -ed, -er, and -ing. It would, however, be far better to keep strictly to Rule iii.

Rive (1 syl.), *past rived* (1 syl.), *past part. riven*, *riv'n*, to split; **riv'-ing** (R. xix.); **riv-er**, *ri'.ver*, one who rives. (*See below*.)

Old English *rofen*, *riven*; Danish *revne*, a fissure, to crack, to rive.

River, *riv'.er*, a stream of water flowing into the ocean; **rivulet**, *riv'vū.lēt*, a small river (-*let*, dim.); **river-bed**, **river-god**; **river-horse**, the hippopotamus.

Latin *rivus*; French *rivière* (Greek *rhōo*, to flow). *See above*.

Rivet, *riv'.ēt*, a metal pin for fastening wares, to fasten with a rivet; **riv'et-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **riv'et-ing**. (Ital. *ribat[itura]*.)

"**Riveted**" and "**riveting**" are often spelt *rivelled*, *rivetting*, but one *t* is better, according to Rule iii.

Our word "rivet" quite conceals the meaning, which is *ribattere*, to hammer back [the two ends of the pin inserted].

Rōach (1 syl.), a fresh water fish. (Old English *hreoce*.)

Road, **Rode** (both *rode*). **Rowed**, *rōwd*, *rōwd*. **Rood**. **Rude**.

Road, *rōde*, a public path for horses.

The [*] **roads**, a place where ships may "ride at anchor."

Roadster, a horse for travellers, a ship at anchor.

Road-surveyor, *plu. road-surveyors*; **road-way**.

- Road-side (not *road's side*). To take to the road, to become a highway robber. On the road, on the way.
 ("Road-side" (not *road's side*), the possessive suffix is almost wholly limited to animals and nouns personified.)
- "Road," Old Eng. *rād*, from the v. *rīd[an]*, past *rād*, p. part. *rīden*.
 "Rode," past tense of the verb *ride*, Old Eng. *rād* (see above).
 "Rowed" (moved with oars), Old Eng. *rōw[an]*; p. *reow*, p. p. *rōwen*.
 "Rood" (a quarter of an acre), O. E. *rod*. "Rood" (cross), O. E. *rōd*.
 "Rude," Latin *rūdis*, also *raudus*, *rōdus*, or *rūdus*.
- Roam, *rōme*, to wander. Rome, a place. (See Rheum.)
 Roamed (1 syl.), roam'-ing, roam'-er. (German *herum*.)
Herum-gehen, to go [roaming] about; *herum-laufen*, to loaf about.
- Roan, *rōne*, imitation morocco made of sheep-skin instead of goat-skin, a dark bay or puce colour, a sorrel horse spotted with white. (Fr. *rouan* (*roux*); Gk. *eruthron*, red.)
- Roan-tree or Rowan tree, *rō'an* or *rōw'an*, the mountain ash.
 Old English *rūn-tree*, the magic tree, *rūn-craft*, magic-craft; the tree being (as Evelyn says) a "reputed preservative against fascinations and evil spirits, and therefore called *Witchan*."
- Roar, *rōre*, the bellow of a lion, the loud pealing noise of the sea, cannons, thunder, &c., to make a deep loud sound, to cry aloud in distress; roared (1 syl.), roar'-ing, roar'-er.
 Old English *rār[ian]*, past *rārōde*, past part. *rārōd*, *rārung*.
- Roast, *rōste*, meat roasted, to cook meat before a fire; roast-ed (Rule xxxvi.), roast-ing, roast'-er. To rule the roast, to have the chief direction, to be paramount.
 Baked, cooked in an oven.
 Fried, cooked over a fire in a metal pan.
 Grilled, cooked over a fire on a gridiron.
 Toasted, [a thin slice] cooked before a fire on a fork.
 Boiled, steeped in water and kept boiling till it is cooked.
 Stewed, put in a stew-pan with very little liquor and cooked slowly.
 TO RULE THE ROAST, a cor. of *rule the roost*, in allusion to the rooster of a farm-yard or head cock which rules the position of the hens.
 "Roast," Welsh *rhost*, v. *rhostiaw*; *rhostiwr*, a roaster; *rhostiedig*.
 "Bake," Old English *bac[an]*, past *bōc*, past part. *bacen*.
 "Fry," French *frīre*, *friture*; Latin *frigēre*; Greek *phrugo*, to broil.
 "Grill," French *gril*, a gridiron, v. *griller*.
 "Broil," to cook on a gridiron (properly over charcoal), Fr. *brasiller*.
 "Toast," Latin *torreo* supine *tostum*, to toast or scorch.
 "Boil," French *bouillir* (*bouillon*, the bubbling of boiling water).
 "Stew," Italian *stufare* (*stufa*, a stove). The idea is to cook in a hot bath or bagnio (*stufare*), *stufarolo* a keeper of a bath.
 Whence it will be seen that *roast* is Welsh; *bake*, English; *toast*, Latin; *stew*, Italian; and *fry*, *grill*, *broil*, French.
- Rōb, fruit jelly, to steal. Rōbe, a garment. (French *robe*.)
 Robbed, *rōbd*; robb'-ing (Rule i.); robb'-er, one who steals.
 Robbery, plu. robberies (Rule xlv.), *rōb'.bē.riz*, theft.
 Old English *redf[ian]*, past *redfode*, past part. *redfod*, *refung*; *redfa*, *redfere*, *répera* or *redpere*, a robber. "Rob" (Pharm.), French.
- Rōbe, a long loose garment of state or dignity, to array, to put on a robe; rōbed (1 syl.); rob-ing, *rō'bing* (R. xix., but

rōb, to steal, makes *rōbb*ed (1 syl.), *rōbb'ing*, *see above*); robe-maker, *rōbing-room*. Master of the robes.

Mistress of the robes, the lady highest in rank attending on the queen. (French *robe*, Old English *reāf*.)

Robin, *rōb'īn*, a bird, the robin red-breast. (Lat. *rūbens*, red.)

Robust, *rō.būst'*, strong; *rōbust'-ly*, *rōbust'-ness*. (Lat. *rōbustus*.)

Rōc, a fabulous bird of Arabian story. Rock, a mass of stone.

"Roc," Arabic *rukḥ*. "Rock," French *roc* or *roche*.

Roche-alum, *rōsh āl'.ūm* (ought to be Rock alum).

Fr. *alun de roche*, originally prepared in Constantinople, Syria, &c.

Rochelle salt, *rō.shēl' sōlt*, tartrate of soda and potassa.

Discovered by M. Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

Rochet, *rōsh'ēt*, a short surplice. Rock'et, a squib, a plant.

"Rochet," French *rochet*. "Rocket" (a plant), French *roquette*, corruption of Latin *erūca*. "Rocket" (a squib), Danish *raket*.

Rōck; a vast conglomerate of earth, a stratum, a distaff held in the hand, to shake a cradle, to vibrate; *rock*ed (1 syl.), *rock'-ing*, *rock'-er*, *rock'-y*, *rock'i-ness* (R. xi.), *rock'-less*.

Rockery, *plu. rockeries*, *rōk'.ē.rīz*, a mound of stones for rock plants. Rock-bound, hemmed in by rocks.

Rock crystal, a variety of quartz. Rock-leather.

Rock-oil, petrolēum or mineral oil. Rock pigeon.

Rock-rose. Rock-ruby, *plu. rock rubies*, *rū'.bīz*, red garnet.

Rock-salt, common salt as it is found in salt mines.

Rock-soap, a silicate of alu'mina. Rock-shells.

Rock work, *-wurk*, stones piled into a rockery.

Rocking-chair. Rocking-horse. Rocking-stone.

Fr. *roc* or *roche*. "Rock" (a distaff), Dan. *rok*; (to vibrate) Dan. *rokke*.

Rocket, *rōk'.ēt*, a squib, a plant. Rochet, *rōsh'ēt*, a surplice.

"Rocket" (a squib), Dan. *raket*; (a plant) Fr. *roquette*, corruption of Lat. *erūca*. "Rochet" (a short surplice), Fr. *rochet*.

Rococo, *rō.kō'.ko*, applied to jewelry and furniture full of flashy ornament of Moorish character. (French *rococo*.)

Rōd, a wand, a stick for flogging, a measure of land equal to five yards or fifteen feet. (Old English *rod*.)

Rodentia, *rō.dēn'.shē.ah*, a class of animals (like the rat, mouse, rabbit, hare, &c.) distinguished by gnawing habits; rodent, *rō'.dent*, one of the rodentia. (Lat. *rōdo*, to gnaw.)

Rodomontade, *rōd'.o.mōn.tade'* (not *rō'.do.mōn.tade*), empty bluster, vain vaunting, rant, to rant, to vaunt; *rod'omontād'-ed* *rod'omontād'-ing*, *rod'omontād'-or*, *rod'omontād'-ist*.

French *Rodomont*, a brave but braggart knight in *Orlando Innamorato*. Neither Rodomont nor Hector deserve the opprobrium attached to their names. In Ariosto's poem Rodomont is toned down.

Roe, *rō*, (male) hart, a small deer, the spawn of fish. *Rōw*.

Roe-buck, (*fem.*) roe, (*offspring*) fawn.

Hard-roe, the spawn of the female fish.

Soft-roe, the milt of the male fish.

"Roe" (deer), *rd*, *rāh*, or *ræh*. "Roebuck," *rā-deór* or *rhd-deór*.

"Roe" (of fish), German *rogen*, *milch-rogen*, milt or soft roe.

"Rōw" (with oars), Old Eng. *rōw[an]*, past *reow*, past part. *rōwen*.

"Rōw" (a disturbance), corruption of *roue*, a disturbance created by the *roués* or profligates in the regency of the Duke of Orléans.

Rogation week, *rō.gay'.shūn...*, the 2nd week before Whitsunday.

Rogation-days, the three days preceding Ascension day.

There is no rogation service in the Ch. of Eng., but in the Rom. Cath. Ch. "the litany [or rogation] of the saints" is sung in procession.

Rogue, *rōg* (*g* hard), a rascal, a sly fellow; rogu-ish, *rō'.gish* waggish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like"); roguish-ly, *rō'.gish.ly* (*g* hard); roguish-ness, *rō'.gish.ness*.

Roguery, *plu. rogueries*, *rō'.gě.ry* (*g* hard), *rō'.gě.riz*.

Latin *rogo*, to beg. A *rogue* means "a sturdy beggar," "rogues and vagrants." The French-looking termination *-gue* is most objectionable and wholly arbitrary, but we have no simpler means at present of expressing a long vowel before *c* or *g* hard.

Roister, *roys'ter*, to act with the noise and turbulence of a reveller; rois'ter-ing, noisy, uproarious; rois'ter-er, a turbulent reveller. (Fr. *rustard*, unmannerly and rude, *ruster*.)

Rôle (1 syl.), a part in a drama, a speciality. Roll (*see* *bêtow*). French *rôle*, a dramatic character to be sustained, a part.

Roll, *rôle*, the act of rolling, a register, a catalogue, a chronicle, a small loaf of bread, a scroll, to move in an orbit, to run on a wheel, to draw a roller over. (*See* *Role*.)

Rolled (1 syl.); roll-ing, *rôle'-ing*; roll-er, *rôle'-er*.

Rollers, *rôle'-ers*, skates mounted on wheels, the heavy waves of a ground swell; roll-call, rolling-mill.

Rolling-pin, used for rolling out paste; rolling-press.

Rolling-stock, the locomotives, &c., of a railway company.

The rolls (London), a part of the city near Temple Bar which enjoys special liberties, so called from the court rolls or records deposited in the Rolls office.

Master of the rolls, judge of the Rolls court.

Keeper of the rolls, an officer appointed to take charge of the rolls and records deposited in the Rolls buildings.

Welsh *rhod*, *rholen*, v. *rholio*, *rholiwr*, a roller; Low Latin *rōtulus*, a roll; Latin *rōtula*, a little wheel, *rōta*, a wheel, v. *rōto*, to turn round.

Röllick, noisy and boisterous mirth; röllick-ing, röllick'-y.

Although the *k* has been dropped in a great many words, as in *music*, *public*, *traffic*, &c., it is still retained in all monosyllables (except *orc* and *roc*), in all agglutinated words, and in about a dozen others:

as *attack*, *bailiwick*, *bannock*, *barrack*, *haddock*, *hassock*, *hollyhock*, *mattock*, *padlock*, *ransack*, and *rolluck*.

In verbs, the *k* is retained before *-cd* and *-ing*: as "*mimic*," *mimicked*, *mimicking*: "*physic*," *physicked*, *physicking*, "*traffic*," *trafficked*, *trafficker*, *trafficking*, because *c = s* when followed by *-e* or *-i*.

Rolly-polly, *rōlē'y pōlē'y*, a pudding in which jam is rolled in a crust. (Latin *pollis* or *pollen*, flour [rolled up].)

Romaic. Romanic. Romance. Romantic. Romansh. Romany.

Romaic, *rō.may'ik*, the language of modern Greece.

Roman'ic (adj.), derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romance, *rō.manse'*, applied to the languages which have grown out of the ancient Roman tongue, as the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and [Provençal] French.

Roman'tic, wildly imaginative and full of adventure.

Romansh, *rō.mānsh'*, the romance language of the Grisons.

Romany, *rō'mā.ny* (or *romany tshib*), the Gipsy tongue.

"**Romaic**," Modern Greek *romaios*; French *romainque*.

Roman, *plu*. **Romans**, a citizen of Rome, pertaining to Rome or the papal church, the ordinary upright type used in printing. (Italics, the sloping type.)

Romanic, *rō.mān'ik*, derived from the Roman alphabet.

¶ **Romanism**, *rō'mān.izm*, the tenets of popery.

Romanist, *rō'mān.ist*, a Roman Catholic.

Romanise (Rule xxxi.), to convert to Romanism, to conform to the Roman Catholic forms and tenets; **Romanised**, *rō'mān.īzd*; **Ro'manis-ing**, **Ro'manis-er**. **Roman Catholic**, *kāth'ō.lik*. **Roman Catholicism**, *kā.thōl'ī.sizm*.

Roman candle, a fire-work in form of a large candle, and generally held in the hand. (Used in the street processions of Rome.)

§ **Roman cement**, a cement used for imitating stone (first employed by the Italians).

Roman law, those laws which are based on the principles of the old Roman laws: as the civil law, the canon law, and all but statute law. **Roman School** (in *Painting*.)

¶ **Romance**, *rō.mance'*, applied to the languages which have grown out of the ancient Latin, as the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French; a tale of wonder and extravagant adventure, to deal in extravagant stories, to let the imagination run wild; **romanced'** (2 syl.); **romanc-ing**, *rō.mān'sing*; **romānc'-er**.

In Spain the term signifies a *ballad*. Hence **romancero**, a collection of national ballads.

In England it was first applied to tales from the French, and subsequently to any tale of wild adventure.

¶ Romanesque, *rō.mă.něsk*, applied to the debased style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire, (in *Paint.*) fable mixed up with romance.

¶ Romantic, *rō.măn'.tĭk*, wild, extravagant in fancy; roman-tic-ness, wildness, &c.; romantical-ly, *rō.măn'.tĭ.kăl.ly*; romanticism, *rō.măn'.tĭ.sĭzm*, applied to the unnatural productions of modern French novelists.

¶ Romish, *rō'mish*, Roman Catholic; Ro'mish-ly; Ro'mist (offensive terms): as *the Romish Church, Romishly inclined*.

Latin *Rōmānus*; Fr. *romance, romancier, romantique, romanesque*. The earliest mention of the word "Rome" is by Hellanicus, contemporary with Herodotus.

Romp, a boisterous playful girl, to play boisterously; romped, *rōmp't*; romp'-ing, romp'-ing-ly, romp'-er; romp'-ish, inclined to romping; romp'-ish-ly, romp'-ish-ness.

Corruption of Welsh *rhamp*, getting out of bounds, "rampant."

Rondo, *plu. rondos*, *rōn'.dōze*, a poem or piece of music in three strains, the second and third ending with the first part repeated; roundelay, *roun'.dē.lay*.

Rondo, Ital.; *rondeau*, Fr.; *roundelay* (Fr. *rondolet*), a little rondo.

A *rondo*, strictly speaking, should contain thirteen lines, divided into three strophes. The opening clause of the first line must be repeated in the eighth and last lines. In music the air is repeated.

Rood. Rūde (1 syl.) Rōd. Road. Rowed.

Rood, the fourth of an acre, a wooden cross with a figure representing the crucified Saviour.

Rood-screen or rood loft, the gallery or screen at the entrance of the chancel, on which a rood was erected before the Reformation.

"Rood" (of land), Old Eng. *rod*. "Rood-cross," *rōd, rode-cross*.

"Rude" (ill-mannered), Latin *rūdis, raudus, rōdus* or *rūdus*.

"Rod" (a stick, a measure of land), Old English *rod*.

"Road," *rode* (a way for horses), Old Eng. *rād*, from *ridan*, to ride.

"Rowed" (1 syl.), Old Eng. *rōw[an]*, past *reow*, past part. *rōwen*.

Roof, *plu. roofs* (Rule xxxix.), the cover of a house; roof'-ing, the materials of a roof, putting on a roof; roof'-less.

Old Eng. *rāf* or *hrāf*; *rōfleas*, roofless; *hrāf tigel*, a roof tile.

CONICAL ROOF (a roof to a round building), rising like a cone.

CURB [or Mansard] ROOF, a roof with the gable broken into elbows.

GABLE ROOF, a roof like an inverted v (Λ).

KING POST ROOF, a roof supported inside with a central upright standing in the beam, with two struts like a V.

HIP ROOF, a roof with a slant on all four sides.

M ROOF, a double roof forming an inverted w (M).

QUEEN ROOF, a roof supported in the inside with a parallelogram resting on the beam, and further strengthened by two struts.

Ogee ROOF, a roof adapted to an ogee gable.

SHED ROOF, the roof of a lean-to with only one slope.

Rook. Crow. Daw. Raven.

SIZE: *Daw*, about 13 inches; *crow*, 18; *rook*, 20; *raven*, 25.

BILL: All conical and compressed at the point, but that of the *crow* and *raven* is stronger and more curved than that of the *daw* and *rook*. The bill of the *rook* is warty at the base, and the wartiness extends to the eyes and down the throat. *Crows* and *ravens* have bristles at the base of the bill and under the throat.

NESTS: *Daws* build in ruins, steeples, belfries, and church towers; *crows*, on the branches of high trees in solitary places; *rooks*, in high trees near the haunts of man and always in large colonies; *ravens*, on mountain tops, crags, and rocks.

Eggs: They all lay about five; those of a *daw* are bluish-white with dark brown spots; of a *crow*, palish green, sometimes blurred; those of a *rook*, pale green with greenish dark brown blotches; those of a *raven*, pale green, spotted.

HABITS: *Daws* are sociable and not averse to man, but they are not gregarious; *crows* are unsociable, solitary, and seek their food in lonely places; *rooks* are social, gregarious, fond of the neighbourhood of man, and seek their food in cultivated fields; *ravens* are sedentary, solitary, or go in pairs.

FOOD: *Daws* and *rooks* live chiefly on insects and seed; *crows*, on offal, mice, beetles, caterpillars, grubs, [and are fond of ripe cherries]; *ravens* feed on carrion, rabbits, young game, the young of all birds [and grain].

COLOUR: The *daw*, black with a dark gray neck; the *carrion crow*, jet black; the *Royston crow*, gray back, but black head, wings, and tail; the *rook*, glossy blue-black; *raven*, metallic black.

Rook, the castle at "chess," to cheat; rooked, rook'-ing.

Rookery, *plu.* rookeries, rook'.ĕr.iz, a colony of rooks, a mass of mean buildings inhabited by persons of low character, a place where thieves congregate.

"Rook" (the bird), Old Eng. *hroc*, *hrooc*, or *róc*; (at chess) Ital. *rocco*.

Room. Rheum, rūme. Rome. Rūm. Rhomb, rōmb.

Room, an apartment, place, space, scope; room'-ful (R. viii.), room'-y, room'i-ness (R. xi.), room'i-ly.

"Room," Old English *rūm*, *rūmlíc*, roomy; *rūmnes*, roominess.

"Rheum" (tears, the overflow of secretions), O. E. *reoma*; Gk. *rheuma*.

"Rome" (chief city of Italy), Greek *rhómē*, strength.

"Rum," Fr. *rum* or *rhum*; that from French colonies is called *tafia*.

"Rhomb" (a rhombus or square out of angle), Greek *rhōmbōs*.

Roost, a perch, to sit on a perch, to go to perch. Roast, to cook.

Roost'-ed (R. xxxvi.), roost'-ing; roost'-er, the head cock of a roost; (in *America*), a cock generally.

To rule the roost, to be the rooster of the harem, or head cock who rules the position of all the fowls on the roost.

At roost, on the perches. Gone to roost, gone to their perches.

"Roost," Old English *hrōst*. "Roast," Welsh *rhost*, v. *rhostiaw*.

Root. Route, root. Rout, rōwt (to rhyme with out).

Root, that part of a plant which is in the earth, cause, the crude form of a word, the value of an unknown quantity in algebra, to send out roots, to fix in the earth by roots, to become established (generally followed by *itself* or used in the passive voice); root'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), root'-ed-ly,

root'ed-ness, root'-ing, root'y, root'i-ness, root'-less, root'-let (-let, dim.); root-leaf, *plu.* root-leaves, -leef, *plu.* leeves; root-stock. To take root. To tear up by the roots.

"Root," Danish *rod*, *fæste rod*, to take root; Latin *rad[ic]*.

"Route," *root* (a journey, the way taken by a traveller), Fr. *route*.

"Rout," *rōwt* (to rhyme with *out*), an assembly, French *rout*.

"Rout," *rōwt* (a discomfiture, to put to flight), French *dérouté*.

Rōpe (1 syl.), a cord of several strands. Roup, a sale by auction.

Roping, *rō'ping*, applied to a glutinous mass which draws out into long "threads"; rop-y, *rō'py*, stringy; rōpi-ness, applied to liquors; rop-ish, *rō'pish*.

Ropery, *plu.* roperies (Rule xlv.), *rō'pē.riz*, place where ropes are made; rop-er, *rō'per*, a rope-maker.

Rope-dancer; rope-ladder; rope-ma'ker, rope-ma'king.

Rope-walk, *wauk*, a long shed where ropes are spun.

A rope of sand, a bond without union. (Old Eng. *rāp*.)

Roquelaure, *rōk'.ē.lor*, a short military cloak which buttoned.

Named after the Duc de Roquelaure, who set it in fashion.

Rosary, *plu.* rosaries (Rule xlv.), *rō'zā.riz*, a string of beads for the counting of *paternosters* and *ave Marias*.

Rosarium, *rōzair'ri.um*, a work on roses, a rose garden.

Lat. *rosārius*, *rosārium*; Med. Lat. *rosariolum*, a string of beads; Ital. *rosario*. Said to be so named from a chaplet of beads perfumed with roses given by the Virgin to St. Dominic. It must have five divisions or a trinity of five, and each division contains ten small beads for *ave Marias*, and one large one for a *paternoster*.

Rose. Rōws. Roes. Rouse. Rōws.

Rose, *rōze*, a flower, a plant, a colour; past tense of rise; ros-y, *rō'zy*; ro'si-ness. Rosaceous, *rō.zay'.shūs*.

Rosaceæ, *rō.zay'.sē.ē*, applied to rose-like corollas; rosaic [acid], *rō.zay'.ik*, a red acid deposited in certain inflammatory fevers and in gout diseases.

Roseate, *rō.zē.et* (not *rōzhe.at*, Worcester), rose coloured.

Rose-coloured, *kūll'rd*; rose hue; rose-bush ("bush" to rhyme with *push*, not with *rush*). Rose diamond, a diamond cut into twenty-four triangular facets. Rose-drop; rose-gall, *gawl*; rose-mallow, the hollyhock; rose-pink; rose-rash, a skin eruption, also called St. Anthony's fire; rose-water, *waw'.ter*; rose-window, a [church] circular window scalloped, also called a marygold window and a St. Catherine's wheel. Rose-wood.

Rosy-bosomed, rosy-fingered, rosy-hued, rosy-tinted, &c.

Under the rose (or Latin *sub rosa*), in private, in secrecy, not to be repeated. War of the Roses, the long York and Lancaster feud (1455-1486).

"Rose," Old Eng. *rose*; Latin *rosa*, *rosāceus*; French *rose*, *rosacé*.

"Rows," *rōws* (orderly series or lines), Old Eng. *rawa* or *ræwa*.
 "Row" (to propel a boat), O. E. *rōw[an]*, past *rōwde*, past p. *rōwed*.
 "Roes," Old Eng. *rd* or *rdh*. "Rouse," *rouze*, Old Eng. *hrcōs[an]*, to shake up. "Rōws" (disturbances, janglings), Fr. *roué*.

Rosemary, *roze'mă.ry*, a fragrant shrub from which Hungary water is made. (Corruption of *ros-marinus*, sea-dew.)

.. "plantes qui doivent leur nom à la rosée qui les couvre fréquemment sur les plages maritimes, leur habitation favorite," *Dict. des Scien.*

Roseola, *rō.zeé'.d.lah*, a rose-coloured rash. (Latin *rōseōlus*.)

Rosetta-stone, *rō.zēt'.tah...*, a stone found by M. Boussard, near Rosetta, in 1799, and noted for having furnished the key to the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt. Erected B.C. 195.

Rosette, *rō.zēt'*, a ribbon made into a cluster somewhat like a rose. (French *rosette*, *rose* with *-ette* dim.)

Rosetum, *rō.zeé'.tum*, a rose-bed or garden. (Latin *rosētum*.)

Rosicrucians, *rōs'.ā.krū''.sī.ānz*, a sect of alchemists who claimed to possess the secret of the "philosopher's stone"; Rosicru'cian, one of the Rosicrusians, adj. of...

Ros cruz gen. *crucis*, dew-light. Dew was considered the most powerful solvent of gold, and "cross" in alchemy means light, because a cross is a monogram of the three letters L. V. X. (light). Now "Lux" is the menstruum of the red dragon [corporeal light], and the red dragon digested by dew converts all metals into gold.

Rosin, *rōz'.ān*. Resin, *rēz'.ān*, matter exuded from pines, &c.

Rosin is resin in a solid state, to rub with rosin; rosined, *rōz'.ānd*; rosin-ing, rosin-y; rosinous, *rōz'.ān.ūs*.

Old Eng. *hrysel*; Fr. *résine*; Lat. *resina*; Gk. *rhétine* (*rhéo*, to flow).

Rossignol, *rōz'.ān.yōle*, the nightingale. A most felicitous French corruption of the Latin *luscīnia* or *lusciniōla*.

Either [*in*] *lucis cano*, I sing in the groves, or *lugens cano*.

Rōt, decay, a distemper peculiar to sheep, to decay; rōtt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), rōtt'-ing, rōtt'-en (adj.), rōtt'en-ly, rōtt'en-ness, rotten-stone, trip'oli or *terra tripolita'na*.

Old English *rōt[ian]*, past *rōtode*, past part. *rōtōd*; *rōtung*.

Rotate, *rō.tāté'*, to revolve on a centre or axis; rōtāt'-ed, (Rule xxxvi.), rōtāt'-ing (Rule xix.) Rotation, *rō.tay'.shūn*.

Rotary, *rōt'.ā.ry*. Rotatory, *rōt'.ā.tō.ry*.

Rotary, turning on its axis like a wheel, whirling.

Rotatory, one of the rotatories, pertaining to the rotatories.

Rotatories, *rōt'.ā.tō.rīz*, the wheel animalcules (4 syl.)

Rotators, *rō.tay'.torz*, muscles to roll a limb on its axis. They are of two sorts, *prōnatōres*, to turn the limb inwards, and *supinatōres*, to turn it outwards.

The substitution of *rotatory* for *rotary* is a vulgarism.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I have just seen the new *rotatory* engine [rotary].

Rotatory motion is whirling round an axis [rotary].

No efficient *rotatory* steam-engine has been invented [rotary].

Rôte (1 syl.), impressed on the memory by repetition, a sort of hurdy-gurdy; by rote, by repetition. Wrote, did write.

"Rote," Fr. *routine* (apprendre par routine); Lat. *rôta*, a wheel.

"Rote" (a mus. inst.), a corruption of Welsh *crowd*; Irish *cruit*.

Rotifer, rô't'î-fer, one of the wheel-animalcules (4 syl.)

Rotifera, rô'tîf'ĕ-rah, a class of infusoria. (Lat. *rôta fero*.)

Rotten, rô't'n, (*super.*) rott'en-est, (*comp.* rarely used), decayed; rott'en-ly, rott'en-ness. (See Rot.)

Rotund, rô'tund', round; rotundity, rô'tûn'dî-ty, roundness.

Rotundo, plu. rotundoes (Rule xlii.), or Rotunda, plu. rotundas, rô'tûn'dôze, rô'tûn'dahs, a circular building.

Lat. *rotundus*, *rotunditas*; Span. *rotundo*; Ital. *rotondo*.

Rouble, roo'b'l, a Russian silver coin = 3s. The bank rouble of account somewhat less than a shilling.

Roué, roo'a (French), a profligate. One broken on the wheel or routine of profligacy. The word came first into use during the regency of the duke of Orléans. (Fr. *roue*, a wheel.)

Rouge (Fr.), roo'jh, a red colour, a paint, to tinge the face with rouge; rouged (1 syl.), roug'-ing (R. xix.), roug'-er.

Rouge et noir, roo'jh a nwar (French), black and red (a gambling game with cards; &c.)

Rough, Ruff, both rô'f. Roof. Rôve (1 syl.)

Rough, rô'f, not smooth, violent, grating, rugged, to win a trick by trumping it, to turn up the shoes of horses in frosty weather to prevent their slipping; roughed, rô'ft; rough-ing, rô'f-ing. To rough it, to put up with things in a rough way. In the rough, without preparation.

Rough-ly, rô'f-ly; rough'-ness; rough'-ish (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"), rough-ish-ly, rough-ish-ness. The roughs, rô'fs, rowdies. Rough-cast, rough-draft, rough-shod. To ride rough-shod over [one]; to be regardless of his interest or feeling. A rough customer, one dangerous to deal with.

Roughen, rô'f'n, to make rough; roughened, rô'f'nd; roughen-ing, rô'f'n-ing (*-en* added to adj. = to make.)

"Rough," Old Eng. *hrioh*, *hreo*, *hrûh*, *hreo*, *reoh*, *roeth*, *rûh*, *hreo* or *hredw*; *hreo*fnes, *reohnés*, or *rûhnés*, *hreo*flic or *hreo*flic.

"Ruff," contraction of *ruffle*; Belgic *ruffelen*, to wrinkle.

"Roof," Old Eng. *rôf*. "Rove" (to roam for plunder), Dan. *rôve*.

The pronunciation of *-ough* is very irregular, because we try to represent the guttural sound by letters: thus we have—

(1) *ough* = off: *cough*.

(2) *ough* = ôf: *sough* [sôf], *trough* [trôf].

(3) *ough* = ûf: *chough*, *enough*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*.

(4) *ough* = ôw (as in *grôw*): *dough*, *though*, *furlough*.

(5) *ough* = oo: *through*.

(6) *ough* = ôw (as in *nôw*): *plough*, *bough*, *slough*, *dough-ty*.

(7) ough = ðk: (?) *hough, lough, shough.*

(8) ough = ðp: *hiccough.*

(9) ough = ðrrah: *borough, thorough.*

(10) ought is generally pronounced -ort: as *bought, drought, fought, nought, ought, sought, thought, wrought.*

Rouleau, plu. *rouleaux*, *roo'.lo*, plu. *roo'.lōze*, a roll of gold coin made up in paper. (French *rouleau*, a roll.)

Roulette, *roo.lēt*, a game of chance. (Fr. *roulette*, a little wheel.)

Roun, *rōwn* (to rhyme with *frōwn*, not with *grōwn*), to whisper, to hold private conference; **rouned**, *round*; **roun'-ing**. Incorrectly written **round**, **round'-ed**, **round'-ing**.

Polonius says to the king respecting Hamlet: "Let his queen-mother be rowned with him," but Bunyan says "That lesson I will round you in the ear," (i.e., whisper privately into your ear.)

Old Eng. *rūn[ian]*, to whisper, past *rūnode*, past part. *rūnod, rūning*.

Round (see **Roun**), globular, circular, not inconsiderable; a circle, a circuit, a rotation, the step of a ladder, a volley, a short musical fugue, to make circular, to polish off, &c.; **round'-ed**, **round'-ing**, **round'-ly**, **round'-ness**, **round'-ish** (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **round-hand** (in *Penmanship*), large rounded writing.

Round-head, -hēd, a puritan; the hair of a puritan was cut short, that of the royalists was worn long.

Round-number, a number which ends with a naught.

Round-robin, a petition with the signatures like the spokes of a wheel. ("Robin" a corrup. of Fr. *ruban*, a ribbon.)

Round-shouldered, the back and shoulders protuberant.

All round, in every direction. **To come round**, to revive, to become more placable. **To get round**, to recover, to wheedle. **Round-about**, not direct, circuitously.

Germ. *rund*, v. *rundiren*, *rundlich*; Fr. *rond*; Lat. *rōtundus*.

CANON, a short perpetual fugue in two or more parts.

CATCH, a short humorous fugue, so contrived that the words of the different singers catch up each other and pervert the sense.

FUGUE, a vocal or instrumental composition where one part leads off the subject, which is answered in the fifth or eighth by the other parts; the subject is then interspersed and distributed at the pleasure of the composer.

GLEE, a vocal composition for three or more voices, with more than one movement. Originally confined to gleeful music, but not now.

MADRIGAL, a far more elaborate composition than a glee, generally with five or six voices, and very fuguy.

ROUND, a short fugue or canon resembling a catch, only the words of the different parts do not catch in and change the sense.

Roundel, *roun'.dēl*, or **Roundelay**, *roun'.de.lay*, a rondo, consisting of three parts, the first of which is complete, the second begins like the first and then diverges, and the third ends as the first begins.

French *rondelet* (*rondeau* with diminutive), Italian *rondo*.

Roup, a sale by auction, to sell by auction. **Rōpe**, a cord. **Rouped** (1 syl.), **roup'-ing**. Articles of **roup**, conditions of sale.

"Roup," O. Eng. *hreōp*, [the price bid] called out. "Rope," O. E. *rāp*.

Rouse, *rouze*, a revel, to wake from sleep. **Rōws**. **Rōws**.

Roused (1 syl.); **rous-ing** (R. xix.), *rouze'-ing*; **rou'sing-ly**.

A rousing fire, a roaring fire. (Gk. *roizos*, a rushing sound.)

O. Eng. *hreds[an]*, to shake, to rush, p. *hreds*, p. p. *hroren*; Gk. *roizos*.

"Rōws" (to rhyme with *cōws*), disturbances made by the Fr. *roués*.

"Rōws" (to rhyme with *grōws*), orderly lines, files, or series. O. E. *rawa*.

Rout (to rhyme with *out*.) **Route**, **Root**, both *root*.

Rout, an evening party, a tumultuous crowd, a rabble, to put to flight, to rouse or disturb; **rout'-ed**, **rout'-ing**.

"Rout" (a soirée), French *rout*. "Rout" (defeat), French *dérouté*.

"Rout" (to disturb), O. E. *hrut[an]*, to rouse from sleep; *hruth*.

Route, *root*, course, way taken by a traveller, road (*see above*).

"Route," French *route*. "Root," Danish *rod*, Latin *rad[ix]*.

Routine, *roo.teen'* (the pronunciation shows it to be French), the daily round of business, red tapism, official method.

French *routine* (Latin *rōta*, a wheel), round and round like a wheel.

Rōve (1 syl.), to wander about; **roved** (1 syl.); **rov-ing** (R. xix.),

rō'-ving; **rov-ex**, *rō'-ver*. (Dan. *rōve*, to roam for plunder.)

Rōw (to rhyme with *grōw*). **Rōw** (to rhyme with *nōw*). **Roe**, *rō*.

Rōw, a line of articles set in order, a file, a series, a street, to propel with oars; **rowed**, *rōwd*; **rōw'-ing**, **rōw'-er**; **row-lock**, *rāl'.lōk*, places in a boat for the oars to work in; **row port**, an opening in a small vessel for oars.

Rōw (to rhyme with *nōw*), a disturbance, a scolding, an uproar, to make a row; **rowed**, *rōwd*; **rōw'-ing**; **rōw'-dy**, a riotous blusterer; **rōw'dy-ism**, **rōw'dy-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like"); **rōw'dy-dōw**, a hubbub.

"Rōw" (a rank or file), Old English *ræwa* or *rawa*.

"Rōw" (with oars), Old English *rōw[an]*, past *reow*, past part. *rōwen*.

"Rōw" (a disturbance), Fr. *roué*, [the disturbance made by] a *roué*.

"Roe" (a deer), Old English *rā*, *rāh*, or *rāh*.

Rowan or **roan tree**, *rō'an*, the mountain ash.

Old English *rūn-tree*, the witch or magic tree. (*See Roan-tree*.)

Rowel, *rōw'.ēl* (**rōw** to rhyme with *nōw*), the star-like prickly wheel of a spur, a little wheel or ring on a horse's bit, a seton, to insert a rowel; **row'elled** (2 syl.), **row'ell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL. Most verbs in *-el* double the *-l* on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel).

Fr. *rouelle* (*roue*, a wheel, with dim.; Lat. *rōtēla*, dim. of *rōta*).

Royal, *roy'.āl*, pertaining to a sovereign; **roy'al-ly**.

Royalty, *roy'.āl.ty*, state or office of a sovereign, a portion given to an author or inventor for the use or sale of his work, a portion paid to the owner for working a mine on

his estate; roy'al-ist, roy'al-ism. Royalise, roy'.āl.īze, to make royal; royalised, roy'.āl.īzd; roy'alis-ing (Rule xix.) Royal Acad'emy, the school where the paintings of living artists are annually exhibited. Royal Academician, a.kăd'.ĕ.mīsh'.ăn, a member of the Royal Acad'emy (initials R.A.) Royal Society, a society for the promotion of science, the oldest incorporated scientific society in London; royal-yard, the fourth yard from the deck, on which the "royal" is spread. The royals, 1st foot reg.

A royal, one of the shoots of a stag's horn, a small sail immediately above the top gallant.

Regalia, re.gay'.lī.a, ensigns of royalty. (See Regal.)

Fr. royal, royalisme, royaliste, royauté; Lat. rēgālis, rēgālitās, rēgālia, fees granted to a king, ensigns of royalty (rex gen. rēgis, a king).

Royster, rois'.ter, to bluster; roys'ter-ing, roys'ter-er.

French rustard, unmannerly; rustre, a boor or unmannerly person.

Rūb, a scouring, dusting, polishing, brushing, to rub; rubbed, rūbd; rubb'-ing (Rule i.), rubb'-er. To rub down, to clean [a horse] by rubbing. To rub up, to polish [plate]. To rub out, to erase. (Welsh rhwb, v. rhwbio, rhwbiwr.)

Rubbish, rūb'.bish, odds and ends of no use or value; rubbish-y, worthless (that which is rubbed off).

Rubble, rūb'.b'l, the fragmentary matter of rocks, coarse "walling"; rub'bly, rubble-work, built of rubble.

From rub, little pieces rubbed off. Welsh rhwbio, to rub.

Rubeola, ru.bee'.ō.lah, measles, a disease which presents the characteristics of measles and scarlet fever; rubeloid, ru'.be.loid, a very mild form of rubeola. (Lat. rŭber, red.)

Rubescent, ru.bēs'.sent, becoming red, tending to redness.

Latin rŭbescens genitive rŭbescēntis, v. rubesco (-sco, inceptive).

Rubican. (Rubicon, Rubicund, see below.)

Rubican, ru'.bī.kăn, a red and gray [horse] with the red predominating, bay or sorrel mixed with gray.

French rubican, Latin rŭbĕre, to be red (rŭber, red).

Rubicon, ru'.bī.kăn, a small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province of Cæsar (see above).

To pass the Rubicon, to take the first step in a dangerous enterprise from which there is no receding.

As the Rubicon bounded the province of Cæsar, to cross it with a hostile army was in fact to invade Roman territory, or declare war against Rome. Similarly when, in 1859, the Austrians passed the Tic'no, it was a virtual declaration of war against Sardinia; and when, in 1866, the Italians passed the Adige (3 syl.), it was a virtual declaration of war against Austria.

Rubicund, ru'.bī.kŭnd, ruddy. (Rubican, Rubicon, see above.)

Rubicund-ly. Rubicun'dity, (lat. rŭbicundus).

- Rubiginous**, *ru.bidg'ĩ.nūs*, a rusty red, red with gray.
 Latin *rūbiginōsus*, the colour of rust (*rūbigo* gen. *rūbiginis*, rust).
- Rubric**, *ru'brĩk*, the directions printed in prayer-books;
 rubrical, *ru'brĩ.kũl*; rubricist, *ru'brĩ.sĩst*; rubricate,
ru'brĩ.kate, marked with red, to mark with red;
 rubricated, *ru'brĩ.kũ.ted*; *ru'brĩcāt-ing* (Rule xix.)
 Lat. *rūbrica*, red ochre. Rubrics were originally printed in red letters.
- Ruby**, *plu. rubies*, *ru'biz*, a precious stone, to make ruby red;
 rubied, *ru'bid*; *ru'by-ing*. (Latin *rūber*, red.)
- Rūd**, red, redness, a fish, to make red; *rudd'-ed*, *rudd'-ing*.
 Ruddle, to make red; *rudded*, *rũd'.d'ld*; *rudd'ing*.
 Ruddled with red, painted or coloured red (said of the face).
 Old Eng. *rud*, red, *rudu*, redness; Welsh *rhudd*, *v. rhuddaw*, *rhuddell*,
 red ochre, *rhuddellu*, to stain with red ochre.
- Rudder**, *rũd'.der*, that which governs a ship; *rudder-less*.
 Old English *rōther* or *rēther*, a rudder, helm, or oar; German *rudcr*.
- Ruddock**, *rũd'.døk*, the red-breast. (O.E. *rudduc*, Welsh *rhuddawg*.)
- Rud'dy**, (*comp.*) *rud'di-er*, (*super.*) *rud'di-est*, the colour of the
 cheeks in robust health; *rudd'i-ness*, *rudd'i-ly*.
 Old Eng. *rudlic*, ruddy; Welsh *rhuddellen*, one of a ruddy hue.
- Rude**, unmannerly, inclement. **Rood**, the cross with its effigy.
 Rude (1 syl.), *comp. rūd'-er*, *super. rūd'-est*; *rude'-ly*, *rude'-ness*. ("Rude," Lat. *rūdis*. "Rood," O.E. *rōd*.) *v. Rue*.
- Rudiment**, *ru'dĩ.mẽnt*, a first principle, embryo, the A.B.C. of
 knowledge; *rudimental*, *ru'dĩ.mẽn''.tũl*; *rudimental-ly*.
Rudimentary, *ru'dĩ.mẽn''.tũ.ry*. (Latin *rudimentum*.)
- Rue**, *ru*, a plant, a lane, sorrow, to repent, to grieve for; *rued*,
rude (see **Rude**); *ru'-ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels,
 except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*); *rue-ful*, *rue-ful-ly*,
rue-ful-ness. (Old Eng. *rũte*, *rutu*, *rũde*, the herb rue.)
 Old Eng. *hreoŵ* or *reŵu*, *v. hreoŵian*, past *hreoŵede*, p. p. *hreoŵed*.
 "Rue" (a strip of land free from manorial claims), Old Eng. *rewe*.
- Ruff**, a plaited collar, a bird. **Rough**, *rũf*, not smooth.
 To ruff [at cards], to trump a card; *ruffed*, *rũft*; *ruff'-ing*.
 "Ruff," Belgic *ruyffelen*, to wrinkle. "Rough," Old Eng. *hreoŵ*.
- Ruffian**, *rũf'.fi.ũn*, a brutal fellow; *ruff'ian-ly*, *ruff'ian-like*;
ruff'ian-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to
 adj. it is dim.); *ruff'ian-ism*. (Fr. *ruſien*; Ital. *ruffiano*.)
 Our application of the Fr. *ruſien* (a libertine), Ital. *ruffiano* (a pimp),
 to a human brute, is creditable to English feeling and social morals.
- Ruffle**, *rũf'.f'ũl*, a strip of cambric, &c., worn round the wrists,
 neck, &c., to wrinkle, to discompose, to put out of temper;
ruffled, *rũf'.f'ld*; *ruff'ing*, *ruff'ler*; *ruffle-less*.
 Belgic *ruyffelen*, to wrinkle. Chaucer has *riweling*, wrinkling.

Rûg, a soft woolly mat, a coarse warm coverlet. Old Eng. *hreog*, one of the many varieties of the word *rough* (q.v.)

Rugged, *rûg'.gêd*, rough, full of asperities; *rûg'ged-ly*, *rûg'ged-ness*. (Old English *hreog*, rough; *hreognes*, roughness.)

Rugose, *rû.gôse'*, full of wrinkles; *rugosity*; *ru.gôs'.îty*.

Latin *rûgôsus*, *rûgôsitas* (*rûga*, Greek *rûtis*, a wrinkle).

Ruin, *rû'ân*, destruction, loss of fortune or happiness, to destroy, to reduce to poverty, to corrupt. A *ruin*, a dilapidated building. *Ruins*, the remains of an ancient edifice [of note]; *ruined*, *rû'înd*; *ru'in-ing*, *ru'in-er*. **Ruination**.

Ruinous, *rû'î.nûs*; *ruinous-ly*, *ruinous-ness*.

Latin *ruîna*, *ruînôsus*, *ruînâre* (*ruo*, to fall down, &c.)

Rûle (1 syl.), government, sway, an instrument for measures, a line in printing, to control, to govern, to draw lines with a ruler; *ruled* (1 syl.); *ru'ling*, *rû'ling*; *rûl'-er*.

Rule. **Ruler**. **Scale**.

Rule, a carpenter's measure, a gauge, slips of brass used by printers to separate work into columns, &c.; *parallel rules*, stonemason's rule, a T rule, &c., &c.

Ruler, a piece of hard wood along which a pen or pencil is run to make a straight line.

Scale, a rule marked with chords, sines, and tangents.

Sometimes a "Ruler" is called a *rule*, but a "Rule" is never called a *ruler*. (O. E. *regel*, *regul*, or *reogol*; Lat. *rêgula*, a rule or ruler.)

Rûm, a spirit distilled from the sugar cane, odd, queer; (*comp.*)

rumm-er, (*super.*) *rumm-est* (R. i.), *rum'-ly*, *rum'-ness*.

"*Rum*" (spirit), Fr. *rum* or *rhum*. "*Rum*" (queer), O. E. *rom*, a priest. The word "*rum*" originally meant "old fashioned," and was applied to the clergy: thus Swift speaks of "a rabble of rusty dull rums."

Rumble, *rûm'.b'l*, a seat behind a carriage for servants, a low growling noise, to make a rumbling noise; *rumbled*, *rum'.b'ld*; *rum'bling*, *rum'bling-ly*, *rum'bler*.

German *rummel*, v. *rummeln* and *rumpeln*; Danish *rumle*.

Ruminant, *rû'mî.nant*, cud-chewing, a cud-chewing animal.

Ruminate, *rû'mî.nate*, to chew the cud; to meditate; *ru'minât-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *ru'minât-ing* (Rule xix.), *ru'minât-or* (R. xxxvii.) *Rumination*, *rû'mî.nay".shûn*.

Ruminantia, *rû'mî.nân".shê.ah*, the animals which ruminate. (One of the great divisions of animals.)

Lat. *rûmî.nans* gen. *rûmî.nantis*, *rûmî.natio*, *rûmî.nâtor*, *rûmî.nâre*.

Rummage, *rûm'.mage*, a turning over of things in quest of something mislaid, to rout over; *rum'maged* (2 syl.); *rummaging*, *rûm'.mă.ging*; *rum'mag-er*.

Rummage sale, a clearance sale at the docks of unclaimed goods and residues. (French *remuer*.)

Rummer, *ru'mer*. **Rumour**, *ru'mer*, (see below).

Rummer, a large drinking glass with a foot, queer-er.

German *römer*; Danish *rum*, large. (See **Rum**, odd.)

Rumour, *ru'mer*, report, to spread a report. (See above.)

Rumoured, *ru'merd*; **ru'mour-ing**. (See p. 769.)

Fr. *rumeur*, Lat. *rumor*. This is one of the nineteen words derived from the Lat. -or through the Fr. -eur, which remains. Hundreds have dropped the *u*, and not a few within the present century. The sooner these nineteen go the better.

Rump, the end of the backbone with the parts adjacent; **rump-steak**, *stake* (not *steek*), a choice slice cut from the thigh of an ox near the rump. **The Rump**, the fag-end of the *Long Parliament* which met in 1659.

Germ. *rumpf*. "Steak" is the Norse *steg*, a roast, v. *stege*, to roast.

Rumple, *rūm'p'l* (corruption of *rimple*), a crease, a tumbled state; to crease, to tumble clothes, paper, &c.; **rumpled**, *rūm'p'ld*; **rum'pling**, **rump'-ly**.

Old English *hrympelle*, v. *rimpan*, to rimple or rumple.

Rūm'pūs, a turmoil. (Italian *rombazzio*, Swiss v. *rumpusen*.)

Run, (*past*) *ran*, (*past part.*) *run*, to move the legs quickly in progressive motion, to flow, to ooze out, to ply a coach, a flow, a course, a jaunt, a rapid succession of notes, a voyage, &c.; **rūnn'-ing** (Rule i.), **runn'-er**.

To let run, to allow liquor to flow from a tub, &c.

To run amuck, to run on blunderingly and without caution.

To run at, to attack, said of a bull, &c.

To run away with, to make off with, to steal, to elope.

To run down, to chase till caught, to censure, to traduce.

To run on, to continue. To run out, to exhaust, to empty.

To run over, to overflow. To run riot, to indulge in excess.

To run through, to expend. To run up [a bill], to add purchase to purchase without paying ready money.

To run up [a house], to build it hastily and clumsily.

In the long run, taking the whole course from first to last.

Running fight; **running-fire**, a firing of guns in rapid succession; **running-knot**, -*not*, a slip knot; **running title**, the title of a book repeated at the top of the pages.

Old English *renn[an]* or *reonn[an]*, past *ran*, *runung*, *ryne*, a run.

Runagate, *rūn'ā.gate* (corruption of *renegade*), a runaway, an apostate. (Fr. *renégat*; Lat. *re-nego*, to deny again.)

Runaway, *rūn'ā.way*, a fugitive, one who runs away.

Rūne (1 syl.) **Ruin**, *ru'in*. **Rūn**, a course (see **Run**).

Rune, a runic letter or song; **Runic**, *rū-nīk*.

"Rune," Old English *rūn*, *rūnlic*, *runisc*. "Ruin," Latin *ruīna*.

Rung, a step of a ladder, did *ring*. **Wrung** (of *v. wring*).

Iceland. *raung*, a staff; O. Eng. *hring[an]* to ring, *wring[an]* to wring.

Runnel, *rŭn' nĕl*, a small brook. (O. E. *rinel*, *rynel*, or *runol*.)

Rupee, *rŭ.pee'*, E. Ind. coin; the gold rupee = 20s, silver = 2s.

Rupture, *rŭp'.tchŭr*, a fracture, a breach, open hostility, to break, to burst; ruptured, *rŭp'.tchurd*; *rup'tur-ing* (R. xix.)

Fr. *rupture*; Lat. *ruptŭra*, *rumpĕre* supine *ruptum*, to break.

Rural, *ru'rŭl*, pertaining to the country; *ru'ral-ly*, *ru'ral-ness*.

Rurality, *rŭ.rŭl'.ĭ.ty*. Ruralise (R. xxxi.), *rŭ'rŭl.ĭze*, to ramble about the lanes and fields of the country; *ru'ral-ised* (3 syl.), *ru'ralis-ing* (R. xix.), *ru'ral-ist*. **Rural dean**.

Lat. *rŭrŭlis*; Fr. *rural* (Lat. *rus* gen. *rŭris*; Gk. *aroura*, arable land).

Ruse, *rŭze*, a little artifice, a clever stroke of policy. (Fr. *ruse*.)

Rŭsh, a reed, a violent movement onwards, to run violently; rushed (1 syl.), *rush'-ing*, *rush'-ing-ly*, *rush'-er*. **Rush-like**, *rush'-y*, abounding in rushes; *rush'-i-ness*.

"Rush" (a plant), Old Eng. *ricse*, *hrysede*, *resce*, *risce*, or *rixe*.

"Rush" (to run eagerly), O. E. *hreds[an]*, past *hreda*, past part. *hroren* or *reds[an]*, past *reda*, past part. *roren*; *v. hrys[an]*, *-ede*, *-ed*.

Rŭsk, a hard biscuit (corruption of crust, Latin *crusta*).

Russ, a Russian, the Russian language; **Russian**, *rŭsh'.ŭn*.

Russet, *rŭs'.sĕt*, a reddish-brown colour, home-spun.

Russeting or **russet**, an apple. (Lat. *russus* or *russeus*.)

Rŭst, a coating formed by damp on tin, iron, &c., to gather rust; *rust'-ed*, *rust'-ing*, *rust'-y*, *rust'-i-ness*, *rust'-i-ly*.

Old English *rust*, *v. rust[ian]*, past *rustede*, past part. *rusted*.

Rustic, *rŭs'.tĭk*, rural, a countryman, a peasant; **rustical**, *-tĭ.kŭl*; **rustical-ly**, **rustical-ness**. **Rusticity**, *-tĭss'.ĭ.ty*.

Rusticate, *rŭs'.tĭ.kate*, to reside in the country for change, to banish from college for a time; *rust'icāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *rust'icāt-ing*. **Rustication**, *rŭs'.tĭ.kay''.shŭn*.

Latin *rusticus*, *rusticitas*, *rusticatio*, *rusticari* (*rus*, the country).

Rustle, *rŭs'.l*, to rattle, to crepitate; rustled, *rŭs'.l'd*; **rustling**, *rŭs'.ling*; **rustling-ly**; **rustler**, *rus'ler*.

Old English *hrist[an]*, *hrisc[ian]* or *ræsc[ian]*, *hristlung*, *hruzle*.

Rŭt, a line cut in the earth by a wheel, the track of a wheel, to cut a rut, to mate [as deer]; *rutt'-ed*, *rutt'-ing* (Rule i.); *rutt'-ish*, wanton; *rutt'-y*, full of wheel ruts; *rutt'-i-ness*.

"Rut" (of a wheel), Lat. *rota*. "Rut" (as deer), Fr. *rut*, *v. ruler*.

Rŭth, sorrow, regret; *ruth'-ful* (Rule viii.), *ruth'ful-ly*, *-ness*; *ruth'-less*, pitiless; *ruth'less-ly*, *ruth'less-ness*.

Old English *hreoþw*, grief, *v. hreoþw[an]*, 3 sing. [he] *hrynoth*.

Rye, *rĭ*, a cereal; **rye-grass**. **Wry**, *rĭ*, twisted, wrung.

"Rye," O. E. *rige* or *ryge*. "Wry," O. E. *wriþ[an]* to twist, *wriþen*.

Ryot, *rĭ'.ot*, a tenant farmer in Hindŭstan. **Rĭ'ot**, a rebellion (*q.v.*)

S. We retain about 500 native words beginning with this letter, nearly twice as many as come under any other letter. Only F, H, and O exceed 200. Of native words beginning with S, the largest number (79) begin with *St-*, next comes *Sh-* (56), then *Sp-* (40). This home character makes the words under this letter very interesting.

Sabaoth, *săb'ă.oth*, hosts, armies, applied to Jehovah called the *Lord of Sabaoth* (Rom. ix. 29).

Hebrew *saba*, plu. *saba-oth*, TZ[a]BAOT[h], James v. 4.

Sabbath, *săb'.bŭth*, the Jewish "sacred day," our Saturday (the *seventh day*, on which God rested from his work and commanded man to rest (*Gen.* ii. 2, 3; *Ex.* xx. 8-11)).

Sabbatic, *săb.băt'ik*; **Sabbatical**, *săb.băt'ik.kăl*.

Sabbatarian, *săb'.ba.tair'rĕ.ăn*, a rigid observer of the Sabbath; **Sabbatarian-ism**. (Heb. *shabath*, rest, to rest.)

Sable, *să'.bl*, an animal of the weasel kind, the black fur of the sable. Suit of sables, a rich courtly dress.

24 Hen. viii. c. 13 ordains "that none under the degree of earl shall wear sables." (Danish *sabel* or *zobel*.)

Sabot, *să.bŏ'*, plu. *sabots*, *să.bŏze'*, a wooden shoe (French).

Du latin *sapinus*, sans doute parce qu'on les faissait en sapin.

Sabre, *să'.ber*, a sword, to kill with a sabre; **sabred**, *să'.brĕd*; **sabring**, *să'.bring* (not *să'.ber.ing*).

French *sabre*, from the German *sabel*, v. *sabeln*.

Sabretasche or **sabretache**, *să'.ber.tash*, a pocket suspended from the sword-belt. (German *sabel tasche*.)

Saccharine, *săk'.ka.rĭn*, sugar, pertaining to sugar, of a sugary nature; **saccharometer**, *-rŏm''.ĕ.ter*, an instrument for gauging the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid.

Latin *saccharum*; Greek *sakchar* or *sakcharon*, sugar.

Sacerdotal, *săs'.er.dŏ''.tăl* (not *say'.ser.dŏ''.tăl*), adj. priestly; **sacerdo'tal-ly**; **sacerdo'tal-ism**, priestly pride.

Old Eng. *sacerd*; Lat. *sacerdotālis*, *sacerdos* (*sacer*, sacred).

Sachem, *să'.tchĕm*, an Indian chief (North America).

Sack, a bag, a coarse cloak, a loose upper garment, a dry white wine, to besiege, to plunder, to bag; **sacked** (1 syl.), **sack'-ing**, **sack'-er**. **Sack'-ful** (Rule viii.), **sack'-cloth**. **Sack-posset**. **Sack'-age**, the act of storming and plundering, state of being sacked; **sack'-er**. To give [one] the sack, to dismiss from service. To get the sack.

Sack'-ing, a coarse cloth of which beds and sacks are made.

"Sack" (a bag), Old English *sac*, *sacc*, or *sæc*; *sæccing*, sacking

"Sack" (wine), French *sec*, dry; Latin *siccus*: as canary sack, &c.

"Sack" (to besiege), French *saccager*; Spanish *saquear*.

"To get the sack." Tradition says that "sack" was the last word uttered before the confusion of tongues. It is found in all the Aryan family of languages. To get the sack, is to get the last word.

Sackbut, a wind instrument (corruption of *sacbut*).

Lat. *sacra buccīna*, a sacred trumpet; Span. *sacabuche*; Fr. *saquebute*.

Sacrament, *sāk'.rā.ment* (not *sā'.kra.ment*), a religious rite; sacrament-*āl*, sacramental-*ly*, sacramental-*s*; sacramentary, *sāk'.rā.mēn''.tū.ry*; sacramenta-*'rian*.

Latin *sacramentum*, *sacramentālis* (*sācra*). Originally the word "sacramentum" was the money paid into court by plaintiff and defendant before a suit commenced; the one who gained the verdict had his money returned. It was next applied to the oath made by every Roman soldier on entering the army. Baptism is the "oath" or sacrament of a Christian to fight manfully against the world, the flesh, and the devil. The eucharist is a symbolical mutual pledge between God and man.

Sacrarium (Latin), *sā.krair'.rī.um*, a vestry where holy things were kept by the Roman priests, a shrine.

Sacred, *sa'.krēd*, holy; sa-cred-*ly*, sa-cred-*ness*. (Latin *sacer*.)

Sacri- (Latin prefix), holy, sacred (*sacer* gen. *sacri*, holy).

Sacrifice, (noun) *sāk'.rī.fice*, (verb) *sāk'.rī.fize*, an offering of a victim to a deity, a loss incurred for some specific object, to make a sacrifice; sacrificed, *sāk'.rī.fizd*; sacrific-*ing*, *sāk'.rī.fizing*; sacrific-*er*, *sāk'.rī.fizer*. Sacrificial, *sāk'.rī.fish''.āl*, employed in sacrifice; sacrificial-*ly*.

Obs.—Both the noun and verb are spelt with *c*, because the noun is the Lat. *sacrificium*, and verb is *sacrifico* [facio], to make an offering. The words which change *c* into *s* are not derived from *facio*: as "advise," *advise*; "device," *devise*; "practice," *practise*; "prophecy," *prophecy*; "choice," *choose*; "licence," *license*.

Latin *sacri-facio* (for "sacrifico"), *sacrificālis*, *sacrificium*.

Sacrilege, *sāk'.rī.lēdge* (not *sa'.krī.leəj*), profanation of holy things; sacrilegious, *sāk'.rī.lee''.djūs*; sacrilegious-*ly*, sacrilegious-*ness*; sacrileg-*ist*, one guilty of sacrilege.

Latin *sacrilegium*, *sacrilegius* (qui sacra legit, i.e., furatur).

Sacristan, *sāk'.rīs.tān* (not *say.kris'.tan*), one who has charge of the church movables. Sacrist, *sāk'.rist*, one employed in cathedrals to copy out music for the choir and to take charge of the music books. (Sexton, contr. of sacristan.)

Sacristy, *plu.* sacristies, *sāk'.rīs.tiz*, the vestry.

Spanish *sacristan*, *sacristia*; Italian *sagrestano*, *sagrestia*.

Sacrum or Os-sacrum, *-sā'.krum*, the bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column; sacral, *sa'.krāl*.

This bone is called *sacred* from a rabbinical notion that it resists decay and will be the germ of the "new body" at the resurrection (See *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2). The Jews called it *luz*.

Sād, sorrowful; (*comp.*) sadd'-*er*, (*super.*) sadd'-*est* (Rule i.); sad'-*ness*, sad'-*ly*. (Welsh *sad*, sedate.)

Sadden, *sad'n*, to become sad (*-en* converts adj. to verbs); saddened, *sad'nd*; sadden-*ing*, *sad'n.ing* (*v.s.*)

Saddle, *săd'.d'l*, a seat placed on a horse's back, a block to hold a saddle, a block for the boom of a ship to rest on, to put a saddle on a horse, to harness for riding, to load or burden; saddled, *săd'.d'ld*; saddling, *săd'.d'ling*. Saddler, *săd'.ler*, one who makes or sells harness; saddlery, *săd'.lěry*, articles sold by a saddler.

Saddle of mutton, two loins cut together.

Saddle-bow, the pieces which form the bow of a saddle.

Saddle-tree, the frame-work of a saddle. To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame to the right person.

The double *d* in saddle is a blunder, it has no connection with *sad*. Old English *sadel*, *sadol*, or *sadul*, v. *sadel[ian]*, past *sadclode*, past part. *sadelod*, *sadel-boga* saddle-bow.

Sad'ducees, a Jewish sect; Sad'ducee, one of the sect.

Sadducean, *săd'.du.see''.ăn*; Sadduceism, *-see''.izm*.

So named from *Sadoc*, the founder of the sect, B.C. 250.

Săfe, plu. *săfes* (1 syl.) *noun*; *săve*, 3 *sing.* *saves* (1 syl.) *verb*.

Safe, secure, a cupboard to keep meat in, a strong money-box; *safe'-ly*, *safe'-ness* (rarely used).

Safety, *safe'.ty*. **Safe con'duct**, a convoy. **Safe'-guard**, *safety-belt*, *safety-lamp*, *safety-valve*.

Save, saved (1 syl.), *săv'-ing* (R. xix.), *saving-ly*; *sav-er*, *săv.ver*. **Saviour**, *save'.yer*, the Redeemer, &c.

A common way of converting nouns to verbs is by lengthening the vowel. This is sometimes left to pronunciation only as in *close* = *cloce* (noun), *close* = *cloze* (verb); *use* = *uce* (noun), *use* = *uze* (verb); but not unfrequently a change of consonants helps to mark the lengthened vowel: as "c" changed to s, "s" to z, sometimes a final *e* is added as *breath* (noun), *brcathe* (verb), *sheath* (noun), *sheathe* (verb), and sometimes "f" or "fe" is changed to *ve*: as *behoof*, *behove*; *belief*, *believe*; *disproof*, *disprove*; *grief*, *grieve*; *proof*, *prove*; *reproof*, &c.; *safe*, *save*; *thief*, *thieve*; *wife*, *wive*. N.B. *life*, *live*, is abnormal.

French *sauf*, *sauver*, *sauveur*; Latin *salvus*, v. *salveo*.

Saffron, *săf'.frôn*, a plant, yellow like saffron. (French *safran*.)

Săg, to bag down, to droop; sagged, *săgd*; *sagg'-ing* (Rule i.)

To sag to leeward, ...*lu'.ard*, to drift leeward.

Old Eng. *sag*, a sack, or v. *sig[an]*, to fall, to fail ("swag").

Saga, *să'.gah*, plu. *sagas*, the heroic tales and myths of Scandinavia. (*Saga*, goddess of history. *Scand. Myth.*)

Sagacious, *să.gay'.shŭs*, acute, discerning; *saga'cious-ly*, *saga'cious-ness*. **Sagacity**, *să.gŭs'.i.ty*, acute intelligence.

Adjectives formed from the Latin *-ax* end in *-ious*, not *-cous*.

Lat. *săgax*, *săgacitŭs*, v. *săgio*, to be sagacious (*săga*, a wise woman).

Sagan, *săh'.gan*, the vicar of the Jewish pontiff.

Săge, wise, prudent, a wise man, a venerable old man, a philo-

sopher, a herb; sage'-ly, wisely; sag-y, sā'.gy, like sage; sage'-ness. (See above, Sagacious.)

"Sage" (wise), Old Eng. *sage*, Lat. *sagis*, to be sagacious; Fr. *sage*.

"Sage" (a herb), Old Eng. *salwie* or *salwige*; Fr. *sauge*.

Sagittarius, sādg'.īt.tair'ri.ūs, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac (an archer). Sagittary, sādg'.īt.tā.ry, a centaur, pertaining to an arrow. Sagittal. Sagittate, sādg'.īt.tā.te.

Latin *sagittarius*, *sagittalis*, *sagitta*, an arrow.

The "sign" is meant for the centaur Chiron (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21).

Sago, plu. sagoes, sa'.gōze (Rule xlii.), a starch obtained from several species of palm. (French *sagou*, Malay *sagu*.)

Saic, say'.ik, a Turkish or Grecian sailing vessel. (Tur. *shaika*.)

Sail (of a ship). Sale, exchange of goods for cash.

Sail, the canvas of a ship by which it is impelled, to move by the force of wind acting on the sails; sailed (1 syl.), sail'-ing. Sailer, a sailing vessel. Sailor, a seaman.

To set sail, to start. To strike sail, to lower the sails.

"Sail," Old Eng. *sægel*, *sægl*, *segel*, *segelung*, sailing, *segellian*, past *segelode* or *segelede*, past part. *segelod*, *sætida*.

"Sale," Old Eng. *sell[an]* or *syll[an]*, past *sealde*, past part. *seald*.

Sain-foin, sān'.foin, a plant. (French *sain foin*, sacred hay.)

Saint (when the name is added it is pronounced sēnt, and when forming part of a proper name sīn'), a holy or canonised person; saint'-ed, canonised; saint'-ly; saint'-hood (-hood, state of); saint'-ship (-ship, rank of).

O. E. *sanct*; Fr. *saint*; Lat. *sanctus*. Cont. into St. or S., plu. SS.

Sāke (1 syl.), out of regard to, purpose of obtaining, effort to obtain. (O. E. *sac*, *sace*, contention; v. *sac[an]*, to strive.)

The idea is to strive for, effort to obtain, object or purpose of obtaining, and lastly the "regard" or motive for making the effort.

Salaam or Salam, sā.lāme' (not sā.lām'), salutation, a bōw. (Pers.)

Salacions, sā.lay'.shūs. Silicious, sī.lish'.ūs.

Salacious, lustful; salaciously, salacious-ness.

Silicious, containing silex or flint.

"Salacious," Latin *silax* gen. -*acis*, lustful (*sal*, salt, *salio*).

"Silicious," Latin *silex* gen. *silicis*, a flint; Greek *chalcis*.

Salad, sāl'.ād, vegetables eaten raw with a "dressing" of oil, vinegar, pepper, salt, &c.; sal'ad-ing, vegetables designed for salads. Salad oil, olive oil for salads.

Fr. *salade*, from the Ital. *insalata* (*insalato*, salted, seasoned).

Salam or Salaam, sā.lāme', a salute. (See Salaam.)

Salamander, sāl'.a.mān''.der, a reptile, a fabulous animal said to live in fire; salaman'drine, sāl'.a.mān''.drīn.

Salaman'der's hair, amianthus, asbestos.

Latin *salamandra*; Greek *salamandra* (Plin. x. 86).

Sal-ammoniac, *sāl-am.mō'.nī.āk*, chloride of ammonia.

Ammonia, so called from the Temple of Ammon in Egypt, where it was first made by burning camels' dung. There is a native salt also.

Salary, *plu.* salaries (Rule xlv.), *sāl'.ā.rīz*, wages, to pay wages (it is applied to the wages of persons whose employment is not menial); **salaried**, *sāl'.ā.red*, receiving a salary.

Latin *salarium* (*sal*, salt), the rations of salt and other necessities (or their equivalent in money) served out to the Roman soldiers and civil servants.

Sale, transfer of goods for money. **Sail** (of a ship, &c.)

Saleable or **salable**, *sāl'.ā.b'l* (the only word, not in *-ce* or *-ge*, which retains its *-e* before *-able*); *sa'leably* or *sa'lably*; *sa'leable-ness* or *sa'lable-ness*.

Sales-man, *plu.* sales-men, a dealer in beasts, a commercial traveller, one who attends to the sale of goods.

Sale-room. **Bill of sale**, *plu.* bills of sale.

"Sale," Old Eng. *sell[an]* or *syll[an]*, past *sealde*, past part. *seald*.

"Sail," Old Eng. *sægel*, *sægt*, v. *segel[ian]*, p. *segelode*, p. p. *segelod*.

Salic law, *sāl'.īk...*, the law which excludes females from succeeding to the *lods* or lands given for military service.

It is the 6th of the lxii. title of the famous Salian code compiled by Clovis. In 1316 it was extended to the crown also.

Salient, *sāl'.ī.ent*, conspicuous, prominent; **salient-ly**.

Lat. *sālientis* gen. *sālientis*, v. *sālio*, to leap up; Gk. *hallōmai*.

Saliferous, *sāl'.īf'.ē.rūs*, yielding salt. (Latin *sāl fero*.)

Salify, *sāl'.ī.fy*, to form into a salt; **salifies**, *sāl'.ī.fize*; **salified**, *sāl'.ī.fide* (R. xi.), **salifi-er**, **salify-ing**, **salifi-able**.

Salification, *sāl'.ī.f.ī.kay''shūn*, state of being salified.

Latin *sāl ficio*[facio], to make salt; French *salification*, *salifier*.

Saline, *sa.līnē'* (not *sa.leen'*), consisting of salt, impregnated with salt; **saline'-ness**. **Salination**, *sāl'.ī.nay''shun*; **saliniferous**, *sāl'.ī.nīf''.ē.rūs*; **salinometer**, *sāl'.ī.nōm''.ē.ter*.

Fr. *salin*, *salifère*; Span. *salino* (Lat. *sal*; Gk. *hals*, salt).

Saliva, *sāl'.ī.vah*, spittle; **salivary**, *sāl'.ī.vā.ry* (adj.); **salival**; **salivate**, *sāl'.ī.vate*, to produce an abnormal flow of saliva; **salivāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **salivāt-ing** (R. xix.); **salivation**, *sāl'.ī.vay''shūn*; **salivous**, *sāl'.ī.vūs*.

Latin *sāliva*, *sālīvārius*, *sālīvātio*, *sālīvāre*; Greek *siālōn*, spittle.

Sallow, *sāl'.lō*, a greyish yellow, a shrub or tree [genus *sālīx*]; **sallow-ness**, tinged with a dirty yellow colour.

Old English *salo*, *salwi*, *salwig*; Latin *sālīx* (*sālīo*, to shoot up).

Sally, *plu.* sallies, *sāl'.līz*, a sortie, a flight of fancy, wit, or humour, to make a sally; **sallies**; **sallied**, *sāl'.led*; **sally-ing**; **sally-port**, the postern gate of a fortified place.

Fr. *sallie*; Lat. *salire*, to leap; Gk. *hallōmai*, to spring forwards.

Salmagundi, *säl'.mä.gŭn''.dī*, sundry meats minced and mixed with pickled herrings, onions, oil, and lemon-juice.

French *salmigondis*, a corruption of Spanish *salpicon* (*salpicar*).

Salmon, *sām'.on*, a fish; **salmonet**, *sam'.o.net*.

Salmon fry, the young fish recently hatched from the spawn.

Sam'let, the fry so long as it retains its brown marks.

Smolt, the fry when it leaves the river for the sea.

Grilse, the smolt when it reseeks the river for spawning.

Parr, a salmon in the second year or two years old.

Mort, a salmon in the third year or three years old.

Foul-fish, a salmon during the time of spawning.

Kelts or spent-fish, the salmon after spawning.

Kipper, a spent male salmon.

Called kipper from the *kip* or hook in the under jaw.

Shedder or baggit, a spent female salmon.

Salmon trout, a sea trout, next in value to salmon.

Latin *salmo* gen. *salmōnis* (Latin *sālio*, to leap), the leaping fish.

Saloon, *sū.loon'*, a state room, a spacious reception room.

French *salon* (-oon, augmentative; added to *salle*, a room).

Saloop, *sa.loop'*. **Shallop**. **Sloop**. **Sca'lop**. **Scol'lop**.

Saloop' [or *salop*, *säl'.ōp*], an article of diet, a beverage.

"**Saloop**" or "**salop**," Turkish *sallab*.

"**Shallop**" (a boat with two masts), Germ. *schaluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*.

"**Sloop**" (a vessel with one mast), Dutch *sloop*; German *schaluppe*.

"**Sca'lop**" (a bivalvular mollusc), Danish *skal*; Dutch *schulpe*.

"**Scol'lop**" (a method of cooking veal and oysters), French *escalope*.

Sal-prunella. **Prunella**. **Prunello**.

Sal-prunella, *säl-pru.nēl'.lah*, or **Salt prunella**, a mixture of refined nitre and soda for sore throats.

"**Sal prunella**," Fr. *sel de brunelle*; Germ. *breune*, sore throat, *bräune*, quinsy, a medicine for sore throats.

"**Prunella**" (a genus of plants very astringent), German *breune*, &c.

"**Prunello**" (a species of plum), Fr. *prunelle*, a little prune or plum.

"**Prunello**" (stuff for shoes, &c.), corruption of *Brignoles*, in France.

Salsify, *säl'.sī.fī*, purple goat's-beard (a garden plant).

French *salsifis* (Lat. *salax* gen. *salācis*, goatish, *facio*[facio], to make).

Goat's beard, or *tragopogon* (Greek *tragos* *pōgōn*, goat's beard), so called from its long down somewhat resembling a goat's beard.

Salt, *sōlt*, a mineral used for seasoning food (called by chemists chloride of sodium), in *Chemistry* an acid with an alkaline base, (*figuratively*) wit, piquancy, tasting of salt, to season with salt, to pickle with salt; salt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), salt'-ing; salt'-ish, rather salt; salt'ish-ness, salt'ish-ly, salt'-ly, salt'-ness; salt'-less, without salt; salt'-cellar, a vessel holding salt for table use; salt junk, hard salt beef for voyagers; salt-marsh, salt-mine, salt-pan.

Salt of lemons, binoxalate of potassa.

Salt of sorrel, oxalate of potash.

Salt of tartar, carbonate of potassa.

Salt of vitriol, sulphate of zinc.

Salt of wormwood, carbonate of potash.

Salts, a cathartic medicine. Epsom salt, sulph. of magnesia.

In *Chemistry*, *-ate* denotes a salt formed by an acid ending in *-ic* (with a base): as *sulphate of zinc* (sulphuric acid and zinc); *carbonate of soda* (carbonic acid and soda); *nitrate of silver* (nitric acid and silver). (*-ic* implies the maximum of oxygen.)

¶ *-ite* denotes a salt formed by an acid ending in *-ous* (with a base): as *bi-sulphite of lime* [two equivalents of sulphurous acid to one of lime]. (*-ous* denotes an acid with a minimum of oxygen.)

¶ If the acid of a salt is in excess of the base, the excess is notified by the Lat. prefixes *bi-* or *bin-* (two), *ter-* (three), *quadr-* (four), *quin-* (five).

If the base is in excess of the acid, the excess is notified by the Greek prefixes *prot-* or *proto-* (one), *di-* or *din-* (two), *tri-* or *tris-* (three), *tetra-* (four), *penta-* (five). Thus, *din-iodide* of copper means a compound containing two atoms of copper to one of iodine; but *bin-iodide* of mercury means two atoms of iodine to every atom of mercury. So *tris-acetate* of lead means three atoms of [the oxide of] lead to every atom of acetic acid; but *ter-acetate* of lead means three atoms of acetic acid to every atom of lead.

¶ *Sub* indicates simply that the base named is inferior in quantity to the acid, without denoting the proportion. *Per* indicates simply that it is superior in quantity, without denoting the proportion.

Sesqui- means one-and-a-half: thus *sesqui-chloride of iron* means there are three atoms of chlorine to every two of iron (that is, in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$, for an atom being indivisible cannot be halved).

Old Eng. salt or sealt, v. sealt[an], sealt[er] a salter; sealt-fet a salt-vat, sealt-hús, sealt-merse ..marsh, sealt[nes] salt[ness], salt[en] adj.

Saltatory, sál'tă.tō.ry, leaping or dancing, a leaper.

Saltatores, sál'tă.tō.rěz, insects like the grasshopper noted for their leaping powers. Saltation, sál.tay'.shūn.

Lat. saltatio, saltator plu. saltatores, saltatorius, saltatōre.

Saltpetre, salt pee'ter, rock salt, a salt formed by nitric acid and potassa. (A hybrid: Fr. *sal pêtre*, Lat. *sel petra*.)

Salubrious, sál.lū'.brī.ūs, healthy, promoting health; salubriously, salubriousness. Salubrity, sál.lū'.brī.ty.

Salutary, sál'lu.tā.ry, wholesome, good for health; salutari-ness, Rule xi. (See Salutatory, under Salute.)

Latin sālūbrītas, sālūbris, sālūtāris (sālus gen. sālūtis, health).

Salute, sál.lū'té', a greeting, a kiss, an outward sign of respect, to salute; sālūt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), sālūt'-ing, sālūt'-er.

Salutation, sál'lu.tay''.shūn, greeting. Saltā'tion, leaping.

Salutatory. Saltatory. Salutary.

Salutatory, sál.lū'.ta.tō.ry, speaking a welcome.

Saltatory, sál'tă.tō.ry, leaping or dancing.

Salutary, sál'lu.tā.ry, conducive to health.

Lat. sālūto, sālūtātōrius, sālūtatio (sālūtem dicere, to wish health).

"Saltatory," Lat. saltatōrius (saltare, to leap or dance often).

"Salutary," Lat. salūtāris (sālus genitive sālūtis, health).

Salvable, *sāl'.vā.b'l*, a state in which salvation is possible.

Salvability, *sāl'.va.bīl''.ī.ty*; salvably, *sāl'.va.bly*.

Theological words derived from "salvation." (Lat. *salvāre*, to save.)

Salvage, *sāl'.vage*. Selvage, *sēl'.vidge*. Savage, *sāv'.age*.

Salvage, goods saved from a wreck, recompense given to those who save stores in a wreck.

Selvage, the edge of cloth which will not unravel.

Savage, ferocious, an uncivilised man.

Salvor, *sāl'.vōr*. Salver, *sāl'.ver*. Salver, *sāh'.ver*.

Salvor, one who saves the goods of a wreck.

Salver, a metal tray with feet. (Spanish *salvilla*.)

Salver = *sāh'.ver*, one who salves wounds. (O. E. *salfere*.)

"Salvage," French *salvage* now *sauvelage* (v. *sauver*; Latin *salvāre*).

"Selvage," corruption of *selvedge*, i.e., "self edge."

"Savage," Fr. *sauvage* (Lat. *silva*, a forest), one living in a forest.

Salvation, *sāl'.vay'.shūn*, redemption of man through the blood of Christ, preservation, deliverance. (Latin *salvātio*.)

Salve, *sāhv* (to rhyme with *halve*, *calve*). Save, *sāve*, to rescue.

Salve, an ointment for healing, to apply a salve; *sālvēd* (1 syl.); *salv-ing*, *sāl'.ving*; *salv-er*, *sāh'.ver*.

Old Eng. *salf* or *sealf*, v. *sealf[ian]*, past *sealfode*, past part. *sealfod*.

There is also *salvēd* used as an adjective: Latin *sālus*, health.

"Save" (to rescue), Latin *salvo* (*sālus*, health, safety).

Salver, *sāl'.ver* (not *sāh'.ver*), a tray on which things are presented or offered to others. (Spanish *salvilla*.)

Salvia, *plu. salvias*, the sanative plant, a garden flower.

Latin *salvia*, sage (*salus*, health). "Cur moriatur homo cui *salvia* crescit in horto?" according to the school of Salernum.

Salvo, *plu. salvos* (Rule xlii.), *sāl'.vōze*, firing guns by way of salute, an exception, reservation, proviso.

Salvo jure (Latin), without prejudicing a lawful right.

Salvo pudore (Lat.), *-pū.dōr're*, without offending modesty.

Salvo sensu (Latin), without perverting the meaning.

Latin *salvo*, to be in health; *salve*, all hail! *salvo*, to save.

Sal-volatile, *sāl'.vo.lūt''.ī.le* (sometimes *sal.vōl'.ā.tile*), carbonate of ammonia. (The volatile salt.)

Sam- (native prefix *sām-*), Latin *semi-*, half. It is not uncommon, and some of the words might be restored: as *sam-burnt*, *sam-quick* (half alive and half dead), *sam-green*, *sam-learned*, *sam-witted*, *sam-wrought* (half done), but the only example we have is *sam-blind* ["sand-blind"].

Samaritan, *sa mār'ri.tān*, an inhabitant of Samā'ria, the ancient Hebrew letters or alphabet, pertaining to Samaria.

A good Samaritan, a very benevolent person (*Lk. x. 30-35*).

Sambo, *săm'.bo*, the issue of an Indian and a Negro. (Span. *zambo*.)

Mulatto, the issue of a white man and a Negress. (Ital.)

Quadroon, four removes from Negro blood. (Fr. *quateron*.)

Sāme (1 syl.), identical; **same'-ness**. (Old Eng. *sama* or *same*.)

Samian, *sā'.mī.ăn*, adj. of Samos. The Samian sage, Pythagoras.

Samiel, *sā'.mī.ěl*, a hot pestilential wind of Arabia, the simoom'.

Turkish *sam-yeli*, poison wind; Arabic *samm*, poison.

Samite, *săm'.ite*. **Psammite**, *săm'.ite*, fine sandstone.

Samite, a fine silk cloth with six threads.

"Samite," Gk. *hexamītos*, six threads (*hex* six, *mītos* a thread). So

"dimity" is two threads (*di-* two, *mītos* a thread).

"Psammite," Greek *psammos*, sand (*psao*, to crumble).

Sam'let or **salmonet**, *săm'.đ.nět*, a young salmon. (See **Salmon**.)

Samphire, *săm'.fire* (not *san'fer*), the herb St. Peter.

Cri'thum is called St. Pierre or rock *samphire*, from its growth on rocks, as on Dover Cliffs [*Lear* iv. 6], (*petros*, a rock).

Sample, *săm'.p'l*, a specimen; **sam'pler**, a piece of ornamental needle-work. (Contr. of *ensample*. Latin *exemplum*.)

Sanable, *săn'.a.b'l*, curable. **Sanability**, *săn'.a.bil''.i.ty*; **san'-able-ness**. **Sanative**, *săn'.ă.tiv*; **san'ative-ness**.

Sanatory, *săn'.ă.tō.ry*. **Sanitary**, *săn'.ă.tă.ry*.

Sanatory, conducive to health. (Latin *sanatio*, healing.)

Sanitary, pertaining to health. (Latin *sanitudo*, health.)

Latin *sănābilis*, v. *sănāre*. There is no such word as *sanible*, and no such Latin verb as *sanire*. (See **Sanitary**—"ERRORS OF SPEECH.")

San benito, *plu. san benitos*, *sahn bēn'.ă.tōze*, a short linen dress with demons painted on it, worn by persons condemned by the inquisition. (French *bénitier*, an aspersorium.)

Sanctify, *sănk'.tīfy*, to make holy, to consecrate; **sanctifies**, *sănk'.tī.fize*; **sanctified**, *sănk'.tī.fide*; **sanctifi-er** (R. xi.), **sanc'tify-ing**. **Sanctification**, *sănk'.tī.fī.kay''.shūn*.

Latin *sanctificatio*, *sanctificatio* (*sanctus* *ficio*[*ficio*], to make holy).

Sanctimonious, *sănk'.tī.mō''.nī.ūs*, having the semblance of sanctity; **sanctimo'nius-ly**, **sanctimo'nius-ness**.

Sanctimony, *sănk'.tī.mō.ny*. **Sanctimonial**, **sanctimonious**.

Latin *sanctimōnia*, *sanctimōniālis* (*sanctus*, holy).

Sanction, *sănk'.shūn*, countenance, approval, to corroborate by approval; **sanctioned** (2 syl.), **sanction-ing**, **sanction-er**.

Latin *sanctio*, a penal statute, permission, authoritative right.

Sanctity, *sănk'.tī.ty*, holiness, inviolability. (Latin *sanctitas*.)

Sanctuary, *plu. sanctuaries* (Rule xlv.), *sănk'.tū.ă.riz*, a holy place, a place of refuge. (Latin *sanctuārium*, *sanctus*.)

Sanctum, *sănk'.tum*, a private room, a place not to be violated.

Sanctum sanctōrum, the holy of holies.

Sanctus, the *ter-sanctus* or *tris-ag'ion* of the Milan church.

It consists of the words "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glory. Glory be to thee, O Lord, most high." Lat. *ter-sanctus*, thrice holy; Gk. *tris-ag'ion*, thrice holy.

Sănd, stones reduced to powder, to sprinkle with sand; sand'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sand'-ing, sand'-y, (*comp.*) sand'-i-er, (*super.*) sand'-i-est, sand'-i-ness (Rule xi.)

The sands, the sea beach. Sand-bag, sand-bath, sand-box, sand-drift, sand-eel, sand-paper, sand-stone.

Old English *sand* or *sond*, *sand-hyll*, *sandiht* sandy.

Sand-blind, partially blind. (Corruption of *sam-blind*.)

Old English *sam-*, half; Latin *semi-*. (See **Sam-**.)

Sandal, *săn'.d'l*, a shoe with straps round the ankle; sandaled, *săn'.d'ld*, wearing sandals; sandal'iform. Scandal, *q.v.*

Lat. *sandalium*; Gk. *sandalion*, *sandalon* (*sănis* gen. *săntdos*, a board).

San'dal-wood (corrup. of *santal* wood, which should be restored), a wood which becomes highly odoriferous when dry.

Genus *santalum*, order *santalaceæ*. Arabic *sonadilin*.

Sandwich, *sănd'.wîch*, a slice of meat between two very thin slices of bread. (So called from the noted John, Earl of Sandwich, usually called *Jemmy Twitcher*, 1718-1792.)

Săne, sound, of sound intellect; sane'-ly, sane'-ness.

Sanity, *săn'.ă.ty*. (Latin *sănitas*, *sănus*; Greek *saôs*.)

Sang froid, *sahng frivah* (French), indifference, coolness.

Sangreal, *sahn grăle*, the cup used by Christ at the last supper and brought to England by Joseph of Arimathæa. Other legends say it contained blood from the wounds of Christ.

Either Old Fr. *grasal*, a cup, or a corruption of Lat. *sanguis realis*.

Sangui-, **sanguini-** (Latin prefix), blood (*sanguis*, *sanguinis*).

Sangui-ferous, *săn.gwîf'.ě.rûs*, conveying blood.

Latin *sangui*-[*sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*]*fěro*, I carry the blood.

Sangui-fy, *săn'.gwě.fy*, to produce blood, to convert chyle [*kîle*] into blood; sanguifies, *săn'.gwě.fize*; sanguified, *săn'.gwě.fide* (Rule xi.); sanguifi-er, *săn'.gwě.fî.er*; sanguify-ing. Sanguification, *săn'.gwî.fî.kay''.shûn*.

Latin *sanguificatio* (Latin *sanguis* *ficio*[*făcio*], to make blood).

Sanguinary, *săn'.gwî.nă.ry*, bloody, bloodthirsty; sanguinari-ly, Rule xi. (Latin *sanguinarius*, *sanguis*.)

Sanguine, *săn'.gwîn* (not *săn'.gwîne*), eager, hopeful; sanguine-ly, sanguine-ness.

Sanguineous (Rule lxvi.), *săn.gwîn'.ě.ûs*, bloody.

Latin *sanguiněus*, v. *sanguinäre* (*sanguis*, gen. *sanguinis*, blood).

Sanguini-vorous, *săn'.gwî.nîv''.ě.rûs*, feeding on blood.

Latin *sanguis* genitive *sanguinis* *voräre*, to devour blood.

Sangui-suge, *săn'.gwî.sûdge*, the blood-sucker, a leech.

Latin *sanguisuga*, the horseleech (*sanguis* *sûgere*, to suck blood).

Sanhedrim, *săn'ĕ.drĭm*, the great Jewish council of seventy elders which heard appeals from other courts.

A corruption of the Greek *sunēdrion*, *συνέδριον* (not *συνέδριον*), *sun-edreuo*, to sit in council together. The *h* cannot be expressed.

Sanitary, *săn'ĭ.tŭ.ry*. Sanatory, *săn'ĭ.tŏ.ry*.

Sanitary, pertaining to health, conducing to health.

Sanatory, curative, healing. (Latin *sănāre*, to cure.)

Sanitarium, *săn'ĭ.tair''rĭ.ŭm*, a convalescent home.

Sanity, *săn'ĭ.ty*, soundness of mind. (Latin *sănĭtas*.)

"Sanitary," Latin *sănĭtas*. "Sanatory," Latin *sănāre*, to cure.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

The *sanatory* arrangements of our village are excellent [sanitary].

The *sanatory* commissioners [sanitary].

Our *sanatory* laws require amendment [sanitary].

Many herbs are *sanitary* [sanatory].

I am a subscriber to the *sanatarium* [sanitarium].

The *sanatory* condition of the town [sanitary].

Sanskrit, *săn'.skrit*, the sacred language of the Hindŭs.

Like the Persian *Zend* it is a "dead" language. Colbrooke says it means "the polished language" (*Asiatic Researches*, vii. 200).

Săp, the circulating fluid of plants, to undermine; sapped, *săp't*; sapp'-ing, sapp'-er (R. i.); sapp'ers and miners.

Sap'-less, without sap; sapp'-y (R. i.), sapp'i-ness (R. xi.)

Sap'-ling, a young tree (*-ling* diminutive). Sap'-green, a pigment obtained from buckthorn berries. Sap'-wood.

"Sap" (of plants), Old Eng. *sæp* or *sæpp*, *sæpig* sappy, *sæpleas*.

"Sap" (to undermine), Fr. *sape*, v. *saper*, from Ital. *zappa*, a spade.

Sapajou, *săp'.ă.joo*, a S. American monkey. (Braz. *sajuassu*.)

Sapid, *săp'.id*, flavorful. Insipid, *in.sĭp'.id*, flavorless.

Sapid-ness, flavorsomeness. Insipid-ness, mawkishness.

Sapĭd'ity, fulness of flavour. Insipĭd'ity, absence of flavour.

Latin *săplĭdus*, v. *săpio*, to savour. *Insplĭdus*, *insptĭdtas*.

Sapient, *să'.pi.ent*, wise (used ironically); sa'pient-ly; sapience, *să'.pi.ense*. (Latin *săpiens* gen. *săpientis*, *săpio*.)

Saponaceous (R. lxvi.), *săp'.o.nay''.shŭs*, resembling soap, soapy.

Lat. *săpo* gen. *săpŏnis*; Gk. *săpŏn*; Old Eng. *săpe*; soap.

Saporific, *să'.po.rĭf''.ĭk*. Soporific, *so'.po.rĭf''.ĭk*.

Saporific, giving flavour. (Lat. *săpor facio*, I give flavour.)

Soporific, producing sleep. (Lat. *sŏpor facio*, I produce sleep.)

Sapphic, *săf'.fĭk*, a classic metre, so named from Sappho.

Sapphire, *săf'.fire*, a precious stone of a blue colour.

Hebrew *sappir*; Greek *sappheiros*; Latin *sapphĭrus*.

Saraband, *săr'ră.bănd*, the Spanish minuet. (Span. *zarabanda*.)

French *sarabande*, de la comédienne espagnole *Zarabanda*, qui la première dansa cette danse en France (*Bouillet*).

Saracen, *săr' rŭ.sĕn*, a Mussulman, an Arabian; **Saracenic**, *săr' rŭ.sĕn'' ĭk*, adj. of Saracen.

(The "Saracens" were Arabians, the "Turks" are Tartars.)

Arab. *sharkeyn*, the eastern people. *Mag'haribĕ*, the western people.

Sarcasm, *sar'.kazm*, a taunt; **sarcastic**, *sar.kŭs'.tik*; **sarcastical**, *sar.kŭs'.tĭ.kŭl*; **sarcas'tical-ly**, in a gibing manner.

Gk. *sarkasmŏs*, v. *sarkazo*, to tear the flesh from the bones (*sarx*, flesh).

Sarcenet, *sarce'.net*, a fabric used for ribbons, linings, &c.

Italian *saracinetto*, Saracen-silk; called in French *florence*.

Sarco- (Greek prefix), flesh, fleshy (*sarx* gen. *sarkos*, flesh).

Sarco-carp, the fleshy part of fruits. (Gk. *karpos*, fruit.)

Sarco-cele, *-seĭ*, a fleshy tumour. (Gk. *kĕlē*, a tumour.)

Sarco-col, a substance resembling gum. (Gk. *kolla*, glue.)

Sarcode, *sar'.kŏde*, the fleshy mass of a protozŏa.

Greek *sarkŏdĕs* (*sarx eidos*), like flesh, fleshy.

Sarco-derm, the fleshy covering of seed. (Gk. *derma*, skin.)

Sarco-lemma, *-lem'.mah*, the tubular sheath of muscular fibre. (Greek [*sarx* gen. *sarkos*] *lemma*, rind, husk.)

Sarcoline, *sar'.kŏ.lĭn*, flesh-coloured. (Gk. *sarx* gen. *sarkos*.)

Sarco-lite, *sar'.kŏ.lĭte*, a flesh-coloured stone.

Greek *sarco*-[*sarx* gen. *sarkos*] *lĭthos*, flesh [coloured] stone.

Sarco-logy, *sar.kŏl'.ŏ.dgy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body; **sarcological**, *sar'.kŏ.lodgy''.ĭ.kŭl*; **sarcolog'ist**, one skilled in...

Greek *sarco*-[*sarx* gen. *sarkos*] *lŏgŏs*, treatise on the flesh.

Sarcoma, *sar.kŏ'.mah*, a flesh tumour not inflammatory; **sarcomatous**, *sar.kŏ'.mă.tŭs*, of the nature of sarcoma.

For *sarcodĕ'ma*. A corrupt compound of the Greek *sarx* genitive *sarkos* (flesh), and *oidĕma*, a swelling.

Sarco-phagus, *sar.kŏf'.ă.gŭs*, a stone coffin; **sarcophagous**, *sar.kŏf'.a.gŭs*, feeding on flesh; **sarcophagy**, *sar.kŏf'.ă.djy*, the practice of eating flesh (-us, noun; -ous, adj.)

Greek *sarco*-[*sarx* gen. *sarkos*] *phăgŏ*, I eat flesh.

The stone coffins so called were made of *lapis Assius*, said to have the property of decomposing bodies in a very short time (eating away the flesh), *Pliny* xxxvi. 27.

Sarcosis, *sar.kŏ'.sĭs*, generation of flesh: **sarcotic**, *sar.kŏl'.ĭk*, that which promotes the growth of flesh.

Greek *sarkŏsis*, v. *sarkŏŏ*, to make fleshy (*sarx* gen. *sarkos*).

Sardine stone, *sar'.dĭn...* **Sardine**, *sar.deen'*, a fish.

Sardine stone, a brownish red carnelian or chalcedony.

Sardine, a species of pilchard usually potted.

Sardius, *sar'.dĭ.ŭs*, a ruby (*Ex.* xxviii. 17; *Rev.* xxi. 20.)

"Sardine stone," first found in *Sardis*, of Asia Minor.

"Sardine," French *sardine*, caught in the *Sardinian* Sea.

Sardian, sar'.dī.ăn, adj. of *Sardinia*, a native of *Sardinia*.

Sar'dian laugh. Sardonic laugh, sar.dōn'ăk lâhf.

Sardian laugh means crying.

Sardonic laugh means a Satanic grin of contempt.

"Sardian laugh." The ancient Sardians used to get rid of their old relations by casting them into deep pits, and expected the victims to "laugh with gratitude" at their release from suffering.

"Sardonic laugh" or "smile." The herb *Sardonia* is so acrid that it produces a sort of convulsive laugh or grin.

Sardonyx, sar'.dō.năx, the most valued of the onyx stones, consisting of stripes of red and white.

A stone combining the *sardine* and *onyx* (Pliny xxxvii. 6).

Sark, a shirt; sarked (1 syl.), covered with thin deals; sark'-ing.

Old English *syr* or *serc*, a shirt. Only used in Scotland.

Sarmatian, sar.may'.shē.ăn, a native of *Sarmatia*, adj. of *Sarmatia* (from the *Vistula* to the *Don*).

Sarment, sar'.ment, a runner (like that of strawberries) which gives off roots and leaves at intervals; sarmentous.

Sarmentose, sar'.mên.tō".sē, sarmentous plants.

Latin *sarmentum*, a twig or shoot. French *sarment sarmenteux*.

Sarsaparilla, sar'.să.pă.ril'.lah (not săs'.ă.pă.ril'.la), the root of an Indian plant used in medicines.

Span. *zarzaparilla*; Fr. *salsepareille*; Ital. *salsapariglia*. The French word is the worst. Span. *sarza* or *zarza*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine. The *l* and *e* of the French *salse-* are indefensible.

Sar'sen stones, large blocks of sandstone in Wiltshire and Berks.

Popularly called *grey wethers*, and once supposed to be connected with Druidical worship. The Christians of the middle ages called every one a Saracen who was not a Christian. Hence Robert Ricart says Duke Rollo was "a Sarasyu out of Denmark."

Sartorius, sar.tō'.ră.ăs, the muscle of the thigh which enables us to sit "tailor fashion," i.e., with one leg across the other.

Latin *sartor* genitive *sartōris*, a botching tailor.

Săsh, a belt with long ends, sometimes worn round the waist and sometimes over one shoulder and across the breast, a sliding window-frame, to fit with sashes; sashed (1 syl.), sash-ing, sash-bolt, sash-fastener, sash-frame, sash-line, sash-saw, sash-window.

"Sash" (a belt), an Arabic word. "Sash" (a frame), Fr. *châssis*.

Sassafras, săs'.sa.frăs, the root of a tree used in medicine.

Fr. *sassafras*; Germ. *sassafrass*; Lat. *saxifraga* (*saxum frangere*), I break the stone (i.e., the calculus), which it is supposed to break up).

Sastra, Shastra, or Shaster, săs'.trah, shăs'.trah, shăs'.ter, the sacred books of the Hindûs. (Hind. *shastr* or *shastra*.)

The six great sastras are (1) the *Vedas*, (2) the *Upa-vedas*, (3) the *Vedāṅga*, (4) *Upāṅgas*, (5) the *Puranas*, (6) the *Dharma-shastra*.

Satan, *sā'tan* (not *sāt'an*). Saturn, *sāt'urn*. Satin, *sāt'īn*.

Satan, the chief of the fallen angels, the devil; satanic, *sa.tān'īk*; satanical, *sa.tān'ī.kāl*; satan'ical-ly.

Gk. *sātdnas*; Lat. *sātdnas*, from the Heb. *S[a]T[a]N*, an adversary.

"Saturn," the father of Jupiter, same as the Gk. *Chronos*, Father Time.

"Satin" (a glossy silk cloth the warp of which shows only on the wrong side), Fr. *satīn* (Lat. *sēta*, hair, or Arab. *sadin*, tissue).

Sāte (1 syl.), to satisfy the appetite, to surfeit; *sāt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *sāt'-ing*, R. xix. (Lat. *sātiāre*, to cloy; Gk. *satto*, to burden.)

Old English *sad[ian]*, to sate, past *sadode*, past part. *sadod*.

Satellite, *sāt'ēl.lite*, a small planet [as the *Moon*] which accompanies a large one [the *Earth*] and revolves round it.

Italian *satellite*; French *satellite*; Latin *satelles*, a pursuivant.

The *Earth* has 1, *Jupiter* 4, *Saturn* 8, *Uranus* 6, *Neptune* (?).

Satiate, *sā'-shē.ate*, to cloy; *sa'tiāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *sa'tiāt-ing*; satiable, *sā'.shē.a.b'l*; *sa'tiably*. Satiety, *sa.ti'.ē.ty*.

Latin *sātiētas*, *sātiāre* (Greek *satto*, to load or burden).

Satin, *sāt'īn*, a glossy silk cloth. Satan, *sā'tān*, the devil. Sat'in-y. Satin-wood, wood of an East Indian tree.

French *satīn*; Arabic *sadin*, tissue, or Latin *sēta*, hair, or thread as fine as hair, hence *setāba* [*sudaria*], a fine cambric handkerchief obtained from *Sētābis*, in Spain (*Pliny*).

Satire, *sāt'tire*, a caustic censure. Satyr, *sāt'r*, a sylvan god.

Satiric, *sā.tīr'īk*; satirical, *sā.tīr'ī.kāl*; satir'ical-ly.

Satirise (R. xxxi.), *sāt'ī.rize*, to censure satirically; *sat'irised* (3 syl.); *satiris-ing*, *sāt'ī.ri.zing*; *sat'irist*.

"Satire," Latin *sātīra*, *sātūra*, or *sātūra*. The *sātūra* was a hotch-potch or gallymawfry, and hence poems without method.

"Satyr," Lat. *sātyrus* (from Gk. *sathé*). If *satire* is the same word it is "quod in hoc genere carminis res ridiculæ pudendæque scribantur."

Satisfy, *sāt'īs.fy*, to content; satisfies, *sāt'īs.fize* (Rule xi.); satisfied, *sāt'īs.fide*; *sat'isfi-er*, *sat'isfy-ing*, -ing-ly.

Satisfaction, *sāt'īs.fāk''.shūn*; content, amends, atonement.

Satisfactory, *sāt'īs.fāk''.tō.ry*; satisfac'tori-ly (Rule xi.), satisfac'tori-ness. Self-satisfied, -*sāt'īs.fide*.

Lat. *sātisfacio*, *sātisfactio*, *sātisfio* to be satisfied (*sātis*, enough).

Satrap, *sāt'rāp*, a Persian viceroy or provincial governor.

Satrapy, *sāt'rā.py*, the province of a satrap; *sat'rapal*.

Greek *satrapēs*, *satrapeia*; Latin *satrapa* (a Persian word).

Saturate, *sāt'.ū.rate*, to sop, to impregnate to fulness; *sat'urāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *sat'urāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *sat'urable*.

Saturation, *sāt'.u.ray''.shūn*; *sāt'urant*, *satu'rity*.

Latin *sātūratio*, *sātūritas*, *sātūrāre* (*satur*, full of food).

Saturday, *sāt'.ur.day*, the last day of the week.

Old English *Seater dæg*, *Seater's day* (one of the Norse deities).

Saturn, *săt'urn*, Old Father Time of Roman mythology, one of the planets, in *heraldry* black; *saturn'ian*, happy, pure; *saturnian age*, the golden age. **Saturnine**, *săt'ur.nine*, under the influence of Saturn, dull, gloomy, phlegmatic. **Saturnist**, *săt'ur.nist*, one born under the planet Saturn and therefore dull and grave. **Saturnalia**, *săt'ur.nay''.hah*, the annual festival of Saturn, a period of unrestrained festivity even for slaves.

Latin *Saturnus*, *saturninus*. (Cicero says: *quod satur annis*.)

Satyr, *săt'r*, a sylvan god. **Satire**, *săt'tire*, caustic criticism.

Satyr, half a man and half a goat (the upper half being man, with long ears); *satyrian*, *săt'tir'ri.ăn*, relating to Satyrs; *satyric*, *săt'tir'rik*. **Satyriasis**, *săt'ä.ri''.ăsis*, lascivious insanity, elongation of the bones of the temple.

Latin *sătýrus*; Greek *sătýrös*, *sătýriasis* (*sathé*, Beeman).

"Satire," Latin *săttra*, *sătura* or *sătýra*. (See *Satire*.)

Sauce (1 syl.), a condiment for food, insolence, pertness.

Saucy, impertinent, rude, (*comp.*) *sau'ci-er*, (*super.*) *sau'ci-est*, *sau'ci-ness*, *sau'ci-ly* **Sauce-pan**, a cooking vessel.

French *sauce*; Latin *salsus*, salted (*sal*, salt).

Sauerkraut, *sour'.kröwt*, cabbage cut fine, pickled, and allowed to ferment. (German *sauer kraut*, sour cabbage.)

Saunter, *sahn'.ter*, to wander about listlessly, to loiter; *sauntered*, *sahn'.terd*; *saunter-ing*, *saunter-er*.

Trench says it is derived from *la sainte terre*, and means one who wasted time by visiting the Holy Land, a fashionable amusement of the middle ages. This, however, is very doubtful. It is more likely a corruption of the Germ. *schlentern* to lounge, *schlenderen* to saunter, *schlender* an easy lounging walk.

Saurian, *saw'.ri.ăn*, a scaly reptile of the lizard or crocodile kind, pertaining to the saurian family.

Sauria, *saw'.ri.ah*, a sub-order of reptiles.

-*sauria* (postfix), an order: as *Enalio-sauria*, *Dino-sauria*.

-*saur*, *plu.* -*saur*s or -*saurus*, *plu.* -*sauri*, a genus, species, or single specimens of the saurian family.

As the words belonging to this class are generally long and difficult, -*saur*, -*saur*s are preferable to -*saurus*, -*sauri*.

Sauro-, *saur-* before vowels. (Greek *sauros*, a lizard.)

(i.) -*saur*, -*saurus*, *plu.* -*saur*s, -*sauri*, -*sauria*.

Acro-saur or -*saurus*, *ăk'.ro-sör*, South Africa. (Gk. *akros*).

Archego-saur or -*saurus*, *ar.kée'.go-* (of the coal era).

Gk. *archēgos sauros*, the first type or ancestral root of the saurians.

Cap'ito-saur or -*saurus* (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia).

A hybrid coined by Münster. Lat. *capito*, a cod-fish [saurian].

Cetio-saur or -*saurus*, *sē'.tī.o-* (a blunder for *Ceto-saur*), the cetaceous saurian (found in the Wealden).

Greek *kētos sauros*, the whale lizard or saurian.

Saurian (*continued*).

Con'chio-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Enalio-sauria).

A word coined by Von Meyer, derivation not obvious.

Con'ia-saur or -saurus, saurian fragments (Wealden).

Greek *kōnta sauros*, dust or fragments of a saurian.

Dino-sauria, *dī'.nō.saw''.rī.ah*, an order of saurians; dino-saur or -saurus, one of the above group or order.

Greek *deinos sauros*, the dread saurian, so called not only from its great size but also for its blood-thirsty nature.

Dolicho-saur or -saurus, long saurian (order Lacertilia).

Greek *dōlīchos sauros*, the long saurian.

Enalio-sauria, *ēn.āl'.ī.o...*, the sea-saurian group.

Enalio-saur or -saurus, one of the above group or order.

Greek *ēnalios sauros*, marine saurian (*en hals*, in the sea).

According to our usual system this word ought to be *enhalio-saur*.

Hylæo-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Dinosauria).

Gk. *hulaios sauros*, the forest saurian. (Found in the Wealden.)

Ichthyo-saur or -saurus, *īk'.rhī.o...* (a genus of sea saurians, order Enalio-sauria. Of the Lias). Gk. *ichthus*, a fish.

Macroscelo-saur or -saurus, *māk'.ro.skēl''.o.sōr* (a species, genus Tangstrophæus, order Enalio-sauria, a sea-saurian of the muschelkalk), long-legged saurian (*v. Scelido*-).

Greek *makro*-[*makros*]*skēlōs sauros*, long-legged saurian.

This name is a blunder. Count Münster mistook certain bones of the vertebral column for bones of the leg.

Mas'tōdon-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia).

Gk. *maslos odous* gen. *odontos*, *sauros*, the nipple-toothed saurian.

Meg'ālo-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Dinosauria), the monster saurian (of the Oolite and Wealden strata).

Greek *mēgas* genitive *mēgālou sauros*, the huge saurian.

Mōsa-saur or -saurus. (Better *mosæ-saur*.)

Latin *Mōsa*, the Meuse (of Germany); Greek *sauros*, saurian of the Meuse. Found in the upper chalk near Maestricht.

Mystrio-saur or -saurus, *mīs'.trī.o.sōr* or *-saw'.rūs* (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia), the doubtful saurian.

An ill-compounded word by Prof. Goldfuss, to express a doubt of the fossil. Greek *mustērikos sauros*, mystical saurian. A far better word would be *apēro-sauros*, a doubtful saurian.

Notho-saur or -saurus, *nō'.rtho.sor* (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enalio-sauria, from the New Red Sandstone).

Greek *nōtho*-[*nōthos*]*sauros*, a non-legitimate saurian.

Odon'to-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Labyrinthodontia).

Gk. *odous* gen. *odontos sauros*, the toothed saurian. A name devised by Von Meyer from part of a lower-jaw containing fifty teeth.

Palæo-saur or -saurus, *pāl'.e.o.sor* (a genus, order Thecodontia. From the Permian). Greek *pālaos*, antique.

Saurian (*continued*).

Phyto-saur or -saurus, *fi'.to.sōr* (a species, genus Bel'odon, order Thecodontia). A word devised by Jaeger.

Greek *phuton sauros*, a descendant of a saurian, one of the stock.

Pisto-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enalio-sauria. From the muschelkalk). Greek *pistos*, true.

Ple'sio-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enal'io-sauria), amphibious, noted for its long neck.

Greek *plesios sauros*, approximating a saurian or true lizard. Found in all strata from the muschelkalk to the close of the chalk.

Plio-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enal'io-sauria), similar to the plesio-saur, but with shorter neck. (Found in the Kimeridge and Oxford clays.)

Greek *pleion sauros*, more of a saurian than the plesio-saur, though not equal to the ichthyo-saur, the most perfect of the race.

Prōt'ōro-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Thecodon'tia), the Thuringian monitor. (From the Permian strata.)

An ill-compounded word by Von Meyer. There is no such word as *protoros*. The Greek is *protos* (first), *prōtērōs* (prior). The word should be *prōto-saur*, the first saurian, being for a long time the earliest known specimen of the saurian family.

Ptero-sauria, *tēr'ro-saw'.ri.ah*, the winged-saurian group or order; **ptero-saur or -saurus**, *tēr'ro.sor*, one of the pterosauria. (Found in the Wealden.)

Greek *ptero-[ptērōn]sauros*, a wing [furnished] saurian.

Raphio-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Lacertilia).

This word, coined by Professor Owen, is incorrect. The Greek is *raphis* gen. *raphidōs*, a needle or pin, and the word should be *raphidō-saur*. It refers to little fragments of bones about the size of pins and needles.

Rhyncho-saur or -saurus, *rīn'.ko.sōr* (a genus, order Cryp'todon'tia, found in the New Red Sandstone).

Greek *rhynchos sauros*, a saurian with a snout like a beak.

Scelido-saur or -saurus, *skēl'.ĭ.do.sōr* (a genus, order Dī'no-sauria), the saurian with legs. (v. *Macroscelo*.)

Greek *skēlōs* gen. *skēlīdōs sauros*, the saurian [furnished] with legs [for walking on land]. This word was coined by Professor Owen.

Sīmo-saur or -saurus (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enal'io-sauria). Greek *simos sauros*, the flat-nosed saurian.

Spheno-saur or -saurus, *sfēn'.o.sōr* (a genus of sea-saurians, order Enal'io-sauria. From a Sandstone in Bohē'mia).

Greek *sfhēn* gen. *sfhēnōs sauros*, the wedge-[bone] saurian, referring to the wedge-bones between each "centum."

Stēn'eo-saur or -saurus (a blunder for *steno-saur*. A genus, order Crocodilia. Found in the Chalk and Greensands.)

Greek *stēno*-[stenos]*sauros*, the narrow-[snouted] gavial.

There are several Greek compounds for models: as *steno-pōros*, &c.

Saurian (*continued*).

Sucho-saur or -saurus, *sū'.ko...* (a species, order Crocodilia. Of the Wealden). Etymology and meaning not obvious.

Tel'ōo-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Crocodilia. From the Lias to the Chalk). Gk. *tēlios*, complete.

Thecodonto-saur or -saurus, *thē'.ko.dōn''.to.sūr* (a genus, order Thecodon'tia. Found in the Lias).

Greek *thēké*, a case, box, or socket, *odous* gen. *odontōs sauros*, a saurian with teeth fixed in [distinct] sockets.

Tremato-saur or -saurus, *trē'.mū.to.sūr* (a genus, order Labyrinthodon'tia. Carboniferous and Triassic periods).

Gk. *trēma* gen. *trēmātos sauros*, a saurian with a hole bored through [the parietal walls]. Braun thought this a peculiarity, but it is now known that all saurians have the "parietal foramen."

Zy'go-saur or -saurus (a genus, order Labyrinthodon'tia. Found in the Permian beds). Gk. *zugo*, a yoke.

In *anatomy*, the "zygomat'ic arch" is the bony arch under which the "temporal" muscle passes. The bone is called *zygō'ma* or *os jugal'e*. In the zygo-saur the "temporal fossæ" are large and bounded by strong zygomatic arches, not roofed over.

The **ORDERS** of reptiles run thus, beginning from the most remote: (1) *Gano-ceph'ala*, (2) *Labyrin'thodon'tia*, (3) *Thecodon'tia*, (4) *Enal'io-sauria*, (5) *Di'no-sauria*, (6) *Ptero-sauria*, (7) *Crocodi'tia*, (8) *Lacertil'ia*.

(ii.) Sauro-, saur- before vowels. (Greek *sauros*, a lizard.)

Saur-ichthus, *saw.rīk'.rhūs*, a genus of fossil fishes.

Greek *saur*-[*sauros*]*ichthus*, a saurian fish.

Sauro-cephalus, *-sēf'.ū.lūs*, a genus of fossil fishes.

Greek *sauro*-[*sauros*]*kēphalē*, having a lizard's head. The present sword-fish is a degenerate representative of this family.

Saur-odon, *saw'.rō.dōn*, a genus of fossil fishes.

Greek *sauro-odous* gen. *odontos*, having crocodiles' teeth.

Sauroid, *saw'.roid*, having some saurian characteristic; sauroid'-āl. Sauroidei, *saw.roi'.dē.i*, a family of fossil sauroid fishes. (Greek *sauros eidos*, like a saurian.)

Saur-opsis, *saw.rōp'.sis*, a genus of sauroid fishes.

Greek *sauro-opsis*, of a saurian appearance, especially in the character and arrangement of the teeth.

Sauro-pterygia, *saw.rop'.tē.ridg''.ā.ah*, the family of flying-saurians, a sub-order of the order Enal'io-sauria.

The sauropterygian family contains the seven genera: *Nō'tho-saurus*, *Pis'to-saurus*, *Con'chio-saurus*, *Si'mo-saurus*, *Sphē'ro-saurus*, *Ple'sio-saurus*, and *Plū'o-saurus*.

Sauro-pus, *saw'.rō.pūs*, a genus of saurians whose footprints were noticed by Mr. Lea, of Philadelphia.

Greek *sauro*-[*sauros*]*pous*, the foot [prints] of a saurian.

Sauro-stomus, *saw.rōs'.tō.mūs*, a genus of fossil fishes. (Family sauroid'ei.) Greek *sauros*, *stomos* a mouth.

Sausage, *sōs'sage*, [pork] chopped very fine, seasoned, and stuffed into the gut of a pig. (Fr. *saucisse*; Lat. *salsus*.)

Savage, *sāv'age*, an uncivilised person, fierce, wild; **savage-ly**, **savage-ness**; **savagery**, *sāv'.age.ry*.

French *sauvage*, *sauvagerie*; Latin *silvaticus* (*silva*, a forest).

Savannah or savanna, *savān'.nah*, the great central plain of North America. In Canada a forest of pine trees. In the French colonies any extensive plain.

Pampas, the savannahs of South America.

French *savane*; Spanish *sabana*, a sheet [of pasture land].

Savant, *sāv'.ahn*, a man of learning. **Sav'ants**, the literati.

French *savan*, v. *savoir*; Latin *sāpio*, to be wise.

Sāve (1 syl.), to rescue, to deliver, to preserve; **saved** (1 syl.), *sāv'-ing* (R. xix.), **saving-ly**, **saving-ness**, *sāv'-er*.

Savings, *sā'.vings*, money laid by from time to time.

Savings bank (not *saving bank*), a bank for the deposit of small savings. **Save-all**, a holder for candle ends.

Saviour, *save'.yer*, the Redeemer, one who saves.

Sāfe (1 syl.), secure, free from danger; **safe'-ly**, **safe'-ness**; **safety**, *sāfe'.ty*. **Salvation**, *sāl.vay'.shūn*.

The following nouns change *f* to *v* in the verb: *behooft*, *behave*; *belief*, *believe*; *disproof*, *disprove*; *grief*, *grieve*; *life*, *live*; *proof*, *prove*; *reproof*, *reprove*; *safe*, *save*. [Add *gift*, *give*.]

French *sauver*, *sauveur*, *sauf*; Latin *salvus*, v. *salvāre*, *salvātio*.

Saveloy, *sāv'.ē.loy*, a kind of sausage sold ready cooked.

Fr. *cervelas*, the "marbled" sausage. "Cervelas" is marble streaked like the brain (*cerveau* or *cervelle*, the brain). Our word misleads.

Saviour, *save'.yer*, the Redeemer. **Savour**, *sā'.vor*, relish.

"Christus" *Jesus*, id est Christus *Salvator*, hoc est enim Latinè. Aug. "Jesus." "Salus" Latinum nomen est. Salvare et salvator non fuerunt hæc Latina antequam veniret Salvator; quando ad Latinos venit, et hæc Latina fecit. Hoc verbum Latina lingua antea non habebat, sed habere poterat, sicut potuit quando voluit (August. Serm. 299, 6).

Sa'vory, a herb. **Savoury**, *say'.vo.ry*, full of flavour.

"Savory," Fr. *savorée*; Lat. *satureia*. "Savoury," Fr. *savoureux*; Lat. *sāpor*, *sāpōrus*, v. *sāpōrāre*, *sāpio*, to savour.

Savour. **Saver**. **Saviour**. **Savory**. **Savoury**.

Savour, *say'.v'r*, flavour, taste, relish, to have a flavour; **savoured**, *say'.v'rd*; **savour-ing**, **savour-less**.

Savoury, *say'.vō.ry*, sapid. **Sa'vory**, a pot-herb.

Savouri-ly, *say'.vō.rī.ly*; **sā'vouri-ness**.

Saver, *sā'.ver*, one who saves. **Saviour**, *save'.yer*, Jesus Christ.

"Savour," Fr. *saveur*, v. *savourer*, *savoureux*; Lat. *sāpor*, *sāpōrus*.

"Saver," Fr. *sauveur*; Lat. *salvāre*. "Saviour," Lat. *salvātor*.

"Savory," Fr. *savorée*; Lat. *satureia*. "Savoury," Fr. *savoureux*; Lat. *sāpor*, *sāpōrus*, v. *sāpōrāre*, *sāpio*, to savour.

Savoy, *plu. savoys, sǎ.voy', plu. sa.voyz',* a winter cabbage.

German *savoyen-kohl*, the cabbage brought from Savoy (Sardinia).

Saw. Soar, *sō'r.* Sōre (1 syl.) Sour. Sower. Sewer.

Saw, a toothed instrument for cutting, a proverb or saying, to cut with a saw; sawed (1 syl.), saw'-ing; saw-yer, one whose occupation is to saw timber; sawn, *past part.* of saw. Saw-dust. Saw-fish, a fish with a long bony snout toothed like a saw. Saw-fly, saw-mill, saw-pit; saw-gin, an engine used in dressing cotton; saw-wrest, -rest, an instrument used for turning the teeth of a saw when it is "set;" saw-wort, -wert.

ERROR OF SPEECH. *I saw him* for *I saw him*.

"Saw" (an instrument), Old Eng. *saga*; Fr. *scie*; Lat. *secare*, to cut.

"Saw" (a saying), Old Eng. *saga*, v. *sagan*, to say. (See Proverb.)

"Saw" (verb *see*), O. E. *seōr*, past *sedh*, past part. *ge-sewen* or *ge-sawen*.

"Soar" (to mount like a hawk), Ital. *sorare*; Fr. *essorer*.

"Sore" (a wound, greatly, painfully), Old Eng. *sār*.

"Sour" (acid), Welsh *sur*.

"Sower" (one who sows seed), Old Eng. *sawere*, v. *saw[an]*.

"Sewer" (one who sews with a needle), Old Eng. *stwere*, v. *siw[ian]*.

"Sewer," *su'er* (a drain), a contraction of *issuer*, v. *issue*.

Saxifrage, *sǎx'ǎ.frage*, a plant; saxifragous (not *saxifrageous*), *sax'ǎf'rá.gūs.* (Lat. *saxum*, gen. *saxi*, *frango*, to break.)

The stone-breaker, *i.e.*, what is medically termed *calculus*.

Calculos e corpore [saxifragum] mire pellit frangit-que (*Plin. xxii. 30*)

Sax'on, the language of the Saxons, adj. of Saxon; Saxon-ism, Saxon idiom; Saxon-ist, a Saxon scholar; Saxony, part of Germany; Saxon blue, sulphate of indigo for dye.

Old English *Seaxa*, *Seaxan*, or *seacsa*, *seacsan* (from *seax*, a dirk).

Say, something said, a remark, to speak, to utter words; said, *sed*, (past part.) said, *sed*; says, *sêz*; say'-ing, say'-er.

That is to say, which means (*i.e.* or *id est*, Latin, that is.)

Old English *sæg[an]*, *segg[an]*, or *sag[an]*, past *sêd*, *sêde*, or *sêgde*, past part. *ge-sêd* or *ge-sêgd*.

REMARK (1) When *that* follows "said" only the substance of what the speaker said is required, otherwise the exact words should be quoted. Thus: "And God said: Let there be light. And there was light." "God said that Sarah should have a son." (2) In the Bible a comma follows "said" (when the exact words are given), but a colon (:) is more modern, after the French method. When *that* follows "said" no stop is needed.

Scab, a cicatrix, the crust formed over a wound, the sheep-mange; scabb-y, (*comp.*) scabbi-er, (*super.*) scabbi-est (R. i.), scabb'i-ness (R. xi.), scabb'i-ly; scabbed (1 syl.), having the sheep-mange; scabbed-ness, scāb'ed.ness.

(The following have only one b and the "a" pure.)

Scabies, skā'.bī.eze, the itch; scabious, skā'.bī.us, affected with the itch; scabiose, skā'.bī.ose (-ose, Latin -osus, full of); scabiosa, skā'.bī.ō''sah, a genus of plants.

Old English *scæb*, *scēb*, *sceabb*; Latin *scābies*, *scābīōsus*.

Scabbard, *skāb'brd*, the sheath of a sword; scab'bard-ed.

A corruption of *scale-board* (*scale*, a lamina or thin slice, as the *scale* of a fish). Made of a lamina of wood.

Scabrous, *skā'brūs*. Scabious, *skā'bi.ūs*.

Scabrous (in Bot.), rough, harsh, covered with fine hair.

Scabious, affected with the itch. (See above.)

Scabious-ly, scabious-ness. (Lat. *scabiōsus*; *scāber*, rough.)

Scaffold, *skāf'fōld*, a platform temporarily erected for workmen employed in building. Scaffolding, *skāf'fōld.ing*, a complicated scaffold for buildings of great height, adj. of scaffold; scaffold-ed, having a scaffold or scaffolding erected; scaffoldage, *skāf'fōld.age* (-age, collective).

Brought to the scaffold, put to death, hanged.

Fr. *échafaud* anciennement *chaffaut*, d'italien *catafalco* (Bouillet). The last syllable is the Latin *fāla*, a scaffold.

Scaglia, *skāl'yē.ah*, a red variety of chalk, an Italian rock.

Scagliola, *skāl'yē.ō'.lah*, imitation marble.

Ital. *scaglia*, a chip of marble; *scagliuola* diminutive of *scaglia*.

Scalade, *ska.lade'*, or escalade, *es'.ka.lade*, mounting the walls of a besieged city by ladders: (French *scalade*.)

Scald, *skōld*, a Scandinavian bard, an injury from hot water, to burn by hot water, to expose to the action of boiling water; scald'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *past part.* scald'-ed or scalt.

Scald-head (not *scalt-head*), a pustular eruption which spreads over the hairy scalp and destroys the hair.

"Scald" (a bard), Icelandic *skald*; Norse *skjald*; German *skalde*.

"Scald" (burn with hot water), Dan. *skolde*; Lat. *cāleo*; Gk. *kéleos*.

"Scald head," Norse *skolde-hoved*, -blegn, *skolde-kopper* chicken-pox.

Scale, the dish of a balance, one of the laminae of a fish, lamina, a series of steps, (in *Mus.*) a regular series of notes, to take off the scales of a fish, to ascend or climb; scaled (1 syl.), scāl'-ing (Rule xix.); scal-er, *skā'.ler*; scal-y, *skā'.ly*, (comp.) sca'li-er, (super.) sca'li-est, sca'li-ness (R. xi.), scale'-less. Scales (1 syl.), a balance. Scal-able, *skā'.lä.b'l*, capable of being scaled (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able). Sca'ling-lad'der.

The scale of an instrument, its compass.

Diatōnic scale, the ordinary scale by tones.

Chromāt'ic scale, a series of notes by half tones.

Enharmōn'ic scale, a series of notes by quarter tones.

"Diatonic scale." It is not strictly a fact that a diatonic scale proceeds throughout by tones, as the intervals between E and F, B and C, are only half of those between C and D, F and G, A and B, but practically they are considered as tones.

The ancient Greeks used these terms in a slightly different sense.

- "*Diatonic*," a mode which proceeds by major-tones and semi-tones.
 "*Chromatic*," a mode which proceeds by semi-tones and minor thirds.
 "*Enharmonic*," which proceeds by quarter-tones and major thirds.
 "Scale" (a balance), Old English *scalu* or *sealu*.
 "Scale" (of a fish), Old English *sciell* or *scel*, plu. *sceala*.
 "Diatonic," Greek *dia tōnōs*, a tone throughout.
 "Chromatic," Greek *chrōmātikōs* (*chrōma*, colour), so called from the intermediate notes being displayed in colours.
 "Enharmonic," in Greek *ēvapōvīkos* not *ēvāpōvīkos*. The insertion of *h* in the middle of a word is not possible in Greek, except when an unaspirated consonant like *t* or *p* can be changed for an aspirated one, as *th* (*θ*) or *ph* (*φ*).

Scalene [triangle], *ska.leen'*, a triangle with three unequal sides.

Isosceles [triangle], *ī.sōs'.kē.leze*, with two sides equal.

Equilateral [, ,], *ē'.kwī.lāt''ē.rāl*, with all three sides equal.

"Scalene," Gk. *skālénōs* limping, *skālénōs arithmos* an odd number.

"Isosceles," Gk. *isos skelōs*, [having] equal legs.

"Equilateral," Lat. *equus lātus*, [having] equal sides.

Scallop. Scollop. Shallop. Salop or Saloop. Sloop.

Scallop, *skāl'.lōp*, a bivalvular mollusc, a dish made to resemble a scallop shell.

Scollop, *skōl'.lop*, to cook in a scallop, to pectinate the edge of work; scolloped, *skōl'.lōpt*; scollop-ing; scollop-oysters, oysters cooked in a scallop with bread crumbs.

"Scallop," Dan. *skal*; Dutch *schulpe*. "Scollop," Fr. *escalope*.

"Shallop" (a boat with two masts), Germ. *schaluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*.

"Salop" or "saloop" (a beverage), Turkish *salleb'*.

"Sloop" (a vessel with one mast), Dutch *sloop*; Germ. *schlupe*.

scalp, *skālp*, the skin of the pate on which the hair grows; the skin with its hair; to tear or cut off the scalp; scalped (1 syl.), scalp-ing; scalp'-er, a surgical instrument for scraping carious bones; scalping-knife, *-nife*, a sharp knife used by American Indians for scalping.

Scalpel, *skāl'.pēl*, a dissecting knife.

Latin *scalpellum*, *scalprum*, *scalpēre* to scrape; Greek *skallo*.

In scalping, each tribe has its special custom: Thus the *Cheyennes* remove a piece not larger than a shilling from the left side of the scalp, near the ear. The *Arvapahoes* take a similar portion from the right side. The *Utes* take the entire scalp from ear to ear, and forehead to neck. Others take from the crown, the forehead, &c.

Scammony, *skām'.mō.ny*, a plant used in medicine; scammoniate, *skām'.mō.nā.te*, containing scammony.

Old Eng. *scamonia*; Lat. *scammōnia*; Gk. *skammōnia* (from Gk. *skapto*, quia intestina fodit acrimonia sua, *Isidorus*).

Scamp, a worthless fellow, to do work superficially so as to pass muster and that is all; scamped, *skāmp't*; scamp-ing, scamp'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like").

Scamper, *skām'.per*, to run about like children; scampered (2 syl.), scam'per-ing, scam'pering-ly, scam'per-er.

Fr. *escamper*, to scamper off; Ital. *scampare*, to save oneself by flight;

s- priv. and *camp* (qui exit ex campo), a deserter; so "snob" is *s-* priv. and *nobilis* noble; "scape" is *s-* *cāpēre*, not to take; "sober" is *s-* *ebrius*, not tipsy; so *se-grego*, *se-paro*, *se-cerno*, *se-jungo*. In Ital., *s-* *calzare* is to take your shoes off, *s-* *fornito* is unfurnished, *s-* *flottare* to withdraw a ship from a fleet, *s-* *brigliare* to unbridle. So "scant" is *s-* *kant* (Dan.), without margin, &c.; "scorn," Ital. *s-* *cornare*, without a horn. (*s-*, Lat. *se*-[seorsum], asunder.)

Scān, to scrutinise, to read verses metrically; scanned (1 syl.), scann'-ing, scann'-er. (Lat. *scandēre*, to climb or scan.)

Scandal, skān'.d'l, calumny, detraction, ill-natured remarks.

Scandalize (R. xxxii.), skān'.dā.lize, to offend by improper actions, to give offence; scan'dalized (3 syl.), scan'dalizing, scan'daliz-er. Scandalous, skān'.dā.lūs; scan'dalous-ly, scan'dalous-ness. Scandal-monger.

Scan'dālum magnā'tum (in *Law*), calumnious remarks on magnates or peers. (Written *scan. mag.*)

Greek *skandālōn*, *skandālizo* to lay a snare for an enemy, hence a stumbling-block which proves a *scandal* or *snare* by which others fall, and hence remarks derogatory to one's reputation.

Scānt, short measure or quantity, sparse, to straiten, to stint; scānt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), scant'-ing. Scant'y, barely sufficient; scan'ti-ly, scan'ti-ness; scant'-ness, narrowness. Danish *s-* privative, *kant* margin, without margin. (See *Scamp*.)

Scantling, skānt'.ling, a small piece, the pattern to which pieces of timber are to be cut, small pieces of timber.

Fr. *échantillon*, a pattern (du grec *canthos*, coin de l'œil, *Roquefort*).

Scāpe (1 syl.), in *Bot.* a stalk from the root bearing the flower but without leaves, as in the hyacinth; scape-less, without scape. (Lat. *s-* priv., *cāpēre* to take. See *Scamp*.)

Scape'-ment, a mechanical contrivance in clocks and watches.

'scape for *escape*. Scape-goat. Scape-grace.

"Scape," (in *Botany*) Lat. *scāpus*, a stem; Gk. *sképōn*, a prop.

Scapula, plu. scapulæ, skāp'pū.lah, plu. skāp'pū.lee, the shoulder-blade; scapular, skāp'pū.lar, adj. of scapula; scapulary, skāp'pū.lā.ry. Scap'ulars, the arteries near the shoulder-blade. (Latin *scūpūla*, *scūpūlāris*.)

Scar, skar. Shah. Czar. Scare. Score. Scaur. Scour.

Scar, the mark left by a wound which has healed, to leave a scar; scarred, skard; scarr'-ing (Rule i.)

"Scar," Fr. *escarre*, Gk. *eschara*, the scar from a burn.

"Shah," the title of the Persian sovereign (Persian *shah*, protector).

"Czar," zar, the title of the Russian sovereign (same as *Caesar*).

"Scāre" (1 syl.), to terrify (Ital. *s-* priv., and *careggiare* to allure).

"Scōre" (20), O. Eng. *scor*, v. *scor[an]* or *scēr[an]*, to notch, to cut.

"Scaur," skōr, a naked detached rock (Scotch).

"Scour," skōw'r, to rhyme with *shower*, Old Eng. *scūr*, a shower.

Scarabæus, skār'rā.bec''.ūs, a beetle (especially the *Hercūlēs* beetle and the elephant beetle), an Egyptian hieroglyphic. Latin *scarabæus*; Greek *kārābos*; French *scarabée*.

Scaramouch, *skär'rá.mouch* (-mouch to rhyme with couch), a braggadocio and poltroon, a Spanish Bobadil.

From the Italian *scaramuccio*, a skirmisher; French *scaramouch*.

Dyche says it is the name of an Italian posture-master, who came to England in 1673; but this cannot be correct, as Tiberio Flurelli, the prince of scaramouches, was in his glory in 1608.

Scarce, *skairce*, rare, not plentiful, scattered; **scarce'-ly**, **scarce'-ness**. **Scarcity**, *skair'.sī.ty*, deficiency, want.

Ital. *scarso* ((?) *s-* priv., *carco* a load, not a load); Port. *escaso*.

Scaro, *skair*, to terrify; **scāred** (1 syl.); **scār'-ing** (Rule xix.), but **scar**, to leave the mark of a wound; **scarred**, **scarr'-ing**.

Scare'-crow, something to frighten away the birds.

Italian *s-* priv., *careggiare*, not to wheedle or allure. See **Scamp**.

Scarf, *plu. scarfs* (not *scarves*), a shawl, to notch two pieces of timber together; **scarfed**, *skarft*; **scarf'-ing**.

Old Eng. *sceorp*; Fr. *écharpe*. "**Scarf**" (timber), Span. *escarpar*.

(With one exception (thief, *thieves*), the only words which change "f" into -ves are the eleven which end in -af or -lf.)

Scarf-skin, the outer and visible membrane of the skin.

The skin consists of two distinct layers: (1) the outer or visible layer called the *cuticle*, *epidermis*, or *epithelium*, and (2) the *corium* or skin proper. Between these is the *retē Malpighii*, which is not an independent layer, but part of the epidermis, and its net-like appearance is due to the tearing away of the nervous papillæ.

Scarify, *scār'ri.fy*. **Scarify**, *skare'-ī.fy*, to frighten.

Scarify, *skār'ri.fy*, to scratch or cut slightly the skin so as to draw blood, to rake land with a scarifier; **scarifies**, *skār'ri.fize*; **scarified**, *skār'ri.fide*; **scarifi-er**, an agricultural instrument for cleaning land of weeds and roots; **scarificator**, *skar'ri.fī.kā.tor* (R. xxxvii.), a medical instrument for cupping, &c.; **scarify-ing**, *skār ri.fy.ing*.

Scarification, *skār'ri.fī.kay''shūn*, the act of scarifying.

Scarify, *skāre'ī.fy*, to scare or frighten; **scarifies**, *skāre'ī.fize*; **scarified**, *skāre'ī.fide*; **scarify-ing**, **scārifi-er**.

Latin *scārficatio*, lancing or opening a sore, *scārficāre*; Greek *skārfismōs*, a scratching or scraping up (*skāpheus*, a digger).

"**Scarify**" (to scare) has no pretension to a correct formation. It is a playful diminutive of "**scare**," but is in general use.

Scarlatina, *skar.lā.tēc'.nah* (ought to be *skar.lūt'.īnah*), *rosālia*, a mitigated form of scarlet fever; **scarlatinous**, *skar.lūt'.īnūs*, of the nature of scarlatina, adj. of scarlatina.

A very barbarous Italian word, *scarlattina*; French *scarlatine*.

Scarlet, *skar'.let*, a colour; **scarlet-fever**, **scarlet runner**, **scarlet oak**, -**beech**, &c. (Italian *scarlatto*, French *écarlate*.)

Scarp, that side of a ditch which slopes towards the fort, to cut down so as to make a rock or mound nearly perpendicular. **Counter-scarp**, the opposite slope of a scarp: thus in V one slope is the scarp, and the other the counter-

scarp (the scarp being next the building and the counter-scarp towards the foe); scarped (1 syl.), scarp'-ing.

Italian *scarpa*, *contra-scarpa*; French *escarp*, *contrescarp*.

Scath, *skāth*, injury; scāth'-less, scāthless-ness.

Old English *scæth*, *sceathen*, *v. sceath[an]* or *sceth[an]*.

Scatter, *skāt'.ter*, to disperse; scattered, *skāt'.tērd*; scat'ter-ing, scat'tering-ly, scat'ter-er. Scatter-brains, a madcap.

Old Eng. *scater[an]*, *p. scaterde*, *p. p. scatered* (Sax. Chron., 1137).

Scavenger, *skāv'.ēn.djer* (a blunder for *scavager*), one employed in cleaning streets, to clean streets; scavengered, *skāv'.ēn.djerd*; scav'enger-ing.

Old English *scafan*, to scrape. *Scafager* or *scavager*, originally a petty officer whose duty it was to see that the streets were clean. Latin *scābēre*, to scrape or scratch; Greek *skapto*, to dig. There was another word in ancient use *scavage*, a toll taken from vendors who exposed their stores in the street; Low Lat. *scavagium*, from the Old Eng. *v. sceaw[ian]* to inspect, *scavagers* inspectors.

Scene. Seen. Seine. (All *seen*.)

Scene, a prospect, a stage painting, part of a dramatic act, a painful exhibition of feeling; *scenic*, *see'.nik*; *scenical*, *see'.nī.kāl*; *scenical-ly*.

Scena (Italian), *shā'.nah*, a scene of an opera.

Scenery, *plu. sceneries*, *see'.nē.rīz*, the general view of a prospect, the painted representation of a prospect.

"Scene," Latin *scēna*, *scēnicus*; Greek *skēnē*; French *scène*.

"Seen" (beheld), Old English *seōn*, past *sedh*, past part. *ge-sewen*.

"Seine" (a fishing net), Old English *segne* (Lye's Dict. Sax.)

Scenographic, *see'.no.grāf''.īk*, drawn in perspective; scenographical, *see'.no.grāf''.ī.kāl*; scenograph'ical-ly.

Scenography, *see.nōg'.rā.fy*, the art of perspective.

Greek *skēnē grapho*, I draw scenes. (η and \omicron in composition are interchangeable, as $\pi\upsilon\rho\eta$ - $\phi\acute{o}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ for $\pi\upsilon\rho\omicron$ - $\phi\acute{o}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\theta\epsilon\eta\rho\acute{o}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ for $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\rho\omicron\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ and *vice versa* (Matthiæ Glk. Gr. p. 24).

Scent. Sent. Cent. (All *sent*.)

Scent, per'fume, to perceive by the organs of smelling, to perfume; scent'-ed, scent'-ing, scent'-less.

"Scent," French *senteur*, *v sentir*; Latin *sentīre*, to perceive.

"Sent" (*p.* and *p. p.* of "send"), O. E. *send[an]*, *p. sende*, *p. p. sendel*.

"Cent." contrac. of Lat. *centum* (100), *per cent.* (for each hundred).

Sceptic, *skēp'.īk*. Septic, *sēp'.īk*. Anti-septic, *an'.tī-sēp''.īk*.

Sceptic, an infidel, a disbeliever; *sceptical*, *skēp'.ī.kāl*; *scep'tical-ly*, *scep'tical-ness*. Scepticism, *skēp'.ī.sīzm*.

Septic, tending to promote putrefaction.

Anti-septic, tending to arrest or prevent putrefaction.

"Sceptic" would be better *skeptic*, but we have borrowed our Greek

from the French *sceptique*; Greek *skēptikos*, one who examines or thinks for himself and does not take upon trust.

"Septic," Greek *septikos*, v. *sepo*, to make rotten, to putrefy.

"Anti-septic," Greek *anti-septikos*, the antidote of putrefaction.

Sceptre, *sep'ter* (not *skep.ter*), a staff symbolical of royalty; **sceptral**, *sep'trāl*; **sceptre-less**; **sceptred**, *sep'tr'd*.

Latin *sceptrum*; Greek *skēptrōn*; French *sceptre*.

(There are 117 words beginning with *sc-*, in 40 of which *sc* = *s*, and in the other 77 it equals *sk*.)

In *sca-*, *sc-*, *sco-*, *scr-*, and *scu-*, *sc* always = *sk*.

In *sci-* (with one exception) and *scy-*, *sc* always = *si*.

In *sce-* and *sch-* the *c* is lost in eight examples, *ch* is lost in one example, and in ten examples *sc-* or *sch-* = *sk*.

See = *se*: *scene*, *scenograph*, *scent*, *sceptre*.

= *sk*: *sceptic*.

Sch = *sh*: *schedule*, *Scheele's green*, *Schiller's spar*, *schist*.

= *s*: *schism* (*sizm*).

= *sk*: *scheme*, *schene*, *scheroma*, *schizopod*, *scholar*, *scholastic*, *scholiast*, *school*, *schooner*.

Sci = *sk*: *scirrus*. In all other cases *sci* = *si*.

Schedule, *shēd'ūle*, an inventory, an annex to a document, a category or class list, to put in a schedule, to catalogue, &c.; **sched'uled** (2 syl.); **schedul'ing**, *shēd'du'ling*.

Lat. *schēdūla* (*shēda*, a sheet of paper, a sheet of notes; Gk. *schēdē*).

Scheele's green, *sheel's...*, a green pigment (arsenite of copper).

First prepared by C. W. Scheele, the Swedish chemist (1742-1786).

Scheererite, *sheer'rē.rite*, a mineral resin occurring in peat, &c.

Discovered by Von Scheerer, after whom it is named.

Scheme, *skeem*, a contrivance, a plan, a project, to intrigue, to form a scheme; **schemed** (1 syl.), **schēm'-ing** (Rule xix.); **schem-er**, *skee'mer*. (Latin *schēma*; Greek *schēma*.)

Scheroma, *skērō'mah*, inflammation of the eye arising from deficient lachrymal secretions. (A blunder for *xērom'ma*.)

Greek *xērōs omma*, a dry eye; *xērōtēs omma*, dryness of the eye.

The double *o* coalesce into a long *o*, but the double *m* is required.

Schiller-spar, *shil'ler.spar*, an iridescent mineral.

German *schillerspath*, *schillern*, to exhibit a play of colours.

Schism, *sizm*, a division in a sect (especially a religious sect).

Schismatic, *siz.māt'ik*, one who separates from a sect from difference of opinion, adj. of schism.

Schismatical, *siz.māt'ikāl*; **schismat'ical-ly**.

Schismatise (Rule xxxi.), *siz'mā.tize*, to take part in a schism; **schismatised** (3 syl.), **schis'matīs-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *schisma*, *schismāticus*, v. *schismāticare*; Greek *schisma*.

Our pronunciation of this word is from the French *schisme*.

Schist, *shist*, certain slate-rocks which split into thin lamina (as gneiss [*nice*] and mica-schist); **schistic**, *shis'tik*.

Schistose, *shis'tōse*. (Greek *schistos*, split; *schizo*.)

This word should be pronounced *skist*, as "schism" should be *skizm*.

Schizopod, *skiz'ō.pōd*, a cleft-footed crustacean, like the opossum shrimp. (Greek *schistos pous* gen. *pōdos*, cleft-foot.)

Schist and *shizopod* both come from the same Greek word *schistos*, but the former we pronounce *shist* and the latter *skiz*-. We obtain both from the French: *schist*, French *schiste*, and it was P. A. Latreille, the French naturalist, who coined the word *schizopod*.

Scholar, *skōl'er*, a student, one under tuition, one who has obtained a scholarship; **scholar-ly**, *skōl'er.ly*.

Scholar-ship, a premium for proficiency derived from money funded for the purpose, learning.

Scholastic, *sko.lās'tik*. adj. of school; **scholastical**, *sko.lās'-.tī.kāl*; **scholas'tical-ly**; **scholasticism**, *sko.lās'tī.siz.m*.

Scholas'tic philosophy, *fī.lōs'ō.fj*, the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato applied to Christianity.

Scholastic divinity, rationalism, philosophic divinity.

School, *skool*, a place for tuition, a philosophic sect, to instruct, to reprove; **schooled** (1 syl.), **school'-ing**.

School'-man, *plu. school'-men*, one versed in speculative philosophy and divinity, one of the philosophical divines of the middle ages. (From the 9th to the 14th cent.)

School'-master, *fem. school'-mistress*, a tutor, the master [or mistress] of a school. **Ush'er**, an undermaster.

School'-boy, *fem. school'-girl*, a boy or girl who attends school, one of a school-boy or school-girl age.

School'-days; **school'-fellow**, one of the same school and at the same period of time.

School'-mate, **school'-house**, **school-room**, **school-teacher**.

School inspector, an officer appointed by government to examine elementary schools.

Boarding school, *bord'.ing...*, a [private] school where boys or girls are boarded and taught.

Boys' school, a school for boys only.

Charity school, a foundation school where poor children are taught [clothed and fed] gratuitously.

Class'ical school, a private school for middle-class boys in which Latin and Greek are taught.

College, one of the separate institutions of a university, a private school in which boys are trained for the university.

Commer'cial school, a private-school for the lower middle-classes in which boys are taught a plain English education, but not Greek and Latin.

Dame's school, a day-school for poor children under the charge of a dame or woman.

Schools (continued).

Day-school, a school where boys or girls are daily taught, but are not boarded.

Diocesan school, *di.ōs'sě.săn...*, a parish day-school under the inspection of the bishop of the diocese.

District school, a day-school for the poor children of two or more parishes of a district, where they are taught for very small payments.

Elemen'tary school, a school where the rudiments of school literature are taught.

Endowed school, one in which the funds arise wholly or partially from endowments.

Evening school, one opened after the day's work is over for the instruction of those who wish to improve themselves.

Free' school, a foundation school for the middle classes, where those "on the foundation" are taught gratuitously what the founder or founders specify.

Girls' school, a school exclusively for girls.

Gram'mar school, a foundation school for the middle classes in which Greek and Latin are taught.

Indus'trial school, a school where children who are in danger of becoming criminals are fed, clothed, and lodged that they may be removed from evil influences.

In'fant school, a school for very young children.

Kindergarten, an improved play school, where young children are amused and taught.

Mixed school, a school where both boys and girls are admitted and taught.

National school, a school under the National Education Society, with the advantage of purchasing the Society's books, &c., at reduced prices.

Night school, a school for the use of those occupied during the day who wish to improve themselves.

Nor'mal school, a school for training teachers.

Parochial school, *pa.rō'.kī.ăl...*, a parish day-school for the children of the poor.

Pri'mary school, a school where the rudiments of school learning are taught.

Pri'vate school, a school kept by a person (as a profession) on his own responsibility.

Proprietary school, a school belonging to a board of proprietors who are responsible for the needful funds, and select the master or masters.

Schools (*continued*).

Public school, one of the great school foundations (as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Winchester, &c.), for the sons of noblemen and men of fortune.

Ragged school, *răg'.ged...*, a day school for street Arabs and gutter children.

Reformatory, *plu.* reformatories, *re.for'mă.tō.riz*, a training institution for the reformation of young criminals.

Technical school, *tēk'n.ă.kăl...*, a school where handicrafts, arts, and sciences are taught practically.

Old English *scōlu*, *scōlu*, or *sceolu*, *scōl-mægistre* school master; *scōlere*, *scōlman*; Latin *schōla*, *schōlāris*, *scholasticus*; Greek *skōlē*, leisure [for literary pursuits], hence a place for literary pursuits. So Latin *ludus* (pastime), means also a school, as *ducere filium in ludum*, to put one's son to school; *ludus literarius*, a grammar school (*Quint. i. 4*), *ludus gladiatorius*, a fencing school (*Suet. J. Cæs. 31*). *Dionysius dicitur Corinthi ludum aperuisse*. It is said that Dionysius opened a school at Corinth (*Cicero, Fam. ix. 18*).

Scholiast, *skō'.l.ăst*, a commentator, an annotator.

Scholiastic, *sko'.l.ăs''.ăk*. **Scholastic**, *sko.lăs'.ăk*.

Scholiastic, pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuit.

Scholastic, pertaining to a school or scholar.

Scholium, *plu.* scholiums, *sko'.l.ăm*, &c., an explanatory note, a criticism on the margin of a MS. by one of the ancient critics. (Latin *schōlium*, *plu.* *schōlia*.)

Schooner, *skoó'.ner*, a small vessel with two masts and no tops.

Fore-and-aft schooner, one with only fore and aft sails.

Topsail schooner, one which carries a square topsail.

Main-topsail schooner, with square topsails fore and aft.

German *schoner*; Dutch *schooner*.

Sciatica, *si.ăt'.ă.kah*, hip-gout, hip-rheumatism; **sciatic**, *si.ăt'.ăk*; **sciatical**, *si.ăt'.ă.kăl*; **sciaticăl-ly**.

Latin *sciatica* or *ischias*, *ischiadicus* (Greek *ischion*, a hip-joint).

Science, *si'.ence*, a systematic digest of any branch of philosophy.

Natural science, a digest of the laws of natural phenomena with their application.

Pure [or abstract] science, a digest of the laws of phenomena without their application.

Practical science, experiment and its application to facts or phenomena.

Scientific, *si'-en.ăf''.ăk*; **scientificăl**, **scientificăl-ly**.

The seven sciences, the triv'ium and quadriv'ium, or grammar, rhetoric, and logic, with arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy (the former being the three roads to eloquence, and the latter the four roads to philosophy).

Latin *scientia* (*sciens* gen. *scientis*, v. *scire*; Greek *iskô* or *isêmi*).

Scilicet, *sī'īl.sēt*, namely, to wit. (Latin from *scire licet*.)

Scintillate, *sīn'tīl.late* (not *sīn'īl.late*). to sparkle, to glisten;
scin'tillāt.ed (Rule xxxvi.), scin'tillāt-ing (Rule xix.),
scintillating-ly; scintillant, *sīn'tīl.lant*.

Scintillation, *sīn'tīl.lay''shūn*, emitting sparks, &c.

Latin *scintillatio*, v. *scintillāre*, *scintilla* a spark, a corruption of *spintilla*; Greek *spīnthēr*, a spark.

Sciolism, *sī'o.līzm*, superficial knowledge; sciolist, *sī'o.list*, one who has a smattering of many things.

Latin *sciōlus*, dim. of *sciūs*, skilful, knowing, v. *scīre*, to know.

Sciomancy, *sī'o.mān'.sy*, divination by shadows.

This would be far better pronounced *skī'o.mān''sy*.

Greek *skia manteia*, shadow divination.

Scion, *sī'ōn*, a twig, a slip for grafting, a young member of a noble family. (French *scion*; Latin *scindo*, to cut.)

Scirrhus, *skīr'rūs*. Cirrus, *sīr'rūs*, a cloud like a tendril.

Scirrhus, a hard tumour often terminating in cancer;
scirrhus, *skīr' rūs* (adj.); scirros'ity, *skĕ.rōs'ī.ty*.

Latin *scirrus*; Greek *skīros*. Liddell says "the form *skirrhus* arose from ignorance." The Greeks cannot express *h* in the middle of a word, and the Latin *scirrus* might in this case have saved us from an absurdity (*Plin.* vii. 13). This is the only instance in the language of *sci* = *ski*. (See *Sceptre*, note.)

"Cirrus" for cirrus (a curl, applied to clouds) is indefensible.

Scissile, *sīs'sīl*. Sessile, *sēs'sīl*.

Scissile, that may be cut off with an instrument.

Sessile, [a leaf] seated on the main stem.

Scissel, *sīs'sēl*, a waste clipping of metal, the refuse metal out of which coin has been cut.

Scission, *sizh'ăn*. Insition, *in.sish'ăn*. Session, *sēs'shūn*.

Scission, the act of cutting with a sharp instrument.

Insition, ingrafting. (Quite another root.)

Session, the sitting of parliament or law courts.

Scissors, *sīz'.zere*, a cutting instrument with two blades.

(If a pair is composed of two articles joined together it has no sing., but if it consists of two separate articles each article may be referred to in the sing. number: Thus *scissors*, *shears*, *nippers*, *tongs*, &c. have no sing., but *gloves*, *socks*, *shoes*, *hinges*, &c. have *glove*, *sock*, *shoe*, *hinge*, &c.)

Scissure, *sīzh'ur*, an opening made by cutting.

"Scissile," Latin *scissilis*, *scissio*, *scissor*, *scissūra*; Greek *schizo*, Latin *sci[n]do* supine *scissum*, to cut.

"Sessile," Latin *sessilis*, *sessio*, v. *sedeo* supine *sessum*, to sit.

"Insition," Latin *insitio*, v. *insēro* supine *institum*, to sow in.

Slave, *sklāve* (to rhyme with *calve*, *halve*, *starve*), a native of Slavō'nia. Slavonian, *skla.vō'nīăn*.

Latin *Sclavi* or *Slāvi* (the illustrious or noble). This is a striking

instance of degeneration. In the lower ages of the Roman empire vast multitudes of these Sclavi were spread over Europe in the condition of captive servants, insomuch that *Slave* and captive servant became synonymous terms. Similarly "Goth" (the good or godlike men), has become a synonym of barbarous.

Sclerotic, *skle.rõt'.ík*, the firm white outer coat of the eye, (*adj.*) hard, firm [applied to the tunic of the eye].

Scleroma, *skle.rõ'.mah*, induration.

Greek *sklérōs*, hard. "Scleroma" is an ill-compounded word. It can only be Greek *sklérōs omma*, a hard eye, but the word is applied to any induration of the body, and should be *sclerōtes*, σκληρότης.

Scoff (Rule v.), *skõf*, mockery, to treat with contempt, to mock; scoffed, *skõft*; scoff'-ing, scoff'-ing-ly, scoff'-er.

Greek *skõpto*, to scoff at (*kopto*, hence *kõπτω ῥημασι*, to revile).

Scõld, a nagging woman, to rail at; scold'-ed; scold'-ing, a reprimand, reprimanding; scold'-ing-ly, scold'-er.

Old Eng. *s-* priv. and *gallan*, past *gól*, to sing, to enchant; (to make an unmusical noise, to howl, to rail) *see Scamp*.

Scoll'op, to cook oysters in a scallop-shell with bread crumbs, to pectenate the edge of cloth, &c.; scolloped, *skõl'.lõpt*; scollop'-ing, *skõl'.lõp'-ing*. (*See Scallop*.)

Sconce, *skõnce*, a candelabrum, a branch to support a candle or candlestick, the socket of a candle, the head, to mulct; sconced (1 syl.), sconce'-ing (Rule xix.)

Ensconce, to lurk concealed; ensconced' (2 syl.), ensconce'-ing.

German *schanze*, a sconce, a stake, an entrenchment, *v. schanzen*.

Scoop, *skoop*. Scope, *skõpe* (*see below*).

Scoop, a hollow shovel, to hollow out; scooped (1 syl.), scoop'-ing, scoop'-er. (Old Eng. *sciop*; Germ. *schüppe*.)

Scope, *skõpe*, gist or drift, room, licence. Scoop (*see above*).

Lat. *scõpus*; Gk. *skõpos*, object or purpose (*v. skõpéo*, to look at).

Scorbutic, *skor.bũ'.tík*, affected with scurvy, subject to scurvy, resembling scurvy; scorbutical-ly, *skor.bũ'.tĩ.kål.ly*.

Latin *scorbūtus*. E. Coles says: a Dan. *schorbeck*, oris depravatio; and Roquefort endorses the same derivation.

Scorch, to parch, to singe; scorched (1 syl.), scorch'-ing.

There is the same word in the Norse, *skorsteen* (a chimney), and we have the Ang.-Sax. part. *scorcned* (scorched); the Dutch *schrooken* (to scorch) has the *r* preceding the vowel; Ital. *scottare*, which is *s-* priv. and *cotto* cooked; Lat. *coquo* sup. *coctum*. (*See Scamp*.)

Scõre (1 syl.), twenty, a tally mark, a debt scored or tallied, the entire draught of a concerted piece of music with all the parts ranged perpendicularly under each other, to score; scored (1 syl.), scõr'-ing (Rule xix.), scõr'-er.

In score (in *Music*), all the parts arranged under each other with perpendicular bars running through them all.

Full score, a score containing all the vocal and all the instrumental parts with line bars running throughout.

Pianoforte score, *pe.ăn'.o.for''ty skôr*, a score containing all the vocal parts arranged above the piano part.

A long score, a heavy debt. A short score, a small debt.

Old English *scor*, a score; Norse *skære*, to cut or notch.

Scoria, *plu. scorîæ, skô'.rî.ah*, *plu. skô'.rî.ê*, the slag of melted ores, the matter discharged from an active volcano.

Scoriaceous (R. lxvi.), *skô'.rî.ă''shûs*; scoriform, *-rî.form*.

Scorify, *skô'.rî.fy*, to reduce to slag; scorifies, *skô'.rî.fize*; scorified, *skô'.rî.fide* (R. xi.); sco'rify-ing. Scorification, *skô'.rî.fi.kay''shûn*, the reduction of metal, &c., to scoria.

Lat. *scôria*, *plu. scôriæ* (Gk. *skôr*, dross); Fr. *scorifier*, *scorification*.

Scorn, contempt, to contemn; scorned (1 syl.), scorn'-ing.

Scorn'-er, scorn'-ful (R. viii.), scorn'-ful-ly, scorn'-ful-ness.

To laugh to scorn, to deride, to make a mock of.

In Ital. *corneo*, a horn; *s-corno*, to dis-horn or shame. To lower the horn was in the East a symbol of sorrow, but to take it away was a personal disgrace and public dishonour.

Scorpio, *skôr'.pî.o*, the scorpion (one of the signs of the zodiac).

Scorpion, an insect shaped like a lobster. Scorpion-fly,

plu. scorpion-flies, an insect with a scorpion-like tail.

Latin *scorpio*, Greek *skorpîos* (*skorpio*, to scatter [poison]).

Scot, *skôt*, a tax; scot and lot, parish rates; scot-free.

To pay one's shot, to pay one's "scot" or quota of expense.

Scôt, native of Scotland; Scotch, adj. of Scot and Scotland.

Scotchman, *plu. -men, fem. Scotch-woman, plu. -women*.

Scotticism (Rule i.), *skôt'.tî.sizm*, a Scotch idiom.

Scott'-ish, pertaining to Scotland or the Scotch. Scotchmist, fine rain. Scotch thistle, the emblem of Scotland.

Scotch, a slight wound, a drag or skid, to wound slightly, to put a drag on [a wheel]; scotched (1 syl.), scotch'-ing.

Scotched collops, veal cut into small slices or scored.

Scotia, *skô'.shê.ah*, a poetic name for Scotland.

Scotchman, *plu. Scotchmen, The Scotch*. The proper names of a people ending in *ch* (soft), *sh*, or *x* have two plurals, one definite by affixing *-man*, *plu. -men*, and one collective by placing *The* before the word: as *The Scotch, two, three, &c., Scotchmen*.

"Scot," same as Scythian; Greek *skuth-ai* [skoths]; Welsh *ysgod*; Ang.-Sax. *Scot*. When Edward I. laid claim to Scotland and Boniface VIII. was arbiter, Edward pleaded that Brute, the British king in the time of Eli and Samuel, conquered it. The Scots, on the other hand, pleaded independence by virtue of descent from Scotia, daughter of Pharaoh, from whom the country received its name.

"Scot" (payment), Old Eng. *scot*; *scot-free*, payment free.

"Scotch" (to wound), Old Eng. *scôti[an]*, to shoot an arrow.

"Scotch" (a skid or drag), Fr. *accotoir*, a prop; *accoter*, to prop, &c.

Scoundrel, *skōwn'.drəl*, a villain, a rascal; scoun'drel-ism.

Irish *scandarouole*, a lurker; Latin *abscondo*, to keep out of sight.

Scour (to rhyme with *our*), to scrub, to clean by rubbing, to pass quickly over, to purge; scoured (1^{syl.}); scour'-ing, laxity, the business of a scourer, *part.* of scour; scour'-er.

Old Eng. *scūr* a shower, *scūrum* with scouring; Germ. *scheuren*.

Scourge, *skurge* (not *skorge*), a whip, a national visitation, a person who afflicts others, to lash, to chastise, to afflict; scourged (1^{syl.}), scourg'-ing (Rule xix.), scourg'-er.

Fr. *escourgee*; Lat. *corrigia*, a thong (*cōrium*, leather), v. *corrigere*, to correct, i.e. *cōrium regere*, to rule with a leather [strap].

Scout, one sent before an army or before settlers to spy out the country, a vedette; a college servant, to reject with disdain, to condemn, to lie in watch; scout'-ed scout'-ing.

"Scout" (a spy), Fr. *escouter* now *écouter*, to listen; Ital. *scolla*, a watch, a listener; Lat. *auscultare*, to listen (*ausēs*, i.e. *aures colo*).

"Scout" (to reject with scorn), *s-* priv. Fr. *écouter*, not to listen to.

Scowl, *skōwl* (to rhyme with *howl*), a frown, to frown; scowled (1^{syl.}), scowl'-ing, scowl'-ing-ly, scowl'-er.

Old English *scūl*; Danish *skule*, *skulen* scowling.

Scrabble, *skrāb.b'l*, to scratch with the nails, &c.; scrabbled, *skrāb.b'ld*; scrabbling, *skrāb'ling* (1 Sam. xxi. 13).

Norse *skrabe*, to scratch; scrawl, or scrape.

Scrag, thin and bony. Crag, a steep and rugged rock.

Scragg'-y (Rule i.), *comp.* scragg'-i-er, *super.* scragg'-i-est, scragg'-i-ness, scragg'-i-ly; scraggedness, *skrāg'.ed.ness*.

A scrag of mutton, the bony part of the neck nearest the head.

"Scrag," Old Eng. *hracca*, the neck; Gk. *hrachis* a chine, *hrachos* a shred, strip, or piece cut from the chine (*Liddell*).

"Crag" (a steep rough rock), Welsh *craig*; Gk. *hrāch[ia]*, a crag.

Scramble, *skrām'.b'l*, an eager and tumultuous competition, a disorderly meal eaten in a hurry, to climb by the hands and feet, to strive tumultuously and eagerly to obtain; scrambled, *skrām'.b'ld*; scrambling, *skrām'.bling*; scam'bling-ly, scam'bler. (German *krabbeln*.)

Scrap, *skrāp*. Scrape, *skrāpe* (see below).

Scrap, a fragment, a morsel. Scrap-book, an album for extracts or any odds and ends. Scrap-iron, fragments of iron to be worked up in the puddling furnaces.

Same word as *scrape*, "things scraped together."

Scrape (1^{syl.}), a difficulty from imprudence, to pare slightly, to scratch, to play badly on the fiddle; scraped (1^{syl.}), scrāp'-ing, scrāp'-ing-ly; scrāp'-er, one who scrapes, an instrument for scraping dirt from boots and shoes.

To scrape together, to collect by small savings.

To scrape acquaintance [with], to make acquaintance accidentally or without regular introduction.

Old Eng. *scryp[an]*, past *scrypde*, past part. *scryped*; Germ. *schrabe*. "Scrape" (difficulty), Fr. *escapade*. R. Chambers thinks it is borrowed from a term in golf. A rabbit's burrow in Scotland is called a "scrape," and if the ball gets into such a hole it is so difficult to get it out that some licence is allowed to the player.

Scratch, a skin wound by something pointed, to tear the skin with the nails or something pointed; scratched (1 syl.), scratch'-ing. Scratches, ulcers between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse. To scratch out, to erase.

To come to the scratch, to come to the point, to be willing to act. To come up to the scratch, to be ready to join in.

To bring to [or up to] the scratch, to win over.

Germ. *kratzen*, *kratzer*; Fr. *grater*. "To come to the scratch," a term in boxing, meaning to come up to the line scratched on the ground to mark where the toe of the fighter is to be placed.

Scrawl, a scribble, to scribble; scrawled (1 syl.), scrawl'-ing, scrawl'-ing-ly, scrawl'-er. (Fr. *escrivaille*; Lat. *scribo*.)

Scream, *skreem*, a shriek, to shriek; screamed (1 syl.), scream'-ing, scream'-er. (O. E. *hrym[an]*, p. *hrynde*, p. p. *hrymed*.)

Screech, *skreetch*, a piercing cry more acute than a scream, to utter a screech; screeched (1 syl.), screech'-ing, screech'-er.

Screech owl, the night owl. (Welsh *ysgrech*, v. *ysgrechio*.)

Screen, a light movable article to ward off draughts or heat, anything to afford concealment, &c., a coarse sieve or riddle, to shelter, to conceal, to ward off draughts or heat; screened (1 syl.), screen'-ing, screen'-er. Screenings, the refuse matter left after sifting coals or ashes.

Screened coals, coals sifted from the dross

Fr. *écran*; Lat. *cerno*; Gk. *krino*, to separate, to sift. A screen or riddle separates the coal from the dross. An organ-screen separates the organ arrangements from the church: i.e., keeps them out of sight. A screen to keep off draughts separates the part screened from the rest of the room. A hand-screen intervenes between the fire and one's face to separate them.

Screw, one of the six mechanical powers. *Male screw*, a screw with the thread; *female screw*, a screw with an indented spiral to receive the thread; a niggard; to insert a screw, to press tightly, to twist, to make contortions, to worm out information; screwed (1 syl.), screw'-ing, screw'-er. Screw'-bolt, a bolt with a screw at one end. Screw'-driver, a blunt chisel for turning screws. Screw'-jack, screw'-nail, screw'-pile, screw'-plate, screw'-press.

Screw propeller, an iron shaft with a spiral wing used for propelling ships. Screw-steamer, screw'-wrench.

Endless screw or Perpetual screw, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel.

- Right screw, a screw turned home from left to right.
 Left screw, a screw turned home from right to left.
 To screw down. To screw in. To screw out. To screw up.
 To put under the screw, to subject to a severe trial.
 A screw loose, something wrong, not quite *compos mentis*.
 Norse *skrue*, *skrue-bolt*; Fr. *écrou*; Germ. *schraub*; Lat. *scrobs*.
 Scribble, *skrib' b'l*, a scrawl, bad and hasty writing, to write fast and carelessly, to card wool with a wire comb; scribbled, *skrib' b'ld*; scribb'ling, scribb'ling-ly, scribb'ler.
 Scribb'ling-paper, damaged writing-paper or outsides.
 Lat. *scribillo* (*scribo*, to write); Welsh *ysgrifo* (Gk. *grapho*); Fr. *écrire*.
 Scribe (1 syl.), a clerk, an amanuensis, a copyist, (among the ancient Jews) an expounder and copyist of the law.
 Lat. *scriba*, *scribo* to write; Gk. *grapho*. So *sculpo* = *glupho*.
 Scrimp, *skrimp*, a niggard, to stint, to straiten; scrimped (1 syl.), scrimp'ing. (Welsh *crimpio*; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to pinch.)
 Scrip, a wallet, a bag, a certificate of stock or of shares in some company, a bond or other marketable security.
 Script, type in imitation of hand-writing; script'ory.
 Latin *scriptum*, v. *scribere* supine *scriptum*, to write. (See Scribe.)
 Scripture, *skrip'tchūr*. The Scriptures, the Bible; scriptural, *skrip'tchūr rāl*; scriptural-ist, anti-scriptural.
 We say You should not quote scripture irreverently; He talks scripture; We have scripture authority for the practice; Scripture is on our side; but generally we speak of the Bible as *The Scriptures*.
 Latin *scriptūra*, "the Writing." *Al Koran* means "the Reading."
 Scrivener, *skriv'n.er*, a money-lender, one whose business it is to place out money at interest, originally a notary.
 Italian *scrivano*, a notary, a writer; Welsh *ysgrifenydd*.
 Scrofula, *skröf'fu.lah*, king's evil; scrofulous, *skröf'fu.lūs*; scrofulous-ness, scrofulous-ly.
 Latin *scrofula*, a little pig, the king's evil (*scrofa*, a sow), "quod sues præcipue hoc morbo vexantur" (*Celsus* v. 38).
 Scroll (corruption of *skrō*), a roll of paper or parchment, an ornamentation consisting of convolutions, a circular flourish with a pen; scrolled (1 syl.), formed like a scroll.
 Icelandic *skrd*, a skin, a parchment; Old Danish *shraa* (= *skro*), a written ordinance; Norman-English *escrow*.
 Locke every man's name thou wryte
 Upon a scrowe of parcheymen (*Rich. Coer de Lion*).
 Payntid in a scrow (*MS. Laud. 416, f. 53*).
 Scrotum, *skrō'tum*; scrotal, *skrō'tāl*, &c. (Latin *scrōtum*.)
 Scrub, a sorry or inferior fellow, anything mean and puny, to rub hard with a coarse brush; scrubbed (1 syl.), scrubb'ing (R. i.), scrubb'-er; scrubb'-y, mean and puny, (*comp.*) scrubb'i-er, (*super.*) scrubb'i-est. Scrubbing brush.
 German *schrubben*, *schrubber*; Danish *skrubbe*, to scrub.

Scruple, *skrū'p'l*, twenty grains, the third of a Roman drachma, a small quantity, a conscientious doubt, to hesitate from doubt or feeling of aversion; **scrupled**, *skrū'p'ld*; **scrū'pling**, **scrū'pler**. **Scrupulous**, *skrū'.pu.lūs*; **scrū'-pulous-ness**, **scrū'pulous-ly**. **Scrupulōs'ity**.

Latin *scrūpulositas*, *scrūpulosus*, *scrūpulum*, *scrūpulus* (*scrūpus*, a little sharp stone). A scruple means [having] a stone in one's shoe, hence *halting*, and hence *being in doubt*.

Scrutiny, *plu. scrutinies* (Rule xlv.), *skrū'.tī.nīz*, investigation, examination of votes given at an election, close search.

Scrutineer, *skrū'.tī.neer*, one appointed to examine the votes given at an election. **Scrutinise** (R. xxxi.), *skrū' tī.nīze*; **scrutinised** (3 syl.), *scrū'tinīs-ing*, *scrū'tinīs-er*.

Old Eng. *scrudn[ian]* or *scrutn[ian]*, past *scrutnede*, p. part. *scrutned*; Lat. *scrutāri*, *scrutinium*; Fr. *scrutin*, v. *scruter*.

Scrutoir or **Escrutoir**, *skru.twar'* or *es'.krū.twar'* (a blunder for *scritoir* or *escritoir*), a writing desk.

French *escritoir* now *écritoir*; Latin *scriptōrius* (*scribo*, to write).

Scud, *skud*, loose thin clouds driven swiftly by the wind, to run before the wind, to run rapidly; **scudd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **scudd'-ing** (Rule xix.) A **scud** of rain, a rapid shower driven before the wind. To **scud** along, to go swiftly.

Scudding under bare poles, running before the wind without any sails set. (O. Eng. *sceōt[an]*, p. *sceat*, p. p. *scoten*.)

Scudo, *plu. scudi*, *sku'.do*, *plu. sku'.di*, an old Italian coin. The silver *scudo* = 4s., the Roman gold *scudo* = 65s. nearly.

Italian *scudo*, a shield or buckler, a *scudo*; Latin *scutum*.

Scuffle, *skūf'.f'l*, a struggle, to struggle, to tussle; **scuffled**, *skūf'.f'ld*; **scuff'ling**, **scuff'ler**.

Old English *scūfan* or *sceōfan*, past *sceof*, past part. *scofen*.

Scull. **Skull**. (Both *skull*.)

Scull, a cock-boat, a short oar, to row with **sculls**; **sculled** (1 syl.), **scull'-ing**, **scull'-er**.

Skull, the bony part of the head, the head.

"**Scull**" (a blunder for *ceol*), Old Eng. *ceol*, a small boat, a *scull*.

"**Skull**," O. E. *scale*, a shell; Dan. *skaal* a bowl or cup, *skal*, a shell.

Scullery, *skūl'.lē.ry*, a place where *skols* or *skulls* (i.e., bowls) are washed. **Scullery** maid, one to wash crockery, &c.

Scullion, *skūl'.yūn*, a drudge, a *scullery-maid*.

Fr. *écuale*, Lat. *scūtula*, a platter, dish, &c. (See above, **Scull**.)

Sculpture, *skūlp'.tchūr*, the art of carving stone or marble so as to represent objects or ideas, to carve in stone or marble; **sculptured**, *skūlp'.tchūr'd*; **sculp'tur-ing** (Rule xix.), *skūlp'.tchūr-ing*; **sculptural**, *skūlp'.tchūr.āl*, adj.

Sculptor, *fem. sculpturess*, one whose vocation is...

Sculpturesque, *skūlp'.tchūr.esk*, of the character of...

Lat. *sculptor*, *sculptūra*, *sculpēre* supine *sculptum* (Gk. *gluphō*).

Scum, *skŭm*, impurities which float on the surface of liquids, to clear off scum; scummed (1 syl.), *scumm'-ing* (Rule i.), *scumm'-er*. **Scummings**, the scum skimmed off boiling liquids; *scumm'-y*, covered with scum, containing scum.

Fr. *escume* now *écume*, *écumer*; Lat. *spuma*, *spuo*; Gk. *ptuo*.

Scuppers, *skŭp'-perz*, holes cut in the water-ways for the water to run from the decks of a vessel. (Span. *escupir*, to spit.)

Escupir les estopas, to work out the oakum from the seams.

Scurf, *skurf*, white flaky particles thrown off by the skin (especially from the head); *scurf'-y*, *scurf'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Old English *scurf*, *scoorf*; German *schorf*, *schorfig*.

Scurrile, *skŭr'ril*, grossly opprobrious, befitting a buffoon.

Scurrility, *plu. scurrilities*, *skŭr'ril'x.tiz*, buffoonery.

Scurrilous, *skŭr'ril.ŭs*; *scur'rilous-ly*, *scur'rilous-ness*.

Latin *scurrilis*, *scurrillas* (*scurra*, a buffoon; Greek *skōmma*).

Scurvy, a disease, contemptible; *scur'vi-ness* (R. xi.); *scur'vi-ly*, dishonourably, basely; *scurvy grass*, a plant used to cure scurvy. (Fr. *scorbut*; Lat. *scorbŭtus*. See *Scorbutic*.)

Scutage, *skŭ'tage*, a tax levied in feudal times on those who held lands by knight-service. (Low Latin *scutagium*.)

Scuttle, *skŭt'tl*, a coal scoop, a small hatchway in a deck, to bore or open a hole at the bottom of a ship so as to sink it; *scuttled*, *skŭt.tl'd*; *scutt'ling*.

"Scuttle" (a scoop), Old English *scutel* or *scuttel*.

"Scuttle" (applied to a ship), Spanish *escotillas* hatches, *escotillon*; Old English *scyttel*, a bolt or bar. A plug in the bottom of a ship.

Scylla, *sŭl'lah*, a rock between Italy and Sicily. Scilly Isles. Opposite the rock Scylla is the whirlpool of Charybdis, *kā'rib'dis*. Between Scylla and Charybdis, between two difficulties. Avoiding Scylla we fall into Charybdis, out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Lat. *Scylla*; Gk. *skulla* (v. *skullo*, to mangle, to tear apieces).

"Scilly," a corrupt contraction of the Phœnician word *Cassiterides*: thus *'siteri*, *s'eri*, *s'illy*, *Scilly* (tin islands).

Scythe, *sŭthe*, a blade for mowing; *scythed* (1 syl.), armed with scythes; *scythe-man*, a mower. (Old Eng. *sithe*.)

Scythian, *sŭth'x.ən*, adj. of Scythia, a native of Scythia.

Greek *Skuthiké* or *Skuthia*, the *Skōlōtoi* or *Slavonians*.

Se-, *sed-* before vowels (Latin prefix), apart from (*seorsum*).

-se added to native adjectives converts them into verbs, and means "to make": as *cleanse*, to make clean.

Sea. See (both *see*). *Ocean*, *ŏ.shŭn*. *Main*.

Sea, *see*, a large expanse of water land-locked.

Ocean, one of the great outward seas.

Main, one of the great seas or oceans.

Sea (continued).

See, the diocese of a bishop, to behold, to view.

Sea-acorn, sea-adder, sea-air; sea-anemone, *anēm.ō.ne*.

Sea-beach, sea-bear, sea-beaten; sea-blubber, the jelly-fish; sea-board, the coast line; sea-boat, sea-breeze.

Sea-cabbage; sea-calf, *plu.* -calves; sea-captain.

Sea-coal, coal from a pit contiguous to the sea, opposed to inland-coal; sea-coast; sea-cob; sea-cow; sea-cucumber.

Sea-devil, a fish; sea-dog. Sea-ear, sea-elephant.

Sea-farer; sea-faring; sea-fennel; sea-fight; sea-fowl.

Sea-gage; sea-girkin, *gur'.kin*, a radiate animal akin to the sea-cucumber. sea-girt, sea-god, sea-going; sea-grass the sea-wrack; sea-green; sea-gudgeon, *gudg'on*.

Sea-hare, a mollusc; sea-hedgehog, the sea urchin; sea-hog, the porpoise; sea-horse, the walrus.

Sea-jelly, *plu.* -jellies, one of the genus *medūsa*.

Sea-kale, a vegetable; sea-king, a pirate-chief.

Sea-lark, a sandpiper; sea-legs, ability to walk on deck when the ship is rolling; sea-leopard, *-lēp'pard*; sea-level, sea-life; sea-lion, a seal.

Sea-man, *plu.* sea-men; able-seaman, one who thoroughly understands his duties and is able to perform them; ordinary seaman, seaman-ship, sea-mark, sea-mew, sea-monster; sea-mouse, *plu.* sea-mice.

Sea-needle, a fish; sea-nymph, a sea-goddess.

Sea-onion, *see-un'.yun*, the squill; sea-ooze, sea-otter.

Sea-pad; sea-pie, the oyster-catcher, a meat pie with a thick crust; sea-piece, sea-pike, sea-plant, sea-port.

Sea-risk, sea-rocket; sea-room, well clear of the coast.

Sea-salt, *-sōlt*; sea-serpent, sea-shell, sea-shore, sea-sick, sea-sickness; sea-side, land near the sea; sea-slug, sea-snake; sea-swallow, *-swol'.lo*.

Sea-tangle. Sea-tossed, *...tōst*. Sea-unicorn, *...ū'.nī.korn*, the narwhal; sea-urchin, the sea-hedgehog.

Sea-wall, *-wawl*; sea-ward, *see'w'rd*; sea-wards, sea-ware, weeds, &c., thrown on shore by the sea; sea-water, *-waw'.ter*; sea-weed; sea-wolf, *plu.* -wolves, a species of seal; sea-worthy, quite sound; sea-wrack, sea-grass.

At sea, on the sea. Beyond seas or Beyond the sea, in another country severed off by the sea.

A chopping sea, waves moving in different directions.

Half-seas over, partially intoxicated. Heavy-sea.

On the high seas, on the main ocean.

Sea (*continued*).

Out at sea, puzzled, unable to see one's way through a difficulty. To go to sea, to follow the occupation of a seaman. In a troubled sea, in affliction, &c.

"Sea," Old Eng. *sē*, *sé*, *seo*, or *sieg*, *sē-cliff*, *sē-cōl* sea-coal, *sē-fisc* sea-fish, *sē-flōd*; *sē-mann*, *sē-water*, *sē-weal* sea-wall.

"See" (to behold), Old Eng. *seón*, past *sedh*, past part. *ge-sewen*.

"Ocean," Gk. *ókēānos*; Lat. *ocēānus*. "Main," Old Eng. *māgen*.

Seal, Seel, Ceil (all *seel*). Zeal, *zeel*. Sell. Cell.

Seal-ing. Seel-ing. Ceil-ing.

Seal, an amphibious animal, a stamp, to fasten with a seal, to authenticate with a seal; sealed (1 syl.), seal'-ing; seal'-er, one who seals, a seal catcher. Sealing-wax.

The Great Seal, the state seal of the British empire.

The Privy Seal, the personal seal of the sovereign.

"Seal" (the animal), Old English *seal*, *seol*, *seolh*, or *syl*.

"Seal" (a stamp), Old English *sigel* or *syggel*, v. *sigell[an]* or *sēll[an]*, past *sēlde*, past part. *sēled*; Latin *sigillum*.

"Seel" (to hoodwink), Ital. *ciglio*, the eye; Fr. *cil*, the eye-lash, *ciller*.

"Ceil," "Ceiling," French *ciel*, Latin *cælum*, heaven.

"Zeal," Latin *zēlus*; Greek *zēlōs*; French *zèle*.

"Sell," Old English *syll[an]*, past *sealde*, past part. *seald*.

"Cell," Old Eng. *cellas*, cells; Lat. *cella* (Gk. *koilē*, a hollow).

Sebaceous (Rule lxvi.), *se.bay'.shūs*, fatty, secreting fat, tallowy.

Seam, Seem (both *seem*).

Seam, eight bushels of corn, a load, a suture, a sear, tallow or grease, hogs lard, to unite by sewing; seamed (1 syl.), seam'-ing; seam-less, without a seam.

Sempster, *sēm'.ster*, one who works with the needle.

Sempstress, *sēm'.strēs*, a woman whose vocation is sewing.

Sempstressy, *sēm'.strēs.sy*, the trade of sewing.

"Seam" (of coal), O. Eng. *sedm*. "Seam" (a hem, to hem), O. Eng. *seam* or *sem*, v. *sedm[ian]*, past *sedmode*, past part. *sedmod* or *sedm[an]*, past *sedmde*, past part. *sedmed*, *seamstre* a sempstress.

"Seem" (to appear), Germ. *ziemen*, to become, to suit; Fr. *sembler*.

(Why *seamster* and *seamstress* have been changed to *sempster* and *sempstress* it would be difficult to say. The *p* is quite abnormal, and the words should be restored to their more ancient forms.)

Seance, *sā'.ahnce*, a sitting for some special object, as a *seance* given to an artist, a *seance* for some scientific object, a "spiritual" *sceance*. (Fr. *séance*; Lat. *sedeo*, to sit.)

Sear, Seer (both *sēr*). Cere, *sere*.

Sear, *sēr*, dry, withered, to scorch, to wither from drought; seared (1 syl.), sear'-ing; seared-ness, *sērd'.ness*; sear-leaves, withered leaves. The sear and yellow leaf, old age. To sear up, to close by cauterising.

Seer, *see'r*, one who foresees future events (v. see).

Cere, *sere*, to cover with wax, waxen. (Latin *cera*, wax.)

"Sear," Old English *sear[ian]*, past *searode*, past part. *searod*,

Search, *serch*, a seeking to find, to seek for something diligently; searched (1 syl.), search'-ing, search'-ing-ly, search'-er.

Search warrant, right of search. (French *chercher*.)

Season, *see'z'n*, a suitable time, the time when a thing is fashionable or plentiful, one of the four quarters called spring, summer, autumn, and winter, to mature, to flavour with seasoning; seasoned, *see'z'nd*; season-ing, flavouring with condiments, condiments for giving piquancy to food; season-less, without seasoning.

Season-able, *see'z'n.ă.b'l*, suitable to the time of year; sea'sonable-ness, sea'sonably. Sea'son-ăl, adj. of season.

In season, at the right time. **Out of season**, too late.

Season ticket, a ticket of entrance to an exhibition or for the use of a railway for a stated time.

Fr. *saison*, *assaisonner* [la viande avec des épices], *saison* dérivé par Ménage du latin *statio* (station); par Le Duchat de *sectio* (division), et par Roquefort de *salio*.

Seat, *seet*, a bench or stool, anything to sit upon, a country mansion, to cause to sit, to settle, to assign seats to; seat'-ed (R. xxxvi.), seat'-ing; seat'-less, without a seat.

Old Eng. *sæth*, *selth*, *sæld*, or *seld*, v. *sett*(an), past *settle*, p. p. *gsct*.

Sebacic acid, *se.băs'ik ăs'sid*, acid obtained from oil or fat (-ic denotes an acid with the maximum quantity of oxygen).

Sebate, *sē.bate*, a salt of sebacic acid (-ate denotes a salt from an acid in -ic; but -ite from an acid in -ous).

Latin *sebaceus*, *sebacum* a tallow candle, *sebum* tallow, suet.

Secant, *sē.kănt*, cutting, a right line which divides another, a line from the centre of a circle drawn beyond the circumference till it meets a tangent. (Lat. *sēcans*, gen. *sēcantis*.)

Secede, *se.seed'*, to withdraw from an association, sect, or party; seced-ed, *se.seed'.ed*; seced-ing, *se.seed'.ing*; seced'-er.

Latin *se[seorsum]cedo*, to go apart. Three derivatives of "cedo" are spelt -ceed, and nine -cede. The three are *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*. The nine are *cede*, *accede*, and *concede*, *antecede*, *intercede*, and *retrocede*, *precede*, *recede*, and *secede*. It would be far better if all were spelt -ceed. "Supersede" is from *sedeo*, to sit.

Se-cern, *se-tern'*, to secrete (as mucus); discerned' (2 syl.), discern'-ing. **Secern'-ents**, those vessels which secrete for the reproduction of animal matter. **Secern'ment**, the process or act of secreting. (Latin *se[seorsum]cerno*.)

Se-clude. **Exclude**. **Preclude**. **Include**. **Conclude**. **Recluse**.

Seclude, *se-klude'*, to shut in a separate place, to keep apart; seclud'-ed, seclud'-ed-ly, seclud'-ing (Rule xix.)

Seclusion, *se-klū'.shūn*, retirement; **seclusive**, *se-klū'.siv*.

"Seclude," Lat. *se[seorsum]clūdo*, to shut up apart from others.

"Exclude," Latin *ex clūdo*, to shut out or turn out one who has obtained admission, hence to reject.

- "Preclude," Latin *præcludo*, to shut out before [admission has been obtained], hence to hinder, to oppose.
 "Include," Latin *includo*, to shut in, hence to comprise.
 "Conclude," Latin *concludo*, to shut up altogether, hence to complete, to finish, to determine.
 "Recluse," Lat. *recludo*, to shut back. (In Lat. this means to throw back the doors, that is, to open them wide, but we have taken the French meaning "to sequester," "to shut out the world.")

Second, *sěk'kõnd*, next to the first in order, merit, or value, one who backs another in a duel, &c., inferior, the sixtieth part of a minute, to back, to befriend; to back the measure of a proposer; second-ed (Rule xxxvi.), second-ing; second-er, a backer. *Second* is the ordinal of *two* [2].

The second (in *Mus.*), the harmonised part nearest the "first" or air ("the intervals of a conjoint degree").

There are four kinds of seconds called (1) The *diminished* second; (2) The *minor* second; (3) The *major* second; (4) The *redundant* second. The *diminished* second contains four commas or sensible intervals; the *minor* second five, the *major* second nine, and the *redundant* second a whole tone and a minor semitone.

Secondo, *fem. seconda*, *se.kõn'.dah*, the male and female second part in music. Seconds, flour containing a portion of the meal, the finest flour is called *pastries*, or *pastry whites*, *thirds* is a flour containing more meal than seconds.

Second cousin, the son or daughter of a cousin. *Great cousin*, a father's or mother's cousin is "great cousin" to their children.

Second distance (in *Painting*), between the foreground and the background.

Second Estate of the realm. The three estates are the peers, the clergy, and the commons, but we erroneously consider the sovereign as the first estate, the peers the second, and the commons the third.

In the collect for *Gunpowder Treason* we thank God for "preserving the king and the three estates of the realm," from which it is evident that the *king* is not one of the "three estates."

Second hand, for sale a second time, not new, not original.

Second rate, inferior, not the best quality, size, &c.

Second sight, *site*, the power of seeing things invisible to others, the power of foreseeing coming events by the shadow cast before them; second sight'-ed.

Secondary, *sěk'kõn.dă.ry*. Second-ly, *sěk'kõnd.ly*.

Secondly, the second item, head, or consideration.

Secondary, subordinate, not of the first order.

Sec'ondari-ly (Rule xi.), *sec'ondari-ness*.

Secondaries, *sěk'kõn.dă.riz*, the quills which rise from the second bone of a fowl's wing. (*See Rectrix*.)

Secondary colour, any two of the primary colours mixed together in equal proportions.

Second (*continued*).

Secondary fever, a fever arising after the crisis of another attack has been tided over.

Secondary qualities, qualities which may be severed from a body without destroying its integrity.

Secondary Rocks, those strata which lie between the primary or palæozoic and the tertiary rocks.

They contain the Triassic or Upper New Red Sandstone, the Oolitic, and the Cretaceous or Chalk.

Secondary planet, a planet (like the moon) which revolves round a primary planet.

Secondary tints, those of a subdued kind, as greys.

Fr. *second*, *secondaire*; Lat. *secundus*, *secundarius* (*sequor*, to follow).

Secret, *se'.krët*, something not to be repeated, something unknown to the general, private, hidden, occult; secret-ly.

Secrecy, *se'.krë.sy*. In secret, privately.

Latin *secretus*, n. *secretum* (v. *severno* sup. *secretum*, to separate).

Secretary, *sek'krë.tü.ry*. **Secretory**, *se.kree'.tö.ry* (*see below*).

Secretary, plu. **secretaries**, *sek'krë.tü.riz*, an amanuensis, a confidential assistant, a minister of state entrusted with a special department of public business, a bird which feeds on snakes; **secretary-ship** (-*ship*, Old Eng., office).

Latin *secretarius* (from *secretum*, a secret). "The Secretary" [bird] is so called from a tuft of feathers behind its head resembling a pen stuck behind the ear of a clerk or secretary.

"Secretary," French *secrétaire*; Latin *secretor*, *secretio* a secretion.

Secrete, *se.kreet'*, to hide, to separate from the blood [or sap] substances different from the blood [or sap] itself; **secret'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **secret'-ing** (R. xix.); **secretive**, *se.kree'.tív*, of a secret temperament, causing secretion; **secret'-ive-ness**, **secret'-ive-ly**. **Secretitious**, *se'.krë.tisk'nis*.

Secretion, *se.kree'.shün*, a substance secreted (as bile, saliva, &c.), or the process by which secretions are made.

Secretory, *se.kree'.to.ry*. **Secretary**, *sek'krë.tü.ry*.

Secretory, performing the office of secretion.

Secretary, a clerk, an amanuensis, a minister of state.

Lat. *secretis*, *secretor*, se-[scorsum] *cerno* sup. *secretum* to separate.

"Secretary," Lat. *secretarius*; Fr. *secrétaire*; but *secrétoire*, secretory.

Sect, a religious or philosophical party, a party separated from the Anglican church, a party separated from the Latin church; **sectarian**, *sek.tair'ri.än*, a dissenter, adj. of sect. **Sectar'-ian-ise** (Rule xxxi.), to imbue with sectarian notions; **sectar'-ianised** (5 syl.); **sectarianis-ing**, *sek.tair'ri.än.ize'.ing*. **Sectar'-ian-ism**, **Sec'täry**.

Latin *secta*, *sectarius* (*sēco* supine *sectum*, to cut off; Greek *schisma*, a schism); French *secte*, *sectaire*.

Section, sĕk'.shŭn, a division of a book, &c., a part cut off, the representation of any object as it would appear if cut through. In the United States 640 acres. **Section-āl**, sec'tional-ly. **Sector**, a mathematical instrument for measuring zenith distances, &c. **Sector of a circle**.

Lat. *sectio*, *sector* (*seco* supine *sectum*; Gk. *schizo*, to split or cleave).

Secular, sĕk'ku.lar, temporal, worldly, not spiritual, not bound by monastic vows, not ecclesiastical; **secularist**, sĕk'ku.lărist, one who directs all his attention to the objects of this present life. **Sec'ular-ness**, worldliness.

Secularity, sek'ku.lar'ri.ty, attention to this world only.

Secular games, ancient Roman games held once an age (*seculum*). **Secular refrigeration**, periodical cooling of the earth. **Secularise** (R. xxi.), sĕk'kŭ.lă.rize, to convert from religious to ordinary uses; **sec'ularised** (4 syl.), **sec'ularis-ing**. **Secularisation**, sĕk'ku.lăr rĭ.zay'.shŭn.

Lat. *seculāris*, *seculārĭtas*; *ludi seculāres*, secular games (*seculum*).

Secure, sĕ.kŭrĕ', (comp.) **secŭr'-er**, (super.) **secŭr'-est**, safe, confident, not vigilant, to make safe, to fasten up [doors, &c.]; **secured'** (2 syl.), **secŭr'-ing** (Rule xix.); **secŭr'-er**, one who secures; **secure'-ly**, **secure'-ness**.

Security, plu. **securities** (Rule xliv.), se.kŭ'.rĭ.tiz.

Lat. *securus*, *securitas* (*se*-[seorsum]*cura*, free from anxiety or care).

Sedentary, sĕd'.ĕn.tă.ry, passing much time seated, inactive; **sed'entari-ly** (R. xi.); **sed'entari-ness**, a sedentary state.

Sedentaria, sed'.en.tair''rĭ.ah, a tribe of spiders.

Latin *sedentarius* (*sĕdeo*, to sit; Greek *hēzo*, 2 f. *hedo*, to seat).

Sedge (1 syl.), the water-iris or river-flag; **sedgy**, overgrown with sedge; **sedged** (1 syl.) (Old English *segg* or *secg*.)

Sediment, sĕd'.ĭ.ment, dregs, lees; **sedimentary**, sĕd'.ĭ.mĕn''.t'ry.

Sedimentary rocks, strata formed from the depositions of water. (Latin *sedimentum*, *sĕdeo*, to settle.)

Sed-ition. **Insurrection**. **Rebellion**. **Revolt**. **Tumult**. **Mutiny**.

Sedition, se.dish'.ŭn, a local factious disturbance of the public peace, either political, personal, or religious.

Insurrection, in'.sŭr.rĕk''.shŭn, a general uprising of a people against the government or the laws.

Rebellion, re.bĕl'.yŭn, outbreak of a people subdued by war.

Revolt', a hostile renunciation of constituted authority.

Tumult, tu'.mŭlt, a noisy commotion arising from some supposed grievance or offence personal or civil.

Mutiny, rising of soldiers or sailors against their officers.

Seditious, se.dish'.us; **seditious-ly**, **seditious-ness**.

"Sedition," Lat. *seditio*, *sed*-[seorsum]*itio*, a going against [the peace].

"Insurrection," Latin *insurrectio*, *in surgo* sup. *surrectum*, to rise-up against [the government or laws].

"Rebellion," Latin *rebellio* (*re bello*, to make war again).

"Revolt," French *revolter*; Latin *re-volvere*, to turn round [from one party to another], to seek to change masters.

"Tumult," Lat. *tumultus*, *tumeo*, to swell [with passion]; Gk. *thumos*.

"Mutiny," Fr. *mutiner*; Lat. *muto*, to change. Desire of change.

Se-duce, *se.dūce'*, to lead astray, to entice from the path of virtue; seduced' (2 syl.); seduc-ing (R. xix.), *se.dū'sing*; sedu'cing-ly; seduc-er, *se.dū'ser*; seducement.

Seduction, *se.dūk'.shūn*; seductive, *se.dūk'.tīv*; -tive-ly.

Latin *seductio*, *se-[scorsum]duco*, to lead astray.

Sedulous, *sēd'.u.lūs*, diligent; sed'ulous-ly, sed'ulous-ness.

Sedulity, *se.du'.li.ty*. (Latin *sēdūlitas*, *sēdūlus*.)

Se'dum, *plu.* se'dums, stone-crop. (Latin *sēdeo*, to sit.)

See, a diocese, to behold, to perceive. Sea, an ocean.

Sees, beholds. Seas, oceans. Seize (all *seze*), to catch.

See, (*past*) saw, (*past part.*) seen; see'-ing; sē'-er, one who sees future events. See to it, attend to it, look after it. See about it, consider it, think about it. Let me see, let me consider or think on the subject.

"See," O. Eng. *seón*, *past seðh* [or *sawe*], p. p. *ge-sewen* [or *ge-sawen*].

"See," a diocese (a blunder), Fr. *siège*; Lat. *sēdes*, a [bishop's] seat.

Seed, the fruit which is sown. Cede, *seed*, to yield.

Seed, to shed seed; seed'-ed (R. xxxvi.), seed'-ing; seed'-y, running to seed, exhausted, shabby; seed'i-ness (R. xi.), seed'i-ly. Seed-bud, the embryo of the fruit; seed-cake; seed-coat, -*kote*; seed-corn, seed-down; seed-leaf, *plu.* -leaves, -*leaf*, -*leevs*, the lobes or cotyle'dons of a plant; seed-ling, a little plant reared from seed (-*ling* dim.); seed-pearl, -*purl*; seeds-man (not *seed-man*), *plu.* seedsmen; seed-time, seed-vessel.

"Seed," Old Eng. *sēd* or *sēd*, *sēd-tīma*; v *sēd[an]*, p. -*de*, p. p. -*ed*; Lat. *sēro* supine *sātum*, to sow. "Cede" (to yield), Lat. *cēdere*.

"Seedy" (weary, worn out, out of sorts), Old Eng. *sædre*, "a seedy coat" or man.

Seek, to search, to endeavour to obtain; (*past* and *past part.*) sought, *sawt*; seek'-ing, seek'-er. To seek for, to look for. To seek after, to endeavour to obtain. To seek out.

We seek for a thing lost; we seek *after* a situation; we seek *out* a companion.

Old Eng. *sēc[an]* or *sēc[an]*, p. *sōhte*, p. p. *ge-sōhl* (-*g*- is interpolated).

Seel. Seal. Ceil (all *seel*). Zeal, *zeel*. Sell. Cell.

Seel, to hoodwink (in *Falconry*); seeled (1 syl.), seel'-ing.

"Seel," Fr. *ciller*, as *ciller l'oiseau*, to seel a hawk, to run a thread through its eyelids, *cil*, an eyelid; Lat. *cilium*, an eyelid.

"Seal" (the animal), Old Eng. *seal*, *seol*, *seolh*, or *syl*; (a stamp), Old Eng. *sigel* or *sygel*, v. *sæl[an]* or *sigel[an]*; Lat. *sigillum*.

"Ceil," Fr. *ciel*; Lat. *cælum*, heaven. "Zeal," Lat. *zēlus*; Gk. *zēlos*.

"Sell," Old Eng. *syll[an]*. "Cell," Old Eng. *cellas*; Lat. *cella*.

Seem, to appear. Seam, *seem*, a suture, a scar, to seam; seemed (1 syl.), seem'-ing, seeming-ly; seem'-ly, becoming, *comme il faut*; seem'li-ness (Rule xi.) It seems to me, *mihi videtur*, as I think, in my opinion.

"Seem," O. E. *sem*[an], p. -ode, p. p. -od; or *sem*[ian], p. -ede, p. p. -ed.

"Seam," Old Eng. *seam*, a suture, v. *seam*[iam], p. -ede, p. p. -ed.

Seen (v. See). Scene, part of an Act, a view. Seine, *seen*, a net.

"Seen," Old Eng. *seon*, past *sedh* [or *sawe*], past part. *ge-sewen*.

"Scene," Latin *scena*. "Seine," Old Eng. *segne*.

Seesaw, *see'-saw*, a tittermy-totter, to balance, to swing, to vacillate, to play tittermy-totter; see'sawed (2 syl.), -saw-ing.

"Seesaw," a ricochet word, of which we have a large number (R. lxix.)

Seer. Sear (both *see'r*). Cere, *sere*.

Seer, one who sees future events. (O. E. *sewere* or *seware*.)

"Sear" (dry, withered), Old Eng. *sear*[ian].

"Cere-cloth," Old Eng. *sér-cláth*; Latin *cera*, wax.

Seethe (1 syl.), past seethed (1 syl.), past part sodden or seethed, to boil. (O. E. *seáth*[an] or *seóth*[an], p. *seáth*, p. p. *soden*.)

Segment, a part cut off. Segment of a circle, the part of a circle cut off by a chord [*i.e.*, any line less than the diameter]; segmental, *seg.mén'.tál*, adj. of segment. Segmentation, *seg'.mén.tay''.shún*.

Latin *segmentum* (*segmen*, a little piece; *seco*, to cut off).

Seg'no, *sen'yo* (in Music marked thus *S*), a sign; al segno, [return] to the sign; dal segno, [repeat] from the sign.

Se-gregate, *seg'grè.gate*, to isolate; seg'regát-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *seg'grè.gay''.shún*, isolation.

Lat. *segrégatio*, *segrégare* (*se*[seorsum]*grex*, apart from the flock).

Seid, *sá'id*, an emir or scherif. (Arabic, a prince or emir'.)

Seidlitz, *síde'.litz* (not *séd'.litz*), as *seidlitz water*, saline water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia; *seidlitz powder*, a powder for making seidlitz water (an effervescing draught).

Seignior, *seen'.yor* = Mr. in Italy, Mon. in France, and Herr in Germany. Grand Seignior, the sultan; seigneurial or seigniorial, pertaining to the lord of the manor, manorial; seignior-age, *seen'.yor.age*, a royalty on bullion given at one time to the crown. Seignior, *plu.* seigniories, *seen'.yor.íz*, a lordship, feudal superiority.

We never place Mr. before a superior title, but the Germans say Herr doctor, the French Mon. le docteur, and so on.

Seignior, monsieur, sir, herr, meinheer, and the Greek anax (a king) are merely varieties of the same word: thus Greek anax [a king].

Latin senex [= sanax], senior, seignior, sieur [Mon-sieur], sr, herr, Dutch Mein-heer.

The spelling of seignior is quite indefensible. The Ital. is *signore*, the Fr. *seigneur*, and the Lat. *senior*. "Seignior" is a Franco-Latin form of the Italian, and ought to be abolished.

Seine. Seen. Scene (all *seen*).

Seine, a fishing-net. *Seen*, beheld. *Scene* [of a play], a view.

"*Seine*," Old Eng. *segne*; Gk. *sāgéné*, a drag-net; Fr. *seine*.

"*Seen*," O.E. *ge-sewen*, p. p. of *seon*. "*Scene*," Lat. *scena*; Gk. *skéné*.

Seismo-graph, *sice'mō.graf*, an apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes; **seismo-graphy**, *sice'mōg'.ra.fy*, a description of earthquakes, a treatise on earthquakes; **seismographic**, *sice.mo.grăf''ik*, [maps, &c.] to indicate the centres and areas of disturbance from earthquakes.

Seismo-logy, *sice.mōl'.ō.djy*, that part of science which treats of earthquakes; **seismo-meter**, *sice.mōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the force and direction of an earthquake; **seismometry**, *sice.mōm'.ē.try*, the mensuration of certain phenomena of earthquakes. **Seismoscope**, *sice'mo.scope* (Rule lxiii.), an instrument for rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of an earthquake.

Greck *seismos graphō*, I describe an earthquake; *seismos logos*, a treatise on earthquakes; *seismos metron*, an earthquake gauge; *seismos skōpeo*, I view earthquakes.

(It is quite indefensible to spell these words with *z* instead of *s*.)

Seize. Seas. Sees. Sice, six of dice (all *seez*).

Seize, *seez*, to catch hold of violently or suddenly; **seized** (1 syl.); **seiz-ing** (Rule xix.), *see'.zing*.

Seiz-er, *see'.zer*. **Seiz-or**, *see'.zor*. **Sizar**, *sī'.zar*.

Seizer, one who seizes or lays hold suddenly.

Seizor (in *Law*), one who seizes or takes possession.

Sizar, a student admitted to the Univ. of Cambridge on reduced terms, his "*sizings*," &c., being gratuitous.

Seiz-able, *see'.zū.b'l*, capable of being seized.

Seizure, *see'.zher*, the act of taking forcibly, the thing seized, grasp, [in *Law*] possession.

(The following are spelt by Wharton in his *Law Dict.* with *s*.)

Seisin, *see'.sin*, possession. **Season**, *see'.zn* [of the year].

Livery of seisin, delivery of possession.

Seisin of heriots, taking the best beast when a heriot is due at the death of a tenant.

Seisin-ox, a perquisite due at one time to the sheriff of Scotland for giving infeftment to an heir, but now converted into a money-fee.

Seisin in fact, when there is actual possession.

Seisin in law, when actual possession is not given but only what the law accounts possession.

"*Seize*," Fr. *saisir*, *saisine*, possession; Low Lat. *sacire*, to seize.

"*Seas*" (oceans), Old Eng. *sæs*. "*Sees*," Old Eng. *seeth*.

"*Size*," to obtain extra food or drink from the buttery. "*Sizings*," the allowance of bread, &c., to each student in the University of Cambridge; extra food and drink from the buttery.

Sel'dom, (*comp.*) sel'domer, (*super.*) seldom-est, rarely.

Old Eng. *seld*, *comp. seldor*, *super. seldost*; also *seldsyn*, &c.

Se-lect, choice, chosen, to choose; select'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), select'-ed-ly, select'-or (Rule xxxvii.), select'-ness.

Selection, sĕ.lĕk'.shŭn; select-ive, sĕ.lĕk'.tĭv.

Natural selection, that process in nature by which those plants and animals which are best fitted for the conditions of life survive and propagate their races, while others less fitted for the purpose die out and disappear.

Latin *selectio*, *selectus*, *se-[seorsum]lēgo*, *supine -lectum*, to pick out.

Selenium, sĕ.lee'.nĭ.ŭm, an elementary substance.

Selenic acid, sĕ.lee'.nĭk as'sĭd, an acid with a maximum quantity of oxygen (one of selenium to three of oxygen).

Selenious acid, sĕ.lee'.nĭ.ŭs as'sĭd, an acid with an inferior quantity of oxygen (one of selenium to two of oxygen).

Seleniate, sĕ.lee'.nĭ.āte, a salt of selenic acid.

(The following change the accent to the first syllable.)

Selenide, sĕl'.ĕ.nĭde, a non-acid compound of selenium.

Selenite, sĕl'.ĕ.nĭte, crystallised sulphate of lime.

Selenitic, sĕl'.ĕ.nĭt'.ĭk, adj. of selenite.

"Selenium" (the moon element), Greek *selēnē*, the moon. The name was selected to correspond with tellurium (the earth element): Latin *tellus*, the earth.

-ic, the termination which denotes a maximum of oxygen.

-ous, the termination which denotes an inferior portion of oxygen.

-ate denotes a salt formed from an acid in -ic.

-ite denotes a salt formed from an acid in -ous.

-ide denotes a non-acid combination of oxygen with a base.

Seleno-graphy, sĕl'.ĕ.nŏg''.ră.fy, a description of the moon; selenographic, sĕl'.ĕ.no.grăf''.ĭk; selenographical, sĕl'.ĕ.no.grăf''.ĭ.kăl; selenographist, sĕl'.ĕ.nŏg''.ră.fĭst, one who studies or describes the moon.

Greek *selēnē graphō*, I describe the moon.

Self, *plu.* selves, one's own person, the person who signs a document (thus a cheque for *self* is one for the drawer).

My-self; our-self (only used by sovereigns), *plu.* our-selves; thy-self, your-self, *plu.* your-selves; him-self, her-self, it-self, *plu.* them-selves (called reciprocal pronouns), used with and without a personal pronoun preceding, as I myself, we ourselves; you yourself, you yourselves; he himself, she herself, the [dog] itself, they themselves, Cæsar's self, Tarquin's self, in *propria persona*, or the *propria persona* of Cæsar, &c.

"Himself, herself, itself, themselves," are of a different character to "myself, ourself, ourselves; thyself, yourself, yourselves." *Him, her, it, them*, being the old dative (our modern *objective*) cases; but *my, our, thy, your, Cæsar's, Tarquin's*, are possessive cases.

"My-self" is the *propria persona* of me; "himself" is the *propria persona* to [belonging to] him.

"I myself" is I in *propria persona*, (so with the others).

Self- (prefixed), self'-ish, influenced by motives of personal advantage; selfish-ness, selfish-ly.

— prefixed to nouns is resolved by *of*: as "self-conceit" (of self); prefixed to part. is resolved by *by*: as "self-taught" (by oneself); prefixed to participial nouns and adj. (*i.e.*, words in *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ance*, *-ence*) it is resolved by *in*: as "self-evident" (in itself); prefixed to words which draw a preposition after them it is resolved by the preposition usually attached: as (*to confide-in*) "self-confidence" (confidence-in oneself); (*to impose-on*) "self-imposed" (imposed-on oneself).

Self-abased', -abasement; self-acting; self-abuse; self-admiration; self-aggran'disement; self-applause; self-approbation. Self-banished; self-begotten.

Self-command; self-conceit, -conceit'ed, -conceit'edness; self-condemned (*-con.dem'd'*), -condemning (*con.dẽm'.ing*); self-con'fidence, -con'fident, -confid'ing; self-conscious, -con'sciousness; self-consu'ming; self-contradiction; self-convic'ted; self-created.

Self-deceit', -deceived', -decep'tion; self-defence'; self-degrada'tion; self-delu'sion; self-deni'al, -deny'ing; self-destruc'tion, -destruc'tive; self-deter'mined, -determina'tion; self-devo'ted, -devo'tion; self-distrust'; self-doomed.

Self-ed'ucated; self-elec'ted; self-enjoy'ment; self-esteem', -estima'tion; self-ev'ident; self-exalta'tion; self-examina'tion; self-exis'tence, -exis'tent.

Self-impor'tance; self-indul'gence, -indul'gent; self-in'terest, -in'terested; self-invi'ted. Self-jud'ging.

Self-knowl'edge. Self-love, -lov'ing; self-lu'minous. Self-made; self-mo'tion, -mo'ving; self-mur'der, -mur'derer.

Self-neglect'. Self-opinioned, *o.pĩn'.yũnd*; -opinionated.

Self-pleas'ing; self-posses'sion; self-praise, -prais'er; self-preserva'tion, -preserv'ing; self-prop'agating.

Self-registering; self-reg'ulating, -reg'ulated; self-reliance, -rely'ing; self-repell'ing, -repell'ant; self-reproach', -repro'ving, -reproved'; self-respect'; self-restraint', -rostrain'ing, -restrained'; self-righteous (*ri.tchũs*), -righteously, righteousness (*ri'tchũs.ness*).

Self-sac'rifice, -sac'rificing; self-same; self-sat'isfied, -satisfying; self-seek'er, -seek'ing; self-slaughter, -slaw'ter; self-subdued'; self-sufficient, -sufficiency.

Self-taught, -tawt; self-tormen'ting; self-tor'ture.

Self-upbraid'ing, -upbraid'ed. Self-vi'olence.

Self-will, -willed; self-worship; self-wrong, -wronging.

"Self" was originally an adj. meaning *same*. Chaucer says "in that *selve* moment," and Shakespeare has "that *self* mould" (*R. II. i. 2.*) Old Eng. *sylf, silf, self, seolf* or *sælf*; *sylf-cwala* self-killer, *sylf-lic* selfish, *sylf-licung* self-liking or love, *sylf-myrrhra* self-murder, *sylf-myrrhrung*, *sylf-willa* a vow, *sylf-wille* self-willing, *syf-willende* voluntary, *syf-willes* (adv.) obstinately.

"Selfish" was coined by the Presbyterians. See Hacket, *Life of William III.* p. 144; but we had already *self-lic*, its equivalent.

Sell. Cell. Seller. Cellar. (*See Seal or Seel.*)

Sell, (*past*) sold, (*past part.*) sold; sell-ing, to vend.

Seller, one who sells. Cellar, a cave for wine, &c.

"Sell," Old Eng. *sell[an]* or *syll[an]*, p. *sælde* or *sealde*, p. p. *seald*.

"Cell," Old Eng. *cellas* pl.; Lat. *cella*; Gk. *kollê*, a hollow.

Seltzer water, *sel'tzer waw'ter*, a mineral water from Seltzer, in Germany. (*See Seidlitz.*)

Selvage, *sel'.vêdge* (corruption of *self-edge*, that is, an edge made at the same time as the cloth was woven, and not hemmed down afterwards); selvaged (2 syl.), having a selvage.

Selvagee, *sel'.vũ.dje'*, a skein of rope marled together.

Old Eng. *self* or *syf ecg*, *self* or *syf ecged*; Dutch *selfegge*.

Semaphore, *sẽm'.ũfore*, a kind of telegraph, an instrument for making signals. (Gk. *sẽma phẽro*, I carry signals or signs.)

Semblance, Resemblance; *sẽm'.blance*, *rẽ.zẽm'.blance*.

Resẽmblance, actual likeness, sensible or otherwise.

Sẽmblance, an assumed likeness, hence manners, show.

§ That portrait bears a strong *resemblance* to Napoleon I.

Poetry and painting bear a strong *resemblance* to each other.

The English character bears a greater *resemblance* to the German than to the French.

§ Hypocrisy wears the mask and *semblance* of virtue.

This ship-boy's *semblance* hath disguised me quite (*Kg. John* iv. 3).

Cheerful *semblance* and sweet majesty (*Hen. V.* iv. chorus).

An ill-beseeming *semblance* of a feast (*Rom. and Jul.* i. 5).

Semée (in *Heraldry*), powdered promiscuously about, scattered thickly: as *semée de lis*, *semée d'étoiles*.

Semée is the French, *powdered* the English term; but the French word is more generally used than the English.

Semen; *sẽ'.mẽn*, animal seed; seminal, *sẽm'.ũ.nũl*, adj. of semen, radical. Seminary, *plu.* seminaries, *sẽm'.ũ.nũ.riz*, a school for young ladies. (A most objectionable word.)

Semination, *sẽm'.ũ.nay''.shũn*. Sementation.

Semination, the act of sowing, natural dispersion of seeds.

Sementation [*sẽ'.mẽn.tay''.shũn*], a bringing forth of seed.

Latin *sẽmentatio*, *sẽminatio*, *sẽmen* genitive *sẽminis* (*sẽro*, to sow).

Sẽm'i- (Lat.), *hẽm'i-* (Gk.), *dẽm'i-* (Fr.), half (*sẽmĩ*, *hẽmĩ*).

Sẽm'i-acid, *-ũs'sid*, half-acid. (Latin *sẽmi acidus*.)

Sēm'i-barbarian, *sēm'.i-bar.bair'ri.ăn*, half-civilised; semi-barbarous, *bar'.bă.rūs*. (Latin *sēmibarbārus*.)

Sēm'i-breve, *-breev* (in *Mus.*), an open note without a tail. The breve is either a square note or a semibreve paled in *ſ*. (Italian *semibreve*.)

Sēm'i-circle, *-sur'.k'l*, half a circle; **semi-circular**, *sēm'.i-sur'.ku.lar*. (Latin *sēmicircūlus*, *-circulāris*.)

Sēmi-colon, *sēm'.i-kō'.lōn*, a stop made thus [;].

Latin *sēmi cōlon*, half a colon. Introduced in 1599. The colon was in use nearly twenty years earlier (1580).

Sēm'i-conscious, *-kōn'.shūs*, half-conscious; **semi-consciousness**, *-kōn'.shūs.ness*, partial stupefaction.

Lat. *sēmī conscius* (scio, to know), half knowing [what takes place].

Sēm'i-diameter, *-di.ām'.ē.ter*, the radius of a circle.

Latin *sēmidiamēter*, half of a diameter.

Semi-floscular, *-flōs'.kū.lar*, having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion. (Latin *sēmi flosculū*.)

Sēm'i-fluid, *-flu'.id*, partially fluid. (Latin *fluidus*.)

Sēm'i-lu'nar, crescent-shaped, shaped like a half-moon.

Latin *sēmīlūna*, *-lūnāris* (*lūna* from *lucinare*, to shine).

Sēm'i-membranous, *-mēm'.bră.nūs*, half membranous.

"Membranous" is a corrupt form of the Lat. *membrānāceus*, like membrane, or the debased Lat. *membrāneus*, made of membrane.

Sēm'i-nude, *-nūde*, half naked. (Latin *sēmīnūdus*.)

Sēm'i-palmate, *-pāl'-mate*, with the feet partially webbed.

Latin *sēmi-palmātus*, half palmed (*palma*; Greek *pādmé*).

Sēm'i-quadrate, *-kwōd'.rate*, [planets] 45° asunder from each other. (Latin *quadrātus*, quadrate.)

Sēm'i-qua'ver (in *Music*), a black note with a tail having two hooks. (Latin *sēmi*, Welsh *chiwibio*, to quaver.)

Sēm'i-quintile, *-kwīn'.tīl*, [planets] 36° asunder.

Latin *sēmi-quintilis*, the fifth of 180° (the half of 360°).

Sēm'i-savage (better *demi-savage*), half a savage.

French *demi-sauvage* (Latin *sylvāni*, wild men of the woods).

Sēm'i-sextile, *-sex'.tīl*, [planets] 30° asunder.

Latin *sēmi-sextilis*, the sixth of 180° (the half of 360°).

Sēm'i-tendinous, *-tēn'.dī.nūs*, half-tendinous.

Italian *sēmi-tendinoso* (Latin *tendon* genitive *tendinis*, a tendon).

Sēm'i-tone, *-tōne* (1 syl.), half a tone (the smallest interval of modern music); **semi-tonic**, *-tōn'.ik*.

Latin *sēmītōnium*, *sēmītōnus*, a half-tone; French *demiton*.

Sēm'i-transparent, *-trans.pa'rent*, not quite transparent; **sēm'i-transparency**, *-trans.pa'rēn.sy*.

Latin *sēmī-transpārens* gen. *-entis* (trans *pāreo*, to show through).

Sēm'i-vocal, -vō'.kāl, adj. of semi-vowel. (*See below.*)

Latin *semivocalis*, half a vowel (that is, a liquid).

Sēm'i-vowel, -vōw-el (not vōw-el. "Vōw" to rhyme with nōw, not with grōw), a liquid or half-vowel.

Latin *semi-vocalis*; French *voyelle*. Liquids occupy a place midway between vowels and mutes.

The words beginning with the Greek *hēmi*- are *hemi-cycle*, *hemi-plegy*, *hemi-ptera* [he.mip'.tē.rāh], *hemi-sphere*, *hemi-stich* [hēm'.l.stick].

Those beginning with the French *demi*- are *demi-bastian*, *demi-god*, *demi-goddess*, *demi-lune*, *demi-semiquaver*, and *demi-volt*.

Semitic or **Shemitic**, sēm'.it.ik, shēm'.it.ik, adj. of Shem, son of Noah. Semitic languages: the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopian, and old Phœnician.

Semolina, sēm'.ō.lec'.nah (a blunder for *semolino*, Italian), the grits of rice, large hard grains left after bolting flour.

Sempervivum, sēm'.per-vi'.vūm, house-leek. (Lat. *sempervivum*.)

"Ever-alive," so called (1) because it survives the longest droughts;

(2) it continues to live after it has been pulled up and thrown

away; and (3) it has a marvellous reproductive power.

Sempiternal, sēm'.pī.ter'.nāl, everlasting; sempiternity, sēm'.pī.ter'.nā.ty. (Latin *sempiternus*; *semper*, always.)

Sempster, fem. sempstress, sēmp'.stēr, sēmp'.strēs, one who works with a needle; sempstressy, sēmp'.strēs.sy, the vocation of a sempstress.

It is a great error to suppose that *-ster* is a female suffix, indicating the vocation of a woman, and hence the following remark of Dr. E. Adams is quite erroneous: "In early times brewing, baking, weaving, spinning, fulling, &c., were carried on exclusively by women. Hence such names [words] as *maltster*, *brewster*, *baxter*, *spinster*, *kempster*, *whitster*," &c. The truth is that *-ster* is added to nouns quite irrespective of gender, some of the nouns with this suffix being masculine, some neuter, and some others feminine. Its force is to denote "skill obtained by practice," "a vocation." So that "*maltster*" does not mean a female malt[ing] person, but one whose vocation is to malt, one skilled in malting. Even *spinster* refers to young women only accidentally, because spinning was at one time their chief vocation.

"Sempster," "sempstress," should be *seamster*, *seamstress*.

Old Eng. *sedm*, to hem or sew; *sedmere*, a tailor; *seamestre*, a seamstress.

("-ster suffix from *stēdre*, direction," Bosworth, Anglo-Sax. Dict.)

Senary, sēn'.ā.ry. Scenery, sec'.nē.ry.

Senary, containing six. (Latin *senārius*.)

Scenery, the picturesqueness of a locality. (Latin *scēna*.)

Senate, sēn'.ā.te. Sennight, sēn'.nīt. Sennit, a flat plaited cord.

Senate, a legislative assembly; **senat-or** (Rule xxxvii.),

sēn'.ā.tor; **sen'ator-ship** (-ship, office, rank of); **senatorial**,

sēn'.ā.tor'.rī.āl, adj. of senator; **senato'rial-ly**.

Senate-house, the house where a senate assembles.

"Senate," Old Eng. *senat*; Lat. *senātus* (*senex*, an old man, because the senate consisted of "old men," so the Greek *gērōusia* [a council or senate] is from *gerōn*, old men.

"Sennight," a contraction of *seventh-night* [se'n-night], a week hence.

"Sennit" (a flat rope), *seven-knit*, a rope with seven strands.

Send, (*past*) *sent*, (*past part.*) *sent*; *send'-ing*, to despatch; *send'-er*. To *send for*, to despatch a messenger for something. To *send to*. To *send forth*, to put out.

Old Eng. *sēnd[an]* or *send[an]*, *past sende*, *past part. sended*.

Sendal, a thin silk or thread fabric. **Sandal**, a shoe, a wood.

"Sendal" is a blunder for *cendal*. Spanish *cendal*.

"Sandal" (a shoe), Lat. *sandaliūm*; Gk. *sandālōn* (*santis*, a board).

"Sandal tree," Arabic *sandal* or *sonadilil*.

Seneschal, *sēn'ēs.shāl*, a high steward, a superintendent of banquets, a judge (as the high seneschal of England); *sen'eschal-ship* (*-ship*, office, rank of).

French *sénéchal* (Gothic *sineigs skalk*, an old servant).

Sengreen, *sēn'.green*, house-leek. (German *sinngrün*.)

Senile, *see'nīle*, imbecile from old age; **senility**, *se.nīl'ī.ty*.

Latin *senilis* (*senex* genitive *senis*, an old man or woman).

Senior, *see'nīor*. **Seignior**, *seen'.yer*, or **Signor**, *sin'.yer*.

Senior, older, elder (opposed to *ju'nior*, younger).

As Mr. John Smith, *senr.*, Mr. John Smith, *junnr.*, the "*senr.*" means Smith *pere*, and the "*junnr.*" Smith *fils*.

Seignior or **Signor**, the Ital. equivalent of *Mr.*, *Mon.*, or *Herr*.

Seniority, *see'nī.ōr'ri.ty*, priority of age or office.

"Senior," Lat. *senior*, comp. of *senex*, old. "Seignior," Ital. *signore*.

Our spelling of *seignior* is quite indefensible. It is a corrupt mixture of the Franco-Italian *seigneur* and the Latin *senior*.

Senna, *sēn'.nah*, a purgative drug. (Ital. *sena*, Fr. *séné*.)

Sennight, *sēn'.nīt*. **Sen'nit** (*see below*). **Senate**, *sēn'.āte*.

Sennight, *sen'nit*, a week hence, week ago. Similarly *fortnight*, *fort'nīt*, two weeks hence, two weeks ago.

"Sennight or se'nnight," a corruption of *seventh-night* [*se'n-night*], a relic of the ancient Celtic custom of beginning day at sunset. This custom was observed by the ancient Greeks, Babylonians, Persians, Syrians, and Jews, and is still observed by their modern representatives. In the Bible a day is described as "The evening and the morning" (*Gen. 1*.)

"Senate," Latin *senātus*, a council of elders (*senes*, old men).

Sen'nit, a braid of yarn or plait of straw. (*See above*.)

Seven knit, i.e., seven strands knit together. A sennit of rope now consists of three or four "foxes" plaited together, a "fox" being a twist of three or four rope-yarns rubbed with tarred canvas.

Sense. **Cense**, *sense*, a tax. **Scents**, *sents*, perfumes. **Cents**.

Sense, intelligence, consciousness, perceptibility. The senses, the five organs of perception (*viz.*, *hearing*, *sight*, *smell*, *taste*, *touch*). **Sense-less**, *senseless-ness*, *-less-ly*.

Sensation, *sēn.say'.shūn*; *sensation-āl*, startling, adapted to excite emotion of feeling; *sensational-ly*.

Sensational-ism, the doctrine that the five senses are the only doors of knowledge, and that "soul" is *vox et prætera nihil*. **Sensational-ist**, one who believes in the above.

Sensible, *sĕn'si.b'l*, having sound common sense, having feeling; sensible-ness; sensibly, perceptibly.

Sensibility, *sen'si.bil'i.ty*; sensitive, *sĕn'si.tiv*, impressionable; sen'sitive-ly, sen'sitive-ness.

Common sense, good practical intelligence.

Moral sense, consciousness. Sensitive plant.

Sensorium, *plu. sensoria*; *sĕn.sĕr'i.ĕh*, the central seat of sensation or of consciousness said to be in the brain; sensory, *sĕn'sa.ry*, nerves. Double sensories, *dub'l sĕn'sĕ.riz*, two eyes, two ears, &c., for one service.

In his senses, sane. Out of his senses, insane.

Fr. *sensation, sens*; Lat. *sensibilis, sensibilitas, sensitivus, sensus*, v. *sentio*, to perceive; Gk. *sunĕtio, sunĕsis*, sense, understanding.

"Sense," with *cense, dense, tense, condense, immense*, and the four compounds of "-pense," viz., *dis-pense, en-pense, pre-pense*, and *recompense*, are the only ten words in the language ending in *-ence*; more than twenty times that number end incorrectly in *-ence*.

"Cense," Latin *census*, a valuation, a numbering of the people.

"Scents," French *senteur*, odour; Latin *sentio*, to perceive.

"Cents," (in the U.S.) 100th part of a dollar; Lat. *centum*, 100.

Sensual, *sĕn'shŭ.ĕl*. Censual, *sĕn'sŭ.ĕl*.

Sensual, pleasing the senses, self-indulgent, carnal.

Censual, pertaining to the census. (Lat. *censuĕlis, census*.)

Sen'sual-ly, sen'sual-ness, sen'sual-ist, sen'sual-ism.

Sen'sual-ise (Rule xxxi.), to make sensual; sen'sualised (4 syl.); sensualis-ing, *sen'su.ĕl.iz.e.ing* (Rule xix.)

Sensualisation, *sĕn'su.ĕl.iz.e.ing* "shun, sensual debasement.

Sensualism, *sĕn'su.ĕl.izm*, the opposite of *intellectualism*.

Sensuous, *sĕn'sŭ.ŭs*, addressed to the senses, carnal.

Latin *sensuĕlis, sensuĕlitas, sensus*, v. *sentio* (see above).

Sent. Scent. Cent (all *sent*).

Sent, *past and past part.* of Send, to despatch, to transmit.

"Sent," Old Eng. *scnĕtan*, *past sende*, *past part. scnded*.

"Scent" (perfume), Fr. *senteur*; Lat. *sentio*, to perceive by the senses.

"Cent," (in the U.S.) the 100th part of a dollar; Lat. *centum*, 100.

Sentence, *sen'tense*, judgment passed on a criminal, a phrase, a clause, an opinion, to pass sentence; sen'tenced (2 syl.); sentenc-ing (Rule xix.), *sĕn'tĕn.sing*; sentential, *sĕn'tĕn'shĕl*; sentential-ly; sententious, *sĕn'tĕn'shŭs*; sen'tentions-ness, sen'tentions-ly.

A dark sentence, a saying difficult to be understood.

Lat. *sententia*; *sentio*, to perceive by the senses or by the mind.

Sentient, *sen'shŭ.ent*, susceptible of feeling; sentient-ly.

Lat. *sentiens* gen. *sentientis, sentio*, to feel; Gk. *sunĕsis*, intelligence.

Sentiment, *sĕn'ti.ment*, opinion based on feeling, an aphorism; sentimental, *sĕn'ti.mĕn'tĕl*, mawkish tenderness of

heart; *sentimen'tal-ly*. *Sentimentality*, *sĕn'.tĭ.mĕn'.tăl'-.i.ty*, affectation of fine feeling and mawkish sensibility.

Sentimen'tal-ism; *sentimen'tal-ist*, one who affects exquisite sensibility and exemplary fine feeling.

Sentimentalise (Rule xxxi.), *sĕn'.tĭ.mĕn''.tăl.ize*, to affect fine thoughts and clothe them in fine language; *sentimen'talised* (5 syl.), *sentimen'talis-ing* (Rule xix.); *sentimentalis-er*, *sĕn'.tĭ.mĕn''.tăl.i.zer*.

Fr. *sentiment*, *sentimental*; Lat. *sentio*, to feel; Gk. *sunĕsis*.

Sentinel, *sĕn'.tĭ.nĕl*, one who keeps watch and guard; *sentinelled*, having the sentinels set or supplied.

Sentry, *sĕn'.try*. *Century*, *sĕn'.tŭ.ry*. *Cen'taury*.

Sentry, a sentinel. *Sentry-box*, a shed for a sentry.

Century, a period of 100 years. (Latin *centum*.)

Centaury [*sen'-tau.ry*], a herb. (Latin *centaurĕa*.)

Fr. *sentinelle*; Ital. *sentinella*. Bouillet says: "fait de *sentire* [Lat.], sentir, entendre"; Archdeacon Smith says, "from the Latin *sentina*, one placed to watch the hold of a ship"; but the Fr. *sentier*, a path or "beat," seems to be the natural and correct source of the word.

Sepal, *seĕ'.păl*, (in *Bot.*) the leaf which forms the perianth or calyx of a flower. Sometimes the perianth is cleft into two or more leaves, then each leaf or cleft is a sepal.

Sepaloid, *seĕ'.păloid*, having some resemblance to a sepal.

Sepalous, *seĕ'.pă.lŭs*, adj. of sepal.

Mono-sepalous, the calyx or perianth all one piece.

Di-se'palous, the perianth in two sepals or leaves.

Tri-se'palous, the perianth in three sepals or leaves.

Tetra-se'palous (four), *penta-se'palous* (five), &c.

Poly-se'palous, having an indefinite number of sepals.

If "sepal" is derived from Latin *sĕpes*, a hedge, these Greek prefixes are inconsistent, and should be changed to the Latin *uni-*, *bi-*, *ter-*, *quarti-*, *quinti-*, and *multi-*. If it is a blunder or fanciful variety of the Greek *pĕtālōn*, a petal or leaf, it is inconsistent with the general nomenclature of botany, which is of Latin structure.

Separate (not *seperate*, a very common error), *sĕp'.ă.rate*, disunited, individual, detached, to disunite, &c.; *sep'arāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *sep'arāt-ing* (R. xix.), *sep'arāt-or* (R. xxxvii.), *sep'arate-ly*, *sep'arate-ness*.

Separation (not *seperation*), *sĕp'.ă.ray''.shŭn*.

Separable (not *-pe-*), *sĕp'.ă.ră.b'l*; *sep'arably*, *sep'arable-ness*. *Separability*, *sĕp'.ă.ră.bĭl''.i.ty*.

Separatist, *sĕp'.ă.ră.tĭst*, a dissenter; *sep'aratism*.

Separatory, *sĕp'.ă.ră.t'ry*, a vessel for separating liquids.

Latin *sĕpărabilis*, *sĕpărātio*, *sĕpărātor*, *sĕpărātus* (*sĕpărāre*, that is, *se-[seorsum]parare*, to make separate).

Sepia, *plu. sepiaë*, *sĕ'.pĭ.ah*, *plu. sĕ'.pĭ.ee*, the cuttle-fish; a brown pigment; **sepic**, *sĕ'.pĭk*, adj. of sepia.

Sepiadæ, *sĕ'.pĭ'.ă.dĕe*, the tribe represented by the cuttle-fish.

Lat. *sepia*; Gk. *sepia* (from *sepo*, to corrupt), because the cuttle-fish when pursued troubles the water by ejecting a dark liquid.

Sepi-adæ, *-adæ* and *-idæ*, Gk. patronymics meaning a family line.

Sepoy, *see'.poy*, a native of India employed by the British government as a soldier. (Hind. *sipah*, *sipahi*, *sip*, a bow.)

Sept-, **septi-** or **septem-** before consonants (Lat. prefix), seven.

Latin *septem*. In one example (*septu-ple*) the prefix is *septu-*.

Septi- (Lat. prefix), a sept or division. (Lat. *septum*, a partition.)

Sept-angular, *sĕp.tăn'.gŭ.lar*, having seven angles.

Latin *sept*-[*septem*]*angŭlus*, [having] seven angles.

Septem-ber, *sĕp.tĕm'.ber*, the seventh month from March;

Septem'brist, one of those engaged in the dreadful Paris massacre, September 2nd, 1792. (Latin *septem*[*b*]*er*.)

Sept'enary, *-tĕ.nă.ry*, consisting of sevens. (Lat. *septenārius*.)

Septenate, *sĕp'.tĕ.nate* (in *Bot.*), a leaf with seven leaflets.

Sept-ennial, *sĕp.tĕn'.nĭ.ăl*, occurring once in seven years.

Latin *septennium* (*septem annus*, seven years). In composition the *a* of "annus" is changed to *e*, as in *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, &c.

Septic, *sĕp'.tĭk*. **Sceptic**, *skĕp'.tĭk*, a disbeliever, an infidel.

Septic, provocative of putrefaction. **Anti-septic**, arresting...

Septical, *sĕp'.tĭ.kăl*. **Sceptical**, *skĕp'.tĭ.kăl*.

Septical-ly, *sĕp'.tĭ.kăl.ly*. **Sceptically**, *skĕp'.tĭ.kăl.ly*.

Septicity, *sĕp'.tĭs'.i.ty*, tendency to putrefaction.

Lat. *septicus*, putrefactive; but *scepticus*, a sceptic, or one who thinks for himself, and does not surrender thought to faith.

Septi-cidal, *sĕp'.tĭ.sĭ''.d'l* (in *Bot.*), applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing the septa of the ovary.

Latin *septi*-[*septum*]*cado*, to divide or cut the septum.

Septi-ferous, *sĕp'.tĭf'.ĕ.rŭs*, containing septa or partitions.

Latin *septi*-[*septum*]*fero*, I bear septa or partitions.

Septi-form, *sĕp'.tĭ.form*, resembling septa or partitions.

Latin *septi*-[*septum*]*forma*, [of the] form of septa.

Septi-lateral, *sĕp'.tĭ.lăt''.ĕ.rŭl*, having seven sides.

Latin *septi*-[*septem*]*lătus* gen. *lătĕris*, seven sides.

Septillion, *sĕp.tĭl'.yŭn*, a million raised to the seventh power, a unit with forty-two ciphers (i.e., $6 \times 7 = 42$).

Septuagenarian, *sĕp'.tu.ă.djĕ.nair''rĭ.ăn*, one who has reached or passed his seventieth birthday. **Septuagenary**, *sĕp'.tu.ă.djĕ.nă.ry*, consisting of seventy or seventies.

Latin *septuagenārius*, *septuagĕnus*, *septuaginta*, seventy.

Septuagesima [Sunday], *sěp'.tu.ă.djěs''.ĩ.mah...*, the third* Sunday before Lent, or seventy days before Easter; **septuagesimal**, *sěp'.tu.ă.djěs''.ĩ.māl*; **septuagesimal-ly**.

Latin *septuagēsimus*, the seventieth (*septem*, seven).

Septuagint, *sěp'.tu.ă.djint*, a Greek version of the Old Testament made by order of Ptolemy [Philadelphos], B.C. 275.

So called, not because seventy persons were employed in making the translation, but because it was issued under the sanction of the Jewish sanhedrim, which contained 70 [72] members.

Septuple, *sěp'.tu.p'l*, sevenfold, to make sevenfold; **sep'tupled** (3 syl.), **sep'tupling**. (Latin *septuplex*.)

Septem plico, I fold in seven [folds], a debased Latin word.

Sepulchre, *sěp'pūl.k'r*, a tomb, to entomb; **sepulchred**, *sěp'pūl.k'rd*; **sepulchring**, *sěp'pūl.kring*; **sepulture**, *-tehūr*.

(The following change the accent to the second syllable.)

Sepulchral, *se.pūl'.krāl*, adj. of sepulchre; **sepul'chral-ly**.

Latin *sēpulchrum*, *sēpulchrātio*, *sēpultūra* (*sēpelio*, to bury).

Sequel, *sē.kwěl*, a book which carries on the subject of a preceding work. (Lat. *sēquēla*, *sequor*, to follow.)

Sequence, *sē.kwence*, order of succession, series, a set of cards following in a series, a succession of similar chords; **sequential**, *se.kwēn'.shāl*; **sequential-ly**.

Latin *sēquentia*, *sēquens* gen. *sēquentis* (*sēquor*, to follow).

Sequester, *se.kwēs'.ter*, to isolate, to retire [from the world]; **seques'tered** (3 syl.), **seques'ter-ing**. To sequester oneself. **Sequestrate**, *sěk kwēs'.trate*, to set aside certain property or income to pay legal claims; **sequestrāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **sequestrāt-ing** (R. xix.) **Sequestrat-or**, *sěk'kwēs.tray''.tor*. **Sequestration**, *sěk'kwēs.tray''shūn*, taking possession of the annual "tithes" in order to appropriate a part to the payment of lawful debts.

Latin *sēquestrātio*, *sēquestrātor*, *sēquestrāre* (*sēquester*, an arbiter).

Seraglio, *plu. seraglios*, *se.rahl'.yo*, *plu. se.rahl'.yoze*, a harem, the palace of the Shah of Persia. (Rule xlii.)

Italian *serraglio*, an enclosure; Latin *sērāre*, to lock up.

We have corrected the Italian error in suppressing one *r*.

Seraph, *plu. seraphs* or *seraphim* (Chaldee *seraphin*), *sěr'räf*, *sěr'räf.fīm*, an angel of the highest order. **Cherub**, *plu. cherubs* or *cherubim*. **Seraphic**, *se.räf'.ik*, adj. of seraph; **seraphical**, *se.räf'.ikāl*; **seraphical-ly**, sublimely.

Seraphine, *sěr'räf.fīm*, a musical instrument.

Heb. *S[a]R[a]PH*, to burn; "the rapt seraph that adores and burns" (Pope). *Seraphim* is the Hebrew plural, but *seraphims*, found in our Bible translation (*Isa. vi. 2, 6*), is quite indefensible.

Serapis, *sē.ray'.pīs*, a chief divinity of ancient Egypt. (Gk. *serāpis*.)

Serenade, *sĕr'ĕ.nāde'*, music performed in the open air after night-fall under the window of one's lady-love, to serenade; serenād'-ed (R. xxxvi.), serenād'-ing, serenād'-er.

Serenata, *sĕr'ĕ.nāh''tāh*, serenade music.

Fr. *sérénade* (Lat. *sera* [vesper], late in the evening); Ital. *serenata*.

Serene, (*comp.*) seren-cr, (*super.*) seren-est, *se.reen'*, *se.reen'.er*, *se.reen'.est*, calm and clear, still, peaceful; serene'-ly.

Serenity, *se.rĕn'.i.ty*. (Latin *sĕrĕnus*, *sĕrĕnitas*.)

Serf, a slave attached to the soil. Surf, the foam of billows.

Serf-dom, *serf'.dum*, the state or condition of a serf; serf'-age (-age, condition, state of). See Soc, Soccage.

Fr. *serf*; Lat. *servus*, a slave. In the middle ages, a serf was a farm labourer who belonged to the lord of the soil as much as the huts or cottages attached to it. All he possessed belonged to the lord, and the serf himself went with the estate. (See Soc-man.)

"Surf," Norman *etchurfer*, to foam; French *échauffer*, to chafe.

Serge. Surge (both *surge*).

Serge, a woollen fabric. Surge, the great rolling billows.

"Serge," Fr. *serge*, "du latin *sĕrica* (tunique), ou de *sĕrica* (vêtement de soie)," *Dict. des Arts*, &c. "Surge," Lat. *urgere*, to rise.

Sergeant, *sar'.djent* (of the army). Serjeant, *sar'.djent* (at law).

Sergeant, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to assist young officers generally.

Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to assist the adjutant.

Colour-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to assist the officer in charge of the "colours."

"Sergeant," Old Eng. *sergeant* (Lye, *Dict. Sax.*); Fr. *sergent*, -major.

"Serjeants" (at law), Fr. *frères serjens*, a corruption of [Lat.] *fratres servientes* [of the Templars]. The "coif" is a relic of the "lunar coif" of the old "frères serjens." (See Serjeant.)

Led by the French *sergens*, used for both *sergeant* and *serjeant*, we find these words, out of the two professions, very unsettled:

In military despatches, gazettes, and army lists, *sergeant* is the spelling almost uniformly adopted.

In Wharton's Law Dictionary, which may be assumed as authority in the legal profession, we find *serjeant* is invariably employed. (The more correct spelling, no doubt.)

Series (*sing.* and *plu.*), *see'.rĭ.eze*, a regular succession of things having one mutual object, several numbers each increasing or decreasing from the preceding in a uniform ratio.

Serial, *see'.rĭ.āl*, a periodical; serial-ly.

Seriate, *see'.rĭ.ate*, arranged in a series. Ce'rate, ointment.

Seriatim, *sĕr'rĭ.ā''.tĭm*, in regular succession.

"Seriatim et verbatim, *sĕr'rĭ.ā''.tĭm et ver.bay''.tĭm*, in the same order as and word for word like [the original].

Lat. *series*, *sĕriātĭm*. In Eng. we always say *series*, but *sĕriātĭm*.

Old Eng. v. *serian*, past *serede*, p. p. *sered*, to make a series, to array.

Serio-comic, *see' rĭ.o-kŏm' ĭk*, a combination of the serious and comic; **serio-comical**, *see' rĭ.o-kŏm' ĭ.kăł*.

When an adjective is agglutinated with a hyphen to another word we almost invariably terminate the word prefixed with the vowel -o-. The Greeks and Latins did this to some extent, regardless of the orthography of the word prefixed, but far more generally they preserved the radical vowel unchanged: Thus we say the *Franco-Prussian* [war], the *Anglo-Saxon* [language], *politico-religious*, *serio-comic*. Our language not being inflectional, like the Latin and Greek, we are free to use any vowel we like.

Serious. Cereous. Serous. Ceruse. Series.

Serious, *see' rĭ.ŭs*, grave, solemn, important; **se'rious-ness**, **se'rious-ly**. (Lat. *sĕrĭus*, "a serendo, asserendo," *Perottus*.)

Cereous, *see' rĭ.ŭs*, waxen, pertaining to wax. (Lat. *cera*, wax.)

Serous, *see' rus*, a fluid like whey. (Lat. *sĕrum*, butter-milk.)

Ceruse, *see' ruze*, white lead. (Latin *cerussa*, white lead.)

Series, *see' rĭ.eze*, a connected succession. (Latin *sĕries*.)

Serjeant, *sar' djent* (at law). **Sergeant**, *sar' djent* (in the army).

Serjeant-at-law or **Serjeant of the coif**, the highest degree in common law, as *doctor* is the highest in civil law.

Serjeant-at-arms, an officer who attends the sovereign to arrest persons of distinction, and attends the Lord High Steward when he sits in judgment on a traitor.

Serjeant-of-the-household, an officer of the royal household.

The common serjeant, a judicial officer who attends the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen (in London).

Inferior-serjeant, a serjeant of the mace in corporations.

Serjeant's Inn, a law society (Chancery Lane).

Serjeanty, *sar' djĕn.ty*, a service at one time due to the crown for crown-lands.

§ **Sergeant**, a non-commissioned infantry officer or in a troop of dragoons whose duty is to help young officers.

Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to help the adjutant. **Colour-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the officer who has charge of the colours of a regiment.

These two words ought to be kept distinct: (1) Because all our military terms are French, like *colonel*, *major*, *lieutenant*, &c., and *sergent* is French; but all our law-terms are Latin or Franco-Latin, and *serviens* gen. *servientis* [ser'jent] is Latin; (2) Because the army, the gazettes, and the military dispatches, &c., adopt the Fr. *sergeant*; but lawyers and law dictionaries the Lat. *serjeant*.

"Serjeants," French *frères serjens*; (Latin) *fratres servientes* [of the Templar Knights]. The *coif* is a relic of the "lunar coif" (or halo) of the old *frères serjens*.

"Sergeant," Old English *sergeaunt* (Lye, *Dict. Sax.*); French *sergent*.

Ser'mōn, an address from the pulpit or suitable for the pulpit founded on some text of scripture. **Sermonise** (R. xxxi.), *ser'mō.nize*; **ser'monised** (3 syl.), **ser'monis-ing** (R. xix.); **sermonis-er**, *ser'mo.nī.zer*. (Lat. *sermo*; Fr. *sermon*.)

Serous, *see'r.us*, adj. of serum (*which see*).

Ser'pent, a creeping reptile, a musical instrument, a malicious person; serpent-like; serpent's-tongue, *...tung*, a fossil.

Serpentarea, *ser'pĕn.tair''rĭ.ah*, snake root.

Serpentarious, *ser'pĕn.tair''rĭ.ūs*, a northern constellation.

Serpentry, *ser'pĕn.try*. **Serpentiform**, *ser.pĕn'.tĭ.form*.

Serpentine, *ser'pĕn.tine*, winding; **serpentine-ly**.

Lat. *serpens* gen. *serpentis*, *serpentaria*, *serpentinus*, *serpo*; Gk. *herpo*.

Serrate, *sĕr'rāte* (in Bot.), notched like a saw; **bi-serrate**, having the notches notched. **Serration**, *sĕr ray'.shĭn*.

Serrature, *sĕr'rā.tchūr*, a notching on the edge [of a leaf].

Serrulate, *sĕr'rū.late*, same as serrate; **ser'rulāt-ed**.

Serrulation, *sĕr'rū.lay''.shĭn*, same as serration.

Latin *serrātus*, *serrātūra* (*serra*, a saw).

Serried, *ser'rĭd*, in close rank, compacted. (Fr. *serrer*.)

Serum, *see'r.um*, a thin fluid like whey which separates from the blood on coagulation; **serous**, *see'r.ūs*, adj. of serum; **serous membrane**. **Serosity**, *se.rōs'.ĭ.ty*, serous state.

Latin *sĕrum*, butter-milk; Greek *orrōs*. (See **Serious**.)

Serve (1 syl.), to work as a servant, to do one a service, to wait on a customer, to worship and obey, to present a writ; **served** (1 syl.), **serv'-ing** (R. xix.), **serv'-er**.

Servant; male-, female-servant, *plu.* -servants; maid-servant, *plu.* maid-servants; but man-servant, woman-servant, *plu.* men-servants, women-servants (both parts being pluralised according to the French method).

Service, *ser'.vĭs*, the condition of a servant, under a master as a servant, obligation, a good turn, public worship, religious office or rite, a set of crockery; **service-able**, *ser'.vĭs.ă.b'l*, serviceably, serviceable-ness. (Only -*ce* and -*ge* retain the -*e* before -*able*.) **Service-book**; **service-pipe**, a pipe connecting a house with the main gas or water pipe. **Active service**; **Home...**; **Foreign service**.

High service, delivery of water to the upper rooms.

Low service, delivery of water to the basement only.

Servile, *ser'.vĭle*, pertaining to a slave or servant, characteristic of a slave or servant; **servile-ly**, *ser'.vĭl ly*.

Servility, *ser.vĭl'.ĭ.ty*, cringing slavishness, meanspirited.

Servitor, *ser'.vĭ.tor*, a sizar at Oxford; **servitor-ship** (-*ship*, office, condition of); **servitude**, *ser'.vĭ.tude*.

To serve out, to dole out. To serve one out, to retaliate.
To serve up [dinner], to set the food on the table.

To serve a writ, summons, or warrant, to leave the document at the person's place of abode.

To serve an execution, to apprehend a person or take possession of his goods [as may be].

To serve an office, to undertake its duties.

Servus servōrum, the style adopted by a pope.

Time-server, a trimmer. Service tree, for *sorbus* tree.

The style of concluding a letter when an inferior writes to a superior, or a superior to an inferior, is very formal and arbitrary: g.e.

To a SOVEREIGN.

Your Majesty's most faithful subject and dutiful servant.

To a PRINCE or PRINCESS, a ROYAL DUKE or DUCHESS.

Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servant.

To a DUKE or DUCHESS [not royal].

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servant.

To a MARQUIS or MARCHIONESS.

Your [Lordship's] most obedient and most humble servant.

To an EARL or COUNTESS, VISCOUNT or VISCOUNTESS.

Your [Lordship's] most obedient and very humble servant.

To a BARON or BARONESS.

[Sir] Your most obedient and very humble servant.

To a BARONET, KNIGHT, or the WIFE.

[Sir] Your most humble and obedient servant.

To one of the PRIVY COUNCIL or an ESQUIRE.

[Sir] Your most obedient and very humble servant.

To an ARCHBISHOP.

Your Grace's most devoted obedient servant.

To a BISHOP.

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant.

To a LORD MAYOR or LADY MAYORESS.

Your [Lordship's] most obedient humble servant.

To an AMBASSADOR.

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

To all OTHER SUPERIORS.

Your humble servant; Your obedient servant; Your humble and obedient servant. (To an equal, Your's truly; Your's faithfully.)

To an INFERIOR.

Your's, &c., Your's obediently, Your humble servant.

Of course all these formalities are abandoned by ladies and gentlemen who claim any degree of social intimacy with the person addressed. An equal writing to an equal whom he wishes to "snub" uses the style of a superior "to an inferior," the most offensive being *Your's, &c.*, the Pharisaic style of "stand back, &c."

Old English *serviende*, serving (Lye, *Dict. Sax.*), *servis*, service; Latin *servus, servi, servilis, servitium, servitudo*, v. *servire*.

Sesame, *sēs'.ā'my*, a grain. Open sesame, a talisman employed to bring about any object desired, a fee which is the "open sesame" to almost everything.

Latin *sesamum*, an Indian grain; Greek *sesamon*.

Sesqui- (Latin prefix), more by a half, one and a half (*sesqui-*).

In *Chemistry* it means a compound in which there are three atoms of one to two of the other ingredient.

Sesqui-bromide [of potassium], *-bro'.mide*, three equivalents of bromine [*bro'.mine*] to two of potassium.

Greek *brómōs*, fetid odour (*-ide*, a substance containing only two elements, one to which *-ide* is affixed, and the other the base).

Sesqui-carbonate [of ammonia], *-kar'.bō.nāte*, three equivalents of carbonic acid to every two of ammonia.

Latin *carbo*, charcoal, which combined with oxygen makes carbonic acid. (*-ate*, a salt from an acid in *-ic*.)

Sesqui-chloride [of silver], *-klō'.ride*, a compound containing three equivalents of chloride to every two of silver.

Greek *chlōrōs*, green (*-ide*, a substance containing only two elements, one to which *-ide* is affixed, and the other the base). Similarly *sesqui-cyanide*, *sesqui-iodide*, *sesqui-sulphide*, &c.

Sesqui-pedalian [words], *sēs'.quī-pē.dāy'.tī.ăn*, very long words. (Latin *sesquipedālis*, a foot and a half)

Sessile, *sēs'.sīl*. **Scissile**, *sīs'.sīl*.

Sessile [leaf], one that issues directly from the main stem without footstalk.

Scissile, that may be cut with a sharp instrument.

"Sessile," Latin *sessilis* (*sedeo*, supine, *sessum*, to sit).

"Scissile," Latin *scissilis* (*scindo*, supine, *scissum*, to cut).

Session, **Cession** (both *sēs'.shūn*).

Session, the sitting of a court of legislative assembly:

Cession, surrender of property, territory, or rights.

Session-al, *sēs'.shūn.ăl*. **Quarter Sessions**.

"Session," Latin *sessio* gen. *sessionis*, a sitting, v. *sedeo*, to sit.

"Cession," Latin *cessio* gen. *cessionis*, a surrender, v. *cedo*, to yield.

Sess'pool (more correct than cesspool), a sewer for drainage.

Old English *sess[ian]*, to settle; *sesse-pōl*, a settlement-pool.

Sesterce, *sēs'.terce*, an ancient Roman coin = 2d. (*sestertius*); *sestertium*, *sēs.ter'.shū.ăm*, 1000 sesterces, about £8.

Set, a complete assortment, a clique, a young plant, the decline of a heavenly body below the horizon, to place, to plant, to frame, to adapt to music, to sharpen, to settle.

Set, (*past*) **set**, (*past part.*) **set**, **sett'-ing**, **sett'-er** (Rule i.)

Sun-set; **set-bolt**, a pin or bolt for planks. **Set-fair**.

A set off, an equivalent. **A set speech**, a prepared speech.

A set-to, a boxing match, a rebuff. Setting coat [of plaster].
 To set against one, to create an aversion. To set agoing.
 To set a saw, to bend the teeth alternately right and left.
 To set a knife or razor, to give it a fine edge.
 To set aside. To set at defiance. To set at ease.
 To set at nought, to despise, to disregard. To set a trap.
 To set before one. To set by, to reserve, to store in safety.
 To set down, to place on the ground, to snub. To set eyes on.
 To set forth, to start on a journey, to display.
 To set forward. To set free. To set in to begin.
 To set in order. To set off, to display, to start, to efface.
 To set one's cap at, said of a woman who tries to captivate
 one of the other sex. To set on fire, to ignite.
 To set on foot, to introduce, to start an enterprise.
 To set out, to start on a journey, to assign.
 To set over, to appoint as the master of others.
 To set right, to correct. To set to rights, to reduce to
 method. To set one's teeth on edge, to offend the
 sensibilities, to irritate the nerves. To set the fashion.
 To set to, to begin in earnest. To set up, to start in trade.
 "Set" (a plant), Old English *set*, *seten*, or *setin*; *setere*, a setter,
 v. *set(an)* or *sett(an)*, past *sete*, *sete*, or *sitte*, past part. *ge-set*.
Setian beforan, *settan* ofer, *settan* on, *settan* uppan.

Setaceous. Cetaceous (both *se.tay'.shūs*).

Setaceous, bristly, resembling a bristle. (Latin *sētāceus*.)

Cetaceous, pert. to whales. (Lat. *cētē* a whale, *cētāceus*.)

Seta, plu. *setæ*, *see'.ta*, plu. *see'.tee* (in *Bot.*), a bristle.

Setiferous, *se.tif'.ĕ.rūs*, bearing bristles; *sētiform*.

Setigerous, *se.tidg'.ĕ.rūs*, furnished with bristles.

Latin *seta*, plu. *setæ*, a bristle; *seta fero*, *seta gero*.

Seton, *see'.t'n* (in *Surg.*), an ulcer made by passing a twist of
 silk under the skin to promote the discharge of humours.

French *séton*; Latin *seta*, a bristle, a fishing-line.

Settee, *sēt.tee'*, a long seat with a back to it. (From *set*, *seat*.)

Settle, *sēt'.tl*, a bench, to establish, to calm, to pacify, to pay;
settled, *sēt'.tld*; *settling*, *sēt'.ling*; *settler*, *settle-ment*.

Settling-day, when brokers balance time bargains.

Old Eng. *seotel*, *setl*, *sedl*, or *sætel*, a seat; *sæta*, a settler, v. *sæht[ian]*.

Seven, *sēv'n*, a numeral; seventh, *sēv'.enth*, its ordinal; seven-
 teen, *sēv'n.teen*, 7 + 10; seventeenth, *sēv'n.teenth*, its
 ordinal; seventy, *sēv'n.ty*, 7 × 10; *sev'enti-eth* (R. xi.),
 its ordinal; seventh-ly, seventeenth-ly, seventieth-ly.

Seventh (in *Mus.*), a dissonant interval formed of six diatonic degrees or seven sounds.

Minor seventh, composed of four tones and two major semitones. (The four tones = three majors and one minor.)

Major seventh, composed of five tones and a major semitone. (The five tones = three majors and two minors.)

A diminished seventh consists of three tones and three major semitones. (The 3 tones = 2 minors and 1 major.)

A superfluous seventh consists of five tones, a semitone-major, and a semitone-minor. (The 5 tones = 3 minors and 2 majors.) **Defective seventh**, same as *diminished*...

"Seven," O. Eng. *seofan*, *seofen*, *seofon*, *siofon*, *siofun*, *syfan*, or *syfon*.

"Seventh," Old Eng. *seofotha*, *syfotha*, *syfelha*, or *seofethende*.

"Seventeen," Old Eng. *seofantene*, *seofantine*, or *seofantjme*.

"Seventeenth," Old Eng. *seofanteoitha*, *siofonteotha*, or *syfonteotha*.

"Seventy," Old Eng. *hundseofanteg* or *hundseofantig*.

"Seventieth," Old Eng. *hundseofantegthe* or *hundseofantigetthe*.

(*Hund* = 10 is prefixed for 70 up to 120 inclusive.)

Sever, *sēv'.*er, to sunder; **severed**, *sēv'.*erd; **sever-ing**.

Several, *sēv'.*ē.rāl, divers, a number [of objects] each taken separately; **sever'al-ly**, separately, one by one; **severality**, *sēv'.*e.rāl'.ī.ty, a state of separation.

Severance, *sēv'.*ē.rance, separation, partition.

French *sevrer*; Italian *sevrare*; Latin *sēpārāre*, *sēpar*, distinct.

Severe, *sē.*veer', (comp.) **sever'-er**, (super.) **sevēr'-est**, austere; **severe'-ly**. **Severity**, *sē.*vēr'.rī.ty, rigour.

Lat. *sēvēritas*, *sēvērus* (se-[seorsum]verus, [error] severed from truth).

Sew. **Sow** (both *sōw*). **So**. **Sough**. **Sewer**. **Sower**. **Sour**.

Sew, *sōw*, (past) **sewed**, *sōwd*; (past part.) **sewed** [or *sewn*]; **sew-ing**, *sōw'.*ing; **sew-er**, *sōw'.*er (with a needle).

Sōw, (past) **sowed**, *sōwd*; (past part.) **sowed** or **sown**; **sōw-ing**, **sōw-er** (of seed). **Sōw**, the dam of swine.

Sewing-machine, *sōw'.*ing ma.sheen'; **sewing needle**.

Sewing-thread, *sōw'.*ing-thrēd; **sewing silk**.

"Sew," Old English *sew[ian]*, past *sewede*, past part. *seowed*; or *siw[ian]*, *siow[ian]* or *siw[ian]*, *sūwode*, *ge-siwed* (not *siwen*).

"Sow," Old English *sāw[an]*, past *seow*, past part. *sāwen*, *seōwere*, a sewer, *sāwere*, a sower. "Sōw" (a pig), Old English *sūg*.

"So," Old Eng. *sūd*, thus, in this manner. "Sour" (acid), Welsh *sur*.

"Sough," *sūff* (sighing of the wind), O. E. *swég*, the howling of wind. ("Sewn" (with a needle) is a corrupt form, but very generally used.)

Sewer, *sū'.*er. **Sure**, *shure*. (**Sewer**, **Sōwer**, **Sour**, see above.)

Sewer, *sū'.*er, a drain for the surface water of a street.

Sewage, *sū'.*age. **Sewerage**, *sū'.*er.age.

Sewage, the offscouring which runs into a sewer.

Sewerage, drainage by sewers.

§ Sewe, *su*, to taste and carve meat before it is handed to a guest; *sew-er*, *sū'er*, a taster and carver of meat.

The *sewer*, in ancient times, was an upper servant who presided over the meats, as the *botteler* [butler] presided over the *drinks*.

"Sewer" (a drain) ought to be *suer*. It is a contraction of *issue-er*, the grate for the *issue* or egress of surface water.

"Sewer" (a carver), a corruption of the French *écuyer* [*trenchant*].

"Sewer," *sōw'er* (with a needle), Old English *siwere* or *seōwere*.

"Sure" (certain), French *sûr* (Latin *secûrus*, secure).

Sex, the distinction between male and female, (in *Bot.*) the distinction between stamens and pistils (the male and female organs of plants); *sexless*. The fair sex, woman.

Sexual, *sex'u āl*, adj. of sex; *sex'ual-ly*, *sexuāl'-ity*, sexual system; *sexual-ist*, *sex'u.āl.ist*. The sex, woman.

Latin *sexus* (v. *secûre* supine *sectum*, to divide); French *sexe*.

Sex- (Lat. prefix), *six*. (Lat. *sex*. Gk. *hex*, Fr. *six*.)

Sexagenarian, *sex'.ā djĕ.nair''rĭ.ăn*, one who has reached or passed his sixtieth birthday; **sexagenary**, *sex'.ā djĕ.nair ry*, containing sixty. (Latin *sexāgenārius*.)

Sexages'ima Sunday, the second Sunday before Lent (about sixty days before Easter); **sexagesimal**, *sex'.ā djĕs''ī.māl*, pertaining to the number sixty, computed by sixties.

Latin *sexāgesimus* (*sexāgeni*, sixty).

Sex-ennial, *-ĕn'.nĭ.āl*, once in six years, lasting six years; **sex-en'nial-ly**, (Latin *sexennis*, *sexennium*.)

Annus in composition changes *a* to *e*: as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, &c.

Sextant, the sixth part of a circle (or 90 deg.)

Latin *sextans* gen. *sextantis*, the sixth part of anything.

Sextile, *sex'.tĭl*, the relative position of planets 60° apart from each other. (Latin *sextilis*, *sex*, six.)

Sextillion, *sex.tĭl'.yŭn*, a million raised to the sixth power (a unit with thirty-six ciphers, that is 6×6).

Sextuple, *sex.tŭ'p'l*, six-fold. (Latin *sextus plicāre*.)

Sexton, *sex'.tŏn*, an inferior officer of the church whose duty it is to ring the bell, dig the graves, keep order, see that the building is clean, &c.; **sexton-ship** (*-ship*, office of).

A contraction of *sacristan* (Latin *sacrista*; French *sacristain*).

Shab'by, (*comp.*) *shab'bi-er*, (*super.*) *shab'bi-est*, not in good condition, not smart, torn and worn, mean, paltry, &c.; *shab'bi-ly* (R. xi.), *shab'bi-ness*. (Germ. *shäbig*, mangy.)

Shabrack, *shab'.rāk*, the cloth furniture of a soldier's horse.

Hungarian *csabrag*, Turkish *tshaprak*, caparison.

Shack, grain which remains on the ground after the gleanings are over, liberty of free winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time, a shabby shiftless fellow, buck and other mast for hogs, to shed [grain-corn], to feed in stubble; **shacked** (1 syl.), **shack'-ing**. To go ashack, to feed at large.

Old Eng. *seac[an]* or *seac[an]*, p. *seōc* or *seōc*, p. p. *seacen* or *seacen*.

Shackle, *shāk'k'l*, a fetter, to fetter, to bind; *shack'led* (2 syl.), *shack'ling*. (Old English *sceacul* or *scacul*, a shackle.)

Shād (*sing. & plu.*), a fish. (Welsh *ysgadan*, herrings.) *See Shade*.

Shaddock, *shād'dōk*, a very large variety of orange.

Named after *Capt. Shaddock*, who introduced it into the W. Indies.

Shāde (1 syl.), protection from the sun, obscurity, a glass cover, an abatjour (*ab'.a.joor*), to screen from the sun, to over-shadow; *shād'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *shād'-ing* (R. xix.), *shād'-er*, *shād'-y*, *shā'di-ly*, *shā'di-ness*, *shade'-less*. The Shades, *shādz*, wine vaults. The Shades below, the infernal regions of classic mythology.

Shadow, *shād'do*, the silhouette of an object intercepting the sun, obscurity, a slight or faint appearance, a subservient companion, a person very much emaciated, to shadow; *shadowed*, *shād'dōde*; *shad'ow-ing*, *shad'ow-er*.

Shad'ow-y; *shadowi-ness*, *shād'dō'ness*; *shadow-less*.

Shadow of death, *-dēth*, near approach of death.

"Shade," Old Eng. *scād[an]* or *scedd[an]*, past *sceōd*, p. part. *sceaden*; noun *scēd*, *sceddow* shadowy, *scēdu*, *sceādo*, or *scēdu*.

"Shadow," v. *scādeu[ian]*, past *scādeuode*, past part. *scādeuod* or *scēduw[ian]*, past *scēduode*, past part. *scēduod*.

Shaft, the pole of a cart, &c., a dart, a column [between the base and the capital], the handle [of an axe, &c.], *shaft'-ed*.

Old English *scaft*, *scaft*, or *sceft*, a shaved stick.

Shāg, a tobacco, coarse nap; a woolly cloth, to make rough; *shagged*, *shāgd*; *shagg'-ing* (R. i.); *shāgg'-y*, having long coarse hair; *shagg'i-ness* (Rule xi.), *shagged-ness*, *'shūg'.ed.ness*. (O. E. *sceaega*, a bush of hair, a snag.)

Shagreen, *shā.green'*. **Chagrin**, *shāg'grīn*, v. *shū.grīn'*.

Shagreen, the skin of sharks, &c., made into leather; *shagreened*, *shū.green'd*, covered with shagreen.

Chagrin, vexation, to vex; *chagrined* (2 syl., one n).

"Shagreen," made originally from the skin of the shagreen whale.

"Chagrin," Fr. *chagrin*, v. *chagriner*. ("Chagrin," both meanings.)

Shah, the sovereign of Persia. (It means "protector.")

Shāke (1 syl.), a grasp [of the hand in welcome], a musical trill, to vibrate, to tremble, to cause to waver, to shiver; (*past*) *shook* (to rhyme with *cook*); (*past part.*) *shaken*, *shū.k'n*; *shāk'-ing*; *shāk'-er*, one who shakes, one of the "Shakers" (a religious sect which appeared in England in 1747); *Shaker-ism*, the tenets of the Shakers.

To shake hands with one, to express a welcome by grasping and shaking the right hand.

To shake hands on [a promise], to ratify.

No great shakes, not very good, not of much account.

Old Eng. *scac[an]*, p. *scōc*, p. p. *scacen*; or *sceac[an]*, p. *sceōc*, p. p. *scacen*.

Shakespearian, *shāks'pee'.ri.ăn*, in the style of Shakespeare.

Shako, *plu.* shakoes (Rule xlii.), a military cap worn by the infantry of the line. (Fr. *shako* or *schako*; Hun. *csako*.)

Shāle (1 syl.), husk, (in *Geol.*) argillaceous strata of laminated structure. (Old English *scala* or *sceala*.)

Shall. Will. These words are both independent verbs and also auxiliaries, but in both cases they stand in regimen with other verbs without the intervention of *to*.

In the sense of simple futurity (or as a sign of the future tense) *shall* is used only in the first person (sing. or plu.), and *will* in the other two persons.

In the first person *will* denotes intention or expresses a promise, and in the other two persons *shall* (*sceal*, to compel) denotes compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).

I shall [come to-morrow]. We shall [come to-morrow]. [He or she] will [come to-morrow]. They will [come to-....]

WILL stands for an auxiliary and two active verbs (to intend, and to bequeath). As an auxiliary it is employed only in the second and third persons. As an active verb it is employed in all persons. Omitting the verb "Will" (to bequeath), the idea of Will in the Future is this:

I will [come to-morrow], I *intend* to come, I *promise* to come.

You will [hear from me to-morrow]

The sun will [rise at six to-morrow] } simple futurity.

The horses will [start in an hour]

SHALL, as a simple sign of the future tense, is used only in the first person (sing. or plu.); in all other persons it denotes compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).

(It cannot mean *compulsion* in the first persons, because I cannot compel myself to do anything against my will. I may *force my will*, it is true, but the *will* must be on the side of the act.)

1. I shall [write to-morrow], We shall [all die], *future*.

2. Thou shalt [love thy neighbour as thyself], *command*.

3. [I say] he *shall* [do it], *compulsion*.

4. You shall [have a cheque to-morrow], *promise*.

Exam.: (2.) implies *legal* compulsion, (3.) *physical* compulsion, (4.) *moral* compulsion or obligation.

RULE—

1 *person*. WILL expresses the intention or pleasure of the speaker.

SHALL is the auxiliary of the future tense.

2 & 3 *per*. WILL is the auxiliary of the future tense.

SHALL expresses compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).

"Shall," O. Eng. *sceal*, past *sceolde* or *scolde* (to compel), shall, should.

"Will," Old Eng. *will[an]*, past *wolde*, will, would.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I *will* be too late for the train if I stay longer [shall].

He *shall* arrive to-morrow by noon [will].

I *will* be very glad to see your brother also [shall].

They *shall* be waiting for me at the station [will].

"What a lucky thing it was, I *will* certainly be promoted now" [shall] (*Helena's Household*, ch. ix.)

"Must I live without you? *Will* I never see you more?" (*ditto*, xxix.)

"I will come and see you, said Julius, soon I *will* be able to stay at home" [shall] (*Helena's Household*, ch. xxix.)

"I am sure I *will* be thanked by all the brotherhood" [shall] (*Jas. Grant, Newspaper Press*, ii. 142).

"Inform Mr. — that I *will* be home the first week in June" [shall] (*Notes and Queries*, 1876, p. 460).

Shalloon, *shāl.loon'*, a worsted ribbon, fine serge (*Chalons*, in Fr.)

Shallop. Scallop. Salop or Saloop. Sloop.

Shallop, *shāl'.lōp*, a large boat with two masts, used chiefly for transport of merchandise. (Fr. *chaloupe*.)

Sloop, a light fast vessel with one mast. (Fr. *chaloupes*.)

Sal'op or Saloop', a beverage made from salep (a plant).

Scallop, *skāl'.lōp*, a mollusc with a bivalvular shell.

"Shallop," Fr. *chaloupe*; Ital. *scialuppa*; Germ. *schaluppe*.

"Sloop," Fr. *chaloupes*; Dutch *sloop*; Germ. *schlupe*.

"Salop or saloop," Turkish *salleb* or *salep*, name of the plant.

"Scallop" and "Scollop," Fr. *escalope*; Dan. *skat*; Dutch *schulpe*.

Shallot, *shāl.lōt'*, a species of onion. (French *eschalotte*.)

Shallow, *shāl'.lo*, having little depth; superficial; shallow-ly, shallow-ness; shallow-brained, *shāl'.lo-braind*.

Shām, a pretence, to pretend. Shāme (1 syl.), disgrace, to...; shammed, *shāmd*; shamming; shamming'er (of *sham*); shamed (1 syl.); sham-ing, *shā.ming*; shām-er (of *shame*).

Welsh *siom*, a balk or disappointment. See *North's Examen*, p. 574.

Shamble, *shām'.b'l*, to walk as if the knees were weak; shambled (2 syl.), shambling, sham'bler.

Shambles, a slaughter-house, a meat-market, shelves on which ore is thrown by miners.

"Shamble" (in walking), Dutch *schampelen*; Swiss *tchampelen*.

"Shambles," O. Eng. *scamel*, *scamol*, or *scamul*, also *seamel*, *seamol*; *seamul*, a bench or counter. "Bank" also means a bench.

Shāme (1 syl.), disgrace, to disgrace. Shām, pretence. (See *Sham*.)

Shāmed (1 syl.); sham-ing, *shā'.ming* (R. xix.); sham-er, *shā'.mer*. Shame'-face, shame'-faced; shame-faced-ly, *-fā'.sēd.ly*; shame-faced-ness, *-fā'.sēd.ness*, *mauvaise honte*; shame'-ful (R. viii.), shame'ful-ly, shame'ful-ness.

Shame'-less, shame'less-ly, shame'less-ness.

For shame, you should feel ashamed. To put to shame.

"Shame," Old Eng. *scam*, *scamu*, or *seamu*, *scam-fest* shamefaced, *scamfæstnes*, v. *scam[ian]* or *seam[ian]*, past -ode, p. part. -od.

It will be seen that "shame-face" is a corruption of *shamefast* (like *stead-fast*, *steadfastly*, *steadfastness*), see 1 Tim. ii. 9, *Edit.* 1611.

In this word the corrupt form is the more expressive.

Sham'my (corruption of *chamois*), antelope-leather or its imitation. (It will bear soap without damage.)

French *chamois*; Spanish *gamuza*, a species of antelope.

Shampoo, *shām.poo'*, to rub and press the limbs and joints in connection with the Turkish bath; shampooes' (2 syl.), shampooed' (2 syl.), shampoo'-ing (R. xix., double vowels, except -ue, are retained before -ing), shampoo'-er.

Said to be from the Hind. *tshampna*, to press, to squeeze.

Shamrock, *shām'.rōk*, wild trefoil, the emblem of Ireland.

The *rose* is the emblem of England, the *thistle* of Scotland. Gaelic *seamrag* or *seamrog*, a generic name for the trefoils.

Shank, the leg from knee to ankle, the haft of a key between the handle and the wards, the plain space between the two channels of a Doric triglyph, the metal loop of a button.

Old English *scanca*, *sceanca*, *sconca*, or *sceonca*, the shank.

Shan't (to rhyme with *aunt*). A contraction of shall-not [*sha'-n't*]. So can't (to rhyme with *aunt*) can-not [*ca'-n't*].

Shanty, *plu.* shanties (Rule xlv.), *shǎn'.tíz*, an Irish cabin.

Said to be Irish *sean-tig*, an old house.

Shāpe (1 syl.), form, to reduce to form, to suit, to direct; *shāped* (1 syl.), *shāp'-ing* (Rule xix.); *past part.* shapen, *shǎ'.p'n* (not *shapened*): as "I was shapen" [not *shapened*] "in iniquity" *Ps.* li. 5); *shape'-less*, *shape'less-ly*, *-less-ness*.

To take shape, to become methodised and reduced to form.

Ship-shape, in good trim, in apple-pie order.

("Ship-shape." Ships are sometimes put to sea, before they are quite complete, with *jury* (temporary) *masts and rigging*. During the voyage these temporary arrangements are changed, and when all is complete, the vessel is called "ship-shaped.")

"Shape," O. Eng. *scap[an]*, p. *scóp*, p. p. *scapen* or *scap[ian]*, *-ode*, *-od*.

Shard, the wing-cover of an insect. **Sherd**, a fragment of pottery.

Shard'-ed, sheath-winged: as "the sharded beetle."

"Shard" and "Sherd," O. Eng. *sceard*, v. *sceran*, to divide, to break.

Shāre (1 syl.). **Shear**, **Sheer** (both *sheer*).

Share, a portion, the blade of a plough, to divide in shares; *shāred* (1 syl.); *shar-ing*, *shair'-ing*; *shar-er*, *shair'-er*.

Share broker, a dealer in shares. **Share-holder**.

Plough-share, the blade which cuts the earth, &c.

Shear, to cut the wool of sheep. **Shears**, a clipping inst.

Sheer, pure, entire, a vessel's position when riding by a single anchor, the line of plank under the gunwale.

"Plough share," O. E. *scear*, *scer*, *scer*; (portion) *scear*, *scearu*, *scaru*.

"Share," Old Eng. *scér[an]*, p. *scér* or *scear*, p. p. *scoren* or *ge-scoren*.

"Shears" (clipping inst.), *sceare*. "Shear" (to clip with shears), *scér[an]*.

"Sheer," Old Eng. *scír*, *sheer*, pure, brilliant, glorious.

Shark, a voracious fish, a swindler, a greedy unprincipled parasite, to prey on one, to practise shifts and tricks to get money; *sharked* (1 syl.), *shark'-ing*, *shark'-er*.

Latin *carcharias*; Greek *karcharias* (*karchārōs*, sharp-pointed).

Sharp, (*comp.*) *sharp'-er*, (*super.*) *sharp-est*, keen-edged, fine-pointed, acute, acid, shrill, angry, a mark in music [*#*].

Sharp-en, *sharp'n*, to make sharp (*-en*, to make); *sharpened*, *sharp'nd*; *sharpen-ing*, *sharp'n-ing*; *sharpen-er*, *sharp'-ly*, *sharp'-ness*. **Sharp-edged**. **Sharp-set**, hungry.

Sharp-shooter, a soldier once employed to shoot individuals in the enemy's army (*riflemen* now take the place of the

old sharp-shooters). 'Sharp-sighted,' having a keen sight or quick perception. 'Sharp-witted.'

Sharper, *shāp'ēr*, a swindler, more sharp.

Old English *scarp*, *scærp*, or *searp*, *scearplīc*, *scearplīce* 'sharply,' *scearpnes*, *scearp-syn* sharp-eyed, *v. scyrpan*.

Shaster or shastra, The shasters or shastras, *shās'trahs*, the sacred laws or ordinances of the Hindūs.

Sāstra is the more correct spelling. Hindū *s'āstra* (Sāns. *s'ās*, to teach).

Shatter, *shāt'ter*, to break into fragments, to frustrate hopes; shattered (2 syl.), shatter-ing, shatter-er.

Shatters (no *ing*), fragments. (We say: *break into shatters*; but *tear into tatters*.)

Shattery, *shāt'te.ry*, fragile. Shatter-brained.

Dutch *schateren*, to crack. Connected with *tatter* (O. E. *teran*, to tear).

Shāve (1 syl.), a carpenter's tool, to pare off in thin slices, to remove hair with a razor, to extort, to skim the surface; shāved (1 syl.); shāv'-ing (Rule xix.), removing the hair with a razor, a thin paring of wood, paper, &c.; (*past part.*) shaven, *sha'v'n*; shāv'-er, a barber, an extortionate dealer; a young shaver, a sharp lad. Shave'-ling, a monk (a term of contempt). Shaving-brush.

Shaven and shorn, with beard shaved and hair cropped.

"Shave," Old Eng. *scafa* or *sceafa*, *v. scaf[an]*, *p. scōf*, *p. p. scafen*.

"Shavings," Old English *scaftha*, *scafthe*, or *sceofotha*.

"Shaver," Old English *scafere*, *scafa*, or *scafo*.

Shawl, an article of dress; shawled (1 syl.), wrapped in a shawl. (Corruption of the Indian word *duchala*, a fabric made of the shawl goat or cashmere; French *châle*.)

She, *mas. he*, (*plu.* of both) they, personal pronoun.

Old Eng. *heo*, *seo*, or *scæ*; Gen. and Dat. *hire*, Acc. *hi*.

Plu. Nom. *hi*, Gen. *hira* or *heora*, Dat. *hem*, Acc. *hi*, *heo*, or *hem*.

Shea, *shē'ah*. Sheer. Shear. Shāre (1 syl.)

Shea, the butter-tree, vegetable butter.

Sheer, pure, without admixture. (Old Eng. *scīr*, pure.)

Shear, to clip with shears. (O. E. *n. scære*, *v. scēr[an]*.)

Share, of a plough (O. E. *scær*), a portion (O. E. *scear*.)

Sheading, *shee'ding*, one of the six divisions of the Isle of Man.

Old English *scēddan*, to divide; *scēat*, a division.

Sheaf, *plu.* sheaves, *sheef*, *sheevz*, a bundle of wheat or arrows, to collect into a sheaf; sheafed, *sheeft*; sheaf'-ing, sheaf'-y. Sheaved, *sheevd*, made of straw.

Old Eng. *sceaf* or *scaf*, (*plu.*) *sceafas* or *scafas*. Of the sixty words ending in *f*, twelve form the plural by changing "f" into *-ves*, and all but two of these twelve end in *-af* or *-lf*. In no one case is the change justifiable. As we had no *v* in the language before the Conquest, the plural *sheaves* is wholly indefensible.

Shear, *sheer*. (Sheer; Shea, *shē'ah*; Share. See Shea.)

Shear, (past) sheared, *she'rd*, (past part.) sheared or shorn; shear'-ing, to cut with shears; shear'-er.

Shearling, a lamb that has been sheared (-ling, dim.)

Shear-man, *plu.* shearmen, one whose business it is to shear or dress cloth. Shear-bill, a bird.

Shear-steel (not *sheer* [or pure] steel), steel for shears, &c.

Shears (no *sing.*), a clipping instrument.

(When a pair consists of two parts united, it has no *sing.*, but if the two parts are merely assorted, one of the parts is referred to in the singular number: as *shears*, *scissors*, *clippers*, *tongs*, *nutcrackers*, &c. "Stockings," a *stocking*; "Gloves," a *glove*; "Shoes," a *shoe*.

Old Eng. *scēran*, past *scēd* or *scear*, past part. *scoren*, n. *sceare*.

Sheath, *plu.* sheaths (*noun*); sheathe, 3 *sing.* sheathes (*verb*).

Sheath, *sheerh*, (*plu.*) sheaths, *sheerhs* (rhyme with *teeth*), a scabbard, a case for scissors, &c., a wing-case, the petiole (3 syl.) of grasses; sheath-less, sheath-winged.

Sheathe, *sheeth*, (3 *sing.*) sheathes, *sheethz* (to rhyme with *breathe*), to put into the scabbard or sheath; sheathed (1 syl.) Sheath-ing, (*noun*) *sheerh'ing* (to rhyme with *teething*), the casing or covering of a ship's bottom; sheath-ing, (*part.*) *sheethe'ing* (to rhyme with *breathing*), putting into a scabbard or sheath; sheath'-y, forming a...

(One way of converting a noun into a verb is by lengthening the vowel, shown sometimes by changing "c" into *s*, "s" into *z*, "f" or "fe" into *-ve*, and "th" into *-the*; as in "cloth," *clothe*; "bath," *bathe*; "breath," *breathe*; "loath," *loathe*; "mouth," *mouthe*; "sheath," *sheathe*; "shelf," *shelve*; "wreath," *wreathē*.)

Old Eng. *scēth*, *sceath*, or *scēd*, v. *scēddan*, to cover, to separate.

Shechinah, *shē.ki'nal*, the presence of God on the mercy seat between the cherubim in the first Jewish temple.

Hebrew SH[*e*]CH[*i*]N, to dwell. (See *Lev. xvi. 2*.)

Shēd, a temporary hut, a roof without walls, to let fall, to scatter; shēdd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), shēdd'-ing (R. i.), shedd'-er.

Old English *scēd*, a shade; v. *scēd[an]*, to shed.

Sheen, the shining, the brightness; sheen'-y.

Old English *scēn*, *scēne*, *sceone*; v. *scīn[an]*, to shine.

Sheep (*sing.* and *plu.*) Ewe = *u*, the dam. Ram or Tūp, the sire. Lamb, *lām*, the offspring till it is weaned [or shorn]. Shearling, a lamb which has lost its first fleece. Dinmont, a male sheep intended for the butcher (before the removal of its second fleece); after that a wether.

Sheep'-ish, shy, bashful; sheep'-ish-ness, sheep'-ish-ly; sheep'-cūt or -cote, a pen for sheep; sheep's eye, a look askance. To throw a sheep's eye at one, to look at one askance. Sheep-fold. Sheep-shank, a hitch or knot to shorten a rope. Sheep's-head, a fish. Sheep'-shear-er,

sheep'-shear-ing. Sheep'-skin, a leather. Sheep's-sorrel, a herb. Sheep-tick, an insect. Sheep'-walk, -wawk. Shepherd, *fem.* shepherdess, *shĕp'.erd, shĕp'.er.dess.*

Old English *sceap, scep, sceðp, sceop, sciop*; *sceaphyrde* or *scephyrde*, a shepherd; *scepen-steall*, a sheep-stall; *sceþ-scere*, sheep-shearing; *sceap-fald*, a sheep-fold.

Sheer. Shear, *sheer*. Shāre (1 syl.) Sheers. Shears.

Sheer, pure, unalloyed, the line of plank on a vessel's side running fore-and-aft under the gunwale, a vessel's position when riding at anchor, the longitudinal line or curve which a ship presents to the eye, to deviate from the proper course, to turn aside; sheered (1 syl.), sheer'-ing.

Sheers, spars raised at angles and lashed together near the upper ends (used for taking in masts).

Shears, clippers with a spring.

To sheer off, to move off, to sneak off. To sheer up, to approach a ship or place in a parallel direction.

Sheer-hulk, an old ship permanently fitted with sheers into which the masts of other vessels are fitted. (It does not mean a bare or mere hulk.)

"Sheer" (pure), Old Eng. *scĕr*; v. *scĕran*, p. *scĕr* or *scear*, p.p. *scoren*.

"Shear" (to cut with shears), O. E. *scĕr(an)*, p. *scĕr* or *scear*, p.p. *scoren*.

"Share" (a portion), *scear, scearu*, or *scaru*. "Shears," O. E. *sceare*.

Sheet, a linen or cotton cloth for a bed, a broad expanse, a piece of paper cut off some standard size.

The unusual sizes not folded are the following:—

	Ins.	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.
Wove Antiquarian ..	53	by 31	Elephant	28	by 23
Double Elephant	40	„ 26	Super Royal	27	„ 19
Atlas	34	„ 26	Royal	24	„ 19
Colombier	34	„ 23	Medium	22	„ 17
Imperial	30	„ 22	Demy'	20½	„ 15½

Sheets of paper packed in parcels are called as follows:—

A Quire, 24 sheets; but a *printer's quire*, 25 sheets, and an *outside quire* only 20 sheets.

A Ream, 20 quires; but a *printer's ream*, 21½ quires.

A Bundle, 2 reams. A Bale, 10 reams.

	Size.	
¶ A sheet of paper once folded is a	<i>folio</i>	= 2 leaves.
A sheet of paper twice folded is a	<i>quarto</i>	= 4 leaves.
A sheet of paper four times folded is an ..	<i>octavo</i>	= 8 leaves.
A sheet of paper six times folded is a	<i>duodecimo</i>	= 12 leaves.
A sheet of paper nine times folded is an ..	<i>octodecimo</i>	= 13 leaves.
A sheet of paper twelve times folded is a ..	<i>24mo</i>	= 24 leaves.
Foolscap writing-paper is <i>folio</i> ; Post is <i>quarto</i> ; Note is <i>octavo</i> .		

N.B.—The sum of any two opposite pages of a fold is always equal:

Thus, in a newspaper the two opposite pages are respectively $1+8=9$; $2+7=9$; $3+6=9$; $4+5=9$; therefore a person who has the outer half-sheet of a newspaper has pp. 1, 8; 2, 7. A person who has the inner half-sheet of a newspaper has pp. 4, 5; 3, 6. "Leaders" are printed on the fourth and fifth pages that the reader may hold the whole in hand when the paper is cut.

"Sheet," Old English *scæte, scyte*, or *scite*.

Sheik, sheek (in Arabia). **Sikh or Seik** (of Hind.) **Seek.**

Sheik, lord or chief of a tribe, (among *Mahometans*) the head of a religious house, the preacher in a mosque.

Sikh or Seik (in Hindūstan), one of the *Seiks* of the Punjab.

"*Sheik*," Arab. *sheikh*, a patriarch. "*Seik*," Hindu. a lion.

"*Seek*," Old Eng. *sēc[an]*, p. *sōhte*, p. p. *ge-sōht* (-*g-* is interpolated).

Shekel, shēk'ēl, an ancient Jewish weight = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupoise; a shekel of money was about half-a-crown.

Shelf, plu. shelves (1 syl.), a board against a wall forming a sort of table on which articles may be placed, a sea-bank, a ridge.

To **shelve** (1 syl.), to place on a shelf, to set aside an employé and not employ him again, to be sloping; **shelved** (1 syl.), **shelv'-ing** (R. xix.) **Shelv'-y**, full of dangerous shoals or shelves; **shelv'-i-ness** (R. xi).

Of the sixty nouns ending in -*f*, twelve form the plural by changing "*f*" into -*ves*, and all but two of these twelve words end in -*af* or -*lf*. The two exceptions are "*thief*," plu. *thieves*; "*beef*," plu. *beeves*. Only one word ending in -*lf* ("*gulf*," *gulfs*) deviates from the rule. The other ten are "*leaf*," *leaves*; "*sheaf*," *sheaves*; "*loaf*," *loaves*; "*staff*" (a stick), *staves*. "*Calf*," *calves*; "*half*," *halves*; "*elf*," *elves*; "*self*," *selves*; "*shelf*," *shelves*; "*wolf*," *wolves*. As these are native words, and no *v* existed in the language before the Conquest, the change of "*f*" into -*ves* is much to be deplored.

Old English *scylfe*, plu. *scylfan*; later *scylfen*, *scylfes*.

Shell, the hard woody covering of nuts, the bony covering of crabs, lobsters, muscles, cockles, oysters, snails, &c., the pod of peas and beans, an explosive missile, a coffin, to divest of its shell, to cast shells into; **shelled** (1 syl.), **shell'-ing**. **Shell-proof**, proof against injury from explosive shells. **Shell-jacket**, an undress military jacket.

Old Eng. *scale*, *scel*, *scell*, *scyll*; *scell-fisc*, a shell-fish or crustacean.

Shell-lac (should be **Shale-lac** or **Schell-lac**), lac in shales.

Shell-lac is produced by melting seedlac over a fire in a thin bag and allowing it to fall on any smooth surface, when it spreads in *shales*.

Seed-lac is produced by pounding stick-lac with water and drying the granular parts. **Stick-lac** is a resinous substance produced on the twigs of the Indian fig, &c., by the punctures of insects.

German *schell-lac*, for *schale-lac*, also *platt-lac* or *tafel-lac*.

Shelter, shēl'ter, that which protects or covers from external injury, a refuge, a temporary shed, to shelter; **shel'tered** (2 syl.), **shel'ter-ing**, **shel'ter-less**. (Welsh *celt*, a shelter.)

Shemitic, shēm'īt.ĭk, or **Semitic, sēm'īt.ĭk**, derived from *Shem*, the son of *Noah*. **Shemite, shēm'īte**, a descendant of *Shem*.

Shemitism, shēm'īt.ĭzm, Shemitic peculiarities.

The Shemitic languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopian, and Phœnician. It may perhaps be remembered by the initial letters **SHE' SPAC** (*Shem spake*).

Sheol, shee'ole, Hades, the abode of departed spirits (Hebrew).

Shepherd, *fem.* shepherdess, *shep'.'erd, shep'.'er.dess*, one who has charge of sheep. Shepherd's crook. ...dog. (*v.* Sheep.)

O. Eng. *scēdp-hyrde*, a sheep-keeper or custodian (*hyrde-nes*, custody).

Sherbet, *sher'.bēt*, a beverage made of fruits. (Pers. *sharbat*.)

Sherd, a piece of broken crockery. Shard, a wing-sheath.

Pot-sherd, a fragment of pottery. (O. E. *sceard*, *v.* *scean*)

Sheriff, *shēr'rif*, plu. sheriffs. Scherif, *shēr'rif*, plu. sherifs.

Sheriff, the chief officer of a county (*reeve* of the *shire*).

Scherif, a descendant of Fatima, daughter of Mahomet.

Shrievalty, *shree'.vāl.ty*, the office of sheriff. Sheriffalty.

Sheriff's officer. Sheriff officer (Scotland).

Sheriff's officer, a "posse" man.

Sheriff officer, a tipstaff or constable.

Sheriff's clerk. Sheriff clerk.

Sheriff's clerk, the clerk of the county sheriff.

Sheriff clerk, clerk of the sheriff's court.

When a sheriff is attached to a corporation it is because the borough is a county also, and he is reeve of that county or shire.

"Sheriff" ought to be spelt with double *r* and one *f*, and the vowels should change places (*schir-ref*).

Old Eng. *scr-geréfa*, reeve or governor of the shire. The *scr-mann* was a provost or bailiff of a hundred; *scr-gemot*, the county-court.

Sherry, plu. sherries, Rule xlv. (a corruption of Xeres, pronounced *shēr'.rēs*), a wine from Xeres in Spain. Sherry-cobbler, sherry mixed with pounded ice, sugar and lemon; it is sucked up through a straw. Sherry sac, dry sherry.

Shetland pony, plu. Shetland ponies, *-pō'.nīz*, sometimes called a Sheltie, *shēl'.te*, a pony of small breed from Shetland.

Shew, (*past*) showed, (*past part.*) shewn, *shōw, shōwd, shōwn*, to exhibit. Shew-bread, *shōw-brēd*, twelve loaves placed on the golden table of the Jewish sanctuary every Sabbath and left there for a week when they became the perquisite of the priest. (*See Show*, the more modern word.)

"Shew-bread" means the bread shown to the Lord, or set before Him in the sanctuary, called in *Matt. xii. 4*, *ἄρτοι προσθέτews*.

Shibboleth, *shīb'.bō.lēth* (not *shīb.bō'.leth*), a watchword, a secret mode of recognising one of the same party.

In Hebrew the word means both an ear of corn and a flood of water. It was the test word of the Gileadites to find out those who belonged to the tribe of Ephraim. The Ephraimites called it "shibboleth" (*Judges xii. 6*). In the Sicilian vespers the French were detected by their pronunciation of the word *cicert*.

Shield, *sheeld*, a buckler, the escutcheon or field on which the device of coat-armour is blazoned, a protector, to defend, &c.; shield'-ed, shield'-ing, shield'-less, shield'less-ness.

Old English *scēld*, *sceold*, *scild*, *scield*, or *scyld*; *scyldere*, a defender; *v.* *scyld[an]*, past *scyld*, past part. *scylded*.

Shift, an expedient, a last resource, a woman's garment, to put off, to change; shift'-ed (R. xxxvi.), shift'-ing, shift'-ing-ly, shift'-er. Shift'-y, given to change; shift'i-ness (R. xi.)

Shift'-less, without expedients; shift'less-ness, shift'less-ly.

To shift about, to veer, to vacillate. To shift off, to put off by some dodge or expedient. To make shift, to make do, to manage by economy or expedients. Scene-shifter.

Old English *scyft*(an), to appoint, to verge, to depart.

"Shift," an expedient, i.e., a departing from the direct course.

"Shift" applied to body linen means *change* of linen. The *body* linen is changed often, not so the gown. **Shirt** is the *short* robe.

Shiite, shī'īte. **Sunnite**, sun'nīte.

Shiite, a heterodox Mohammedan who rejects the oral law, and deems Ali the rightful successor of his father-in-law.

Sunnite, an orthodox Mohammedan who considers the *sunna* or oral law as binding as the Koran.

"Shiite," Arab. *shīah*, a sect, from *shāda* to follow [Ali].

"Sunnite," a believer in the *sunna* or oral law. Abulpharagius asserts that Ali was set aside because he refused to admit the *sunna* to be as binding as the Koran. The Persians are *shiites*.

Shillalah, shīl.lay'.lah, an Irishman's bludgeon, a cudgel.

So called from a wood of the same name near Arklow (in Wicklow), noted for its oaks and blackthorns, often written *Shillelah*.

Shilling, a silver coin equal to twelve pence. Its *half* is a silver sixpence, its *third* a silver four-pence, its *fourth* a silver three-pence, its *twelfth* a copper penny, its twenty-fourth a copper half-penny, its forty-eighth a copper farthing.

The advantage of our money system is its divisibility: A shilling can be divided into *five* parts (2, 3, 4, 6, 8), but a "franc" into *three* only (2, 4, 6); hence if articles are 3, 6, 7, or 8 for a franc, one of them cannot be bought without loss; but with our money system only those at 5 or 7 a shilling would involve a loss.

Old English *scelling*, *scilling*, or *scylling*.

Shilly-shally, a ricochet word of which we have a large number, an irresolute person, irresolution, to be irresolute; shilly-shallies, -shāl'.līz; shilly-shallied, -shāl'.lēd; shilly-shally-ing, yea-naying, not making up one's mind.

It is simply *shall I* repeated with a slight change, similar to *dilly-dally*, *tilly-vally*, *chit-chat*, *clitter-clatter*, *ding-dong*, &c. (R. lxix.)

Shiloh, shī'.lo, the name given by Jacob to the Messiah, *Gen.* xlix. 10. (Heb. SH[i]L[o]H, the peaceful one, *verb* rest.)

Shin, the fore-part of the leg from the knee to the foot; shin'-bone. (O. E. *scin* or *scina*, *scin-bán*, the shin-bone.)

Shine (1 syl.), to give light, to exhibit gloss or lustre, (*past*) shone, shōn (not shōne, 1 syl.), *past part.* shone; shin-ing (Rule xix.), shī'.ning; shin-er, shī'.ner; shin-y, shī'.ny.

Sheen, brightness, glistening; sheen'-y.

This verb shews the utter worthlessness of the *e* final as a guide. In

"shine" it lengthens the preceding vowel, but not in "shōne." It is quite as often wholly effete as not: thus in the 445 words ending in *-ive* it lengthens 5 monosyllables, omitting *give* and *live*. With the latter it shilly-shallies, the *i* in "live" being short, but long in *alive*; short in *live-long*, but long in *live-ly*: short in *out-lived*, but long in *long-lived*, &c. In above 430 of the words the *-ive* is short: as in *active*, *fugitive*, &c.

"Shine," Old Eng. *scin[an]*, past *scdn* or *scean*, past part. *scinen*.

Shingle, Shingles, *shĭn'.g'l*, *shĭn'.g'ls*.

Shingle, plu. *shingles*, a thin board or wooden tile for roofing.

Shingle (a collective noun, no *plu.*), water-worn pebbles.

Shingles (no *sing.*), herpes or tetter (ought to be *Cingles*).

Shingle, to cover with shingle; *shingled* (2 syl.); *shingling*, *shĭn'.gling*; *shingly*, *shĭn'.gly*. *Shingle-roofed*.

Shingling (in *iron works*), the process of expelling scoræ and other impurities from iron. *Shingling-hammer*.

Latin *scindĭla*, a lath or shingle (*scindĕre*, to cut or cleave).

"Shingles" (herpes (*her'.peez*)), Latin *cingulum*, a girdle, so called because it spreads round the part affected like a girdle.

-ship (native prefix), form, condition, state, office, dignity.

Old English *-scipe* or *-scype*: *frēond-scipe*, *ealdor-scipe*, &c.

Ship, a vessel with three masts each mast being furnished with tops and yards, to embark, to fix in its place; *shipped* (1 syl.); *shipp'-ing* (Rule i.), embarking, &c., (*noun*) ships and other vessels for navigation taken collectively; *tonnage*, (*adj.*) pertaining to ships: as *shipping concerns*.

Shipp'-er, one who puts goods on board ship for exportation; *ship'-ment*, the act of shipping goods or the finished work.

Shipful, plu. *shipfuls*, enough to fill a ship.

Ship-like, *ship-less*; *ship-biscuit*, *-bĭs'.kĭt*.

Ship-board or *aship-board* (the better word), *adv.* on board ship, generally *aboard* or *aboard-ship*. (The *a-* is the prepositional adverbial prefix.)

Ship-broker; *ship'-builder*, *-bĭl'.der*; *ship'-building*.

Ship'-canal', a canal connecting two seas or rivers through which ships can navigate. *Ship'-car'penter*.

Ship'-chandler, *-tchĭn'.dler*, one who supplies ships with cordage, canvas, and other furniture.

Ship'-holder; *ship'-owner*, the holder or owner of one or more ships. *Ship's husband*, one who provides a ship (while in port) with stores and provisions.

Ship'-load, plu. *ship'-loads*. *Ship'-master*, *ship'-mate*.

Ship'-money, a tax imposed without authority of parliament for keeping up the royal navy. (It was revived by Charles I., and repealed 17 *Car.* i. c. 14.)

Ship'-shape, comme il faut, all temporary or "jury" fittings replaced by regular equipments.

Ship'-worm, *-wurm*, the torēdo. Ship-yard.

Ship'-wreck, *-reck*, the loss of a vessel at sea by storm, foundering, or shoals; ruin, to destroy, to frustrate hope, to ruin; ship'-wrecked, *-rect*; ship'-wreck-ing.

Ship'-wright, *-rite*, a ship-carpenter.

A ship of the line, a ship belonging to the fleet.

Shipping articles, articles of agreement between a captain and his crew. Ship's papers, the necessary documents: as the *register*, the *charter-party*, *bills of lading*, *log-book*, *bill of health*. To ship oars, to place them in the rowlocks.

To ship a sea, to have a large wave dash over the deck.

To ship off, to send off in a ship.

Old English *scip*, *scipp*, or *scyp*; *scip-hlæder*, a ship's ladder; *scip-rōðer*, a ship's rudder; *scip-wyrhta*, a ship-wright; v. *scip[ian]*, past *scipode*, past part. *scipod*.

-shire, *shēr* (native prefix and postfix), a county:

Prefix: sheriff, *shēr'rīf*, i.e., "shire-reeve" *scir-gerēfa* [*scir-réf*]; Sherborne and Sherburn.

Postfix: York-shire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Hampshire, &c.

Shire, *shīre*, a county. Shire-hall, the county court; shire-clerk, a petty officer to keep the county court. -mote.

Old Eng. *scir*, *scyr*, or *scire*; v. *scir[an]*, to divide, p. -*de*, p. p. -*ed*.

Shirk, *sherk*, to shuffle off, to neglect in an underhand way. Shark.

Shirked (1 syl.); shirk-ing, *shēr'-king*; shirk'-er.

Germ. *schurke*, a knave, a scoundrel; *schurkeret*, "shirkery."

"Shark" (a sea fish), Lat. *carcharias*; Gk. *karcharias* (*karcharos*, sharp-pointed), the "sharp-pointed fish," alluding to its snout.

Shirt, body linen worn by boys and men; shirt'-ing, cloth for shirts; shirt'-less; shirt'-front (a false front is a *dicky* because it is removable like the dicky of a coach).

Old Eng. *serce*, *sirce*, or *syrce* (*scyrst*, short; Lat. *curtus*). See Shift.

Shittim, *shīt' tīm* [wood], acacia. It is the plu. of *shittah*. The tabernacle was made of shittim wood. It was rare in Palestine, but common in the Desert (*Dean Stanley*).

Shive (1 syl.), a thin slice, a little piece broken off: as the *shives of flax*, odds and ends broken off.

Shiver, *shīv'er*, a thorn in the flesh, a splinter, a fragment, a shaking fit or tremor, to break into shivers, to tremble with cold or fear; shivered, *shīv'rd*; shiv'er-ing; shivery, *shīv'ēry*, inclined to shiver, loosely coherent.

The shivers, the ague.

"Shiver" (a thorn, a fragment), German *sciefer*, a flake, a splinter.

"Shiver" (to tremble), German *schauer*, a shivering-fit.

Shoal, *shole*, a shallow; a sand-bank, a swarm of mackerel, herrings, people, &c. (In this sense often used in the plural: as immense *shoals* of people, *shoals* of herrings, *i.e.*, a vast number swimming together.) The word is called *School* when referring to whales and porpoises: as a *school of whales*, a *school of porpoises*.

Shoal, to become shallow; shoaled (1 syl.), shoal'-ing, shoal'-y, shoal'i-ness (Rule xi.)

It would be better for the sake of distinction to spell *shoal* (a swarm) *shole*, and leave "shoal" for a sand-bank.

Old English *scōlu*, *sceolu*, or *scālu*, a swarm, a shoal, a school.

"School" (a place of instruction) is the Latin *schōla*; Greek *schōlē*, leisure (leisure time for literature).

Shock. Shough, *shok*, a shaggy dog.

Shock, a violent collision, a concussion, a pile of sheaves, to receive a shock to the body, mind, or feelings; shocked, *shōkt*; shock'-ing, receiving a shock, terrible, appalling; shocking-ly.

A shock of hair, a thick or bushy head of hair.

An electrical shock, the effect produced on the nerves by a discharge of electricity.

"Shock" (to shake violently), Old Eng. *scac[an]*, p. *scōc*, p. p. *scacen*.

"Shock" (a pile), Dutch *schokke*, a heap; Germ. *schock*, a heap containing three score.

Shoddy, *shōd'dy*, an inferior woollen cloth made from old woollen fabrics torn into fibres and worked up again with an admixture of new wool.

This cloth was originally made of the flue "shod" or thrown off in the process of weaving. "Shod" is a provincial pret. of *shed*, so the verb *scdd[an]*, to divide, makes past *sceod*. "Shoddy" is therefore cloth made of "shoddings" or "shod" [cast off] wool.

Shoe, *plu.* shoes, *shoo*, *shooz*, archaic *plu.* shoon, a covering for the foot (two assorted shoes are called a pair of shoes), to furnish with shoes, to put on a shoe or a pair of shoes, (*past*) *shōd*, (*past part.*) *shōd*; shoe-ing (verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both before -ing.)

Shoe'-less; shoe'-black, a boy who cleans shoes in the street; shoe'-leather, *lēth'er*; shoe'-maker (a botcher of shoes is a cobbler); shoe'-tie, shoe'-string, shoe'-ribbon, shoe'-buckle, shoe'-latchet (all fastenings for the shoes).

O. Eng. *scēo*, *plu.* *sceōs* or *sceōn*; *scō*, *plu.* *scōs* or *scōn*, &c.; v. *sceō[ian]*, past *sceōde*, past part. *sceōd* or *scōd*; *sceō-nægel*, a shoe-nail.

Shōle (1 syl.) The better spelling of *shoal*, a swarm or crowd.

Old English *scōlu*, *sceolu*, or *scālu*. (See Shoal.)

Shoot, a twig, an incline down which coals are "shot," a pipe to carry off the water of a house-gutter, a vein of metal &c. running in the same direction as the strata, a sudden

access of pain, to discharge a gun or bow, to kill or wound by the discharge of a gun, &c., to empty coals &c. from a bag or sack, to discharge a load from a tumbrel, to discharge water through a shoot, to germinate; (*past*) *shōt*, (*past part.*) *shōt*; *shoot'-ing*, *shoot'-er*. A *shoot-ing-box*. A *shooting-stick*, a tapering piece of wood or iron for driving up the quoins in the "chase." A *shoot-ing star*, a meteor called "a falling star."

Old English *scōt[an]*, *past sceat*, *scēt*, or *scōt*, *past part. scōten* or *scōt[ian]*, *past scēotode*, *past part. scēotod*; *scēōta*, *scēōtung*, or *scōtung*, *shooting*.

Shōp, a place where goods are sold by retail, a building in which mechanics work, to visit shops for the purchase of goods; *shopped* (1 syl.); *shopp'-ing* (R. i.), visiting shops..., the act of visiting shops... *Shoppings*, articles purchased by visiting shops for the purpose of buying goods. *Shop'-bill*, *shop bill'-head*. *Shop'-board*, *-bord*, a counter. *Shop'-book*. *Shop'-keeper*. *Shop'-man*, *plu. shop'-men*, (*fem.*) *shop'-woman*, *plu. shop'-women*, *-wīm'n*, one who attends to the shop. *Shop'-lifter*, one who steals from a shop; *shop'-lifting*, stealing from a shop. *Shop'-walker*, *-waw'-ker*, one who walks about a shop to direct customers where to go, to see that they are served, and to attend to their inquiries. To *talk shop*, to use phrases or words peculiar to one's trade or profession.

Old English *scypen*, a stall; *sceoppa*, a depôt or treasury.

"Shop-lifter," Gothic *hlifan* to steal, *hlīflus* a thief; Lat. *lŕvo*, to rid one of a thing: *as ego hoc te fasce levābo* (*Virg. Ecl. ix. 65*).

Shōre (1 syl.), the coast (land contiguous to a river is its *bank*), a stanchion (either *shore* or *shoar*), a sewer, to prop with shores or shoars, (old past tense of *shear*); *shōred* (1 syl.), *shōr'-ing*. *Shore'-less*. *Sea-shore*.

"Shore" [of the sea], Old Eng. *score* (from *scoren*, divided, separated).

"Shore" (a prop), Spanish *escora*, v. *escorar*, to wedge or prop.

"Shore" (a sewer), a corrupt contraction of *issuer*, v. *issue*.

Short, (*comp.*) *short'-er*, (*super.*) *short'-est*, not long, crisp.

The *shorts* (*Stock Exchange*), dealers deficient in those stocks which they have undertaken to deliver.

Shorts (no *sing.*), fine bran, a sort of pollard.

Short'-ly, *short-ness*. **Short'-cake**. **Short'-coming**, failure of duty. **Short'-dated**, *-day'-ted*, [a bill] due soon after its signature. **Short'-drawn**. **Short'-hand**, a system of writing. **Short'-hand writer**, *-rī'-ter*. **Short'-head**, *-hēd*, a whale less than a year old. **Short'-lived**, *līvd*. **Short'-rib**. **Short'-sight**, *-site*, near-sight; *short-sighted*, *-sī'-ted*, having near sight, not wise for the future, inconsiderate; *short sight'-ed-ness*. **Short-spoken**, *-spō'-k'n*, abrupt,

brusque. Short-waist'ed. Short-winded, -wɪn'.dɛd, having shortness of breath. Short-witt'ed, of small intellect. At short notice. In short, briefly. The short and long of the matter, the gist of the subject. To cut short, to abridge. To eat short, to be crisp. To fall short, to be deficient. To come short, to fail to fulfil. To sell short (*Stock Exchange*), to sell for future delivery what the broker has not in possession, but hopes to obtain.

To stop short, to cease before the end.

To shorten, *shōr'.t'n*, to make short (-*en* converts adj. to verbs); shortened, *shōr'.t'nd*; shorten-ing, *shōr'-t'n-ing*, making short, butter or lard used to make pastry crisp.

To shorten sail, to reduce the size of sails.

Old English *sceort* or *scort*; *scortlic*, *scortlice*, or *sceortlice*, shortly; *scortnys* or *sceortnes*, shortness; *v. scortian* or *sceortian*, past *scortede*, past part. *scorted*.

Shōt, metal pellets for guns, reckoning, a young swine.

Bar shot, an iron bar with a knob at each end.

Canister shot, a number of small shot in a canister or case.

Chain shot, two balls chained together.

Grape shot, shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes.

Langrel, pieces of iron of any shape.

Red-hot shot, shot discharged in a red-hot state.

Round shot, balls of iron for cannons, and of lead for guns.

Small shot, shot for muskets, pistols, &c.

Shoot, *past shōt*, *past part shōt*. Shoot'-er, shot'-tower.

To shot the guns, to load them; shott'-ed, shott'-ing (R. xi.)

To shoot [the guns], to discharge them.

Shotten-harring, one that has thrown off its spawn:

Sceat or *scot*, quota of money apportioned to any one individual.

Scéot[an], to shoot, past *sceat*, past part. *scoten*; *scotend*, a shooter.

Should, Would, *past tense* of shall, will.

Both these words are signs of tenses, and also independent verbs, which stand in regimen with other verbs without the intervention of *to*.

§ As a simple sign *shall* and *should* are employed only in the first person (*sing.* and *plu.*); in the other persons they imply constraint (moral, legal, or physical).

Shall is used (in the first person) as the auxiliary of the future tenses. *Should* (or *should with auxiliaries*) in every tense of the conditional or subjunctive mood.

§ As a simple sign *will* and *would* are employed only in the second and third person (*sing.* and *plu.*); in the first person they imply intention or inclination.

Will is used (in the second and third person) as the auxiliary of the future tenses. *Would* (or *would with auxiliaries*) in every tense of the condit. or subj. mood.

The great difficulty of these words consists in this: as independent verbs they are used in every person: thus

<i>I shall be glad to see you</i>	- - - - }	signs of the future
<i>He (or they) will be glad to see you</i>	- - - - }	tense.
<i>I should be glad to see you, if....</i>	- - - - }	signs of the present
<i>He (or they) would be glad to see you, if....</i>	- - - - }	condition.
<i>I will do it. We will come to-morrow</i>	- - - - }	(promise).
<i>He shall do it. They shall come to-morrow</i>	- - - - }	(promise).
<i>I would if I could. We would come if....</i>	- - - - }	(willingness).
<i>He should do it. They should come if....</i>	- - - - }	(duty, promise).

Used as independent verbs:

§ *I will* that thou give me John Baptist's head in a charger [I desire or wish] (*Mark* vi. 25).

Jesus said: *Wilt* thou be made whole? [Is it your desire] (*Jn.* v. 6).

Let her go whither she *will* [wishes] (*Deut.* xxi. 14).

Whoever *will*, let him take of the water of life freely (*Rev.* xxii. 17).

Ye *will* not come unto me that ye may have life [you are not willing, not desirous] (*John* v. 40).

§ What *I do* not, but what I hate that I do (*Rom.* vii. 15).

Sacrifice and offering thou *wouldst* not [dost not desire] (*Heb.* x. 5).

They *would* none of my counsel [they desired] (*Prov.* i. 30).

Whom he *would* he slew, and whom he *would* he kept alive, and whom he *would* he set up, &c. (*Dan.* v. 19).

Shall, Should, independent verb.

I shall come to-morrow (promise, moral compulsion).

You shall come to-morrow (promise).

He that believeth shall be saved (promise).

In questions, "*shall*" in the first person denotes *doubt*. In the second person demands the *intention* of the person addressed.

In the third person asks *permission*.

Shall I write to him [or shall I not]? (doubt).

Shall you write an answer? (is it your intention).

Shall he write it out for you? (is that your wish).

Commands and predictions, as well as promises, are expressed by *shall*, because they are of the nature of obligations.

¶ IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

§ In dependent sentences *Shall* and *Will* follow the present (indefinite and incomplete) and the future (indefinite). *Should* and *Would* follow the past tenses and the present (complete).

Present (indefinite)—

I fear - - - - - *I shall* be too late.

I fear - - - - - *He will* be too late.

Future (indefinite)—

If you will send me the book *I shall* be glad.

If you will do so - - - *You will* much oblige me.

Present (incomplete)—

I am thinking - - - *We shall* be too late.

I am thinking - - - *They will* arrive to-morrow.

§ *Present (complete)*—

He has promised me a long time *That I should* succeed him.

I have long desired - - *That you would* join our club.

Past (indefinite)—

I knew - - - *That we should* be too late.

I knew - - - *That he (you) would* be too late.

Past (complete)—

I had hoped - - That I *should* have had the appointment.
 I had hoped - - That you *would* have had the appointment.

Past (incomplete)—

He was fearing - - I *should* not come.
 I was fearing - - You *would* not come.

¶ (1) Contingent willingness in both clauses.

All Persons—WILL followed by WILL or WOULD.

WOULD followed by WILL or WOULD.

¶ (2) Promise based on a contingent uncertainty.

1st Person—SHOULD followed by WILL or WOULD.

(*Modern*) AM followed by WILL.

2nd and 3rd Persons—SHOULD followed by SHALL or SHOULD.

(*Modern*) IS or ARE followed by SHALL or SHOULD.

EXAMPLES:

1. § I *will*, if you *will* (or *would*) let me.

He *will*, if you *will* (or *would*) let him.

They *will*, if you *will* (or *would*) let them.

§ I *would*, if you *will* (or *would*) let me.

They *would*, if you *will* (or *would*) let them.

2. § If I *should* be in town to-morrow I *will* call and see you.

If I *should* be in town to-morrow I *would* call.... (it is not likely I shall be).

Should I be in town to-morrow I *will* (or *would*) call.... (it is not likely I shall be).

(*Modern*) If I *am* in town to-morrow I *will* call and see you.

§ If you *should* be in town to-morrow you *shall* fetch it.

Should you be in town to-morrow you *shall* see the house.

(*Modern*) If he is in town to-morrow he *shall* fetch it.

If you *are* in town to-morrow you *shall* see the house.

"Will," "Would," Old Eng. *will[an]*, to wish, past *wolde*, would.

"Would" (when it is present or future) is a corruption of our native verb *wolen*; present *wol*, preserved in *won't* (*wo'-n't*).

"Will" (to bequeath), Old Eng. *wiln[ian]*, p. *wilnode*, p. p. *wilnod*.

(It is not the verb *will[an]*, to wish, which forms the auxiliary.)

"Shall," "Should," Old Eng. *sceal[an]* = *sheal*, to compel, past, *sceolde* = *sheold-e*, *scolde* = *sholde*.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Philip, how would you like to go to St. John's? I've no doubt I can get you a chance. But in what capacity *would* I go? [should] (*The Gilded Age*, p. 154).

I *would* like him better to be angry than indifferent; and yet *would* I--- it would be very dreadful [should] (*Too Soon* ii. 1).

Suppose it had been otherwise, *would* I have been held responsible for the failure? [should] (*Never Again*).

I am back, but too much fatigued to come to you at the office, as I *would* have liked to have done [I should like to....] (*The Times*).

I told Mr. Reuter that I *would* not feel justified in giving up existing arrangements [should] (*Jas. Grant, Newspaper Press* ii. 328).

I *would* be glad to recover the tune "Welcome Hame, my Dearie" [should] (*Memoirs of R. Chambers, by William*).

I *should* very much have liked to see young Butts [I should very much like to have seen] (*Tichborne Trial*).

The claimant had to sell his ring. How I *should* have liked to have seen it [How I should like to....] (*Tichborne Trial*).

I certainly *should* have liked to have had a little conversation with Mr. Glyn [should like to....] (*Tichborne Trial*).

In the last three examples "like" expresses a desire begun in time gone by and still existing.

Shoulder, *shōwl'.der*. Soldier, *sōwl'.djēr*.

Shoulder, the joint connecting the arm to the trunk, the fore-leg of a quadruped, a prominence, a support, to put on the shoulder, to bear on the shoulder, to push with the shoulder; shouldered, *shōwl'.derd*; shoul'dering.

Shoul'der-belt, shoul'der-blade; shoulder-knot, *-not*; shoul'der-strap. Shoulder of mutton, shoulder of lamb,

To put your shoulder to the wheel; to do your best to overcome an obstacle. Shoulder arms.

Old English *sculder*; German *schulter*.

Shout, an outcry, a hallooing, to cry aloud, to halloo; shout'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), shout'-ing, shout'-er.

Welsh *ysgethru*, to iterate (*ysgeth*, a dart).

Shove, *shūv*, a push, a thrust, to push, to thrust; shoved, *shūvd*; shov-ing (R. xix.), *shūv'.ing*; shov'-er, *shūv'.er*.

To shove past, to shove by, to thrust aside; to shove off.

Old Eng. *scedf*, v. *scūf[an]* or *sceof[an]*, past *scēdf*, past part. *scōfen*.

Shovel, *shūv'.ēl*, a scoop, a sort of spade, to use a shovel; shovelled, *shūv'.eld*; shov'el-ing, shov'el-er.

Shov'elful, *plu.* shovelfuls (not *shovelsful*), two or three *shovelfuls*, that is, a shovelful repeated two or three times, but two or three *shovelsful* means two or three shovels all full; shovel-board, *-bōrd*, a game; shovel-hat, a hat turned up at the brim worn by dignified clergymen.

Old English *scobl*, *scōft*, or *sceoft*; German *schaufel*.

Shōw, exhibition, display, to point out, to display, to exhibit; shōwed (1 syl.), shōw'-ing, past part. shōwn.

Shōw'-y, shōw'i-ness, shōw'i-ly (Rule xi.). Show'-bill.

Show'-bread (*see* Shew). Show'-case. Show-room.

Show'-man, *plu.* show'-men. To show forth, to manifest.

To show off, to set off, to display oneself with vanity.

To show up, to expose. Show of hands, hands raised up to signify approval of the question propounded.

Old English *sceawe*, v. *sceaw[ian]*, past *sceawode*, *sceawod*; also *sew[an]*, past *sewte* or *sewde*, past part. *sewen*.

Shower, *shōw'.er* (to rhyme with *our*), a fall of rain, a downfall of anything, to pour down, to bestow liberally; show'ered (2 syl.), shower-ing, showering-ly. Shower-bath.

Showery, *shōw'.e.ry*; shōw'eri-ness (Rule xi.), shōwer-less.

Old English *sceor* or *scūr*. Sure [*shūre*], Latin *secūrus*.

Shrap'nel, a sphere filled with musket balls and a bursting powder.

So called from *General Shrapnel*, the inventor.

Shred, a strip of cloth for fixing fruit-trees to walls, a fragment, to tear into long strips. To **mince**, is to cut into minute morsels. **Shredd'-ed**, **shredd'-ing** (Rule i.), **shred'less**.

Shreds and patches, odds and ends.

Old Eng. *screade*, v. *scread*[ian], past *screadode*, past part. *screadod*.

Shrew, a nagging vexatious woman, a scold; **shrew'-ish** (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **shrew'ish-ly**; **shrew'ish-ness**, petulance, ill-temper.

Shrew'-mouse, *plu.* **shrew'-mice**, a field mouse that lives on insects. It is perfectly harmless, and not a mouse at all.

(The "mouse" belongs to the genus *mus*, the "shrew" to *sorex*.)

"Shrew," German *schreier*, a brawler, v. *schreien*, to brawl.

"Shrewmouse," Old English *screowa* or *screawa*.

Shrewd, acute, sagacious, sharp-sighted; **shrewd'-ly**, -ness.

Germ. *bescheien*, to beshrew, to bewitch. Witches were called *shrewd* or *cunning* women, and much of their art consisted in "shrewdness."

Shriek, *shreek*, a scream, to scream; (*past*) **shruck** or **shrieked**, *shreekd*; **shriek-ing**, *shreek'-ing*; **shriek'-er**.

Welsh *ysgrechio*, to scream; Norse *skrige*, to shriek.

Shrivealty, *shree'.vål.ty*, for *sheriffalty*, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. (*See Sheriff*.)

Shrift, the confession of a person dying. (O. E. *scrift*.) *See Shrive*.

Shrike (1 syl.), the butcher-bird. (French *pie-grièche*.)

A corruption of the Latin *pica gracula*, or Greek *pie*.

Shrill, (*comp.*) **shrill'-er**, (*super.*) **shrill'-est**, acute in sound, piercing in sound; **shrill'-y**, **shrill'-ness** (R. viii.)

Welsh *grill*, a creak or chirp; *grilliaw*, to make a shrill sound.

Shrimp, a horny crustacean, a puny creature; **shrimp'-er**, **shrimp'-ing**, catching shrimps; **shrimp'-net**.

German *schrumpel*, v. *shrumpfen*, to shrivel; Danish *skrumppe*.

A "shrimp" is a puny lobster, a puny [shrivelled-up] man.

Shrine (1 syl.), a reliquary, a decorated tomb; **shrined** (1 syl.) or **enshrined'** (2 syl.) placed in a shrine; **shrīn'-ing** (R. xix.)

Old Eng. *scrin*; Germ. *schran*; Lat. *scrinium*, a coffer; Gk. *grónē*.

Shrink, (*past*) **shrank**, (*past part.*) **shrunk** [or *shrunken*], to contract, to diminish; **shrink'-ing**, **shrinking-ly**, -er.

Shrink'-age, a fissure in clay caused by drying.

Old English *scrinc*[an], past *scranc*, past part. *scruncen*.

Shrive (1 syl.), to make confession to a priest, to receive absolution after confession; **shrived** (1 syl.), **shriv'-ing**, (*past part.*) **shriven**, *shriven*; **shriv'-er**, a father confessor.

Shrift, confession to a priest [on a death bed].

Observe the short *i* in the past part. *shriven*.

Old English *scrif*[an], past *ge-scrīf*, past part. *ge-scryfen*, to shrive; *scrift*, a confession or confessor; *scrift-bōc*, a confessional.

Shrivel, *shriv'el*, to shrink and wrinkle; shrivelled, *shriv'eld*; shriv'ell-ing (Rule iii., -EL).

Old English *gerifled* or *geriflod*, shrivelled or wrinkled.

Shroud, a dress for a dead person, to dress in a shroud, to conceal, to envelop; shroud'-ed (R. xxxvi.), shroud'-ing, shroud'-less. Shrouds (no *sing.*) ropes forming a ladder from the deck of a ship to the mast-heads on each side.

Old English *scrūd*, a shroud, clothing.

Shrove- (1 syl.), the past tense of *shrive* (*q.v.*), but only used in Shrove'-tide, Shrove-Tuesday, and Shroving, *shrō'ving*, the festivity of Shrove-tide ("tide" Old Eng. *tīd*, season).

Shrüb, a bushy plant, a beverage; shrub'-less, without shrubs.

Shrubb'-ery, *plu.* shrubberies, *shrüb'.ë.riz*, R. i. (-ery [Latin postfix], a place for); shrubb'-y, shrubb'i-ness.

"Shrub" (a plant), Old English *scrob*, *scrobb*, or *scrybe*.

"Shrub" (a drink), Arab. *shurb* or *shurbon*, akin to "sherbet."

Shrüg, a drawing up of the shoulders expressive of doubt or disapproval; shrugged (1 syl.), shrugg'-ing (Rule i.)

Danish *skrugge*, to stoop; *skruk-rygget*, hump-backed.

Shudder, *shüd'.der*, a tremor, a quiver, to quake with fear or cold; shuddered, *shüd'.derd*; shudder-ing, shuddering-ly.

German *schauder*, shuddering; *schaudern*, to shudder.

Shuffle, *shűf'f'l*, a mingling, an evasion of the truth, an irregular gait, a step in dancing, to mingle [cards], to evade the truth, to make a shuffle with the feet; shuffled, *shűf'f'ld*; shuff'ling, shuff'ling-ly; shuffler, *shűf'f'ler*.

To shuffle off, to get out of an engagement or duty in an underhand manner, to get rid of awkwardly.

To shuffle up, to put things together confusedly.

Old English *syfeling* (*syfe* or *sife*, a sieve), not *shove* with diminutive.

Shumac, an erroneous spelling of sumach (*q.v.*)

Shün, to avoid; shunned (1 syl.), shunn'-ing (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *scun[ian]*, past *scunode*, past part. *scunod*, *scunung*,

Shünt (*railway term*), to shift a carriage, &c., from one line of rails to another; shunt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), shunt'-ing.

A contraction of *shun-it*, amalgamated into *shun't*.

Shüt, (*past*) shüt, (*past part.*) shüt, to close; shutt'-ing (R. i.)

Shutt'-er, a cover for a window; shuttered, *shüt'.t'rd*, furnished with shutters. To shut in, To shut out, To shut off, To shut up, to close, to confine, to terminate.

Old Eng. *scittan* or *scyttan*, to shut or lock up (*scyttel*, a lock or bolt).

Shuttle, *shüt'.t'l*, an instrument used in weaving for shooting the thread through the warp; shuttle-box, a box to receive the shuttle after it has run through the warp; shuttle-race; shuttle-cock (a corruption of shuttle-cork), a cork stuck with feathers and beaten with a battledore.

Old English *secathel* (from *secat*, shot; *secotan*, to shoot).

Shy, (*comp.*) shy'-er or shi'-er, (*super.*) shy'-est or shi'-est, timid, to start aside in fear [as a horse]; to throw at an object; shies (1 syl.); shied, *shide* (1 syl.); shi'-er (R. xi.), shy'-ing, shy'-ly, shy'-ness. (Germ. *scheu*, shy, shyness.)

"Dry," "Shy," and "Sly" are unsettled, especially in their degrees of comparison: thus

Dry, dry'-er, dry'-est, dry'-ly, dry'-ness, dry'-ing, dry'-ish; and dri'-er, dri'-est, dri'-ly, dri'-ness, dries, dried.

Shy, shy'-er, shy'-est, shy'-ly, shy'-ness, shy'-ing, shy'-ish; and shi'-er, shi'-est, shi'-ly, shi'-ness, shies, shied.

Sly, sly'-er, sly'-est, sly'-ly, sly'-ness; or, sti'-er, sti'-est, sti'-ly, sti'-ness.

The *i* (except before *-ing* and *-ish*) is the more correct form. The Rule is, that words ending in *-y* after a consonant, change *y* into *i* when any suffix is added (except *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ing*, and agglutinated affixes, such as *-hood*, *-ship*, *-like*; *-man*, *-woman*, *-maid*; *-faced*, *-guard*, *-horse*, *-bird*, *-fold*, &c.: as clergy-man, dairy-maid, lady-bird, sixty-fold, baby-hood, body-guard, &c.

Si, *see* (in *Musie*). This was added (in the 17th cent.) by Le Maire, a Frenchman, to the six notes of Guido, *ut* (subsequently *dō*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*.

Siberian, si-bee'-ri-ăn, adj. of Siberia, bleak, northern.

Sibilant, sib'-i-lant, hissing. Sibilation, sib'-i-lay'-shăn. The sibilants, *s* and *z*. "S" has four sounds (1) *s* as in *sin*, (2) *z* as in *rise*, (3) *sh* as in *sure*, (4) *zh* as in *pleasure*.

Latin *sibilans* gen. *sibilantis*, hissing; *sibilare*, to hiss.

Sibyl, sib'-il, a fortune-teller, a gipsy, one of the noted prophetesses of ancient Greece; sibylline, sib'-i-line, adj. of sibyl.

Sibylline books, certain books purchased of the Cumæan sibyl by Tarquin the Proud (king of Rome).

Latin *sibylla*, *sibyllinus*; Greek *sibylla* (*sion bulla* [bolla], i.e., *theou boulé*, [one who knows] the will or counsels of God).

Martian Capella says there were but two sybils, one of which was the famous Cumæan Sibyl. Ælian says there were four, but tradition usually assumes the number to be ten; and hence the phrase "an eleventh sibyl or second Cassandra."

Sic, sik (Lat.) Is this right? So it is in the MS. [although it does not seem to be correct], as the Sybils [*sic*] were ten...

Siccative, sik'-kă-tiv, that which promotes drying.

French *siccatif*; Latin *siccāre*, to dry up, to make dry.

Size, size, the number six at dice. Size (1 syl.), magnitude.

"Size," Fr. *six*; Lat. *sex*, six. "Size," contraction of *assize*, an old statute regulating the measure and price of commodities.

Sicilian, si-sil'-i-ăn, adj. of Sicily, a native of Sicily.

Sicilian Vespers, the great massacre of the French in Sicily on the eve of Easter Tuesday, 1282.

Sick, unwell, inclined to vomit, weary, disgusted; sick'-ish (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); sick'-ish-ly, sick'-ish-ness. Sick'-ly, sick'-li-ness (R. xi.); sick'-ness, *plu.* sicknesses (one of the few words in *-ness* which have a plural. About 1400 have none).

Sick'-bed; sick-headache, -hēd'-āke; sick'-list; heart'-sick.
The sick, those not well collectively considered.

Sicken, sĭk'n' (-en converts adj. to verbs), to droop prior to an illness, to make disgusted; to languish; sickened; sickening, sĭk'n'ing; sickening-ly; sicken-er, sĭk'-ner.

Old English *sic*, *sioc*, *sedc*, *seoc*, or *sec*, *seōenes* sickness, *v.* *sic[li]an* or *sæcl[ian]*, past *sæclode*, past part. *sæclod*.

Sickle, Scythe, sĭk'l, sĭthe.

Sickle, a reap hook. It has a short handle for one hand, and the blade is curved like a hook, the edge being in the inside or shorter curve of the blade.

Scythe has a long handle for both hands, and a long blade slightly curved, the edge of the blade being in the inside or shorter curve also.

"Sickle," Old Eng. *sicel* or *sicol*; Lat. *sicula*, a sickle (*sēco*, to cut).

"Scythe," Old Eng. *sithe*. The *y* is a blunder, *sĭthe* means "lately."

Side (1 syl.), the margin, edge, a party, descent, &c., &c.

To side with, to join one party in opposition to another;
sid-ed, sĭ'dēd; sid-ing (Rule xix.), sĭ'ding.

Sider, sĭ'der. Cider, sĭ'der.

Sider, one on a particular side: as an *out-sider*.

Cider, a beverage made from apples. (French *cidre*.)

Side'-arms, weapons worn at the side, as a sword, &c.

Side'-board, -bōrd, a piece of furniture for one side of a room. Side'-cut, an indirect blow. Side'-dish.

Side'-glance. Side'-long, oblique, not directly in front.

Side'-pocket. Side'-posts. Side'-saddle, for ladies.

Sides'-man or side'-man, plu. -men, an officer in a church to assist strangers to a sitting and aid the Churchwardens.

Side'-table. Side'-view, -vu. Side'-walk, -wawk.

Side'-ways (better side'-wise) adv., on one side.

Side'-wind. By the side of, close to. Side by side.

To choose sides. To take sides. To select sides.

Old English *side*; *side-wah*, side-wall; *side-wise*, side-wise.

Sidereal, sĭ-dee'.rē.āl, pertaining to the stars, containing stars, starry, measured by the apparent motions of the stars.

Side'real day = one revolution of the earth on its axis.

Side'real year, the time which elapses between the sun's leaving any fixed star and his return to it again.

Side'real heavens, the starry heavens.

Latin *sidereus*, *siderālis* (*sidus* gen. *sidēris*, a star).

Sider-, *sīdēro-* before cons. (Gk. prefix), iron. (Gk. *sīdēros*, iron.)

Siderite, *sīd'.ē.rite*, sparry iron ore (*-ite*, fossil, ore).

Greek *sīdēros*, iron, containing iron, made of iron.

Sidero-graphy, *sīd'.ē.rōg''.rū.fy*, the art of engraving on steel. (Greek *sīdēros grapho*, I engrave on iron.)

Sidero-lite, *sīd'.ē.rō.lite*, a meteoric stone.

Greek *sīdēro*-[*sīdēros*]*lithos*, iron-stone.

Sidero-mancy, *sīd'.ē.rō.mān'.sy*, divination by burning straw, &c., on red-hot iron. (Gk. *manteia*, divination.)

Sidero-scope, *sīd'.ē.ro.skōpe*, an instrument for detecting the presence of iron in substances.

Greek *sīdēro*-[*sīdēros*]*skōpēo*, I behold [the presence of] iron.

Sidle, *sī'.d'l*, to move sidewise, to push [through a crowd].

To sidle up to one, to creep up to one little by little.

Sidled, *sī'.d'ld*; sidling, *sī'.d'ling*; sidler, *sī'.d'ler*.

A verb formed of the word *side*. Old English *side*.

Siege, *seedge*, investment of a town; v. besiege, *be.seedge'*, to invest a town; besieged' (2 syl.), besieging (R. xix.)

Siege'-train. To raise a siege, to abandon the attempt.

Old Eng. *sige*; Fr. *siege* (Lat. *sedēre*, to sit down [before the walls]).

Sierra, *sē.ēr'rah*, a ridge of peaked mountains.

Span. *sierra*, a saw, referring to the saw-like appearance of the peaks.

Siesta, *sē.ēs'.tah*, a mid-day or after-dinner nap.

Span. *siesta*, v. *sestar*, to take a siesta. Ménage and Rochefort say: du latin *sesta* [hora], parce que la sieste se faisait chez les Romains à la sixième heure, qui est leur midi.

Sieve, *siv* (not *seev*), a riddle, a bolter, a measure.

Sift, to shake through a sieve; sift'-ed (R. xxxvi.), sift'-ing, sift'ing-ly, sift'-er. (Old Eng. *sife*, or *syfe*, v. *sift*[an].)

Sigh, *sī*, a deep-drawn and audible respiration, to heave a sigh; sighed, *side*; sigh-ing, *sī'ing*; sighing-ly; sigh'-er.

Old English *sic*[an] and *seaf*[ian], n. *siccet*.

Sight. Site. Cite (all *site*). Sighted. Cited (both *sī'.ted*).

Sight, *sīte*, perception by the eyes, a spectacle, a small aperture to look through, a large number, to look at through a sight-hole, to gain by means of a "sight" the proper elevation, &c.; sight'-ed; sight-ing, *sī'.ting*.

Sight'-less, sight'less-ly, sight'less-ness.

Sight-ly, *sīte'-ly*, pleasing to the sight; sight'li-ness.

To come in sight. To heave in sight; hove in sight.

At sight, on presentment for payment. A sight, an unsightly object. Sight'-seeing; sight-seer, *sīte'-see.cr*.

"I saw a sight of men" (a vast number) has the sanction of *Morte d'Arthur*, where we read of "a syght of monkes."

"Sight," Old Eng. *syth*, *ge-sith*, or *ge-siht*, v. *ge-sihan*, to see.

"Site" (a situation), Lat. *situs*, a situation. "Cite," Lat. *cito*, to quote.

Sigillaria, *sĭdg'ĭl.lair''rĭ.ah* (in *Geol.*), a genus of fluted tree-stems in the coal-measures having *scal-like* punctures (or leaf-scaurs) on the ridges. (Lat. *sigillārius*, *sigillum*.)

Sign, sine. *Sine* (1 syl.), a mathematical term.

Sign, a symbol, a token, a wonder, a miracle, a significant gesture, a device [now limited to public houses, but at one time common to shops generally], a zodiacal cluster, to attach one's name to a document, to ratify by a signature, to indicate by a gesture; *signed*, *sĭnd*; *sign-ing*, *sĭ'ning*; *sign'-er*, *sĭ'ner*. **Sign-board**, *sine'bord*.

Sign-man'ual. **Sign'-post**, a pillar to support a [public-house] sign. **Signs of the Zō'diac.**

Signs of the times, indications of coming events.

"Signs of the Zodiac": *A'ries*, *Tau'rus*, *Gem'ini*; *Cancer*, *Le'o*, *Vir'go*; *Li'bra*, *Scor'pio*, *Sagitta'rius*; *Capricor'nus*, *Aqua'rius*, *Pis'ces*.

Old Eng. segn, an ensign; Lat. *signum*, a sign; Dan. *signe*, to make the sign of the cross. O. Eng. v. *sign[ian]*, p. *signode*, p. p. *signod*.

"*Sine*" (in mathematics), Lat. *sinus*; Fr. *sinus*, a sine.

Signal, *sĭg'nāl*, a sign to give notice, memorable, to give notice by signals; *signalled*, *sĭg'nald*; *sign'all-ing* (R. iii., -AL), *sign'all-er*; *sign'all-ly*, *eminently*. **Sign'als.**

(The "i" is doubled only with the affixes -ed, -er, and -ing.)

Signal-ise (R. xxxi.), to make signal or noted; *signalised*, *sĭg'nāl.izd*; *signalis-ing* (R. xix.), *sĭg'nāl.izing*.

French *signal*, *signaler*; Latin *signum*, v. *signāre*.

Signatory, *plu. -ries*, *sĭg'nāl.tō.rĭz*, one who signs a document.

Latin *signātor*, *plu. signātores*, v. *signāre*, to sign.

Signature, *sĭg'nāl.tchūr*, the name of a person subscribed to a document; (in *Music*), the sharps, flats, &c., placed after the clef to indicate the key; (with *Printers*), the letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet to mark the number and order. (Fr. *signature*; Lat. *signāre*.)

Signet, *sĭg'nēt*. **Cygnēt**, *sĭg'net*, a young swan. (Lat. *cycnus*.)

Signet, a seal used by a sovereign for private purposes.

Signet-ring, a finger-ring with a stone bearing one's crest, &c.

Latin *signum*, a sign; *signāre*, to sign, with -*et* diminutive.

Significant, *sĭg'nĭf'ĭ.cānt*, expressing a secret meaning, important; *significant-ly*. **Significance**, *sĭg'nĭf'ĭ.kance*; **significancy**, *sĭg'nĭf'ĭ.kān.sy*, meaning, force, &c.

Signification, *sĭg'nĭf'ĭ.kay''shūn*. **Significative**, *sĭg'nĭf'ĭ.cay.tĭv*; *significative-ly*, *significative-ness*.

Significatory, *sĭg'nĭf'ĭ.kā.t'ry*, betokening.

Signify, *sĭg'nĭfy*, to mean; *signifies*, *sĭg'nĭfize*; **signified**, *sĭg'nĭfide*; **signify-ing** (Rule xi.)

Latin *significans* genitive *significantis*, *significantiā*, *significātiō*, v. *significo* (*signum* *ficio*[*facio*], to make significant).

Signor, *fem.* signora, *seen'yor*, *seen'yō.rah*. Senior, *see'nī.or*.

Signor, signora = (French), Monsieur, Madame, or English Mr. and Sir, Mrs. and Madam (Miss is *signorī'nā*).

Senior. When a son bears the same name as his living father *Senr.* is added for distinction sake to the father's name, and *Junr.* to the son's: as Mr. John Smith, *Senr.* (Father), or John Smith, *Esq., Sen., Mr. John Smith, Junr.* (Son), or John Smith, *Esq., Junr.* (It is not usual in private letters to add *Senr.*, but *Junr.* must be added.)

Signory, *plu.* signories (Rule xlv.); *seen'yō.riz*, a lordship; signor-age, *seen'yor.rage*; signoral, *seen'yor.rāl*.

These words are spelt in divers ways, but the spelling given above is the best. *Signior, signiora, signiory, signiorage* and *signioral* are objectionable, because they are partly Italian and partly Latin. Similarly *signior, signiora, signiory, signiorage*, and *seigneurial* or *seigniorial*, are still more objectionable, being partly Franco-Italian and partly Latin.

Ital. *signore, signōra, signoreggiare*; Fr. *seigneur, seigneurie*.

Sikh or Seik, *seek* (of Hindus.) Sheik, *sheek* (of Arab.) Seek.

Sikh or Seik, one of the Sikhs [a warlike people] of the Punjab forming part of our Indian empire.

Sheik, an Arab prince, head of a Mahometan religious house, a preacher in a mosque.

"Sikh" (*a lion*). "Sheik" (*a patriarch*). "Seek," O. E. *sēc[an]*.

Silence, *sī'lence*, absence of sound, cessation of speaking, stillness, to still, to appease, be quiet! hold your tongue! silenced (2 syl.); silenc-ing (Rule xix.), *sī'lēn.sing*.

Silent, *sī'lent*; si'lent-ly, si'lent-ness.

Latin *silens* gen. *silentis, silentium*, v. *silere*, to be silent.

Silésian, *sī.lee'.sī.ăn*, adj. of Sile'sia, a native of Silesia.

Silex, *sī'.lex* or *silica*, *sīl'ī.kah*, flint-earth, the chief ingredient of rock-crystal, quartz, flint, &c.

Silicon or silicium, *sīl'ī.kōn*, *sī.līs'ī.ūm*, the base of silex or silica (an elementary substance).

Silicic acid, *sī.līs'ī.k* a compound of silicon and oxygen.

Silicate, *sīl'ī.kate*, a salt of silicic acid (*-ate* denotes a salt formed by the combination of an acid in *-ic* with a base, *-ic* means most highly oxidised); silicated, *sīl'ī.kā.ted*, impregnated with silica.

Silicious, Cilicious (both *sī.lish'ūs*). Salacious, *sa.lay'.shūs*.

Silicious (not *siliceous*, adj. from the Latin in *-x* are *-ious* not *-eous* in English, R. lxvi.), flinty. *Silicious sinter*, a deposit from springs holding silex in solution.

Cilicious, hairy, made of hair. (Latin *cīlūm, cīlicium*.)

Salacious, lustful. (Latin *sālar*, gen. *sālūcis, sal*, salt.)

Silicio, *sī.lis'ik*, adj. of silex or silica.

Silici-calcareous, *sī.lis'ī-kāl.kair'rē.ūs*, consisting of silica and calcareous matter, cherty.

Siliciferous, *sīl'ī.sif''.ēr.ūs*, producing silex.

Silicify, *sī.lis'ī.fy*, to render silicious; **silicifies**, *sī.lis'ī.fize*; **silicified**, *sī.lis'ī.fide* (R. xi.); **silicify-ing**, *sī.lis'ī.fy.ing*.

Silicification, *sī.lis'ī.fī.kay''.shūn*. **Silicon** (*see above*).

Latin *silex* gen. *silicis*, flint stone; Greek *chalix*, gravel-stone.

"Silicify," *silex* gen. *silicis* *scio*[ficio], to make into silex.

"Siliferous," *silex* gen. *silicis* *fēro*, to produce silex.

Silhouette, *sīl'.oo.ett*, a black profile or contour (either coloured black or cut out of black paper with scissors).

So called from *Etienne Silhouette*, contrôleur des finances under Louis XV., who made great savings in the public expenditure of France.

Silk, a fine glossy filament produced by silk-worms, a fabric made of silk filaments; **silk'-en**, **silk'-y**, **silk'i-ness** (R. xi.)

Silk-gown, the dress badge worn in law-courts by a queen's counsel. **Silk'-mercer**, a dealer in silks. **Silk'-throwster** [or thrower], one who prepares silk for weaving. **Silk-weaver**, *-wee'.ver*: **Silk'-worm**.

Old English *seolc*, *seoloc*, *solc*, or *stalc*, *seolcen*, *seolc-wyrm*.

Sill **Sell**. **Cell**.

Sill, the basement or threshold of a door or window frame.

"Sill," Old Eng. *syl*. "Sell" (to vend), O. Eng. *sell[an]* or *syll[an]*.

"Cell" (of a dungeon, a honeycomb, &c.), Welsh *cel*; Latin *cella*.

Sillabub, *sīl'.la.būb*, a food made of cream and wine.

French *sillabub* [du vin, du cidre, et du lait] (*Spiers*, p. 544).

Silly, (*comp.*) **sill'i-er**, (*super.*) **sill'i-est**, foolish; **silli-ly**; **silli-ness** (Rule xi.) *sīl'.lī.ness*. **Scilly**, *sīl'.ly* [isles].

"Silly," Germ. *selig*, holy, blessed, happy. Hence the infant Jesus is called "the harmless silly babe," and sheep are "silly sheep."

As the "holy" are easily taken in by worldly cunning, *silly* came to signify gullable and foolish. (*See Simple*.)

"Scilly" [isles], a corrupt contraction of the Phœn. *cassiterides*, tin-islands. (*Cassiteri*, *'ssiteri*, *'ssiri*, *scilly*.)

Silt (not *siltth*), granulated stones scraped from roads, fine mud collected at estuaries. To **silt up**, to choke up or obstruct with accumulated silt; **silt'-ed**, **silt'-ing**.

Old Eng. *syth* or *syll*, a plough. **Silt** is ploughed-up surface-soil.

Silurian, *sīlū'.rī.ăn* (in *Geol.*), the fossiliferous strata between the Cambrian schists and the Old Red Sandstone.

The name was given to these strata by Sir Roderick Murchison because he worked them out in that part of England and South Wales formerly inhabited by the *Silures*.

Silva. **Silvas**. **Silver** (*see below*).—**Silva**. **Flora**. **Fauna**.

Silva, *sīl'.vah*, the forest trees of any country or district.

Flora, *flō'.rah*, all the plants peculiar to a country.

Fauna, *faw'.nah*, all the animals peculiar to a country.

Silvas, *sĭl'vǎhz*. **Pampas**, *pam'pǎhz*. **Llanos**, *lǎh'noze*.

Silvas, the woodland region of the great South American plain luxuriant with primeval forest-growth.

Pampas, the vast treeless plains of South America pastured by herds of wild cattle and horses.

Llanos, the flat treeless plains along the banks of the Orinoco in South America.

"Silva," Lat. *silva* or *sylva*, a wood; Gk. *hulê*, a wood, a forest.

"Flora," Lat. *Flōra*, goddess of flowers, hence flowers generally.

"Fauna," Lat. *Faunus*, one of the woodland deities of ancient Rome.

"Silvas," Lat. *silva*, a wood. "Pampas," Peru. *pampa*, a field.

"Llanos," Span. *llano*, a level tract of land, a flat.

Silver, *sĭl'ver*, a precious metal, to cover with silver. Silver articles for domestic uses and those coated with silver or in imitation of silver go by the general name of Plate.

To silver, silvered (2 syl.), also called plated, *plā'ted*; silver-ing or plat-ing, *plā'ting*; silvery, *sĭl'very*.

Silver-smith, a dealer in silver and plated goods.

Fulmina'ting silver, an explosive compound prepared from the oxide of silver and ammonia.

German silver, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, born to luck.

Silver wedding, the twenty-fifth anniversary of one's wedding-day, when (in Germany) the woman has a silver wreath presented to her. A golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary, when the wreath is of gold.

Old Eng. *seolfer*, *seolfor*, *sylfor*, *silfer*, or *siluer*, *seolferen*; *seolfering*, silvering; *seolfer-smith*; *sylfren*, made of silver.

Simia, *plu. simiæ*, *sĭm'ī.ah*, *sĭm'ī.ē*, the systematic word for apes and monkeys; simious, *sĭm'ī.ūs*, adj. of simia.

Latin *simia*, an ape (*simus*, Greek *simos*, flat-nosed).

Similar, *sĭm'ī.lar*, like; sim'ilar-ly, in like manner.

Similarity, *plu. similarities*, *sĭm'ī.lār'ri.tiz*.

Latin *similāris*, *similāritas* (*similis*, Greek *hōmālōs*, like).

Simile, *sĭm'ī.lē*, *plu. similes*, *sĭm'ī.leez* (v. Parable), a direct parallel between two essentially different sets of actors, either drawn out in words or suggested to the imagination: as a busy city compared to a bee-hive.

Similitude, *si.mĭl'ī.tude*, resemblance.

Latin *similis*, *simile*, *similitudo* (Greek *hōmālōs*, like).

Sim'mer, to keep near boiling point; simmered, *sĭm'merd*; simmer-ing. (? Greek *zūmé*, v. *zūmōō*, to ferment.)

Simony, *sĭm'ō.ny*, buying church preferment for personal presentation, giving or receiving money for church preferment; simoniacal, *sĭm'ō.nĭ'ā.kāl* (adj.); simoniacal-ly.

From *Simon* [Magus], who offered money for the "gift of miracles."

Simoom, *sī.moom'* or **Samiel**, *say'.mī.əl*.

Simoom, a hot suffocating wind laden with sand from the deserts of Arabia or Africa. (Arab. *samūm*, *samma*, to poison.)

Sim'per, an affected smile, to smile affectedly; **sim'pered** (2 syl.); **sim'per-ing**, **sim'pering-ly**, **sim'per-er**.

Welsh *simp*, a flutter, v. *simplaw*; *simer*, levity; *simera*, to dally.

Simple, *sīm'.p'l*, not complex, elementary, artless, true to nature; (*comp.*) **sim'pler**, (*super.*) **sim'plest**, **sim'ply**, **simple-ness**.

Simplicity, *sīm'.plīs'.ī.ty*. **Simple-hearted**, *-har'.tēd*; **simple-minded**, **simple-minded-ness**. **Simple equation**.

Simplify, *sīm'.plī.fy*, to make plain and easy; **simplifies**, *sīm'.plī.fize*; **simplified**, *sīm'.plī.fide*; **sim'plify-ing**.

Simplification, *sīm'.plī.fī.kay''.shūn*, making easy.

Simpleton, *sīm'.p'l.tōn*, a silly person.

Latin *simplex* gen. *simplicis*, *simplicitas*, *simplus* (*sine plica*, without a fold). **Duplicity** is *duplex plica*, a double fold. Thought without a fold is mere childishness. It is "tortuosity of thought" which constitutes wisdom. A simpleton is one whose thoughts are just as they arise, without reflection or "fold."

Simulate, *sīm'.u.late*. **Dis-simulate**, *dis.sīm'.u.late*.

Simulate, to pretend to be what you are not.

Dissimulate, to pretend not to be what you really are.

Simulat-ed, *sīm'.u.lā.tēd*; **sim'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **sim'u-lāting-ly**, **sim'ulāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Simulation, *sīm'.u.lay''.shūn*. **Dissimulation**.

Latin *simulatio*, *simulātor*, *simulāre*, *dissimulatio*, *dissimulātor*, *dissimulāre*. "Simulo" (*similis*, like [what you are not]), but "dissimulo" (*dissimilis*, unlike [what you are]).

Simultaneous, *sīm'.ūl.tay''.nē.ūs*, **synchronous**, at the same time; **simulta'neous-ly**, **simulta'neous-ness**.

Simultaneity, *sīm'.ūl.ta.nee''.ī.ty*, **synchronism**.

French *simultané*, *simultanéité* (Latin *simul*, at the same time).

Sin, transgression, either omission of one's duty to God, or commission of some act forbidden by God, to violate God's law; **sinned**, *sīnd*; **sinn'-ing** (R. i.), **sinning-ly**, **sinn'-er**, **sin'-ful** (Rule viii.), **sinful-ly**, **sinful-ness**, **wickedness**; **sin'-less**, **sinless-ly**, **sinless-ness**, **freedom from sin**.

Actual sin, *āk'.tchū.āl...*, **personal violation of God's law**.

Deadly sin, *dēd'.ly...*, one of the seven sins: viz., *murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness*.

Mortal sin, same as *deadly sin*. (Rom. Cath. dogma.)

Orig'inal sin, the taint which man inherits as the offspring of disobedient Adam his federal head.

Venial sin, *vē'.nī.āl...*, a sin not "deadly," but *pardonable*.

Old Eng. *sin*, *syn*, or *synn*, v. *syn[gian]*, past *synode*, p. part. *synod*; *synlic*, *sinful*; *synfull*; *synleas*, *sinless* (*synnig* [sinny], *obsolete*).

Sinaitic, *sī.na.ĭt'ik*, adj. of Mt. *Sinai*, given from Mt. Sinai.

Sinapis, *sīn.ă'pīs*, the mustard genus of plants; sinapism, *sīn'.a.pizm*, a poultice of mustard and vinegar.

Sinapisine, *sīn.ă'pī.sīn*, a principle found in mustard seed.

Latin *sināpis* (Greek *sinēpi*), *sināpismus*, made of mustard.

Since (1 syl.), from the time when, from, ago, seeing that, inasmuch as. Ever since, without cessation.

"Since" (from the time when, adv.), O. Eng. *sīn*, *sith*, or *siththan*.

"Since" (seeing that, inasmuch as), Old Eng. *sith* or *sithen*. *Sithence* was used for *since* to the middle of the 16th century.

Sincere, *sīn.seer'*, honest, genuine, truthful; (comp.) *sīncēr'-er*, (*super.*) *sīncēr'-est*, *sincere'-ly*; *sincere'-ness*.

Sincerity, *sīn.sēr'rī.ty*. (Latin *sincērus*, *sincēritas*.)

Sine cera, without wax. The ancient Romans wrote on parchment the testaments which they had no intention of altering, but on tablets covered with wax what was not intended to be permanent, hence a testament written *sine cera* was genuine and truthful, but the *tabulae ceratae* were not to be relied on, as the wax could be effaced and something else written at any moment. Two other suggestions are: Honey *sine cera* from which all the wax has been carefully extracted, hence unadulterated; or Pottery *sine cera*, in allusion to the Roman custom of hiding flaws in pottery with wax, hence genuine or what its appearance bespeaks.

Sine (1 syl.) Sign, *sine*. Sine, *sī.ne* (2 syl., see below).

Sine, a trigonometrical term. Versed sine, *verst...*

Sign, a symbol, an indication, to subscribe one's name, &c.

"Sine," Fr. *sinus*; Lat. *sinus*. "Sign," O. Eng. *segen*; Lat. *signum*.

Sine-, *sī.ne-* (Latin prefix), without. Only one example exists.

Sine-cure, *sī.ne.kūre*. Cynosure, *sī.no.shure*.

Sinecure, official pay without official work.

Cynosure, the pole-star or the star in the tail of the "dog."

Sine die, *sī.ne dī.e*, [adjourned] indefinitely, i.e., dismissed.

Sine qua non, *sī.ne...*, an indispensable thing or condition.

"Sinecure," Latin *sine cura*, [wages] without a charge or work.

"Cynosure," Latin *cynōsūra* (Greek *kynos oura*, [a star in] the tail of the "dog," that is, the lesser bear).

Sinew, *sīn'nu*, a tendon to unite a muscle to a bone.

Sinews (no sing.), *sīn'nuze*, strength, vigour, nerve.

Sinew-y, sinewi-ness (R. xi.), sinew-less. Sinew-shrunk.

Old Eng. *sinewe*, *sinue*, *sinwe*, *sinu*, *seonow*, *sewu*, or *seona*.

Sing, (*past*) sang, (*past p.*) sung. Singe (1 syl.), sīnged (1 syl.)

Sing'-ing, uttering vocal music. Singe-ing, scorching.

Sing'-er, one who sings. Sing-er, *sīn'djer*, one who sings.

Sing-song (a ricochet word, of which we have several), a monotonous half-singing manner of speaking.

"Sing," Old English *sing[an]*, past *sang*, past part. *sungen*.

"Singe," Old English *sang[an]*, past *sengde*, past part. *sanged*.

Singe, *sɪnj*, to scorch. Sing, to utter vocal music.

Singes, *sɪn'.dʒes*; singed, *sɪndʒd*; singe-ing, *sɪn'.dʒɪŋ*; sing-er, *sɪn'.dʒɪr*, one who sings; but

Sing, sings, sang, sing'-ing; sing'-er, one who sings.

"Singe," Old English *sæng[an]*, past *sængte*, past part. *sænged*.

"Sing," Old English *sing[an]*, past *sang*, past part. *sungen*.

The -e of *singe* and *dye* is retained before -ing to distinguish the words from *sing-ing* and *dy-ing*.

Single, *sɪn'.g'l*. Gingle, *sɪn'.g'l*, a horse-girth.

Single, only one, unmarried, to pick out; singled, *sɪn.g'ld*; singling, *sɪn'.g'lɪŋ*. Sing-ly, *sɪn'.g'li*. Sin'-gle-ness.

Singular, *sɪn'.gu.lər*, unique, peculiar; singular-ly.

Singularity, plu. singularities, *sɪn'.gu.lər''rɪ.tɪz*.

Singular Number (in Gram.) Plu'al Number.

§ The Singular Number of a noun denotes only one object.

The Plural Number denotes two or more objects.

§ The Singular Number of a verb is that which is used when a single object is its nominative case: as *I, thou, he, she, it*, or any sentence which can be referred to by the pronoun *it*.

The Plural Number of a verb is that which is used when more than one object is its nominative case: as *we, you, they*, any noun in the plural number, more than one noun, &c.

Singulativ, *sɪn'.gu.lay''tɪm*, each article one by one.

Latin *singŭlus*, *singŭlāris*, *singŭlārĭtas*, *singŭlārĭus*, *singŭlātĭm*.

"Plural," Latin *plurālis* (plus gen. *plūrĭs*, more than one).

Sinister, *sɪn'.ɪs.tər*, inauspicious, indirect censure, on the left hand (opposed to dexter, on the right hand).

Sin'-ister-hand'-ed, left-handed, unlucky; sinister-ly.

Sinistral, *sɪn'.ɪs.trəl* (in *Conchol.*), the spiral of a shell turning to the left. Sinistrous, *sɪn'.ɪs.trʊs*, perverse, inclined to the left; sin'-istrous-ly. (Latin *sinister*.)

Sink, a brick table on which plates and dishes are washed (It should be *skeenk*), a reservoir for the reception of waste water, to drop to the bottom of water, to subside.

Sink, (past) sank, (past part.) sunk, (adj.) sunken or sunk, sink'-ing, sink'-er. Sink'-ing-fund, money set aside by government for decreasing the public debt.

To sink in, to penetrate, to become absorbed.

"Sink" (for washing crockery), Old Eng. *sænc* (*sænc*, a cup).

"Sink" (to fall to the bottom), O. Eng. *sinc[an]*, p. *sanc*, p. p. *suncen*.

"Cinque" (*sink*), five: as the cinque ports: viz., *Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover*, and *Sandwich* (Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford added subsequently). French *cing*, five.

Sinter, *sɪn'.tər*, incrustations from silicious or calcareous springs.

Silicious-sinter, Calc-sinter, Pearl sinter.

Sinter and Tufa. "Sinter" has a hard ringing sound when struck with a hammer. "Tufa" is porous.

German *sinter* (*sintern*, to petrify, to run or trickle out).

Sinuate, *sin'.u.ate*. Insinuate, *in.sin'.u.ate*.

Sinuate (in *Bot.*), applied to leaves with a wavy edge, to wind or wave in and out; *sinuat-ed*, *sin'.u.ā.ted*; *sin'uāt-ing* (Rule xix.) *Sinuation*, *sin'.u.ā''.shūn*.

Insinuate, to hint, to wind into favour, to edge in little by little. *Insinuation*, *in.sin'.u.ā''.shūn*.

Sinuuous, *sin'.u.ūs*, wavy; *sinuous-ly*, *sinuous-ness*.

Sinuosity, *plu. sinuosities* (Rule xlv.), *sin'.u.ōs''.ī.tīz*.

Sinus, *sī'nūs*, a bend or recess in a coast or in a bone.

Lat. *sinuatio*, *sinuosus*, *sinuositas*, *sinuare* (*sinus*, a bay, a gulf).

Sip, a very small draught, a taste with the lips, to drink or imbibe small quantities with the lips; *sipped*, *sīpt*; *sipp-ing* (Rule i.), *sipping-ly*, *sipp'-er*.

Sippet, *sīp'.it*, toasted bread served with stews, &c.

Old English *sip[an]*, past *sīpte*, past part. *sīped*.

Siphilis, *sīf'ī.līs* (better *syphilis*), a disease. (Gk. *sus philia*.)

Siphon, *sī'fōn*, a bent tube for emptying casks, vats, &c.; *siphonic*, *sīfōn'īk*. *Siphon-barometer*.

Siphon-gauge, ...*gāge*, for gauging air-pumps.

Siphonia, *sīfō'nī.āh*, a genus of fossil sponges; *siphoniferous*, *sī'fo.nīf''.ē.rūs*. (Greek *siphón*)

Siquis, *sī'kwīs* (Lat.), an announcement made in church of the intention of a parishioner to offer himself for ordination.

Si quis, if anyone [objects, let him speak to the bishop].

Sir, *fem. mad'am*. (As forms of address these useful words are now used only by servants, schoolboys, and inferior tradespeople.) They would be very useful in addressing strangers whose names are unknown: as *Will you allow me, Sir* [or *Madam*] *to...*, as the Fr. use *Mon*. and *Mad*.

Sir, *fem. lady*. . As a title, "Sir" is placed before the Christian name of a baronet or knight in addressing him, and the wife is called *Lady* with or without the surname. In the address of letters and in public announcements, *Bart.* is added after the name of a baronet to distinguish him from a knight: as *Sir John Smith, Bart.*, *Lady Smith* or *Lady John Smith*; *Sir John Smith, Lady Smith* or *Lady John Smith* (for a knight).

In speaking to a baronet or knight we put *Sir* before his Christian name, as *Yes, Sir [John]*, and *No, Sir [John]*; but in speaking to their wives the rule is different: Inferiors say *Yes, my lady*, and *No, my lady*; but equals say *Yes, Lady [Smith]*, and *No, Lady [Smith]*, or more familiarly *Yes, Lady [John]*, and *No, Lady [John]*.

"Sir," Gk. *anax*, king; Lat. *senex* [= *sanax*]; Span. *señor*; Ital. *signore*; Fr. *sieur*; Norm. *sire*; Eng. *sir*. Chaldee *zar*, prince. We still use the word *Sire* in speaking to a king.

Sire, *sîr*, a title by which a king is addressed. *Sigh'-er*, *sî'er*.

Sire, *fem.* dam, the father and mother of a horse, sheep, and other quadrupeds. (Fr. *sire*; Gk. *anax*, a king; v. **Sir**.)

Siren, *sî'ren*, a mermaid who entices seamen with her song and then kills them, a dangerous but fascinating woman, bewitching, fascinating.

Sirene, *sî'reen*, an instrument for determining the number of vibrations made by any given note.

Sirenia, *sî'ree'nî.ah*, an order of mammals; *sîre'nian*, adj. of *sirenia*, one of the *sirenia*.

Latin *siren*; Greek *seirén*. Hebrew *sîr*, to sing.

Sirius, *sîr'ri.ûs*, the dog-star, called *canicula* [*ka.nîk'ku.lay*] by the Romans, and *sothis* by the Egyptians.

The dog-star rises soon after the summer solstice, and its ascension corresponds with the period of greatest heat.

"Sirius," Gk. *seiros*, hot (*seir*, the sun, *Suidas*); *zêô*, to be hot.

Sirloin, *sur'.loin*, a loin of beef.

James I., on his return from a hunting excursion, so much enjoyed a loin of roast beef set before him that he laid his sword across it and dubbed it Sir Loin. At Chingford, in Essex, is a place called "Friday Hill House," in one of the rooms of which is an oak table with a brass-plate let in it recording this incident.

The "Ballad of the New Sir John Barleycorn" ascribes the knighting to Charles II.:

The second Charles of fame facete

On loin of beef did dine;

He held his sword pleased o'er the meat,

"Arise, thou famed Sir Loin."

Sir-name. (An error for surname, *q.v.*) It does not mean the *sire-name* (i.e., the father's name), but *sur-*, i.e., extra[name].

Sirocco, *sî.rôk'.ko*, a hot parching wind loaded with fine dust which blows over Italy, Sicily, and Malta. The *sola'no* of Spain, the *Harmat'tan* of Guinea, the *Simoom* of Western Asia, the *Khamsin* of Egypt, and the *Puna* of Peru, are very similar.

Italian *sirêcco*, a south-east wind; Greek *seirios*, hot, dry.

Sirrah, *sîr'rah*, the word *sir* used in anger or contempt.

The derivation usually given *Sir ha!* is simply ridiculous.

Sirup (better than syrup), *sîr'rûp*, vegetable juice sweetened; *siruped*, *sîr'rûpt*, sweetened with sirup; *sîr'up-y*.

Fr. *sirop* (dérivé de l'arabe *siroph* or *sirab*), potion (*Bouillet*).

Sister, (*male*) brother, one born of the same parents; *sister-ly*.

Sister-in-law, a wife's sister is the husband's sister-in-law, and a husband's sister is his wife's sister-in-law.

Half-sister, a sister by one parent only.

Step-sister, a half-sister or one made sister by a second marriage (Old English *steop*, an orphan); *sister-less*.

Old English *suster*, *swuster*, *sweôstor*, or *swûstor* (*bróthor*).

Sisyphean, *sis'if'ān*, adj. of Sisyphus, *sis'if'ās*, incessantly recurring, no sooner done than it has to be done again.

(Incorrectly sisyphæan, *sis'ī.fē'ān*.)

Latin *sisyphus* ("sisyphio saxa labore geram," *Propert.* ii. 20, 32).

Sit, Cit (both *sīt*). Sēt.

Sīt, (*past*) sāt, (*past part.*) sāt (ought to be *set*), to take a seat, to brood on eggs, to hold a session, to represent in parliament, to fit (as the coat or frock *sits well*); sīt'-ing (Rule i.), sīt'-er.

Set, to place, to plant, to sharpen [a knife], to sink below the horizon (as the sun *sets* in the west).

Cit, a citizen. (Latin *civitas*, civit, cit.)

"Sit," Old Eng. *sitt[an]*, past *sæt*, past part. *seten*, *sittend*, a sitter.

"Set," Old Eng. *set[an]*, past *sette*, past part. *ge-set*, *setere*, a setter.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

The hen is *setting* on thirteen eggs [*sitting*].

That dress *sets* well [*sits*].

When he had *set down* a murmur was heard [*sat*].

A mist *sets* on the downs before rain [*sits*].

Set down, gentlemen, if you please [*sit*].

The sun *sets* on yonder hills before he sinks out of sight [*sits*].

The wind *sets* in that quarter [*sits*].

The wind has *set* in that quarter for three weeks [*sat*].

The wind *sets* sore upon our sails [*sits*].

The chief meanings of *set* are to place or fix, to decline or sink.

The chief meanings of *sit* are to take a seat, to brood, to fit.

Site, Sight. Cite (all *sīte*).

Site, a situation, a ground plot. (Latin *situs*, a situation.)

Sight, view, vision. (Old Eng. *syth*, v. *ge-sihan*, to see.)

Cite, to quote, to summon. (Lat. *citāre*, same meaning.)

Situate or situated, *sīt'ū.ate*, *sīt'ū.ā.ted*, located.

Situation, *sīt'ū.ā'tiōn*. (Fr. *situé*, situation; Lat. *situs*.)

Siva, *see'vah*, the avenger, one of the persons of the Hindū trinity. (The other two are *Brahma* and *Vishnu*.)

Seva's wife is Parbutta [the auspicious], Indian.

Six, one more than five; six-fold, six times repeated.

Sixpence, sixpennies. *Sixpence* is a silver coin equal to half a shilling or the fortieth part of a pound sterling; *six pennies* is six copper [or silver] penny-pieces.

Sixpenny (adj.), worth sixpence, costing sixpence.

Sixteen, six + ten; sixteenth, the ordinal (16th).

Sixteen'mo, plu. sixteen'mos, sixteen leaves to a sheet.

Words descriptive of the size of a book add -s, not -es (R. xlii.)

Sixty, *six'ty*, six × ten; sixtieth, *six'ti.eth*, its ordinal.

Sixth, ordinal of six; sixth-rate, sixth-ly.

At sixes and sevens, in disorder, in great confusion.

Old English *six*, *sex*, *siez*, *syz*, or *seox*; *sixta* or *sixte*, sixth; *sixtēne*, or *sixtyne*, sixteen; *sixteotha* or *sixteothē*, sixteenth; *sixteg* or *sixtig*, sixty; *sixteagotha*, sixtieth; *six hundred*, six hundred; *six hundrath*, six hundredth; *six-feald*, six-fold; *sixtēne-feald*, sixty-fold; *six hunduelle*, six hundred-fold; *sixteen-mo*, an English numeral with a Latin termination (*sixto-decimo*).

Size (1 syl.), bulk, thin glue. Sice, *size*, the six of dice. (Fr. *six*.)

Sizing, *sī'zing* (at Camb. Univer.), extra food and drink from the butteries. To *size*, to wash with thin glue, to obtain sizings; *sized* (1 syl.); *siz-ing* (R. xix.), *sī'zing*.

Sizar, *sī'zar*, a student at the Camb. Univer. received on reduced terms; *sizar-ship* (-ship, condition of).

Sizable, *sī'zā.b'l*, bulky: as *pretty sizable*, rather bulky.

O. Eng. *assize*, a statute to regulate the measure and price of goods.

Skate, a fish, a shoe for skating, to move on skates; *skated*, *skā'ted*; *skat-ing* (R. xix.), *skā'ting*; *skat-er*, *skā'ter*.

"Skate" (the fish), Old Eng. *sceadda*; Lat. *squātus* or *squātina*.

"Skate" (a patin), Dutch *schaats*.

Skedaddle, *ske.dād'd'l*, to run away from the post of danger, to decamp; *skedaddled*, *ske.dād'd'ld*; *skedaddling*, -ling; *skedaddler*, -ler. (Gk. *skēdannumi*, to disperse; O.E. *scedan*.)

Skein, *skain*, 80 threads of silk, cotton, yarn, &c. (360 yards).

Welsh *ysgaing*, a skein or branch.

Skeleton, *skēl'ētōn*, the bony frame-work of an animal, the frame-work of anything, the outline [of a sermon]; *skeleton-key*, ...*kee*, a key for picking locks, &c.

Fr. *squelette*; Gk. *skēlēōs*, dry, v. *skello* (meaning "a mummy").

Skēp, a basket. Skīp, a jump, to bound.

"Skip," O. Eng. *sceþ* or *sciop*. "Skip," Welsh *cip*, v. *cipio*, to whisk.

Skētch, a rough draught or plan, to make a sketch; *sketched* (1 syl.), *sketch'-ing*, *sketch'-er*, *sketch'-y* (adj.), *sketch'-i-ly*, *sketch'i-ness*, *sketch-book*.

Italian *schizzo*, v. *schizzare*; French *esquisse*.

Skew or askew, *a.skū'*, out of plumb, distorted, oblique, to sly or start aside; *skewed* (1 syl.), *skew'-ing*.

Gk. *skaios*, on the left, oblique, v. *skazō*, to limp; Lat. *scœvus*.

Skew-bald. Pie-bald (applied to horses, &c.)

A *skewbald horse*, white spotted with black.

A *piebald horse*, white spotted with brown.

"Skew," Old Eng. *scua*, a shadow, hence a dark spot. "Pie," pied, Span. *pío*, variegated; Lat. *picus*, a pie (a spotted bird); "bald" is a corrupt spelling of *balt* (Gaelic) mark, *baltach* speckled.

"Ball" (with a white spot on the face), "Dun" (brownish-yellow), and "Flavel" (bay) are common names of cows.

"Ball" is the name of a horse both in Chaucer and Tusser. In the *Privy Purse Expenses* of Henry VIII., p. 43, a dog is so named, and a sheep in the *Promptorium*.

Skewer, *skū'er*, a wooden pin for meat. **Sewer**, *sū'er*, a drain.

To skewer, to fasten with skewers; skewered, *skū'rd*; skewer-ing. (Danish *skjæve*, a shive, a splinter.)

Skjæve i din Broders Æie, a mote in thy brother's eye. Danish.

Skid, a drag, to check with a skid; skidd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), skidd'-ing, Rule i. (Welsh *esgid*, a shoe.)

Mr. Skeat says it is an Indo-European root, *skad* and *skid*, to cleave. Old English *scid*, a billet of wood, a log, is of the same family.

Skiff (R. viii.), a small light boat, to skim or pass over in a skiff; skiffed (1 syl.), skiff'-ing. (O. Eng. *scægth*; Lat. *scapha*.)

Skil (Rule viii.), dexterity; skilled, *skild*, expert; skilful, skil'-ful-ly, skilful-ness (Rule viii.)

(When *full* is added as prefix or postfix to a word ending in double *l*, both the double letters are made single: as "skill," *skilful*; "will," *wilful*; "fill," *fulfil*.)

Old English *scyle*, v. *scyl[an]*, to distinguish, to separate.

Skillet, *skil'let*, a metal boiler for fish and other culinary uses.

Danish *skylle*, as in *skylle-bad* a shower-bath, *skylle-kar* a rinsing-tub, &c.; French *escuellette* now *écuellette*; Latin *scutella*, a platter. In French *écuelle* "exprime un vase un peu creux, suffisant pour recevoir la portion d'une personne," -ette diminutive.

Skilly-golee, *skil'.ly.go.lee'*, slip-slop, twaddle, gruel-talk.

"Skilly," prison gruel or the water in which meat has been boiled thickened with oatmeal, and *golee* talk or jaw.

Skim, the film of boiled milk, scum, to take off the scum, to pass over lightly, to run through [a book]; skimmed, *skimd*; skimm'-ing (Rule i.), skim'-ming-ly, skimm'-er.

Skin-milk or skimmed-milk, milk from which the cream has been taken. (Germ. *schäumen*; Fr. *écume*, *écume*.)

Skimble-skamble, rigmarole, rambling (a *ricochet* word, R. lxix.)

Skin, the hide, the bark of a tree, the husk or rind of fruit, to flay; skinned, *skind*; skinn'-ing (R. i.), skinn'-y, thin, emaciated; skinn'-i-ness, emaciation; skin'-less, skin'-ful.

Skin-flint, a pinch-farthing, a niggard.

Skins, the pelts of small animals. **Hides**, of large animals.

Skin-deep, slight, superficial. (Old English *scin*.)

The skin consists of the *corium* or true skin, covered externally with the *epidermis* or cuticle. The inner layer of the epidermis (called the *rete Malpighii*) is not a third skin nor essentially different from the epidermis. Its net-like appearance is due to the tearing out of the nervous papillæ of the corium. In Negroes, the *rete Malpighii* has a black pigment adhering to it.

Skip, a jump, to bound or leap. **Skēp**, a basket, a ped.

Skipped, *skipt*; skipp'-ing (R. i.), skipping-ly; skipp'-er, one who skips, the master of a trading vessel. **Skip-jack**, an upstart, an interloper, a skipping toy. **Skipping-rope**.

"Skip," Welsh *cip*, v. *cipio*, to whisk. "Skep," O. E. *scēp* or *sciop*.

"Skipper" (master of a trading vessel), Danish *skipper*.

Skirmish, *skir'mish*, a slight and confused combat between several persons, to have a skirmish; *skir'mished* (2 syl.), *skir'mish-ing*, *skirmish-er*.

Welsh *ysgarm* an outcry, *v. ysgarmain*, *ysgarmes* a shouting.

French *escarmouche*, *v. escarmoucher*, from the Italian *scaramuccia*. ("Le mot *escarmouche* a été introduit en France lors des expéditions de Charles VIII. en Italie," *Bouillet*).

Skirt, a lady's gown from the waist downwards, a margin; (in *butcher's meat*) the midriff; to border, to live near the extremity; *skirt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *skirt'-ing*. (O. E. *sceata*.)

Skit, to frisk, to shy; *skitt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *skitt'-ing*, *skitting-ly*.

Skitt'-ish, *frisky*; *skittish-ly*, *skittish-ness*.

Old Eng. *scyte-rase*; *scyte*, headlong, wilful (to become wilful).

Skittles, *skit't'ls*, ninepins; *skittle-ball*. (O. Eng. *scyte*, *v.s.*)

Skulk, one who slinks about, one who shirks his duty, to slink about, to shirk, to sneak; *skulked*, *skülkt*; *skulk'-ing*, *skulk'-ing-ly*, *skulk'-er*. (Dan. *skulke*, to slink or sneak.)

Skull (Rule viii.), the bony part of the head. **Scull**, a short oar, to row with sculls, to impel with one oar at the stern.

"Dan. *skaal* a bowl, *skal* a shell; Germ. *hirn-schalle*, the brain-shell or brain-pan. "To quaff from a skull" (to drink from a bowl).

"Scull," Old English *ceol*, a small bark or oar.

Skür'ry, confused haste, to rush wildly; *skurries*, *skür'riz'*; *skurried*, *skür'rid*; *skurry-ing*, *skurrying-ly*.

Hurry-scurry (a ricochet word, of which we have many).

Old English *scür*, a downfall [of rain]; Danish *skure*, to scour.

Sky, *plu. skies*, *skize*, the vault of heaven; *skyed*, *skide*, enveloped by the sky; *sky'-ey*; *sky-ish*, like sky (*-ish* added to nouns means like, added to adj. it is dim.)

Sky-blue, *-blu*, milk and water; **sky-colour**, *-kül'ler*; **sky-coloured**, *-kül'lerd*; **sky-high**, very high up. **Sky-lark**, a bird, a mischievous piece of fun; **sky-larking**, running sportively among the rigging.

Sky-light, *-lite*; **sky-rocket**; **sky-sail**, *sky's'l*, a sail sometimes set above the royal; **skyward**, *ski'wüd* (adj.), **skywards** (adv.) **Open sky**, a sky without clouds.

The use of *skyward* adverbially is an error. It is the *-s* which makes it an adverb (Old English postfix *-es*: as *nighes* by night).

Danish *sky* cloud, *skye* cloudy; Old Eng. *scüa* or *scüwa* a shade; Gk. *skia* a shadow. The *skies* are the clouds.

"**Sky-lark**," a corruption of '*sci-lark*. The Westminster boys used to style themselves *Romans*, and the town they called the *Volsci*, contracted into '*sci* and corrupted into *sky*, *skies*. A town and gown row was called a *lark with the skies*, or a *sky-lark*.

Släb, a [marble] shelf, the outer cut of a tree when sawn into planks, a small *block* of melted tin, pasty, viscous.

Welsh *llab*, a slip, a thin strip.

Slabber (generally pronounced slobber, *slōb'.ber*), to mess one's clothes in eating, to drivel or drop spittle like an infant when teething; slabbered (2 syl.), slabber-ing, slabber-er (generally pronounced *slōb'.ber.er*).

Slabb'-y, thick, viscous, called slab in *Macbeth* iv. 1.

German *schlabbern*, *schlabberer*; *schlabberig*, slabby.

Slack, loose, not busy, small broken coal; slack'-ly, slack'-ness; slack'-dried, partially dried; slack'-rope, loose, not tight; slack-water, *-waw'.ter*, the interval between ebb and tide.

Slack'-en, to make slack (-en converts nouns and adj. to verbs); slackened, *slāk'n'd*; slacken-ing, *slāk'n'ing*; also slacked, *slākt*; slacking, *slāk'ing*. (See **Slake**.)

Old Eng. *slæc*, or *slæc*, *slæclīce* slackly, *slæcnes* slackness, v. *slacian*, past *slacode*, past part. *slacod*, or *slæcan*, *slæccede*, *slaced*.

Slade (1 syl.), open country, in the names of places. (O. E. *slād*.)

Släg, dross of metallic ores after smelting, vitrified cinders; slagg'-y (Rule i.), adj. of slag. (Dan. *slag*, Swed. *slagg*.)

Slake (1 syl.), to quench [thirst], to reduce [lime] to powder by pouring cold water on it, to abate; slaked (1 syl.), slak-ing (Rule xix.), *slā'king*; slaked lime or slack lime, lime slaked or reduced to powder by water.

Danish *slukke* to quench, *slukke tørsten* to quench one's thirst; Swedish *släcka*; Icelandic *slækka*. (See **Slack**.)

Slām, a winning of all the tricks in one hand, to make a slam at cards, to shut a door with violence and noise; slammed, *slāmd*; slamm'-ing.

O. E. *hlem* or *hlemm* a crash, v. *hlemm[an]* to crash, to make a noise.

Slander, *slūn'.der* (not *slāhn.der*), a discreditable but false report, defamation; to utter or spread a slander; slandered, *slūn'.d'rd*; slander-ing, *slūn'.d'r'ing*; slander-er.

Slander-ous, *slūn'.d'r'ūs*; slan'derous-ly, slan'derous-ness.

Fr. *escandre* (from Gk. *skandālon* a stumbling-block, from *skazo* to make to limp); Germ. *schande*, *schänden*, *schänder*.

Släng, piquant words not yet naturalised, professional words used in common conversation, argot, words adopted from gipsy language or other jargon.

Said to be from *Slangenbergh*, a Dutch general noted for his abusive epithets in addressing his troops. Another suggestion is Ital. *s-* (neg.), *lingua*, not a [received] word. More likely it comes from "slangs," the greaves with which the legs of convicts are fettered, hence the convicts themselves, and hence the language of convicts.

Slānt, an incline, to slope; slant'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), slant'-ing, slanting-ly; slant-wise, in a slanting direction.

Welsh *ysglint*, a slide; Swedish *slinta*, to slip.

Slăp, a blow given with the open hand, to give a slap; slapped, *slăpt*; slăpp'-ing, slăpp'-er. **Slap-dash**, precipitately, an ostentatious display. **Slap-jack**, a kind of pancake.

Welsh *yslapiad*, a slapping; Germ. *schlappe*, a slap, v. *klappen*.

Slash, a cut with a sword, knife, &c., a long gash, to gash, to strike with the sword, &c.; slashed (1 syl.), slash'-ing, slashing-ly, slash'-er. Slashed [sleeves], sleeves cut with slits in which some bright colour is inserted.

German *lasché*, a stripe; v. *laschen*, to strike.

Slăte (1 syl.), an argillaceous stone (capable of being split into thin laminæ) used for roofing and school ciphering, to cover with slates; slat-ed, slă'ted; slat-ing (Rule xix.), slă'ting; slat-er, slă'ter; slat-y, slă'ty; slă'ti-ness (Rule xi.) **Slate-coal**, -*kôle*. **Slate-pencil**, soft slate-stone for writing on slates. **Slate-spar**, calcareous spar.

French *esclat* now *éclat*, a splinter; *éclater*, to splinter.

Slattern, slăt'tern, a sloven, an untidy woman; slattern-ly.

German *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to draggle; *schlotterig*, sloven.

Slaughter, slaw'ter, butchery, killing beasts for food, a great destruction of animal life, to slaughter; slaughtered, slaw't'rd; slaughter-ing, slaughter-er; slaughter-ous, slaw'ter'ūs; slaughterous-ly, slaughter-house.

Old English *slage*, past *sleht*, past part. *sliht*.

Slăve (1 syl.), a bond-servant, to drudge, to toil without remission; slăved (1 syl.), slăv'-ing; slaving-ly, slă'ving-ly.

Slavery, plu. slaveries, slă'vē.riz; slav-er, slă'ver.

Slavish, mean, servile (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); sla'vish-ly, sla'vish-ness.

Slave'-born, slave-catching, slave'-coast, slave-driver, slave-holder, slave-owner, slave'-ship, slave'-trade.

The Slavi were a tribe which dwelt at one time on the banks of the Dnieper, and were so called from *slav* (illustrious, noble). In the latter ages of the Roman empire vast multitudes of them spread over Europe and were reduced to the condition of captive servants, and hence *slave* (illustrious) came to mean *bondsman*, *mean*, and *servile*. Similarly *Goth* (good) has come to signify *rude*, *barbarous*.

Slaver, slăh.ver or slăv'er (a corrupt contraction of *saliva*), to slobber; slavered, slăh'.v'rd or slăv'.rd; slaver-ing, slăh'.ver-ing or slăv'.er-ing; slaver-er, slăh'.ve.rer or slăv'.e.rer. **Slaver**, slăy'.ver, a slave ship.

German *schlabbern*, to slabber; *schlabberer*, a slabberer.

Slavonic, sla.vŏn'ik, adj. of Slavŏnia; **Slavonian**, sla.vŏ'.nĭ.ăn.

Slay, to kill, to slaughter; slay, (past) slew, (past part.) slain, slay'-ing, slay'-er.

Slaie or **Sley** (*slay*), a weaver's reed.

"Slay," O. E. *slag[an]*, *slān*, or *slēdn*, past *slōh* or *slōg*, p. p. *slegen*; *slaga*, a slayer. "Slaie" or "Sley" (a weaver's reed), O. E. *slæ*.

Sleave. **Sleeve.** (Both *sleev*).

Sleave, tangled silk or thread, the refuse of a cocoon, a raw edge; *sleave-less*, bootless, random, unmeaning.

Sleeve, a covering for the arms. (Old English *sléf*.)

"Sleave," Old Eng. *slif[an]*, past *sláf*, past part. *slifen*, to split. The spelling of this word was long doubtful, but now the distinction is always observed: Chaucer has *sleeveless words* [*sleeveless* = random]; Bishop Hall, *sleeveless rhymes*; Milton *sleeveless reason* [*sleeveless* = profitless, proving nothing]; Taylor, the water poet, *sleeveless message* [*sleeveless* = bootless].

Sleazy, *sleaz'y*, wanting firmness of texture, flimsy.

German *schleissen*, to split or tear; *schleisse*.

Slēd, a sledge, to ride in a sledge; *slēdd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *slēdd'-ing*, Rule i. (Welsh *ysled*, a drag or dray.)

Sledge, a sled or carriage without wheels to be drawn over snow, a large hammer used by blacksmiths, to beat with a sledge; *sledged* (1 syl.), *sledg'-ing*. **Sledge-hammer**.

"Sledge" (a carriage without wheels), Welsh *ysled*, a drag, a dray.

"Sledge" (a hammer), Old Eng. *slecge* or *slege* (-*d*- interpolated).

Sleek, smooth, glossy, to smoothe; *sleeked* (1 syl.), *sleek'-ing*, *sleek'-ly*, *sleek-ness*, *sleek'-y*, *sleek'i-ness*. The Scotch *sleekit*, "flattering but deceitful," is a useful word.

German *schlichte*, sleek; *schliche*, clandestine practices.

Sleep, (*past*) *slept*, (*past part.*) *slept*; *sleep'-ing*, slumber, to take rest in sleep; *sleep-er*; *sleep'-y*, (*comp.*) *sleep'i-er*, (*super.*) *sleep'i-est* (Rule xi.), *sleep'i-ness*, *sleep'i-ly*.

Sleep-less, *sleep'less-ness*, *sleep'less-ly*. **Sleep'-walker**, *-waw'.ker*; *sleep'-walking*. **Sleeping partner**, one who gives his money but not his services to a firm.

Old English *slēp*, *v. slēp[an]*, past *slēp*, past part. *slæpen*, *slæpere* a sleeper, *slæpfulness* or *slæpfulness*, *slæpot* sleepy.

Sleet, fine rain mingled with fine snow or hail, to fall in sleet; *sleet'-ed*, *sleet'-ing*, *sleet'-y*, *sleet'i-ness*. (O. E. *slíht*.)

Sleeve, *sleev*, a covering for the arms. **Sleave**, *sleev*, ravels.

To **sleeve**, to supply with sleeves; *sleeved* (1 syl.), *sleev'-ing* (Rule xix.), *sleeve'-less*, *sleeve'-link*. To **laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh secretly (hiding laughter by your sleeve). To **hang on one's sleeve**, to pin to one's sleeve, to be dependent on one.

"Sleeve," Old English *sléf*, *stief*, or *slíf*, *sléfeas* sleeveless.

"Sleave" (refuse silk or thread), O. Eng. *slif[an]*, *p. slif*, *p. p. slifen*.

Sleeveless (better **sleaveless**, *q.v.*), bootless, profitless, futile, without even the refuse called *sleave*, not only without substantial good but without even pickings (*see above*).

Sleigh, *slay*, a sledge. **Slay**, to kill. **Sley** or **Slaie**, a weaver's reed.

To ride in a sleigh; sleighed, *slāde*; sleigh-ing, *slay'ing*.

"Sleigh," German *schleife*, a sledge, v. *schleifen*. (See Sledge.)

"Slay" (to butcher), Old Eng. *slēdn*, past *slōh*, past part. *slagen*.

"Sley" or "slaie," Old Eng. *slæ*, a weaver's reed.

Sleight, *slite*, dexterity. **Slight**, *slite*, trifling, unimportant.

Sleight of hand, legerdemain.

"Sleight," Germ. *schlich*, cunning, artifice. "Slight," Germ. *schlecht*.

Slen'der, slim, slight, (*comp.*) *slen'der-er*, (*super.*) *slen'der-est*, slender-ly; slender-ness. (Old Dutch *slinder*.)

Sleuth, *slooth*, a track known by scent; sleuth-hound, a blood-hound. (Old Eng. *slæting*, slotting, or hunting by scent.)

Slew, *slu*, did slay. **Slue**, *slu*, to turn round [a māt, &c.]

"Slew," Old English *slag[an]*, past *slōh* or *slōg*, past part. *slagen*.

"Slue," Old English *slith[an]*, to slide or slip, past *slāth*, p. p. *sliden*.

Sley or **slaie**, *slay*, a weaver's reed. **Slay**, to kill. **Sleigh**, *q.v.*

To sley, to arrange in a sley; sleyed, *slāde*; sley'-ing.

"Sley" or "slaie," Old Eng. *slæ*. "Slay," O. E. *slag[an]* (see above).

Slice (1 syl.), a piece cut from a joint of meat, loaf of bread, &c., to cut a slice; sliced (1 syl.); slic-ing (R. xix.), *slī'sing*; slic-er, *slī'ser*. (O. E. *slit[an]*, Germ. *schleisen*, to slit.)

Slick, smooth, wholly, a slap or flick, to slap or flick; slicked, *slīkt*; slick'-ing. (Old English *slīc[an]*, to smite.)

Slide (1 syl.), a path on ice for sliding, an inclined plain, to glide along ice or down an incline, to slip.

Slide, (*past*) *slīd*, (*past part.*) *slīd'en*; slid'-ing (R. xix.); slid-er, *slī'der*. **Slī'ding-scale**, tax varying as the market price varies. **Slī'ding way**, a sort of tramway.

Old English *slide*, *slīd[an]*, past *slād*, past part. *sliden*.

Slift, a slip or cutting from a tree for planting, to make a cutting.

Old English *slīf[an]*, to cut or cleave, past *slāf*, past part. *slifen*.

Slight, *slite*. **Sleight** [of hand], *slite*, legerdemain.

Slight, flimsy, not thorough, not deep, inconsiderable, a discourtesy, to neglect, to treat with discourtesy; slight-ed (R. xxxvi.), *slīte'-ed*; slight-ing, *slīte'-ing*; slighting-ly, discourteously, flimsily; slight'-ness, slight'-ly.

"Slight," Germ. *schlecht*. "Sleight," Germ. *schlich*, dexterity.

Slim, slender, unsubstantial, slight. **Slime** (1 syl.), mud (see below.)

Slim, (*comp.*) *slīm'-er*, (*super.*) *slīm'-est* (R. i.), *slīm'-ly*, *slīm'-ness*. (German *schlīm*; Dutch *slim*, thin.)

Slime (1 syl.), mud, sticky earth; slim-y, *slī'my*; slimi-ness (R. xi.), *slī'mā-ness*. **Slimes** (1 syl.), mud containing ore.

Slim, greasy mire, *slīmīg*; Lat. *limus*, mud. "Slim," thin (see above).

Sling, an instrument for hurling stones, a support suspended round the neck for a wounded arm, a rope &c. for swinging [bales] out of a ship, to hurl, to hang by a rope.

Sling, (*past*) *slung*, (*past part.*) *slung*, *sling'-ing*, *sling'-er*.

Slang (*past tense*) is quite obsolete. See **Slang**, *argot*.

Old English *sling[an]*, *past slang*, *past part. slungen*.

Slink, to steal or sneak away; (*past*) *slank* or *slinked*, *slinkt*; (*past part.*) *slunk*, *slink'-ing*, *slink'-er*.

Old English *slinc[an]*, *past slanc*, *past part. slyncen*.

Slip, a mistake, a twig cut from a tree, an unintentional error, a movable noose, a leash for dogs, a proof in a long column, to glide involuntarily, to stumble, to make a slip; *slipped*, *slipt*; *slipp'-ing*. *Slipp'-er*, one who slips, an easy shoe for indoor wear; *slipped*, *slip'p'rd*, wearing slippers. *Slip'-knot*, *-nōt*. *Slip'-shōd*. *Slip'-slop*, an insipid beverage, weak wishy-washy composition (a ricochet word, like *wishy-washy*, R. lxix.) *Slip'-shoe*, a slipper.

Slippery, *slip'pēry*, not affording firm footing, not easily held, not holding fast; *slip'peri-ness* (Rule xi.)

Slipp-y, *adj.* of *slip*; *slipp'i-ness*.

To *slip on*, to put on hastily. To *slip off*, to throw off hastily.

To *slip out of*, to extricate oneself with a fluke.

To *slip a cable*, to loose it, to let go the end of it.

Old English *slipe*, *sliege* *slippy*, *slēpan on* to slip on, *slip[an]* or *slipp[an]*, *past slipte*, *p. part. sliped*, *slype scō* a slip-shoe, *slipper*.

Slish-slosh, very wet mire, the noise and splashing made by walking through very wet mire. (A ricochet word, of which we have many, Rule lxix.)

Slit, a cleft, a rent, to make a slit; (*past*) *slīt*, (*past part.*) *slit*; *slitt'-ing* (Rule i.), *slitt'-er*. *Slitting-mill*.

Old English *slite*, *v. slit[an]*, *past slāt*, *past part. sliten*.

Slobber, *slōb'ber*, to slabber, to mess one's face and clothes with saliva, &c., to kiss with a wet kiss; *slobbered*, *slōb'b'rd*; *slobber-ing*, *slobber-er*. (German *schlabbern*.)

Sloe, *slō*. **Slōw**. **Slough**, *slōu*.

Sloe, the fruit of a wild plum. (O. E. *slā*, *slāg*, or *slāh*.)

Slōw (to rhyme with *grōw*), not fast. (O. E. *slāw* or *sleaw*.)

Slough, *slōu* (to rhyme with *nōw*), a deep miry place.

Old English *slog*, but *slough* (*slūf*), Old English *slōh*, *cast off*.

Slogan, *slō'gān*, a Highland war-cry, a gathering cry of certain Highland clans. (Gaelic *sluagh-ghairm*.)

Slō-fair, a fair held in October [at Chichester, &c.], the *slay-fair*, *i.e.*, the fair at which oxen and sheep slain for winter use are sold. The beasts were slain in autumn and put down for store, none being brought to market after this month. (Old English *sleān*, *past slōh*.)

Sloop. Slōpe (1 syl.) Saloop'. Shal'lop. Scal'lop. Scol'lop.

Sloop, a small vessel with one mast. (Dutch *sloop*.)

Slope, an incline, to incline. (Old Eng. *slipor*, slippery.)

Shallop, a large boat with two masts. (Germ. *schaluppe*.)

Saloop' or *sal'op*, a beverage. (Turkish *salleb*.)

Scallop, a bivalvular mollusc. (Dutch *schulpe*.)

Scollop, to dress food in a scallopshell. (French *escalope*.)

Slōp, a mess of water or other liquid; **slops** (no *sing.*), refuse water and rinsings, a loose outer dress, a smock-frock.

To **slop**, to spill water, &c.; **slopped**, *slōpt*; **slōpp'-ing** (Rule i.), **slopp'-y**, **slopp'i-ness**.

Slop'-basin, a basin to receive the dregs and rinsings of tea and breakfast cups. **Slippy-sloppy**, miry and slippery (a ricochet word, of which we have many, R. lxix.)

Slop'-seller, a seller of ready-made clothing.

Slop'-shop. **Slop'-work**, *wurk*. (See *Slope*.)

O. Eng. *slup[an]*, past *sleep*, p. p. *slopen*. "Slop" (a dress), O. E. *slōp*.

Slōpe (1 syl.), an incline, to incline. **Sloop**, a one-master.

Slōped (1 syl.); **slop-ing** (Rule xix.), *slō'ping*; **slō'ping-ly**; **slop-er**, *slō'per*. But **slip**, **slipped**, **slipping**, **slipper**, **slippery**, **slippy**, with double *p*.

"Slope," Old Eng. *slipor*, slippery or slippery, v. *slip[an]*, to slide.

"Sloop" (a vessel with one mast), Dutch *sloop*; German *schlupe*.

Slosh (see *slush*), in the ricochet compound **slish-slosh**, sludge, very wet mire, the noise and splashing made by wading through very wet mire. (Old Eng. *slog*, Germ. *schlott*.)

Slōt, the track of a deer, a mortise. **Slūt**, a slattern.

The slot of a hill, the valley between two hills or ridges.

"Slot," Old Eng. *slating*. "Slut," Germ. *schlotterig*; Dan. *sludske*.

Slōth (to rhyme with *both*, but often made to rhyme with *Goth*), indolence, a South American quadruped; **slōth'-ful**, **slōth'-ful-ly**, **slōth'-ful-ness** (Rule viii.) **Sleuth**, slot.

"Slōth," Old English *slēwth* or *slēwth*.

"Sleuth" (the slot of a deer), Old English *slæt[ing]*.

-*oth* is very unsettled and irregular in pronunciation. We have:

(1) = *ōth*: *Goth*.

(2) = *o[r]th*: *broth*, *froth*, sometimes pronounced *brōth*, *frōth*.

(3) = *ōth*: *betrōth*, *bōth*, *quōth slōth* [or *slōth*], *trōth* [or *trōth*].

(4) = *awth*: *wroth* (noun); verb generally pronounced *wrōth*, and both occasionally called *ra[r]th*.

Slouch (to rhyme with *couch*, *pouch*), a clownish gait and manner, to slouch; **slouched** (1 syl.), **slouch'-ing**.

A **slouch hat**, a limp hat with large brim.

A **slouch coat**, an easy coat for domestic wear.

Slouch shoes, large easy shoes used for slippers.

Old Eng. *slēc* slack, v. *slac[ian]* to relax; Danish *slukøret*, limp.

Slough (to rhyme with *nōw*). **Slough**, *slūf*. **Slōw**. **Sloe**. *slō*.

Slough (to rhyme with *nōw*), a miry pit or place, a bog; **slough'-y**, full of sloughs, boggy, miry.

Slough, *slūf*, the cast-off skin of a serpent, &c., the part which separates from a foul sore, to throw off sloughy matter, to cast its skin as a serpent; **sloughed**, *slūfd*; **slough-ing**, *slūf'-ing*; **slough'-y**, *-fy*. To **slough** [*slūf*] off.

"Slough" (a mire), Old Eng. *slog*, a slough or hollow in the ground.

"Slough," *slūf*, Old Eng. *slōh* cast away, *sledn*, p. *slōh*, p. p. *slegen*.

"Slow" (not fast), Old Eng. *slāw* or *sleaw*.

"Sloe" (a wild plum), Old Eng. *slā*, *slāy*, or *slāh*.

(For the ten ways of pronouncing -ough see **Rough**.)

Sloven, *slūv'n*, a trollop, a slatternly woman or girl; **sloven-ly**; **slov'enli-ness** (Rule xi.), untidiness; **slov'enry**.

Dutch *slof* careless, *sloffen* to neglect; German *schlumpe* a slut.

Slōw (to rhyme with *grōw*), not fast. **Sloe**, *slō*, a wild plum.

Slōw'-ly, *slōw-ness*. (Old Eng. *slāw*, see above, **Slough**.)

Slow-worm, *slō'wurm*, the blind worm. (O. E. *slāw-wyrm*.)

Slubber, *slūb'ber*, to work carelessly, to do a job without pains-taking; **slubbered** (2 syl.), **slubber-ing**, **slubber-er**.

To **slubber over**, to do work in a slovenly and hasty manner.

Slubberdegullion, *-de.gūl'-yun*, one who slubbers work.

German *schlumpen*, *schlumpig*, slovenly; *schlumpe*, a slut.

Sludge, slush, wet mud, mire; **sludg'-y** (R. xix.), **sludg'i-ness**, **sludge'-hole**. (Old English *slog*, German *schlott*.)

Slūg, a mollusc of the *Limax* or snail genus. **Slugs**, *plu.* half-roasted ore, pieces of metal for the charge of guns.

Sluggard, *slūg'g'rd*, one habitually lazy, a lie-abed.

Sluggish, *slūg'gish*, lazy, indolent; **slug'gish-ly**, **-ness**.

Danish *slugen*, voracious. Slugs are very voracious and destructive.

"Sluggard," *-ard* a native suffix meaning *species, kind*: as *sluggard*, *drunk-ard*, *dōt[e]ard*, *haggard*, *dull-ard*, &c.

Sluice, *slūce*, a flood-gate, a river-lock, to wash with a large quantity of water, to wet thoroughly; **sluiced** (1 syl.); **sluic-ing** (Rule xix.), *slūce'-ing*; **sluic-y**, *slūce'y*.

German *schleuse*, Dutch *sluis*.

Slūm, a low neighbourhood, a back-street containing the poorest of inhabitants. The back slums [of London].

It means a sleeping place for vagrants. Old English *sluma*, slumber; *slumere*, a slumberer; *slum[erian]*, to sleep.

Slumber, *slūm'ber*, a doze, a light sleep, to sleep lightly, to doze; **slumbered**, *slūm'b'rd*; **slumber-ing**, **slumbering-ly**, **slum'ber-er**; **slumber-ous**, inviting sleep.

Old Eng. *sluma*; v. *slum[erian]*, past *slumode*, past part. *slumod*.

Slūmp, to tumble unexpectedly into mire, to plump down, plump, fully but unexpectedly; **slumped**, *slūmpt*; **slump-ing**. (German *schlumpfen*, to slip.)

Slur, a slight reproach or disgrace, a curve in music joining two or more notes, to slander, to join with a slur.

To slur over, to do work negligently and inefficiently.

Slurred, *slurd*; slurr'-ing (Rule i.), slurring-ly.

(?) Danish *slør*, a veil; v. *sløre*, to veil.

Slūsh or **slōsh**, wet mire, to smear with slush; slushed, *slūsh*; slush'-ing; slush'-y, miry, muddy. (Old Eng. *slog*.)

Slūt, a sloven, a trollop. **Slöt**, the track of a deer.

Slutt'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), slutt'-ish-ly, sluttish-ness, slutt'-ery.

"Slut," Germ. *schlotterig*; Dan. *sludske*. "Slot," Old Eng. *slæting*.

Sly, artful, cunning; (*comp.*) sly'-er or sli'-er; (*super.*) sly'-est or sli'-est; sly'-ly or sli'-ly; sly'-ness or sli'-ness; sly'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); sly'-ish-ly, sly'-ish-ness. (Germ. *schlau*, sly.)

Cry, dry, shy, sky, and *sly* are uncertain in their spelling, some retain the -y throughout, and some change the -y to -i, except before -ish and -ing. The general rule is this: Words ending in -y preceded by a consonant change y to i when any suffix is added, except -ish, -ism, -ing; or a word agglutinated, as -hood, -like, -ship; -man, -maid, -woman, &c. The normal spelling therefore is:

Cry, cries, cried, cri'-er, but cry'-ing.

Dry, dries, dried, dri'-er, dri'-est, dri'-ly, dri'-ness, but dry'-ing, dry'-ish.

Shy, shies, shied, shi'-er, shi'-est, shi'-ly, shi'-ness, but shy'-ing, shy'-ish.

Sly, sli'-er, sli'-est, sli'-ly, sli'-ness, but sly'-ish.

Smack, flavour, a small portion just for a taste, a slap, a flip with a whip, a noise with the lips in eating, a loud kiss, a fishing or coasting vessel, to slap, to smack the lips, to flip; smacked, *smäkt*; smack'-ing, smack'-er.

"Smack" (flavour, a taste), Old English *smæc*, *smæc*, v. *smacig[an]*, *smæcc[an]*, or *smecg[an]*; German *schmacke*; Danish *smag*.

"Smack" (a fishing boat), Old Eng. *smace*; Fr. *semaque*; Dan. *smakke*.

"Smack" (a buss), German *schmatz*, v. *schmatzen*.

"Smack" (a blow), German *schmach*, an insult, a reproof.

"Smack" (noise with the lips in eating), Danish *smaske*.

Small, *smawl*, little; (*comp.*) small'-er, (*super.*) small'-est, small'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); small'-ness; small'y, *smawl'-ly*.

Small'-arms, arms like pistols and rifles, as distinguished from cannon. **Small'-beer**. **Small'-clothes** (no *sing.*) nether garments of men as drawers. **Small-coal**, -*kōle*. **Small-craft**, vessels of a small size. **Small-debts'** court. **Small'-hand**, Text, Large hand, three sorts of school penmanship. **Small pica**, -*pī'-kah*, Pica, and **Double pica**, three sorts of type used in printing. **Small'-pox**. **Small'-talk**, gossip. **Small'-wares**, -*wairz*, such textile articles as tapes, braids, fringes, &c.

Smalls, the "Little-go" or previous examination. The final examination for degree is the **Great-go** or **Greats**.

Old Eng. *smel* or *smæl*; *smallung*, reducing in size (a useful word).

Smalt, *smölt*, a glass coloured with cobalt of an azure blue; *smalto*, *plu. smaltos* (R. xlii.), the small regular squares of coloured glass used in mosaic. (Italian *smalto*.)

Smart, dressy, witty, a vivid pain or grief, to feel a smart; (*comp.*) *smart'-er*, (*super.*) *smart'-est*, *smart'-ly*, *smart'-ness*, *smart'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *smart'-ing*, *smart'-ing-ly*.

Smart'-en (*-en* converts nouns and adj. to verbs), to make smart; *smartened*, *smart'-nd*; *smart-en-ing*, *smart'-n-ing*.

Smart money, money paid to obtain exemption from some disagreeable office. (Old Eng. *smeort*[an]; Germ. *schmerz*.)

"Smart" means *acute* [pain], then *acute* [in words] or sharp witted, then *pliquant* [in dress].

Smash, a breaking into fragments, failure, to break into fragments; *smashed* (1 syl.), *smash'-ing*, *smash'-er*.

Greek *massô*, to squeeze with the hand; to crush; or a contraction of the German *zerschmeißen*, to smash.

Smatter, *smät'-ter*, to talk superficially; to have a superficial knowledge; *smatt'-ering*, a slight superficial knowledge; *smatt'-er-er*, one who has a superficial knowledge.

German *schmatzen*; to smack, to relish. A smatterer has a *souppçon* or smack of knowledge.

Smear, *smee'r*, a daub, a soiled place, to daub, to soil; *smeared*, *smee'rd*; *smear'-ing*, *smear'-er*.

Old English *smér[ian]*, past *smérede*, past part. *sméred*, *smérung*.

Smell (Rule viii.), odour (good or bad), one of the five senses, to perceive odours by the sense of smelling, to emit odour, &c.

Smell, (*past*) *smelt*, (*past p.*) *smelt*, *smell'-ing*, *smell'-er*.

To smell a rat, to suspect. To smell out, to find out by sagacity. Smelling salts, carbonate of ammonia.

It is very strange that this word which pertains to one of the five senses and is one of the commonest words in the language cannot be traced. Its derivation is wholly unknown. The only suggestion at all plausible is the Danish *smul*, dust, as if perfume was due to fine particles thrown off from the odoriferous substance; but this seems too philosophical for so elementary a word.

Smelt, a sea-fish, to melt ore, did smell; *smelt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *fused*; *smelt'-ing*, *smelt'-er*, *smelt'-ery*.

"Smelt" (a fish), Old English *smelt* or *smylt*.

"Smelt" (to fuse), German *schmelzen*, *schmelzer*; Dutch *smelten*.

Smile (1 syl.), a wreathing of the face from pleasure, an incipient laugh, to smile; *smiled* (1 syl.); *smil'-ing* (R. xix.); *smi'-ling*; *smil'-ing-ly*; *smil'-er*, *smi'-ler*. (Dan. *smil*, v. *smile*.)

Smirk, a pert or affected smile, to smirk; *smirked* (1 syl.), *smirk'-ing*, *smirk'-ing-ly*, *smirk'-er*.

Old Eng. *smérc[ian]* or *smeare[ian]*, past *smercode*, past part. *smercod*.

Smite (1 syl.), a blow, to beat; (*past*) *smit*, (*past part.*) *smit'-en*; *smit'-ing* (R. xix.), *smi'-ting*; *smit'-er*, *smi'-ter*. (See Smith.)

Old Eng. *smit*[an], past *smát*, *smate*, *smeat*, or *smit*, p. p. *smiten*.

Smith, a worker in metal [one who *smites* or beats metal into shape]; **smith'-y**, a smith's workshop; **smith'-ing**.

Black-smith, a worker in iron.

White-smith, a maker of locks and keys. **Lock-smith**.

Gold-smith, a worker in gold. **Silver-smith**.

Old English *smith*, *smiththe*; *v. smitan*, to smite. (See above.)

Smithsonite, *smith'.sŏn.ĭte*, a silicate of zinc.

So called from *Smithson*, a chemist, who discovered it.

Smitt, fine clayey ore used for marking sheep. (O. E. *smitta*.)

Smöck, a sark or shift. **Smöke** (1 syl.), fumes from a fire.

Smock-frock, a blouse [*blūze*]. (Old English *smoc*.)

Smoke. **Soot**. **Blacks**. (**Smöck**, see above.)

Smöke (1 syl.), the unconsumed *volatile matters* of a burning substance buoyed upwards by the air.

Soot (to rhyme with *foot*), condensed smoke.

Blacks, smoke condensed into flakes in the open air and falling downwards by their own weight.

To **smöke**, to inhale smouldering tobacco through a pipe, to emit smoke, to drive smoke into a room, to cure meat by hanging it in smoke, to apply smoke to; **smöked** (1 syl.); **smök-ing** (R. xix.), *smö'.king*; **smök-er**, *smö'.ker*, one who smokes tobacco; **smoke'-less**; **smök-y**, *smö'.ky*; **smöki-ness** (R. xi.), *smöki-ly*. **Smoke'-black**, a sooty substance obtained from resinous substances by burning and used for printers' ink, &c. **Smoke-board**, *-börd*, a "blower" or board to increase the draught of a fire. **Smoke-consum'ing**. **Smoke'-jack**, a contrivance in a chimney for turning a spit. **Smoke'-quartz**. **Smoke'-sail**, a sail for warding off the wind from a ship's funnel. **Smök'ing-room**, a place set apart for those who smoke. **Smök'ing carriage**, a railway carriage for smokers.

To **end in smoke**, to fall through, to fail of success.

Old English *smeóc* or *smóca*, *v. smócian*, *p. smede*, *p. p. smócen*.

Smölt, a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.

Old English *smolt*, *fat*. (See **Salmon**.)

Smooth (adj.), **smoothe** (verb). **Smother**, *smüth'er* (*q.v.*)

Smooth, sleek, having an even surface; (*comp.*) **smooth'-er**, (*super.*) **smooth'-est**, **smooth'-ly**, **smooth'-ness**.

Smooth-bore, *-böre* (1 syl.), not rifled; **smooth-bored**.

Smooth-chinned, *-tchĭnd*, beardless.

Smooth-faced, having a mild or sleek expression of face.

Smooth-paced, moving with an even movement.

Smooth-spoken, or **Smooth-tongued**, *-tĭngd*, plausible.

Smoothe (1 syl.), to make smooth, to stroke, to appease;
smoothed (1 syl.), smooth'-ing, smooth'-er.

Old English *smoeth* or *sméthe*; v. *sméth[ian]*, *sméthnys* smoothness.
(One way of converting nouns and adjectives into verbs is by lengthening the final vowel. This is shown sometimes by changing *c* into *s* or *z*, and *s* into *z*; sometimes by changing *f* into *v*; and sometimes by an arbitrary elongation of the vowel without any change of letters, as *use* (noun = *uce*, verb = *uze*), and sometimes by adding a final *-e* to words ending in "th": *clóth*, *clóthe*; *báth*, *báthe*; *breath*, *breathe*; *loath*, *loathe*; *mouth*, *mouthe*; *sheath*, *sheathe*; *smooth*, *smoother*; *wreath*, *wreathe*.)

Smother, *smúth.er*, to suffocate. Smooth'er, more smooth.

Smothered, *smúth'.r'd*; smoth'er-ing, smoth'ering-ly;
smoth'er-y, stuffy, suffocating. (Old Eng. *smorian*.)

Smould'er, to burn slowly; smouldered, *smoul'-d'rd*; smould'ering, smould'ering-ly, smould'ry.

Danish *smuldre*, to moulder away (*smul*, fine dust).

Smudge (1 syl.), a smear, to smear, to blot; smudged (1 syl.),
smüdg'-ing (Rule xix.), smüdg'-er, smudg'-y.

Smudge'-coal, coal partially converted into coke.

German *schmutz*, v. *be-schmutzen*, *schmutzig*. (See *Smut*.)

Smüg, snug, neat, tidy, spruce. (German *schmuck*.)

Smuggle, *smüg'.g'l*, to import goods clandestinely to avoid paying duty, to foist in; smuggled, *smüg'.g'ld*; smuggling, *smüg'.ling*; smugg'ling-ly; smugg'ler, one who smuggles; a smuggler's ship.

German *schmuggelei*, v. *schmuggeln*, *schmuggler*.

Smüt, a spot of soot, the soot which makes the spot, to foul with smut; smütt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), smütt'-ing (Rule i.), smütt'-y, (*comp.*) smutt'i-er, (*supcr.*) smutt'i-est, smütt'i-ness (Rule xi.), smütt'i-ly.

Smütch or smudge (1 syl.), a dirty mark; smutched, *smücht*; smütch'-ing, smütch'-er or smudged (1 syl.), smüdg'-ing (Rule xix.), smüdg'-er.

Old Eng. *smitta*; Germ. *schmutz*, v. *be-schmutzen*, *schmutzig*.

Snäce (1 syl.) not snēce, the snuff or burnt wick of a candle.

Old English *snds* or *sncs*, a spear. (See *Snast*.)

Snäck, a door-latch, a small and hasty meal, a share.

To go snacks, to share. Snack the door, latch it.

"Snack" (a hasty meal), O. E. *snæd* or *snid* (a morsel, a slight meal).

"Snack" (a door latch), Old Eng. *snæd*, a handle, a catch, &c.

A *snag* is a tooth or stump. "Sneck the door," *Scotch*.

Snaffle, *snäf'.f'l*, a bridle consisting of a slender bit with a single rein and no curb. (Germ. *schnabèl*, Dan. *snabel*.)

Snäg, a short rough branch, a tooth, a short protuberance, to hew roughly; snägged (1 syl.), snägg'-ing (Rule i.), snägg'-y. (Old Eng. *snæd*, a handle, &c. See *Snack*.)

Snail, *snāle*, a mollusc with a shell (Slugs have no shells), one who moves sluggishly; snail'-like, snail'-shell. Snail'-clover, a trefoil, the pods of which resemble snail-shells.
 Old English *snægel*, *snægl*, or *snæl* (from *snican*, to creep).
 ("Snail" means the *crawler*. "Slug," the *glutton*.)

Snake. Serpent. Viper. Adder. Slow-worm, *slō'-wurm*.

Serpent, general term for the ophid'ian order of reptiles.

Snake, the "*natrix torquata*" a species of ophid'ian without poison-fangs, feeds on mice, frogs, lizards, young birds, and eggs. Often used as synonym of *serpent*.

Viper, a genus of venomous reptiles of the ophid'ian order. Its head is broader than its neck. It has no pits behind the nostrils, and the nostrils are very large. It is the only poisonous serpent in Great Britain.

Adder, the black viper, often called the *death-adder*.

The *Slow or slow-worm* (*anguis fragilis*), about 1 ft. long.

Colour: smooth shining brownish gray above, redder on the sides, and bluish black on the under surface.

Food: insects, snails, and molluscs.

(Called *fragile* because it often divides in two when seized.)

"Serpent," Latin *serpens* gen. *serpentis* (*serpere*, to creep).

"Snake," Old English *snacu* or *snæce* (*snican*, to creep).

"Viper," Latin *vipera* (quod *vi* pariat cum matris interitu).

"Adder," Old English *nædre* or *næddre* (*ættor*, poison).

"Slow worm," Old English *slōw-wyrm*.

Snap, a sudden and eager bite, a sudden fracture or breaking asunder, a small catch, a thin crisp cake, to snap; snapped, *snāpt*; snāpp'-ing (Rule i.), snapp'-ing-ly, snapp'-er, snapp'-y; snapp'-ish, peevish, eager to bite; snapp'-ish-ness, snapp'-ish-ly.

Snap-dragon, a genus of plants. Snap-dragons, plums steeped in brandy snapped from a dish while still blazing.

To snap off, to break suddenly.

To snap up, to gobble up, to take one up short.

To snap at, to attempt to bite, to snub.

Dan. *snappe*; Germ. *schnapp*, *schnapper*, *schnappen*, *schnäppish*.

Snare, *snair*, a springe, a gin, to entangle, to catch in a snare, to lay a snare; snared, *snaird*; snar-ing, *snair'-ing*; snar-er, *snair'-er*; snar-y, *snair'-ry*.

Old English *snear* or *sneare*; Danish *snare*.

Snarl, to growl angrily, to grumble, to scold; snarled, *snarld*; snarl-ing, snarl'-ing-ly, snarl'-er.

German *schnarchen* and *schnarren*, to snarl; *schnarcher*.

Snāst (to rhyme with *hūste*), the snuff of a candle.

German *schnauze*, a snout or nozzle. (See **Snace**.)

Snatch, an attempt to seize, a catching at, to seize abruptly; snatched (1 syl.), snatch'-ing, snatch'-ing-ly, snatch'-er.

A body snatcher, one who digs dead bodies from their graves to sell. Snatch'-block, a block with an opening to receive the bight of a rope. (Dutch *snalken*.)

Sneak, *sneek*, a mean servile time-server, a truckler, a crouching paltry fellow, to sneak; sneaked, *sneekt*; sneak'-ing, sneak'-ing-ly. (Old English *snic[an]*, to sneak.)

Sneer, a grimace of contempt, to turn up the nose in scorn; sneered (1 syl.), sneer'-ing, sneer'-ing-ly, sneer'-er.

Germ. *schnarren*, to snarl (Lat. *nāris*, the nose), to turn up the nose.

Sneeze (1 syl.), sneezed (1 syl.), sneez'-ing (R. xix.), a convulsive effort to relieve an irritation in the nostrils, to sneeze.

Old English *nies[an]*, to sneeze, past *nieste*, past part. *niesed*.

Snick, *snik*, a notch. Snicker-snee, a large clasp-knife.

Snick-snack-snee, chop-knives (a boy's game).

Snick-snack, gibberish, nonsensical twaddle.

Dan. *snik-snak*, a ricochet of *snak*, nonsense; Germ. *schnick-schnack*.

"Snee" is Danish *snit*, a cut; Germ. *schnitt*.

Snicker, *snik'.ker*. Snigger, *snig'.ger*. Sniggle, *snig'.g'l*.

Snicker, a whinnying, a half-suppressed laugh, to snicker; snickered, *snik'.k'rd*; snicker-ing.

Snigger, to jeer, to sneer at one, to whimper, to snivel.

Sniggle, to fub at marbles or croquet, to creep up to one.

"Sniggle," Dan. *snige*, to smuggle, to act in an underhand manner.

"Snicker," German *kichern*, to titter, to snicker.

Sniff (R. viii.), to scent, to snuff up; sniffed, *snift*; sniff'-ing.

Snift, to snort; snift'-ed (R. xxxvi.), snift'-ing. Sniffing-valve, the escape valve of a steam-engine.

Sniffle, *snif'.f'l*, to keep on sniffing. Sniv'el, to blubber.

Sniffled, *snif'.f'ld*; sniff'ling, sniff'ler.

"Sniff," "Sniffle," Danish *snive*; German *schnuffeln*.

"Snivel," "snivelling," Old English *snýfling*.

Snigger, *snig'.ger*, to jeer, to sneer at. Snicker. Sniggle.

Snig'gered (2 syl.), snigger-ing, snigger-er. (v. Snicker.)

Sniggle, *snig'.g'l*, to creep up to one as an infant does to its mother, to fub at marbles, to push your ball [in croquet] unfairly, to fish for eels by thrusting bait into their holes, to entice; sniggled, *snig'.g'ld*; sniggling; sniggler.

Dan. *snige*, to sniggle, to smuggle, to act in an underhand manner.

Snip, a shred, a small cut, a bit cut off, to snip; snipped, *snipt*; snipp'-ing (Rule i.), snipp'-er. Snip-snap, a game, a dialogue in which each speaker vies in smartness and quickness of reply (a ricochet word, Rule lxix.)

Danish *snip*; Dutch *snippen*, to snip; German *schnippen*.

Snipe (1 syl.), a bird with a long bill

Old English *snite*; Danish *sneppe*; German *schnepfe*.

Snivel, *sniv'*.l. **Sniffle**, *snif'*.f.l. **Snuffle**, *snuf'*.f.l.

Snivel, to whimper, to cry and sniffle at the same time; *snivelled*, *sniv'ld*; *snivell-ing* (R. iii., -EL), *snivell-er*.

"Snivel," "snivelling," Old English *snýfling*.

"Sniff," "sniffle," Danish *snive*; German *schnuffeln*.

"Snuffle," to sniff energetically to draw back the secretions of the nose. Old English *snofel*, mucus of the nose.

Snøb, a pretentious vulgar person, one who shows arrogance on the score of high birth, wealth, or learning; *snobb'-ish* (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), *snobb'ish-ly*, *snobb'ish-ness* (*s* priv. *nobilis*, noble.)

Similarly "scant" is *s-kant* (Danish), without margin; "scape" is *s-capere* (Latin), not to take; "scamp" is *s-camp*, a deserter from the camp; "sober" is *s-ebrius* (Latin), not tipsy; so in Latin *se-grego*, *se-paro*, *se-cerno*, *se-jungo*, and many others. In Italian *calzare* to put on your shoes, *s-calzare* to take them off; *fornito* furnished, *s-fornito* unfurnished; *flotta* a fleet, *s-flotta* to withdraw a ship from a fleet; *briglia* a bridle, *s-brigliare* to unbridle, &c., &c.

Snöd. **Snood**.

Snöd, trim, smooth, demure, crafty. (Scotch.)

Snood, a ribbon or fillet for binding the hair.

"Snood," Old English *snod*; Welsh *ysnoden*, a fillet, cap, or hood.

Snooze (1 syl.), a doze, to doze; *snoozed* (1 syl.), *snooz'-ing* (Rule xix.), *snooz'-er*.

Snöre (1 syl.), a noise during sleep caused by breathing through the nose, to snore; *snored*, *snörd*; *snör'-ing* (Rule xix.) *snör'-er*. (Old English *snora*, snoring.)

Snort, to force the breath through the nostrils as a horse does in impatience or playfulness; *snort'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *snort'-ing*, *snort'-er*. (Germ. *schnarchen*, *schnarcher*.)

Snout, the projecting nose of a pig, &c., the nozzle of a pair of bellows, &c. (Welsh *ysnid*, Norse *snude*.)

Snow (to rhyme with *grōw*), congealed vapour precipitated from the clouds in flakes, to fall in snow; *snowed*, *snōwd* (not *snew*). "It *snowed* yesterday," not "It *snew* yesterday"; *snow'-ing*, *snow'-y*, *snow'-less*; *snow'-ball*, *-bawl*, snow kneaded into a ball, to pelt with snowballs; *snow'balled* (2 syl.), *snow'ball-ing*, *snow'ball-er*.

Snow-blanket, a covering of snow. **Snow'-blindness**, dimness of sight from the glare of snow. **Snow'-capped**, *-kapt*. **Snow'-drift**. **Snow'-drop**, a spring flowering plant. **Snow'-light** or *snow'blink*, the reflexion of snow

on the clouds. Snow'-line, the limit of perpetual snow. Snow'-plough, -plōw, a plough for turning snow off a thoroughfare. Snow'shoes. Snow'-slip. Snow'-storm. Snow'-white, -wīte. Snow'-wreath, a long drift of snow.

Old English *snd* or *sndw*, v. *sndw[an]*, past *sndwede*, *sndw-hwīt*.

Snūb, a covert reproof, a sarcastic "setting down," to snub; snubbed, *snūbd*; snubb'-ing, snubb'-er (Rule i.)

A snub or snub' nose, a small short flat nose; snub'-nosed, having a snub-nose. (German *schnauben*.)

Snūff (R. viii.), powdered tobacco-leaf to be inhaled through the nostrils, the exhausted wick of a burning candle, to take off the snuff of a candle-wick, to inhale air or odour audibly by drawing the air into the nostrils; snuffed, *snūft*; snuff'-ing, snuff'-er.

Snuffers, an instrument for taking off the snuff of candles.

Snuff'-y. Snuff'-box. To take it in snuff, to take it in a huff.

Up to snuff, not likely to be imposed upon, acute.

German *schnupfen* to take snuff, *schnupfer* a snuff-taker, *schnuppe* candle-snuff; Danish *snøfte* to snuff.

"To take it in snuff." Old English *snoffa* loathing, in dudgeon; Spanish *chufeta* a taunt, v. *chufear* to taunt or mock.

"Up to snuff." In Norwegian and Danish *snu* means cunning, crafty, shrewd, and *snue* as well as *snøfte* "to snuff, to snort," *snuus* "snuff." Up to snuff is the word *snu* (cunning) running in harness with *snuc* and *snøffe*.

Snuffle, *snūf'f'l*, a drawing up of the mucus of the nose, to speak through the nose, to draw up the mucus of the nose; snuffled, *snūf'f'ld*; snuff'ling, snuff'ler; snuffles, *snūf'f'lz*, obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Old English *snoft* or *snofel*, *snoftig*, oppressed with phlegm.

Snūg, cozy, retired, right and tight; (*comp.*) snugg'-er, (*super.*) snugg'-est (Rule i.), snug'-ly, snug'-ness.

Snugg-ery, *plu*. snuggeries, *snūg'ē.rīz*, a cozy room, a private room fitted up for personal comfort.

To lie snug, to lie concealed. To be snug, to be cozy.

Danish *snige* to slink, our *snic[an]* to creep or sneak. The *snuggery* is the room where a person "sneaks" or keeps himself private.

An infant is snug when it sniggles up to its mother and lies warm.

So, used substitutionally.

Self-interest makes men friends and keeps them so [friends].

France is highly cultivated, but England is more so [cultivated].

So, used adverbially, sufficiently, to such a degree.

Be so kind as to tell me what this means.

Why is his chariot so long in coming [acoming].

So, used conjunctively.

So, Naaman was a leper.

So, correlatives AS-AS, SO-AS, AS-SO, SO-THAT, SO-BUT.

- (1) AS-AS, AS-SO. In affirmative and corresponding sentences: *As* white *as* snow. One is *as* good *as* the other. *As* tall *as* his brother. AS-SO. *As* with the buyer, *so* with the seller (*Isa.* xxiv. 2). *As* the stars, *so* shall thy seed be (*Rom.* iv. 18).

§ SO-AS. In negative or adversative sentences: It is not *so* cold *as* it was. This is not *so* good *as* that. Not *so* tall *as* his brother.

- (2) SO-THAT, SO-BUT, or SO-BUT THAT.

SO-THAT in confirmative or corresponding sentences: He *is so* wise *that* all men honour him. God *so* loved the world *that* he gave his only begotten son. . . . (*John* iii. 16).

§ SO-BUT or SO-BUT THAT in adversative or contrasted sentences: No man is *so* wise *but* [that] he may sometimes err.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Few can draw animals *as well as* Landseer [so well as]. Here "few" means *not many*, and the sentence is negative.

Even the wise Plato was not *as wise as* Socrates [so wise as].

None are *as good as* they ought to be [so good as].

Value is just *so* much *as* articles fetch in the market (ellipsis).

So so, not very good, passably good. (Italian *così, così*.)

Soak, *sōke*, to saturate. Soke (1 syl.), jurisdiction. Sōck.

Soaked (1 syl.), soak'-ing, soak'-er, soak'y.

Soak-age, state of being soaked. Soccage, *sōk'hage*, tenure of land for services otherwise than military.

"Soak," Old English *soðian*. "Soke," Old English *sōc*, a charter or privilege granted by a king to a subject or city.

"Sock," Old English *socc*. "Soccage," Law Latin *soccagum* (*sōc*).

Soap, *sōpe*. Soup, *soop*. Swoop. Swōp. Sōp.

Soap, *sōpe* (not *soop*), an article used in washing, to use soap; soaped (1 syl.), soap'-ing, soap'-y, soap'i-ness (R, xi.)

Soap'-boiler, one whose trade is to make soap; soap'-boiling, making soap. Soap'-bubble. Soap'-suds.

Soap'-bubble, a bubble made by blowing soapy water through a tube.

Soap'-suds, water impregnated with soap.

Soap'-stone, steatite, a soft variety of magnesian rock.

Soft-soap, a semi-fluid soap made with potash not soda.

"Soap," Old English *sāpe*, v. *sāp[an]*, past *sāpde*, past part. *sāped*.

"Soup" (*soop* not *sōpe*), Fr. *soupe*; Germ. *suppe* (our verb *sup*).

"Swoop" (to pounce down on), Welsh *chwap* a sudden stroke, v. *chwapiog* to strike suddenly, to pounce upon.

"Swap" (to exchange), O. E. *ceap* a bargain, *ceap[an]* to chop or bargain.

Soar. Sōre (1 syl.) Saw. Sour. Soared. Sword. Sward.

Soar, *sō'r*, to mount up on the wing, to rise in imagination; soared, *sō'rd*; soar'-ing, soar'ing-ly.

"Soar," Italian *sordre* to soar as a hawk (Latin *aura*, Greek *aura*).

"Sore" (a diseased place, a wound), Old Eng. *sār* a sore, *sāre* sorely.

"Saw" (did see), O. E. *sāwe* from *sēon*, p. *sāwe* or *sēah*, p. p. *ge-sewen*.

"Sour" (acid), Old English *sūr*.

"Sword," *sōrd* (a weapon), Old English *sweord*, *sword*, *sweird*, &c.

"Sward" (a grass plat), Old English *sweard*, grass.

Sōb, a convulsive sigh, to sigh convulsively from grief; sobbed, *sōbd*; *sōbb'-ing* (Rule i.), *sōbb'-ing-ly*, *sōbb'-er*.

Old English *scobgend* sobbing. (See *Sober*.)

Sober, *sō'ber*, not intoxicated, to free from intoxication; sobered, *sō'b'rd*; *sober-ing*, *sober-ly*, *sober-ness*.

Sobriety, *so.brī'ē.ty*, temperance. **Sober-mind'ed**; **sober-minded-ness**, equanimity.

Old English *sýfer* or *sífer*; Latin *sobrius* (*s*-[*seorsum*]*ebrius*), the reverse of tipsy. (See *Scamp*.)

Sobriquet (not *soubriquet*), *sō'.brē'ka*, a nickname.

Ménage derives it from the Latin *subridiculum*. Moysant-de-Brieux from the Greek *hubristikon*, insolence. Count de Gebelin from the Romance *sopra quest*, "parce que c'est un nom acquis en sus de celui qu'on portait." Leglay de *soubriquet*, "mot qui désignait au xiv^e siècle, une espèce de soufflet injurieux qu'on donnait à quelqu'un en lui relevant brusquement le menton."

Soc, jurisdiction, a privilege to administer justice and execute laws, a circuit or district. **Soca**, *sōk'a*, a seignory or lordship, enfranchised by the king with liberty of holding a court of his tenants. (See *Sock*.)

Soc'age, a tenure for service not military.

Soccager, *sōk'ka.djer*, a tenant by soccage.

Soc-man, *plu. socmen*, a soccager. (The service to be performed was distinctly defined, and not left to caprice.)

Old Eng. *sóc*; Low Lat. *soka* lordship, *soccagium* soccage, *sockmannus* a socman, *socna* franchise. (See *Serf*.)

Social, *sō'shāl*, friendly, disposed to mix in society, pertaining to society; *so'cial-ly*, *so'cial-ness*.

Sociality, *so'shāl'ē.ty*. **Sociability**, *so'shīb'l'ē.ty*.

Sociality, good fellowship, social enjoyment.

Sociability, a sociable disposition.

Many from an innate *sociability* love *sociability*.

Many from a sociable disposition love society.

Sociable, *so'shā'b'l*; *sociably*, *so'shā'bly*; *sociable-ness*, *so'shā'b'l-ness*. **Sociability** (see above).

Socialise, *so'shāl.ize* (R. xxxi.), to make social; *socialised*, *so'shāl.izd*; *socialis-ing*, *so'shāl.izing*; *social-ism*, *so'shāl.izm*; *social-ist*, *so'shāl.ist*; *socialist-ic*, *-shāl.iz'ē.tik*.

Associate [with], *as.so'shī.ate*, to be in fellowship with; *asso'ciāt-ed* [with], *asso'ciāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Society, *plu. societies* (Rule xlii.); *so.sī'ē.tiz*, fellowship, a club or association, mankind as a civilized community.

Not in society, not on visiting terms with the "gentry."

In society, on visiting terms with the "gentry."

Social plants, such as grow naturally in masses.

Social science, sociology (*which see*).

Latin *sociālis*, *sociālitās*, *sociētas* (*sōctus*, a companion).

Socinian, *sō.sīn'ān*, a religious sect; **socin'ian-ism**.

The Christian community is divided into two great groups, Trinitarians and Unitarians, both of which are subdivided into sects. Trinitarians believe there is only one God, but that this God consists of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost), all of which are equal, and mysteriously constitute a Unity. Unitarians agree in believing that there is but one God omnipotent, and from this point branch off into three sects: Arians, Socinians, and Humanitarians. Arians do not deny the divinity of Christ, but maintain that he is neither *equal* to the Father nor *united* to him, but has an individual and wholly separate existence. Socinians assert that Christ had no existence till his human birth, when he received a double nature, divine on the father's side and human on the mother's. Humanitarians go one step further, and maintain that he had only a human nature like any other man.

Arians are so called from *Arius*, of Alexandria (died 336).

Socinians, so called from *Laetius Socinus*, of Tuscany (1525-1562).

Sociology, *sō.sī.ōl'ō.djy*, the science which treats of man in his social condition; **sociological**, *sō.sī.ō.lodg'ā.kāl*.

A hybrid: Latin *socius*, an associate; Greek *lōgōs*, a treatise. An ill-formed word which can only mean a *discourse upon one's friend*, as "*sociofraudus*" means a *deceiver of one's friend*, not a *deceiver of man in his social condition*.

Sock, **Soc** (both *sōk*). **Soke**, **Soak** (both *sōke*).

Sock. **Stock'ing**. A *stocking* is a hose with a leg-piece extending above the knee. A *sock* is a half-hose. The shoe formerly used by comic actors.

Tragic actors wore a **Buskin**, and hence *sock* and *buskin* are representative words of comedy and tragedy.

"**Sock**," Old English *socc*. "**Stocking**," German *stock*, a stump, "covering for the stumps." "**Soc**," Old English *soc* (which see).

"**Soke**," another spelling of *soc*. "**Soak**," O. Eng. *soc[ian]*, to steep.

Sock'et, the hollow into which something is fitted: as the socket of a candlestick, the socket of a tooth or joint. **Ball and Socket**, a socket with a movable knob fitting into it. **Socket-chisel**, *-tchis'l*, a chisel for mortising.

"**Socket**," a *little sock*. A candle socket fits the "foot" of a candle like a sock, the socket of a tooth fits the fangs of the tooth, &c.

Socratic, *so.krāt'āk*, adj. of Socrates [*sōk'krā.tecz*].

Socratical, *sō.krāt'ā.kāl*; **Socrat'ical-ly**; **Socratist**, *sōk'krā.tist*, a disciple of Socrates. **Socratism**, *sōk'krā.tizm*.

Sócrates, an Athenian philosopher, B.C. 468-399.

Sōd, turf, a piece of turf, to cover with turf; **sodd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **sodd'-ing** (R. i.); **sodd'-y**, turf. (German *sode*.)

Soda, *sō.dah*, the protoxide of the metal sodium.

Hydrate of soda, caustic alkali, soda dissolved in water.

Carbonate of soda, a salt from carbonic acid and soda.

Soda water, an effervescing beverage highly charged with carbonic acid. (German *soda*.)

Sodden, *sōd'n*, saturated, moist and sticky, boiled.

Old Eng. *seōth[an]*, to seethe or boil, past *sedth*, past part. *sodden*.

-soever, -so.év'.er, added to who, what, where, when, whence, &c., or used with these words but severed from them by something intervening: as *Whatsoever* or *What* [things] soever you undertake... In modern speech the *so-* of "soever" is generally omitted.

Sofa, sō.fah, a couch with two raised ends. Sofa-bed, a sofa which can be converted into a bed. (See Sofi.)

French sofa, "mot emprunté de la langue turque" (*Dict. des Arts*).

Soffit, sōf'.fīt, the under side of an arch or cornice.

French *soffite*, "de l'italien *soffitta*, soupente, partie suspendue," *Dict. des Arts et des Sciences*. (Latin *suffitum*.)

Sofi. Sofa. Softa. Sofism. Sophism.

Sofi, plu. sofis, sō'.fīz, a Persian priest or monk.

Softa, plu. softas, the Turkish "university" men.

Sofa, sō'.fah, a Turkish lounge or seat.

Sofism, sō'.fizm, the mystical tenets of the sofis.

Sophism, sōf'.izm, a specious but false argument (*q.v.*)

Sōft, not hard, tender, easily yielding; (*comp.*) soft'-er, (*super.*) soft'-est, soft'-ly, soft'-ness, soft'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like.")

Soften, sōf'.n (not sōf'.ten), to make soft, to mollify (-en converts nouns and adj. to verbs); softened, sōf'.nd; softening, sōf'.ning; soften-er, sof'n.er.

Soft-headed, -hēd'.ed, of weak intellect.

Soft-hearted, -hart'.ed, tender-hearted, compassionate.

Soft-saw'der, flattery, complimentary words.

Soft-spoken, affable, of gentle speech.

Old English *seft* or *soft*, *soflic*, *softnes* or *seftnes*.

Soh! an exclamation used to dumb animals to allay fear or disquiet. So, thus, therefore, to such a degree. (O. E. *swā*.)

Soho! sō.hō', a sportsman's halloo, a call to arrest the attention of one at a distance. (French *ho! ho!*)

Soi-disant, swoy-de.zāhn, self-styled, pretended. (French.)

Soil, soyl, mould, land, filth, stain, dung, to defile; soiled, soyl'd; soil'-ing. Soil-pipe. To take soil, to run into the water as a deer does when pursued.

Old English *sol*, v. *sēlan*, past *sēlede*, past part. *sēled*; Welsh *swl*, Latin *solum*, the soil or ground.

Soiree, swār'ry, an evening party for conversation.

Soiree-musicale, swār'ry mū'.sī.kāhl, an evening entertainment of music. (French *soirée*.)

Sojourn, so'.djern, a temporary residence, to sojourn; sojourned, so'.djern'd; so'journ-ing, so'journ-er.

French *séjourner* (*séjour* a stay, Italian *soggiornare*).

Sol, *sōle* (in *Music*) = G, the fifth note of the singing gamut.
(*Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si* = *dō, ray, me, fah, sole, lah, see.*)

Sol-fa, *sole-fāh*, singing exercises, to practise the sol-fa;
sol-fa-ing, *sole-fāh-ing*; sol-faed, *sole fāhd*.

Solfeggio, *plu. solfeggios*, *sole-fědg'.gŭ.ōze* (singing exercises). (Italian *solfa*, a musical gamut; *solfeggio*.)

Ut (or *Dō*), *re*, &c., are the first syllables of a Latin hymn addressed to St. John by Paulus Diaconus in 770. They were first used as a gamut in the 11th century, by Guido, in teaching singing.

Ut queant laxis

Re-sonare fibris

Mi-ra gestorum

Fa-mulī tuorum

Sol-ve pollutis

La-bīs reatum

Sancte Joannis.

Ut-ter outcast tho' I be,

Re-creant of the worst degree,

Me permit thy praise to sing,

Fa-mous son of Zacharee.

Sol-emn be the strain and holy,

La-boured tho' the verse and lowly

Si-lent never be my string.

Weizius, in *Heortologis*, p. 263. [Imitation to show the syllables.]

Solace, *sōl'ace*, consolation, to console; sol'aced (2 syl.);
solac-ing (Rule xix.), *sōl'.ă.sing*; sol'acing-ly; solacer,
sōl'.ă.ser. Solace-ment, *sōl'.ace.ment*. (See *Console*.)

Latin *solātium*; French *soulas*, *soulager*, *soulagement*.

Solander, *so.lăn'.der*, a disease in horses. (French *solandre*.)

Solander, a genus of American plants, named after Daniel
Charles Solander, the Swedish naturalist (1736-82).

Solan-goose, *so'.lăn goos*, the gannet. (Icelandic *sula*.)

Solano, *so.lăh'no*, the Spanish sirocco, which blows from the
deserts of Africa. *Solanum*, *so.lay'.num*. (See *below*.)

Spanish *solano* (*solana*, sun-struck; *sol*, the sun). The Spaniards
say *No rogar alguna gracia en tiempo de Solano*.

Solanum, *so.lay'.nūm*, a genus of plants, some of which (like the
potato) are edible, and others (like the nightshade) are
poisonous. (Latin *sōlānum*, nightshade.)

Solar, *sō'.lar*, pertaining to the sun, proceeding from the sun.

Solar day, 24 hours, the mean apparent time of one revolu-
tion of the earth on its axis or its return to any given
meridian. (The time given is not absolutely invariable.)

A *lunar day*, 24 hours, 48 minutes.

A *sidē'rial day*, 23 hrs., 56 min., 3½ secs., being the real
period of one revolution of the earth on its axis.

Solar month, 30 days, 10 hours, 20 min., 5 secs., the time
required for passing through one sign of the zodiac.

A *lunar month*, 29 days, 12 hours, 44 min., 2.9 secs., the
interval between two moons of the same phase.

A *tropical month*, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 min., 4.5 secs.,
being the time of the moon's revolution with respect
to the movable equinox.

A *sidereal month*, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 min., 11.5 secs., the time required to repeat a conjunction with any given fixed star.

An *anomalistic month*, 27 days, 13 hours, 18 min., 37.4 secs., being a revolution from perigee to perigee.

A *nodal month*, 27 days, 5 hours, 5 min., 36 secs., the interval from a node to a node.

These periods are not absolutely invariable, and the time given is only the average of the variable periods.

A *calendar month* consists of 28 days (*Feb.*), 29 days (*Feb. in Leap Year*), 30 days (*Apr., June, Sep., Nov.*), 31 days (*Jan., March, May, July, Aug., Oct., Dec.*)

Solar flowers, *flōw'rz*, flowers which open and close at fixed hours of the day: thus the dandelion is open from 4 a.m. to 3 p.m.; the sowthistle from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m., &c.

Solar system, the sun with all the planets, satellites, and comets which move round it.

Solar year, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min., 48 secs., being the time in which the earth completes one revolution of its orbit (or returns to any given point therein).

A *sidereal year*, 365 days, 6 hours, 9 min., 11.5 secs., being the time required by the sun to return to any given fixed star.

An *anomalistic year*, 365 days, 6 hours, 14 min., nearly, the time which the sun takes to return to its apogee.

A *civil year*, 365 days (except in leap years, when one day more is required, viz., 366).

A *lunar year*, 354 days, 8 hours, 48 min., 36 secs., being 12 lunar synodical months.

A *Julian year*, 365 days, 6 hours.

Latin *solāris* (*sol*, the sun). Cicero says, "quod solus appareat cæteris sideribus suo fulgore obscuratis" (*de N. D.* ii. 27); but more likely the Hebrew *Elohim* God, Greek *hēlios* the sun, Breton *heol*, Latin *sol*, German *sonne*, Anglo-Saxon *sunne*, our *sun*.

Solder, *sōl'der*. *Soldier*, *sōlē'djer*. *Shoulder*, *shōlē'der* (*v.i.*)

Solder, a metallic composition for cementing metals, to cement with solder; soldered, *sōl'derd*; solder-ing, solder-er. Hard solder, solder which fuses at red heat.

Soft solder, solder which fuses at a low temperature.

Soft saw'der, flattery, complimentary speeches.

"Solder" (often called *sodder*), Fr. *souder* (Lat. *solidāre*, to make solid).

Soldier, *sōlē'djer*. *Shoulder*, *shōlē'der*. *Solder*, *sōl'der* (*v.s.*)

Soldier, a military man, those not officers being called *privates*; soldier-ly, soldier-like; soldier-ship, military skill and bearing. *Soldier-ing*, playing soldiers, following the occupation of a soldier.

Soldier-y, *sōlē'.djer.ry*, soldiers collectively.

"Soldier," French *soldat*, which originally meant a mercenary; Latin *solidus*, the pay of a soldier. "Soldier," French *souder*.

"Shoulder" (the upper joint of the arm), O. Eng. *sculdre* or *sculder*.

Sōle (of a foot or shoe). Sōle, only. Soul, the spirit.

Sōle (1 syl.), the bottom of the foot or of a shoe, a fish, only, alone, to new bottom a shoe or boot, to beat or flog; soled (1 syl.); sol-ing, *sō'.ling*; sole-leather, *-lēth'.er*; sole'-ly, only; sole'-ness, singleness, oneness.

"Sole" (of the foot or shoe), O. Eng. *sōl*, a sole or sandal; Lat. *sōlea*.

"Sole" (a fish), Latin *sōlea* (from *solum* the ground, so called because soles hug the bottom of the sea).

"Sole" (only, alone), Latin *sōlus*; Greek *hōlōs*, the whole.

"Soul" (the deathless part of man), Old English *swol* or *swol*.

Solecism, *sōl'.ē.sizm*. Barbarism, *bar'.ba.rizm*.

Solecism (would be better *solicism*, being derived from *Soli*, in Cilicia), a deviation from the rules of syntax, an error of speech not limited to a single word.

Barbarism, a word which does not conform to the usual laws of a language or rules of derivation.

A solecism may become an established mode of speech, but a barbarism can never be otherwise than a barbarism. Such phrases as "I shall not go *whiles* [until] twelve," "He went to sleep *like* [as] you did," are solecisms. But such words as *ospray*, *manacles*, *raillery*, *sempstress*, *sociology*, *seignior*, &c., are barbarisms. They are radically wrong, and no custom will make them right.

Solecist, *sōl'.ē.sist*, one guilty of a solecism; solecistic, *sōl'.ē.sis''.tīk*; solecistical, *sōl'.ē.sis''.tī.kāl*; -ly.

Solecize (Rule xxxii.), *sōl'.ē.size*, to commit a solecism; solecized (3 syl.); soleciz-ing (Rule xix.), *sōl'.ē.sī.zing*.

Greek *sōloikismos*, *sōloikizo* (*Sōloikoi*, the Athenian colonists of Soli, in Cilicia, who greatly corrupted the Greek language. There would be no objection to the Latin form *solecism[us]*, but as we dislike diphthongs, and *æ* is quite as often represented by *i* as by *e* (as indeed the very word *soli* serves to show) in this particular word the *i* would be preferable.

Solemn, *sōl'm*, grave, serious, devotional; sol'em-ness (quite indefensible). It should of course be sol'emn-ness, as *modern-ness* (not *moder-ness*, &c.); solemn-ly.

Solemnity, *plu.* solemnities, *sō.lēm'.nī.tīz*, gravity, religious ceremony. Solemnize, *sōl'.ēm.nīze*; sol'emnized (3 syl.); solemniz-ing, *sōl'.ēm.nī.zing*.

Solemnis-er, *sōl'.ēm.nī.zer*, one who solemnises.

Solemnization, *sōl'.ēm.nī.zay''.shūn*.

Solemn breathing, *sōl'm breeth'.ing*, having a serious or religiously impressive influence.

Latin *sōlemnis*, *sōlemnitas*, *sōlemnizāre*. The *s* in this Latin verb is a mark of debasement (RR. xxxi., xxxii.)

Solfeggio, *plu.* solfeggios (Rule xlii.), *sōle.fedg'.gǎ.ōze*, the singing gamut, consisting of the words do [or ut], re, mi, fa, sol, la, si (*dō, ray, me, fāh, sōle, lāh, see*), which are more vocal than the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Italian *solfā, solfeggio, solfeggiare*. (See Sol.)

Solicit, *so.lis'.it*, to apply for, to canvass; **solicit-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *so.lis'.i.tay''shūn*. **Solicitation**, *so.lis'.i.tay''shūn*.

Solicitor. Solicitant. Attorney. Lawyer.

Solicitant, *so.lis'.i.tant*, one who solicits.

Solicitor, one who solicits or petitions in the Courts of Chancery on behalf of his clients.

Attorney, *āt.tur'.ny*, one substituted for another, one to whom is assigned the right of acting for another.

Properly speaking, solicitors belong to the Chancery courts and attorneys to the other courts.

Lawyer is a general term and means any one learned in the laws. It includes *attorneys, solicitors, barristers, counsellors, advocates, and serjeants*, but is usually restricted to those who prepare briefs, draw out legal documents, and give legal advice to their clients.

Barristers, counsellors, advocates, and serjeants bear the same relation to lawyers (including attorneys and solicitors) as physicians do to surgeons and apothecaries. The profession is one, but the civil status is very different.

Solicitor-ship, the office of solicitor (*-ship*, rank, office).

Solicitor-general, the second law-officer of the crown.

Sollicitous, *so.lis'.i.tūs*; **sollicitous-ness, solicitous-ly; solicitude**, *so.lis'.i.tude*, anxiety, uneasiness of mind.

Latin *sōlicitatio, sōlicitor, sōlicitudo, sōlicitus, sōlicitāre*.

Solid, *sōl'id*, not liquid, not hollow, strong, valid, compact, a solid substance; **sol'id-ly. Solidity**, *so.lid'.i.ty*.

Solidify, *so.lid'.i.fy*, to make solid; **solidifies**, *so.lid'.i.fize*; **solidified**, *so.lid'.i.fide* (Rule xi.); **solid'ify-ing**.

Solidification, *so.lid'.i.fi.kay''shūn*.

The **sol'ids**, the bones, flesh, and muscles of the body as distinguished from the blood and the secretions.

Solid angle, an angle made by more than two plane angles meeting at a point.

Solid measure, *-mez'h'.ur*, a measure in which each of the units is a cube. (Used for measuring timber, stone, marble, and the contents of capacity.)

1728 cubic inches make a solid foot of wood or stone, and 27 cubic feet a solid yard.

§ *In superficial or land measure:*

144 square inches make a superficial foot, and 9 square feet a superficial yard.

§ *In linear measure or the measure of length only:*

12 inches make a foot in length, and 3 feet a yard in length.

Solidarity, *söl'ä.där''rē.ty*, entire unity of interests and responsibilities, international unity of interests. In companies it means that each member is responsible for the entire debt of the society, in which respect it differs from *limited liability* or the liability of every individual limited to the amount of property represented by the number of shares which he holds.

Latin *sōliditas*, *sōlidus*, *sōlidāre*: French *solidarité*, *solidification*.

Solidungulate, *söl'.i.dün''.gū.late*, whole hoofed like a horse (not cloven footed like an ox and sheep); **solidungulous**, *söl'ä.dün''.gū.lūs*. (Latin *sōlidus ungūla*.)

Soliloquy, *so.lil'.o.kwy*. **Monologue**, *mön'.o.lög*.

Soliloquy is a talking to oneself audibly, thinking aloud but not addressing anyone (although many may be present and hear what is said).

Monologue, a speech addressed to others.

(Hamlet's "To be or not to be" is a soliloquy, but his address to the players is a monologue.)

Soliloquise, *so.lil'.o.kwize*, to talk aloud to oneself, to put one's thoughts into audible words without addressing anyone; **soliloquises**, *so.lil'.o.kwi.zēz*; **soliloquised**, *so.lil'.o.kwized*; **solil'oquis-ing**, *so.lil'.o.kwi.zing*; **solil'oquiser**, *so.lil'.o.kwi.zer*.

The word *soliloquy* was invented by St. Augustine (*Solid.* ii. 7).

Latin *soliloquus*, *soliloquium* (*solus loquor*, to talk alone).

Solitary, *söl'.i.tēr ry*, living alone, remote from society, doleful, unique; **sol'itari-ly** (Rule xi.), **sol'itari-ness**.

Solitaire, *söl'.i.tair*, a game for a single player, an ornament for the neck, a hermit.

Solitude, *söl'.i.tūde*, a lonely place, a desert.

Latin *sōlītāritus*, *sōlītūdo* (*sōlus*, alone); French *solitaire*.

Solo, *plu. solos*, *söl'.lōze* (Rule xlii.), a piece of music for a single player or singer, a musical monologue.

Soli, only one instrument of each kind to perform and the rest to leave off playing. Thus if there are twenty violins, five flutes, five clarionets, two violoncellos, and three bugles, *soli* would mean one violin, one flute, one clarionet, &c. to play and the rest to leave off. (Ital. *solo*, *soli*.)

Solstice, *söl'.stis*, a day or two before and after the 22nd of June and the 22nd of December, when the curve of the ecliptic differs so little that no sensible variation is made in the length of time that the sun is above the horizon. (The sun or length of the day practically stands still.)

Solstitial, *söl'.stish'.äl*, adj. of solstice.

Solstitial points, the most northern point of Cancer and the most southern of Capricornus.

Solstitial colure, -ko'lure, a great circle which runs through the solstitial points, and cuts the equator at right angles.

Latin *solstitium*, *solstitialis* (sol[is] statio, *stāre* to stand still).

Soluble. Solvable. Solubility. Solvability (*see below*).

§ Soluble, sŏl'lu.b'l, that may be dissolved or melted.

Solvable, sŏl'.va.b'l, that may be guessed or explained.

§ Solubility, sŏl'lu.b'l''ĭ.ty, susceptibility of solution.

Solvability, sŏl'.va.b'l''ĭ.ty, susceptibility of being explained.

Solution, sp.lu'.shĭn. Solutive, sŏl'lu.tĭv.

Latin *solutio*, *solubilis*, *solubilitas* (*solvēre* supine *sŏlūtum*).

Solve (1 syl.), to loose, to guess, to explain; sŏlved (1 syl.); solv-ing (R. xix.), sŏl'.ving; solv-er, sŏl'.ver (*see above*).

Solvable. Soluble. Solvability. Solubility (*see above*).

Solvableness, sŏl'.va.b'l.ness. Solubleness, sŏl'lu.b'l.ness.

Solvableness, susceptibility of being explained.

Solubleness, susceptibility of being melted.

Solvent, having enough to pay every claim, anything that dissolves another; solvency, sŏl'.ven.sy.

Latin *solvēre* supine *sŏlūtum*. The wrong conjugations, as usual, come from the French *solvabilité*, *solvable*, *dissolvant* (1).

Sŏ'lus (*stage direction*), left on the stage alone. (Lat. *sŏlus*.)

Sombre, sŏm'.b'r, gloomy, dusky; (*comp.*) sŏm'brer, (*super.*) sŏmbrest; sombre-ness, sŏm'.b'r.ness. Sombrous, -brŭs; sombrous-ness, sŏm'.brŭs.ness; sŏm'brous-ly.

French *sombre* (Latin *sub-umbra*, under a shadow or shade).

Sombrero, plu. sombreros (Rule xlii.), sŏm.bree'.rŏze, a broad-brimmed Spanish hat. (Sp. *sombrero* a hat, *sombra* shade.)

-some, sŭm (a native adjective termination), full of, possessed of.

Some. Sum (both sŭm).

Some, sum, a few, certain persons; somebody, sŭm'.bŏ.dy; some'-how, some' such. Some'-time, formerly, at a time indefinite; some'-times (2 syl.), occasionally. (-s is the adverbial suffix, and not the plural number).

Some'-thing, a matter, a thing unknown, a little.

Some'-what, -wŏt; some'-where, -ware; some'-whith'er.

"Some." Old English *som* or *sum*, *som-hwile*.

"Sum" (amount, an exercise in figures), Latin *summa*.

Somersault or somerset, sum'.er.solt or sŭm'.er.set, a leap head over heels. (Old French *soubresault*.)

The spelling of this word is indefensible. The word is the Latin *supra* or *super saltus*. The Latin *subsultus* [saltus] means a jump or leap. "Supersult" or "subsult" would be more correct.

Somn-, somni- before cons. (Lat. prefix), sleep (*somnus*).

Somn-ambulist, *sŏm.năm'.bŭ.list*, a sleep-walker.

Somnambulism, *sŏm.năm'.bŭ.lîzm*, walking during sleep.

Somnambulic, *sŏm.năm'.bŭ.lîk*, adj.

Somnambulation, *sŏm.năm'.bŭ.lay''.shŭn*.

Fr. *somnambulisme* (Lat. *somnus ambulare*, to walk in sleep).

Somni-ferous, *sŏm.nîf'.ĕ.rŭs*, inducing sleep.

Latin *somnifer* (i.e., *somnus ferens*), bringing sleep.

Somni-fic, *sŏm.nîf'.îk*, tending to induce sleep.

Latin *somnificus* (i.e., *somnus ficio* [facio], making sleep).

Somni-loquism, *sŏm.nîl'.ŏ.kwîzm*, talking in sleep; **somnil'oquist**; **somniloquous**, *sŏm.nîl'.ŏ.kwîs*.

Latin *somni*-[*somnus*]*loquor*, to talk in sleep.

Somni-pathy, *sŏm.nîp'.ă.rhî*, sleep from mesmeric or other sympathetic influence; **somnipathist**, *sŏm.nîp'.ă.rhîst*, one in a sympathetic sleep.

A hybrid: Latin *somni*[*somnus*], Greek *páthos* sensibility.

"Hypnopathy" (*hîp.nŏp'.ă.rhî*) would be Greek.

Somno-lent, drowsy; **somnolent-ly**; **somnolence**, *sŏm'.nŏ.lense*; **somnolency**, *sŏm'.nŏ.lĕn.sy*.

Debased Latin *somno lentus*, heavy with sleep. Classic Latin would be *somnilent*.

Son. **Sun** (both *sŭn*). **Soon**, in a short time.

Son, *fem.* daughter, *daw'.ter*, male and female offspring of a father and mother.

Son-in-law, a daughter's husband.

Step-son, the son of one parent only. A second marriage having been made (an orphan son).

Grand-son, the son of one's son or daughter.

Great-grandson, three removes; and for every further remove another *great* is added.

Son-ship, the state of being a son (*-ship*, rank, condition, &c.) **Son of God.** **Son of Man.**

"Sun," Old English *sunna*. "Soon," Old English *sona*.

"Son," Old English *sune* or *sunu*; *steop-sunu*, a step-son (*steop*, bereft of a parent, an orphan). *Grand-son* is a ridiculous compound for the French *petit-fils*. "Grand-father" is all very well, but that the offspring should become greater and greater as it retreats from the grand-parents is somewhat absurd.

Sonata, *son.ăh'.tăh* (Italian), a musical composition of several movements for a single instrument.

Overture, *ŏ.ver.tchŭre*, an introductory symphony to a dramatic performance or oratorio.

Symphony, *sîm'.fŏ.ny*, a piece of music for a full orchestra, the instrumental part before and after a song.

§ **Cantata**, *kăn.tàh'.tâh*, a vocal sonata, a composition containing several airs, recitatives, and movements.

Aria, *air're.ah*, a musical air: *Aria concerta'ta* has elaborate orchestral accompaniments. *Aria fugata* has the accompaniments in the fugue style. *Aria Tedesca* is a Tudesque or German air.

§ **Concerto**, *plu. concertos*, *kôn'tcher'.toze*, a musical composition to display the powers of some particular instrument, the instrument displayed is called *concerti'no*, as *oboe concertino*, *violino primo* [or *secundo*] *concertino*. If several instruments have solos for the display of their powers the piece is a **Concertante** (4 syl.)

Sång, a short poem to be sung. **Ballad**, a tale in verse to be sung or read. **Sång of Birds**, the succession of two or more notes continued without break (*adagio*).

Only male birds sing, and no song-bird exceeds a blackbird in size, unless indeed the crowing of a cock is called singing. The song of very few birds is capable of imitation on any musical instrument because the pitch is so high and the intervals so minute. The cuckoo sings with an ordinary interval. The nightingale has sixteen different methods of beginning and closing its refrains, the intermediate notes being arranged in endless variety, and sometimes sustained for twenty minutes. The skylark comes next in variety of note, execution, and in the length of time which it sustains its song. No other bird (except some canaries) can execute more than four or five changes or sustain its song above a few seconds without pausing.

Sång-less. For an old song, for a very small outlay.

Sångster, *fem. songstress*, a male and female singer.

(*-ster* does not denote a female, as most grammars assert. It is added to any gender, and simply denotes that skill which arises from practice. Even *spinster* is no exception, and is applied to unmarried women only from their skill and practice in spinning.)

Sing, (*past*) **sang**, (*past part.*) **sung**, **sing'-ing**, **sing'-er**.

Old English *sing[an]*, past *sang*, past part. *sungen*, *sanc*, *sang*, or *sång*, *sang-bóc*; *sangere*, a singer; *sangistre*, a songstress.

Soni-, **sonōri-** (Latin prefixes), loud, conveying sound.

Soni-ferous, *son'f'.ĕr'ŭs*, giving sound, sonorous.

Latin *soni-[sōnus]*, *ferens*, conveying sound.

Sonnet, a poem not exceeding fourteen lines. It contains two four-line stanzas and two of three-lines each. The rhymes should interlace, and the conclusion be epigrammatic.

French *sonnet*, from the Italian *sonnetto*.

Sono-meter, an instrument for showing the relations between musical notes, a medical instrument used in treatment for deafness.

A hybrid borrowed from the French *sonomètre* (Latin *sonus* and Greek *metron*). Not only is it hybrid it is ill-compounded. *Sound-gauge* would do quite as well and be less objectionable.

Sonori-fic, *so.nō.rīf'ík*, **sonorous**.

Latin *sonori*-[*sōnōrus*]*ficio*[*facio*], making or being sonorous.

Sonorous, *so.nōr'ūs*, yielding sound; **sonorously**, *sono'rous-ness*. (Latin *sōnōrus*, *sōnus* sound.)

Soon, in a short time. **As soon as**. **So soon as**.

As soon as, in affirmative or corresponding sentences.

As soon as you have done your lessons you may go.

They go astray *as soon as* they be [are] born (*Ps.* lviil. 3).

So soon as, in negative or adversative sentences.

I shall not have done *so soon as* you.

The sun does not rise in winter *so soon as* it does in spring.

The young must not expect to overcome difficulties *so soon as* those of greater experience. (Old Eng. *sōna*, *sūno*, or *sones*.)

Soot. **Smōke** (1 syl.) **Blacks**.

Soot, condensed smoke hanging to flues, &c.

Smoke, small fragments of burning fuel mixed with gases, &c., buoyed up by the air.

Blacks, flakes of condensed smoke which fall to the earth.

Soot'-ed; **soot'-y**, foul with soot; **soot'i-ness**, **soot'i-ly**.

Old English *soot*, *sooth*, or *sōt*; *sōtig*, sooty.

(The pronunciation of the word *soot* is not determined. Some make it to rhyme with *foot*, some with *root*, *boot*, and some with *but*, *cut*. Perhaps those who make it to rhyme with *foot* preponderate.)

Of the seven words in -oot five are long: *boot*, *coot*, *hoot*, *root*, *shoot*; one is short, *foot* = put (both which words are *sui generis*); and the doubtful word *soot*.

Sooth, *sooth*, truth, true. **Soothe**, *soothe* (see below.)

Sooth'-sayer, one who foretells future events; **sooth'-saying**.

Sooth to say, to speak the truth dogmatically.

Old English *sōth*, sooth or truth; *sōth-saga*, soothsayer.

Soothe (1 syl.), to calm, to tranquillise; **soothed** (1 syl.); **soothing** (Rule xix.), *soothe'-ing*; **soothing-ly**, **sooth'-er**.

Old English *ge-sōth[ian]*, past *ge-sōthode*, past part. *ge-sōthod*.

(It is rather complimentary to our forefathers that they could think truth pacifying to the temper. No doubt prevarication irritates; but alas! truth (of a personal nature) is not often soothing.)

Sōp. **Soap**, *sōpe*. **Soup**. **Sūp**.

Sop, bread, &c., saturated with milk or some other liquid, something given to pacify or win over, to steep in a liquid; **sopped**, *sōpt*; **sopp'-ing** (R. i.), **sopp'-er**, **sopp'-y**.

Sops in wine, cake, &c., sopped in wine, a variety of pink.

Bacon says "Sops in wine inebriate more than wine itself."

Soap (for washing), **soaped** (1 syl.), **soap'-ing**, **soap'-y**.

"Sop," Danish *sup* a sip, *suppe* soup; Dutch *sop*.

"Soap," Old English *sāpe*; Latin *sāpo* genitive *sāpōnis*.

"Soup," French *soupe*; German and Danish *suppe*.

"Sup" (to suck up), O. Eng. *sup[an]* or *supp[an]*, p. *scap*, p. p. *soyen*

Soph, *sŏf*, a student at Cambridge University. He is called a Freshman for the first term; a Junior Soph in his second year; a Soph or Senior Soph for the third year. (Contraction of *sophister*, a sophist.)

At one time these students had to maintain in Latin a given question in the schools by opposing the orthodox views. These "opponencies" are now restricted to the Law and Divinity degrees.

Sophi, *sŏ'fi*. **Sofi**, *sŏ'fi*. **Softa**, *sŏf.tàh*. **Sofa**, *sŏ'fàh*.

Sophi, a title of the shah of Persia. (Arabic *sufi*.)

Softi, a Persian monk or priest, a religious. (Persian *sofi*.)

Softa, an Osmani student for the Ulema degrees (*sŏkhtah*).

Sofa, a couch with two raised ends. (Arab. *sofah*.)

Sophism, *sŏf'izm*. **Sofism**, *sŏ'fizm*, tenets of the sofis.

Sophism, a specious but false argument, a subtle fallacy in reasoning; *sophist*, *sŏf'ist*; *sophistic*, *sofis'.tik*; *sophistical*, *sofis'.tì.kāl*; *sophistical-ly*.

Sophisticate, *sofis'.tì.kate*, to adulterate, to debase; *sophisticat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *sofis'.tì.kā.ted*; *sophisticat-ing* (Rule xix.), *sofis'.tì.kā.ting*; *sophisticat-or*.

Sophistication, *sofis'.tì.kay'.shŭn*. **Sophister**, *sŏf'.s.ter*.

Sophistry, *sŏf'.s.try*, specious by false reasoning.

These words have quite run from their original meaning. Before the time of Pythag'oras (B.C. 586-506) the Greek sages were called *sophists* (wise men). Pythagoras out of modesty called himself *philo-sopher* (a wisdom lover). A century later Protag'oras, of Ab'dera, resumed the old title, and a set of quibblers appeared in Athens who professed to answer any question on any subject, and from that moment *sophos* and all its family of words have been restricted to "wisdom falsely so called."

Soporiferous, *so'.po.rif''.ĕ.rŭs*, tending to produce sleep; *soporiferous-ness*, *soporiferous-ly*; *sopor*, *so'.por*; *soporific*, *so'.po.rif''.ik*, a medicine to produce sleep.

Latin *sopor*, *sŏpŏrifer*, *sŏpŏrus*, v. *sŏpŏrāre*; Greek *hupar*.

Soprano, *plu.* *sopranos* or *soprani*, *so.pràh'.no*, *-nŏze*, the highest female voice. **Contralto**, *plu.* *contraltos*, *con.trāl'.toze*, the lowest female voice; *sopranist*, *so.pràh'.nist*, one who sings soprano. **Mezzo Soprano**, *mĕd'.zo so.pràh'.no*, between a contralto and a soprano.

2nd oct.	3rd oct.	4th oct.	Alto.
F. G. A. B,	C. D. E. F. G. A. B,	C. D. E. F. G. A. B,	C.
..... Contralto.			
..... Soprano.			
..... Treble or Alto.			

Sorbonist, *sor'.bŏn.ist*, a doctor of the Sorbonne [*sŏr.bŏn*], a famous theological college of Paris; *sorbon'icā*.

Founded by Robert de Sorbonne, of Cambrai (1201-1274).

Sorcerer, *fem.* sorceress, *sōr'.sē.rer*, *sōr'.sē.ress*, a magician.

Sorcery, *plu.* sorceries, *sōr'.sē.rīz* (R. xlv.), enchantment.

Fr. *sorcier*, *sorcellerie* (du bas latin *sortiarius*, nom que l'on donnait à ceux qui prédisaient le sort ou qui jetaient des sorts), *Bouillet*.

Sordid, *sōr'.dīd*, base, avaricious; sordid-ness, sordid-ly.

Latin *sordidus* (*sordes*, the sweepings of a house, *v. sordēre*).

Sōre (1 syl.) Soar, *sōre*. Saw. Sōur. Sōwer. Sewer.

Sore, a wound, a grief, greatly; sore'-ness, sore'-ly.

"Sore," Old English *sār*, *sārlic* (adj.), *sārlice* (adv.)

"Soar" (as a bird), Italian *sorāre* (Latin *aura*, Greek *aura*).

"Saw," Old Eng. *scōn* to see, past *sawe* or *scāh*, past part. *ge-sewen*.

"Sour," Old Eng. *sūr*, *sūrness* sourness, *v. sūr[ian]*; Welsh *sur*.

"Sower," from O. Eng. *v. sūw[an]* to sow seed, *p. seow*, *p. p. sūwen*.

"Sewer," from O. E. *v. sūw[ian]* or *sūw[an]*, to sew with a needle.

Sorel, *sōr'rēl*, a buck of the third year. Sōr'rel, a herb.

Fr. *saur* or *sor*, a young falcon whose plumage is of a sorrel colour, a buck of the fourth year; (with -*el* dim.) a buck of the third year (de celtique *saur*, couleur rousse) *Dict. des Arts et des Sciences*.

"Sorrel" (a reddish colour), Italian *soro*, French *saure*.

"Sorrel" (a sour-tasting plant), Old Eng. *sūr*, *sour*, with diminutive.

Doubling the *r* in these words is a blunder.

Sorites, *so.rī'.teez*, a syllogism with more than one middle term.

The famous sorites of Themistoclēs was *That his infant son commanded the whole world*. Proved thus: My infant son rules his mother. His mother rules me. I rule the Athenians. The Athenians rule the Greeks. The Greeks rule Europe. Europe rules the world. Therefore my infant son rules the world.

Greek *sōreilēs* (*sōrōs*, a heap); Latin *sōrilēs*.

Sororicide, *so.rōr'rī.side*, one who murders his sister.

Latin *soror* genitive *sorōris cædo*, I kill [my] sister.

Sōr'rel, a reddish brown, a plant. Sōr'el, a young buck.

Salt of sorrel, from the juice of the wood-sorrel.

"Sorrel" (reddish brown), Italian *soro*; French *saure*.

"Sorrel" (a plant of a sour flavour), Old Eng. *sūr*, *sour*, with dim.

"Sorrel" (a buck of the third year), French *sor* or *saur*, with dim.

Sorrow, *sōr'ro*, grief. Sōr'ry, grieved, vexed (*q.v.*)

Sorrow, to grieve; sorrowed, *sōr'rōde*; sor'row-ing, sor'-rowing-ly. Sorrow-ful (Rule lx.), sor'rowful-ness, sor'rowful-ly. Sorrow-less. Sorrow-stricken.

Old English *sorg*, *sorh*, or *sorhg* sorrow, *sorhfull*, *sorhfulnes*, *sorhleas* sorrowless, *sorhung* sorrowing, *v. sorh[ian]*, *p. sorhōde*, *p. p. sorhod*.

Sorry, *sōr'ry*, vexed, mean. Sorrow, *sōr'rū*, grief.

Sorri-ly (Rule xi.); sorri-ness, meanness, poorness.

"Sorry," Old English *sdrig* (from *sār*, sore, sorrow), *sdrigues*.

"Sorrow," Old English *sorh*, *sorg*, or *sorhg* care, sorrow.

Sort, a kind, a species, to arrange, to separate into classes; sort'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sort'-ing, sort'-er, sort'-able.

Sorts, varieties. Out of sorts, unwell, in disorder.

Latin *sors* genitive *sortis* a lot or sort, *v. sortior*; French *sorte*.

Sortie, *sor'tee*, a sudden rush from a besieged town against the besiegers, an unexpected attack made by a beleaguered army. (French *sortie*, v. *sortir*, to go out.)

Sostenuto, *sos'te.nū'to*, sustained, continuous (Italian).

Sot, an habitual drunkard; *sött'-ed*, stupid with drink; *sott'-ish*, generally enfeebled from drunken habits; *sottish-ly*, *sottish-ness*. **Besot**, to stupefy with drink; *besott'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *besott-ing*, *besotted-ly*, *besotting-ly*.

Old English *sot*, *sollíc* *sottish*, *sollíce*.

Sothic year, *sōrh'ík yeer*, the intercalary year once in 1460 years in the ancient Egyptian and Persian time system.

The old Egyptian year consisted of 365 days, so that a day was lost every four years, and in 1460 years these "losses" accumulated into a full year. The 1460 years was called a *Sothic period*, and the intercalary year made up of these fragments was called a *Sothic year*. So called from the dog star, at whose rising it commenced.

Sotto voce, *sōtē'to votē'tcha*, in an undertone (Italian).

Sou, *soo*, plu. *sous*, *sooz*, the twentieth part of a franc, about equal to our ha'penny. The word is still used in France, especially by the English and in the parts frequented by the English, but money accounts are kept by the French in francs and centimes. A "sou" is 5 centimes (*cinq centimes*); "2 sous" = 1d. is 10 centimes (*dix centimes*), 20 sous = 10d. is 100 centimes (*cent centimes* = 1 fr.)

Latin *solidus* [*nummus*], a solid piece of money, a coin, the unit of money calculations. With us "s" (shillings) is for *solidus*.

Soubahdar, *soo'.bah.dar*, the chief native commissioned officer in a Sepoy company.

Hind. *subahdar* (*subah dār*, holding a province).

Souchong, *soo'.shōng'*, a good black tea

The black teas are *Bohea*, *Congou*, *Souchong*, and *Pekoe*.

The green teas are *Twankay*, *Hyson*, *Imperial*, and *gunpowder*.

Sough, *sōf*, a hollow sighing of winds or distant waves, to sigh or murmur as winds or waves; *soughed*, *sōft*; *sough-ing*, *sōf'ing*; *soughing-ly*, *sōf'ing.ly*.

Old Eng. *swóg[an]*, to howl as the wind, past *swógde*, p. p. *swoged*.

The pronunciation of -ough is very irregular because we try to represent guttural sounds by letters: thus we have—

- (1) *ough* = off: *cough* [koff].
- (2) *ough* = ôf: *sough* [sôf], *trough* [trôf].
- (3) *ough* = üf: *chough*, *enough*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*.
- (4) *ough* = ôw (as in *grôw*): *dough*, *though*, *furlough*.
- (5) *ough* = oo: *through*.
- (6) *ough* = ôw (as in *nôw*): *plough*, *bough*, *slough*, *dough-ty*.
- (7) *ough* = ôk: (?) *hough*, *lough*, *shough*.
- (8) *ough* = üp: *hiccough*.
- (9) *ough* = ürrah: *borough*, *thorough*.
- (10) *ough* = ort: *bought*, *drought*, *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought*. Add: *caught*, *naught*, *taught*.

Sought, *sort* (*see* Seek). Old English *sóhte* of *sécc[an]*.

Soul, *sōw'l*. Sōle (1 syl.)

Soul, the immaterial part of a man; soul'-less, soul'-destroying; soul'-felt, deeply felt; soul'-stirring, exciting the sympathies; soul'-subduing, affecting.

"Soul," Old English *saul* or *sawl*.

"Sole" (a fish), Latin *sōlea* (from *sōlum*, the ground which it hugs).

"Sole" (of a foot or shoe), O. Eng. *sól*, Lat. *sōlea* (*sōlum*, the ground).

"Sole" (only, alone), Latin *sōlus*; Greek *hōlōs*, the whole.

Sound, whatever is heard by the ear, healthy, unbroken, a connecting arm of water more open than a *strait*, to make a sound, to fathom the sea, to try if the lungs, &c., are diseased or not; sound'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sound'-ing, sound'-less, sound'-less-ly. Sounding-board, -*bord*; sounding post (of a violin).

The sound, a sea passage between the Baltic and the main ocean. Sounds (of a fish), the air-bladders.

Sound'-ly, heartily, thoroughly; sound'-ness, orthodoxy, entireness, the state of being solid and firm.

Sounding, *plu.* soundings, the act of proving the depth of the sea by a line, the result obtained thereby; sound'-able, capable of being fathomed; sound'-less, without sound, unfathomable.

Sounding-line, sounding-rod (*see above*).

"Sound" (healthy, unbroken), Old English *sūnd*; Latin *sanus*.

"Sound" (an arm of the sea), Old English *sund*.

"Sound" (to test, to fathom), Spanish *sonda*, v. *sondar*, or *sondear*, *sondable*; *sondalésa*, a sounding-line (*sondar la bomba*, to sound the pump). "Sound" (noise), Old Eng. *son*; Lat. *sonus*, v. *sonāre*.

Soup, *soop*. Swoop. Soap, *sōpe*. Swōp. Sūp.

Soup, *soop* (not *sōpe*), a rich broth. Soup-kitchen, a public establishment for giving soup to the poor.

Soupe-maigre, *soup-mā'gr*, vegetable or fish soup.

"Soup," O. E. *sōp*, *sōp-cuppa* a soup-cup; Fr. *soupe*; Germ. *suppe*.

"Swoop" (to pounce on a bird), Welsh *chwap*, v. *chwapiog*.

"Soap" (for washing), Old English *sāpe*, v. *sāp[an]*; Latin *sapo*.

"Swop," Old English *cedp*; v. *cedp[an]*, to bargain [*to chop*].

"Sup," Old Eng. *sup[an]* or *supp[an]*, past *seap*, past part. *sopen*.

Sour. Sōwer. Sewer, *sōw'er*. Sōre (1 syl.) Soar.

Sour, acid, not sweet, turned [as milk], morose, to make sour, to embitter one's temper; soured (1 syl.), sour'-ing, sour'-ly, sour'-ness, sour'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like").

Sour'-dock, the plant sorrel. Sour'-krout, -*krōwt*.

"Sour," Old Eng. *sūr*, *sūrnes* sourness, v. *sūr[ian]*, p. -*ode*, p. p. -*od*.

"Sower," Old Eng. v. *sūw[an]* to sow seeds, past *seow*, p. p. *sūwen*.

"Sewer," *sōw'er*, O. E. v. *sūw[ian]* or *sūw[an]*, to sew with a needle.

"Sore" (a wound, grievously), Old Eng. *sār* a sore, *sāre* sorely.

"Soar" (to rise in the air as a hawk), Italian *sordre* (Latin *aura*).

Source, sō'urce, origin. Sauce, sū'wce, relish.

For monosyllables beginning with *c-* or *s-* and ending with *-rce* or *-auce*, *-rse* or *-ause*, the rule is this: Those beginning with *c-* end with *-se*, and those beginning with *s-* end with *-ce*: *g.e.*

Cause, clause, coarse, corse, course, curse.

Sauce, scarce, searce [a sieve], *source* (except *sparse*).

Souse, sō'wce. Sous, sooz, plu. of sou, soo, a French coin.

Souse, pickle made with salt, food parboiled in a salt pickle, the ears, feet, &c., of a pig pickled, a violent pounce, to steep in pickle, to plunge in water, to pounce on suddenly and with violence; soused (1 syl.); sous-ing (Rule xix.), sō'ws'-ing.

"Souse" (to plunge under water), French *sous*, under.

"Souse" (to pounce on), German *sausen*, to rush forth.

"Souse" (pickled with salt), Latin *salsus*, salted (*sal*, salt).

South, opposite the north. South-east, south-west, south-eastern, south-western, south-easterly, south-westerly.

Southerly, sūth'.er.ly, coming from or going towards the south. Southron, sūth'.rōn. Southern-most. South-ing, sō'wth-ing, tending to the south. Southward, sūth'.rd (adj.), southwards, sūth'.rds (adv.); south'ward-ly.

South-wester, sou'-wēs'.ter, a gale or storm from the south-west, a seaman's hat for coarse weather.

South frigid zone; south temperate zone.

South-pole. Southern cross, a constellation.

Southern hemisphere, sūth'.rn hēm'.ī.sfeer.

Southern-wood, an aromatic plant.

Old English *sūth*, *sūthan* southerly, *sūthan-weard* southward, *sūth-east*, *sūth-eastern*, *sūthern*, *sūthern-wudu* southernwood, *sūthmwest* southmost, *sūthweard* adj., *sūthweardes* adv., *sūth-west*, *-western*.

Souvenir, soo'.vē.neer', a keepsake, a memento (French).

Sovereign, sov'.rēn, monarch, a gold coin = 20s., supreme; sovereign-ty, sov'.rēn.ty. Sovereign state.

The spelling of this word is disgraceful, *-reign* is a mere blunder arising from the notion that the syllable is connected with *reign* (Latin *regnum*, a kingdom), with which it has no connection. The word is simply a corruption of *supremus* [*superanus*], supreme, through the Old French *souverain* now *souverain*, Italian *sovrano*. The older English form was *soveraine* then *sovereigne*.

Sōw (to rhyme with *nōw*). Sōw, Sew (both to rhyme with *grōw*.)

Sōw, male Boar, the dam and sire of pigs.

Sucking-pig, the unweaned offspring of a sōw.

Hog, a male pig intended for the butcher.

Litter or farrow, the whole brood of a sow at one birth.

Porkers, young pigs which have been weaned.

Pork, the flesh of slain pigs. Swine (*sing.* or *plu.*)

Sōw, an oblong lump of metal, a milleped.

Sōw, (*past*) **sōwed** (1 syl.), *past part.* **sōwn**; **sōw'-ing**, to scatter or plant seed; **sōw'-er**.

Sew, **sōw**, to ply the needle; *past sewed* (1 syl.), *past part.* **sewed**, but *sewn* is more usual; **sew'-er**.

"**Sōw**" (the dam of pigs), O. Eng. *sūg* or *sūgu* (from *sūgan*, to suck).

"Swine," Old Eng. *sūn*, i.e. *sūg-ein*, pigs collectively considered.

"Boar," Old Eng. *bār*. "Hog," Welsh *hwch*.

"Litter," French *litière* (lis a bed, Latin *lectus*, Greek *lēchos*).

"Pork," Fr. *porc*; Lat. *porcus*, a pig; Gk. *porkos*, i.e. *kapros*.

"**Sōw**" (of metal), Old Eng. *sdu[an]*, to spread or scatter, liquid iron run off into a channel called a *sow* or diffuser. The branches of the *sow* are by a pun called *pigs*, and hence the term *pig-iron*.

"**Sōw**" (to scatter seed), Old English *sdu[an]*, *past seow*, *past part.* *sduen*; *sduere* or *sawere*, a sower.

"**Sew**" (with a needle), Old English *sdu[ian]* or *sūw[an]*, *past sūwode*, *past part.* *ge-siwed* (not *siwen*), *siwere*; Latin *suere*.

Sowans, **sōw'-anz**, a thick soup made from the husks of oats.

The spelling of this word is uncertain. It is spelt *sowans*, *sowens*, and *sowins*. Anglo-Saxon *sduan*, to scatter.

Soy, a sauce. (Japan. *soja*, made from *soja-hispida*, bean.)

Spa, **spaw**, a mineral spring. **Spar**, crystal or mineral spath.

Spa water. (So called from *Spaa*, in Belgium.)

"**Spar**" (spath), Old Eng. *spæren*, gypsum. "**Spar**" (a prop), Germ. *sparren*, a rafter.

"**Spar**" (to box, to dispute), Old English *sparr[an]*, to spar.

Spāce (1 syl.), room, to make intervals between words; **spāced** (1 syl.); **spac-ing** (R. xix.), **spā'-sing**, adjustment of spaces.

Spacious, **spā'-shūs**, expansive; **spacious-ness**, **spacious-ly**.

French *espace*; Latin *spāttum*, *spāttōsus*, v. *spāttor* to spread.

Spāde (1 syl.), an instrument for digging, one of the two black suits of cards, to dig with a spade; **spad-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **spā'-ded**; **spad-ing** (R. xix.), **spā'-ding**.

Spadeful, *plu.* **spadefuls** (two or three spadefuls means a spadeful repeated twice or thrice, but two or three *spades full* would mean two or three different spades all full).

Spād'dle, a small spade. To call a spade a spade, to speak outright, not to smoothe over ill deeds with euphemisms.

Old English *spād*, *spādu*, or *spāedu*; German *spaten*.

"**Spade**" (in cards), a corruption of the Spanish *spādos* (pikes), and called by the French *piques* (pikes).

Spadille, **spa.dill'**, the ace of spades at ombre [*ōmē'-bray*] and quadrille. (Spanish *espadilla*, French *spadille*.)

Spadix, *plu.* **spadices**, **spā'-dix**, *plu.* **spā.dī'-sees** (not **spā'-dī.seez**, as it is usually called), a term in Botany.

Latin *spādix*. gen. *spadicis*, a palm branch. In Botany a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged round a fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a spathe.

Spahi, *spâh'e*, Ottoman horse-soldiers. **Spahis**, the native Algerian cavalry officered by Frenchmen. The infantry are called *Tur'cos*, *tûr'.kôze*.

Spän, a measure of nine inches, the space covered by extending the thumb and first finger, the spread of an arch, short duration, to measure with the thumb and forefinger outstretched, to measure by encompassing with the thumb and forefinger, to extend from one side to another as an arch; spanned, *spänd*; *spänn'-ing* (Rule i.), *spänn'-er*.

Span-new, quite new; **span roof**, a roof with two inclines.

Old Eng. *span* or *sponn*, v. *spann[an]*, past *spén*, past part. *spannen*. "Span-new," German *spann-nageln*, new from the "spanners" or stretchers, just taken off the tenter-hooks.

Spancel, *spän'sel*, to tie the hind legs of a horse or cow with a rope; **span'celled** (2 syl.), **span'cell-ing**.

German *spannen-seil*, to fetter [with a] rope.

(Of the 50 dissyllables accented on the first syllable and ending in *-el*, all but 6 double the *l* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. Of the 6, only 2 are invariably spelt with a single *l*, viz. "an'gel," *angel'-ic*, *angel'-ical*, *angelical-ly*, and "parallel," *parallel-ed*, *parallel-ing*, *parallel-ism*, *parallel-ogram*, *parallel-opiped*. The 4 doubtful words are *channel*, *chisel*, *inppannel*, *hansel*.)

Spandrel, *plu.* **spandrels**, *spän'.drelz*, the two spaces between the upper arch of a door or window and the square moulding just above it. (Ital. *spandere*, to spread; Lat. *pandere*.)

A spandrel is a little piece *spread* beyond the curve of an arch.

Spangle, *späng'g'l*; a small thin slice of bright metal for ornamenting show dresses, to adorn with spangles; **spangled**, *späng'g'ld*; **spangling**, *späng'g'ling*.

Dutch *spange*, a spangle; Gk. *phleggo* (= *fen.go*), to make lustrous.

Spaniard, *spän'.yard*, a native of Spain.

Spän'-ish, adj. of Spain, the Spanish language.

Spanish-fly, *cantharidês*. **Spanish-juice**, liquorice

Latin *Hispania*, *Hispanicus* (Punic *span*, a rabbit).

Spaniel, *spän'.yèl*, a species of dog, a cringing person.

So called from *Hispaniola* (Hayti), noted for the best breed.

Spänk, a hard blow with the open hand, to give one a spank; **spanked** (1 syl.), **spank'-ing**; **spanker**, unusually large, the after-sail of a ship (it is the lowest of the five sails called (1) *spanker*, (2) *mizen topsail*, (3) *mizen topgallant sail*, (4) *mizen royal*, (5) *mizen skysail*). **Spanking breeze**.

Welsh *ysponcio*, to smack; *ysponciad*, a smacking; *ysponc*.

Span-new, quite new. Just taken from the *spannans* or stretchers. (See **Span**.)

Spar. **Spa**, *spâw*, a mineral spring. (*Spaa*, in Belgium.)

Spar, **spath**, as: *calc-spar*, *fël-spar*, *brown-spar*, *Iceland-*

spar, *fluor-spar*, *cubic spar*, *gypseous spar*, &c.; *sparr'-y*, resembling *spar*, consisting of *spar*, &c.

Spar, a boom, yard, or gaff; *spar-deck*.

Spar, to jangle, to wrangle, to box in gloves, &c.; *sparr'd* (1 syl.), *sparr'-ing* (Rule i.), *sparr'-er*.

"*Spar*" (*spath*), Old English *spæren*, gypsum.

"*Spar*" (a boom, yard, or gaff), German *sparren*, a rafter.

"*Spar*" (to wrangle, to box), Old English *sparr[an]*, to *spar*.

Spar hawk or *sparrow hawk*, a small short-winged hawk.

Old English *spear* or *sper hafoc*; Latin *sparsus*, thin. A small ignoble hawk. The *Gerfalcon* was for a king, the *Tercel gentle* for a prince, the *Rock falcon* for a duke, the *Mertyn* for a lady, the *Goshawk* for a yeoman, the *Spar hawk* for a priest, and the *Kestrel* for a knave.

Spāre (1 syl.), thin, not generally used, extra. *Spear*, *speer*.

To *spare*, to refrain from using, to part with, to treat with forbearance, to live frugally; *spared* (1 syl.); *spar-ing* (R. xix.), *spāre-ing*; *sparing-ly*, *sparing-ness*, *spare'-ly*, moderately, insufficiently; *spare'-ness*.

Spare-ribs [of pork], the ribs of a hog are divided into two parts, the long-bones with *less* meat called *spare ribs*, and the short-bones with *more* meat called *griskins* (*gris*, a pig).

"*Spare*," Old English *spær*, *spærlice* *sparely*, *spærnes* *spareness*, v. *spær[ian]*, past *spærode*, past part. *spærod*; Latin *parcere*.

"*Spear*" (a weapon of war), Old English *speare* or *spere*.

Spark, an ignited fragment thrown off from burning fuel, a lively dressy young man, a pretender.

Sparkle, *spar'.k'l*, to glitter, to glisten, to bubble like effervescing drinks; *sparkled*, *spar'.k'ld*; *sparkling*, *-kling*; *sparkling-ly*, *spark'ler*.

Old Eng. *spærc* or *spearca*. "*Sparkle*," Dutch *spartelen*.

Sparrow, *spär'ro*, a bird. *Sparrow-hawk*, a corruption of *Sparhawk*, a small short-winged hawk.

Sparrow-grass, a vulgarism for *asparagus*. So also *Grass* for *asparagus* is indefensible.

"*Sparrow*," Old English *spearwa*, *spærewa*, or *speara*.

"*Sparhawk*," Old English *spear* or *sper hafoc*.

Sparse (1 syl.), thinly scattered; *sparse'-ly*, *sparse'-ness*.

Latin *sparsus*, v. *spargo*, supine *sparsum*, to scatter.

Spar'tan, a Lacedæmonian, hardy, simple, and brave.

Spartan dog, a blood-hound, a bloodthirsty man.

Said to be named from *Sparta*, the wife of Lacedæmon.

Spasm, *spāz'm*, a sudden contraction of some muscle or muscles of the body; *spasmodic*, *spāz.mōd'.ik*; *spasmodical*, *spāz.mōd'.i.kāl*; *spasmodical-ly*.

Latin *spasmus*; Greek *spasmos*; French *spasme*.

Spatter, *spăt'ter*, to sprinkle with dirty water, to asperse, to defame; **spattered**, *spăt't'rd*; **spatter-ing**.

Spatter-dashers, coverings to keep the legs of one's trousers clean. (Italian *sporcadre*, to dirty; *sporco*, filthy.)

Spatula, *spăt'tu.lah*, a blunt pliant knife used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c. (Latin *spatula*.)

Spavin, a hard excrescence on the inside of a horse's hough [*hök*] causing lameness; **spavined**, *späv'ind*.

Italian *spavento*, the spavin; French *éparvin*.

Spawn (*sing.* and *plu.*), the eggs of fish or frogs, the spores (1 syl.), of fungus, (in *contempt*) any offspring or partisan, to deposit spawn; **spawned** (1 syl.), **spawn'-ing**; **spawner**, a female fish, the male fish is a milter. (Welsh *ysporion*.)

Speak, *speek*, to utter words, to talk; *past* *spöke* (1 syl.), *past part.* *spoken*, *spö'k'n*; **speaking**, *speek'ing*; **speaking-ly**.

Speaker, *speek'er*; **speaker-ship** (*-ship*, office of).

Speak'-able, negative **Un-speak'able**.

Speaking-trumpet, **speaking-tube**. To speak a ship, to hail and speak to its captain or commander.

To speak with [another person], to converse together.

To speak to [another person], to address another.

Speech, the power of speaking, uttered words, an oration

(We say to *speak a word*, *a sentence*, *a speech*, to *speak a man's praises*, to *speak several languages*, &c., but we never say to *speak an argument*, to *speak a sermon*, to *speak a story*.)

There is no just reason why *speak* should be spelt with *ea* and *speech* with double *e*, one is the Anglo-Saxon noun *spréc* (speech) and the other the Anglo-Saxon verb *sprécan*.

Old Eng. *spréc*, v. *sprécan*, past *spræc*, past part. *sprocen* or *sprecen*.

Spear, *speer*, a weapon of war. **Späre** (1 syl.), thin, to save.

To spear, to stab with a spear; **speared**, *speerd*; **spear-ing**, *speer'ing*. **Spear'-man**, *plu.* **spear'-men**.

Spear'-mint, a mint with a spear-shaped leaf.

"Spear," Old Eng. *speare*, *spére*, or *speore*; *spéreleas*, spearless.

"Spare," Old Eng. *spær*, v. *spárian*, past *spárode*, p. part. *spárod*.

Special, *spësh'äl* (not *spee'.shel*), particular, confined to some particular subject or department, extraordinary.

Special-ly, *spësh'äl.ly*. **Especially**, *ës.pësh'äl.ly*.

Specially, signally, for some particular object.

Especially, chiefly, foremost, principally.

Speciality, *spësh'äl'.i.ty*. **Specialty**, *spësh'äl.ly*.

Speciality, forte, what a person prides himself on.

Specialty, an obligation, bond, a contract given under seal, called a contract by *specialty* in contra distinction to a *simple* contract.

Specialise (Rule xxxi.), *spěsh'ăl.ize*, to particularise; specialised, *spěsh'ăl.izd*; specialis-ing, *spěsh'ăl.iz-ing*. Specialisation, *spěsh'ăl.izay''shŭn*.

Special administration, limited and not general.

Special agent, one employed to transact some "special" business for his employer.

Special case, a new statement of a case on which a jury has been unable to find a special verdict in consequence of some legal difficulty.

Special constable, one appointed by the magistrates to act on some special emergency.

Special jury, *plu.* special juries, *spěsh'ăl jŭ'.rĭz*, a jury of good social standing chosen for some special trial.

Special licence, one granted by the archbishop of Canterbury to authorise a marriage at any time and place convenient to the parties interested.

Special pleader, *-plee'.der*, one who devotes himself to the drawing of Common Law pleadings.

Special pleas, *-pleez*, pleas such as infancy, coverture, statute of limitation, &c., which are not in the form of general issues.

Special pleading, the specious arguments of one whose object is victory and not truth.

Special verdict, a special finding of the *facts* of a case, leaving the court to apply the law.

Latin *specialis*, *specialitas*; French *spécial*, *spécialité*, *spécialiser*.

Specie, *spee'.shey*. **Species**, *spě'.shĭ.ēze*.

Specie, gold and silver coin as distinguished from bank-notes and other paper money.

Species, (sing. and plu.) a group, a class, one of a particular sort or all belonging to the same sort.

In science the word *species* has an arbitrary meaning. All the productions of nature are divided into three groups called **KINGDOMS**: (1) the *animal*, (2) the *vegetable*, and (3) the *mineral*. Each kingdom is subdivided into an indefinite number of **CLASSES**. Each class into an indefinite number of **ORDERS**. Each order into an indefinite number of **GENERA**. Each genus into an indefinite number of **SPECIES**. And each species into an indefinite number of **VARIETIES**. *Illustrate by the race of man, thus:*

Kingdom - man.

Classes - nations: as France, Spain, &c.

Orders - tribes or clans: as the Macgregor clan, &c.

Genera - families.

Species - individuals.

Varieties - black, copper, white skins, &c.; tall, short, &c.

"**Specie**," Latin *species* (the visible form of things; *specio*, I see), that which the eye sees. When paper money was introduced, the *visible coin* was called "*specie*," a bank note being only a promise to produce the sum set down, if required.

Specify, *spēs'ā.fy*, to state specially, to designate distinctly; specifies, *spēs'ā.fize*; specified, *spēs'ā.fide*; specify-ing, *spēs'ā.fy.ing*; specifi-er, *spēs'ā.fy.er*; specification, *spēs'ā.fi.kay''shūn*, statement of particulars. Specific, *spe.sif'āk*, distinct, definite, an infallible remedy, a nostrum; specifical-ly, *spe.sif'ākāl.ly*.

Specific centre, *-sēn'.ter*, the original locus of a species from which it spreads as from a centre.

Specific character, *-kūr'rak.ter*, individuality.

Specific gravity, the ratio which the weight of any substance bears to the weight of an equal bulk of pure water.

Specific name, the name of the genus added to the name of the species.

Latin *spēcificāre*, *spēcificus* (*species fictio*[ficio]).

Specimen, *spēs'ā.mēn*, a sample, an instance.

Latin *spēcimen* (from *spēcio*, to behold), a part "shown" as a sample.

Specious, *spē'shūs*, plausible; specious-ly, specious-ness.

Latin *spēciosus* (v. *spēcio*, to behold), commended to the sight.

Speck, a spot, a stain, to spot; specked (1 syl.), speck'-ing.

Speckle, *spēk'k'l*, a small spot, to mark with spots; speckled, *spēk'k'ld*, variegated, spotted; speckling, *spēk'k'ling*, Old English *specca*, a speck or spot.

Spectacle, *spēk'.tā.k'l*, a sight, a pageant, a gazing-stock.

Spectacles, *spēk'.tā.k'lz*, glasses mounted on a frame and worn astride the nose to assist the sight; spectacted, *spēk'.tā.k'ld*, furnished with spectacles.

Spectacular, *spēk.tāk'kū.lar*, adj. of spectacle; spectacul-
larly, *spēk.tāk'kū.lar.ly*. (Latin *spectāculum*.)

Spectator, *spēk.tā'tor* (Rule xxxvii.), fem. specta'tress, an observer, a looker on. (Latin *spectātor*.)

Spectre, *spēk't'r*, an apparition; spectral, *spēk'.trāl*, adj.

Spectrum, plu. spectra, *spēk'.trum*, plu. *spēk'.trah*, the image of an object seen after the eyes are closed, an image of some luminous ray thrown on a screen, after refraction by a prism or prisms.

Solar spectrum, the image of a sunbeam cast on a screen after refraction by a prism or prisms.

Spectrum analysis, *-a.nāl'ā.sīs*, the art of ascertaining the character of luminous or burning substances by causing a ray therefrom, after passing through a prism, to be thrown on a screen.

As each substance has its own characteristic "lines," its nature can be easily read from the shadow on the screen.

Spectro-logy, *spēk.trāl'.ō.djy*, the science of chemical analysis by spectra after volatilisation.

Spectro-scope, *spĕk'.tro.skōpe*, an instrument to determine the composition of bodies from their spectra.

Except in *phanta-scope*, *tele-scope*, *peri-scope*, *polaris-scope*, and *poly-scope*, the vowel before *-scope* is always *-o-*.

Latin *spectrum*, an apparition, the visible form of anything.

Speculate, *spĕk'kū.late*, to adventure in hazardous undertakings under hopes of making large profits; **speculat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *spĕk'kū.lā.ted*; **speculat-ing**, *spĕk'kū.lā.ting*; **speculat-or**, *spĕk'kū.lā.tor*.

Speculation, *spĕk'kū.lay''.shŭn*; **spec'ulative**, *-kū.lā.tiv*; **speculative-ly**, *spĕk'kū.lā.tiv.ly*; **speculatory**, *-kū.lā.t'ry*.

Latin *speculātor*, *spĕculātorius*, *spĕculātio*, v. *spĕculāri*.

Speculum, plu. *specula*, *spĕk'kū.lŭm*, plu. *spĕk'kū.lah*, a metallic reflector, a medical instrument.

Speculum metal, *-mĕt'l*, an alloy of copper and tin with a little arsenic. **Specular iron**, *spĕk'kū.lar i.ŏn*.

Latin *spĕcŭlum*, plu. *spĕcŭla*, a mirror (*spĕcto*, to behold).

Speech, language, an oration, the faculty of speaking; **speech-less**, **speech'less-ness**, **speech'less-ly**, **speech-maker**.

Speechify, *speech'.i.fy*, to make a speech; **speechifies**, *speech'.i.fize*; **speechified**, *speech'.i.fide* (Rule xi.); **speech'ify-ing**. **Speechification**, *speech'.i.fi.kay''.shŭn*.

Speak, *speek*, to express by speech; (*past*) *spōke* (1 syl.), (*past part.*) *spoken*, *spō'.k'n*; **speaking**, *speek'-ing*.

Old English *spæc*, v. *spæc[an]*; or *spræc*, v. *spræc[an]*, past *spræc*, past part. *sprocen*; *spræca*, a speaker.

(It is to be regretted that the same vowels have not been employed in *speech* and *speak*, as they were originally.)

Speed, haste, to hasten, to fare; (*past* and *past part.*) *spĕd*; **speed'-ing**, **speed'-y**, **speed'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **speed'i-ly**.

I wish you God's speed, a corruption of ...*good speed*.

God speed you, *good speed* [be] to you!

Speedwell, a species of plant (genus *veron'ica*).

Old English *spēd*, v. *spēd[an]*, past *spēde*, past part. *spēded* or *spēdan*, &c.; *spēdig* speedy, *spēdiglic*, *spēdignes*.

Spell, a turn, a job, a charm, to charm by magic, to analyse a word 'into letters; (*past*) *spĕlt*, (*past part.*) *spĕlt*, **spell'-ing**. **Spelling-book**.

Spell'-bound, made powerless by magic.

"**Spell**" (a turn or bout), Germ. *spiel*, a game [of cards, bowls, &c.]

"**Spell**" (lettering words), Old English *spell*, *spell-bóc* a history: v. *spell[ian]*, past *spellode*, past part. *spellod*. **-spel** (postfix), history: as *go'-spel*, good history or God's history.

Spelt, German wheat. (Old English *spelt*.)

Spelter, *spĕl'.ter*, zinc unrefined. (German *spiauter*.)

Spēn'cer, a short over-jacket.

Named from Earl Spencer [Geo. John], who wore such a dress.

Spend, to lay out money, to waste, to squander, to exhaust;
(*past*) spēnt, (*past part.*) spēnt; spend'-ing, spend'-er.

Spent ball, a ball from a fire-arm exhausted by the distance which it has traversed.

Spend'-thrift (not *spen-thrift*), a prodigal.

Old English *spend[an]*, past *spende*, past part. *spēnt*.

"Spend-thrift." *Thrift* is the noun of the Danish *v. trives*, to prosper. "Spend-thrift" is one who spends thrivings or savings.

Sperm, animal semen.

Sperm oil, oil obtained from the sperm whale.

Spermaceti (not *spermicetti*), *sper' ma.sēt' .ĭ*, a fatty substance obtained from the sperm whale.

Spermatic, *sper.măt' .ĭk*, adj. of sperm; spermatical, *.ĭ.kăl*.

Spermato-logy, *sper' ma.tōl' .o.djy*, a treatise on "sperm."

Spermato-phorous, *sper' ma.tōf' .ō.rŭs*, sperm-producing or sperm-bearing. Sper'mo-derm, the covering of seed.

Gk. *sperma*, seed, germ of anything (*v. speiro*, to sow); Lat. *sperma*.

"Spermaceti," Latin *sperma ceti*, sperm of a whale.

"Spermatology," "Spermatophorous," Gk. *sperma* gen. *spermatos*

logos, a treatise about sperm; *spermatosphērō*, I produce sperm.

"Spermo-derm" (the covering of seed), Greek *spermo-*, *derma* skin.

Spermo- for *spermat-* is very objectionable.

Spew, to vomit; spewed, *spewd*; spew'-ing, spew'-er.

Old English *sptw[an]*, past *spaw*, past part. *spiwen*.

Sphere, *sfeer*. Glōbe (1 syl.) Globule, *glōb' būle*. Orb. Ball.

Sphere, a poetic and scientific word for globe.

Globe, a solid sphere or ball, this earth. (Latin *glōbus*.)

Globule, a little globe (*-ule*, dim. Latin *glōbŭlus*.)

Orb, a circle, hence the disc of a planet, hence a planet.

Latin *orbis*, a wheel or anything circular.

Ball, a round mass: as a ball of cotton, a cricket ball.

German *ball*; Latin *pila*, some balls are not globes.

Spherical, *sfer' rĭ' .k'l*; spher'-ical-ly, spher'-ical-ness.

Sphericity, *sfer' rĭs' .ĭ.ty*, rotundity. Sphericle, *sfer' rĭ' .k'l*.

Spherics, *sfer' rĭks* (in *Geom.*), mathematical problems based on the sphere considered as a geometrical body. Spherical angle. Spherical geometry. Spherical trigonometry.

Music of the spheres, as music depends on the rapidity of vibrations, Pythag'oras supposed that sounds accompany the movements of the planets.

Sphero-graph, *sfer' rō.grăf*, an instrument for the practical application of spherics to navigation.

Spheroid, *sfēr'roid*, an imperfect sphere; **spheroid'-al**, **spheroid'al-ly**. **Oblate spheroid**, a flattened sphere.

Spheroid-icity, *sfēr'roi.dis'ī.ty*, a spheroidal state.

Sphero-meter, *sfēr'röm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring small curves as the curve of optical glasses.

Spherule, *sfēr'rūle*, a little sphere. (*-ule* diminutive.)

Latin *sphæra*, *sphæralis*, *sphæriticus*, *sphærola*; Greek *sphaira*.

Sphinx, *sfīnks*, one who propounds a riddle.

The *Theban sphinx* propounded riddles to travellers and tore to pieces those who failed to solve them. (Edipus [*ē.dī.pus*], who solved the famous riddle, has become a synonym for one who guesses a mysterious question.

The *Egyptian sphinxes* are represented as lions couchant, with human heads and breasts.

Latin *sphinx*; Greek *sphigx* (v. *sphiggo*, to throttle), the throttler.

Spicate, *spī.kāte* (in *Bot.*), arranged in a spike like an ear of corn. (Latin *spica*, an ear of corn; *spicātus*.)

Spice (1 syl.), an aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food, to season with spice; **spiced** (1 syl.); **spic-ing** (Rule xix.), *spī.sing*; **spic-y**, *spī.sy*; **spici-ly**, *spī.sī.ly* (Rule xi.); **spī-ci-ness**. **Spic-er**, *spī.ser*, a dealer in spices.

Spicery, *spī.sē.ry*, all sorts of spices, a dépôt for spices.

Fr. *épice*, *épices*, *épicerie*, "du latin *species* (espèce) nom sous lequel on désigna d'abord les diverses espèces de drogues."

Spices were first sold by chandlers, who combined the trades of grocer, apothecary, and druggist, but in the middle of the 18th century the trades were separated. In France a grocer is still called a *spicer* (*épicier*), and his goods *spicery* (*épicerie*).

Spick and span [new], quite new, bright and shining.

First applied to cloth just taken off the *spikes* (hooks) and *spannans* (stretchers). As we have "spink-spank new" also, probably "spick" is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon v. *spinc*[an], to emit sparks, so that "spick" [new] is really *bran-new* (q.v.), and "spick span new" means new burnt or sparkling, and new *span* or *spun*, the cloth is new and the metal ornaments are new.

Spicula, *spī.kū.lah* (in *Bot.*), a little spike; **spī'cular** (adj.)

Spiculate, *spī.kū.late*, covered with fine-pointed fleshy "spikes," having a spike composed of several smaller ones.

Spicule, *spī.kūle*, a minute point. (*-ule* diminutive.)

Spiculum, plu. **spicula**, *spī.kū.lūm*, plu. *spī.kū.lah*, a small piece of bone or other hard matter; (in *Zool.*), minute, needle-shaped silicious or calcareous particles embedded in sponges, &c. (Latin *spicūlum*, plu. *spicūla*.)

Spider, *spī.der*, an insect; **spidery**, *spī.de.ry*, like a spider.

Danish *spind*, a web; v. *spinde*, to spin; *spindelvær*, a cobweb.

Spigot, *spġg'öt*, a peg for the vent-hole of a cask.

Welsh *yspigawd*, a spigot; v. *yspigo*, to spike; *yspig*, a spike.

Spike (1 syl.), an ear of corn, the seedy flower of barley, a rod of wood or iron for "nailing," to fasten with a spike; spiked, *spikt*; spik-ing (Rule xix.), *spi'-king*; spik-er, *spi'.ker*; spik-y, *spi'.ky*. Spike'-let, a little spike.

Old English *spicyng*; Latin *spica*, an ear of corn, a spike.

Spikenard, *spike'.nard*, the "spike" or ear of the plant *nardus* which is highly aromatic, the plant itself, its oil.

Latin *spica nardi* (Adrianus Junius).

Spill, a vent-peg, a small roll for lighting lamps, &c., a fall, to shed, to let [something] fall over, to overthrow; (*past* and *past part.*) spilt, spill'-ing, spill'-er. Spilling-line, a rope used for "spilling" a sail. To spill a sail, to shake the wind out by bracing the sail.

"Spill" (a vent peg) is often called a **spile peg**, German *speiler* a skewer, *spille* a pin; Irish *spile*; Scotch *spyle*.

"Spill" (for lighting a candle), Old English *speld*, a torch.

"Spill" (to drop over), Old Eng. *spill[an]*, *past spillde*, p. p. *spilled*.

Spin, to twist, to cause to whirl round; (*past*) spān, (*obsolete*) spān, (*past part.*) spūn, spinn'-ing (Rule i.), spinn'-er.

Spinneret, *spin'.ĕrĕt*, the spinning organ of insects.

Spinster, *spin'.ster*, a maiden, a woman who has never been married. Widow, a woman who has lost her husband.

Spinning jenny, a spinning machine ("jenny" is *engine* with dim. *'gennie*). Spinning mill.

To spin a yarn, to tell a tale. To spin out, to protract.

Old English *spinn[an]*, *past span*, *past part. spinnen*.

Spinach, *spin'.idge*, a vegetable; spinaceous, *spin.ă'shŭs*.

Latin *spinācea*; Italian *spinace*; Spanish *espinaca*.

"Spinage" for *spinach* is a corruption to be avoided.

Spinal, *spi'nāl*, pertaining to the spine. (*See* Spine.)

Spindle, *spin'.d'l*, the pin or rod used in hand-spinning, long and thin, as spindle-shanks, having long thin legs.

Spindle-half, *spin'.d'l ha[r]f*, the female line.

The male line is called the spear-half.

Spindle-side, descent from the mother.

Spear-side, descent from the father.

Old English *spindel*; Danish *spindel* (the older and better spelling).

Spine (1 syl.), the back-bone or ver'tēbral column, a spike.

Spin-y, *spi'.ny*, full of thorns; spi'ni-ness (Rule xi.)

Spinal, *spi'.nal*, adj. of spine; spinal column, -*kōl'ŭm*.

Spinescent, *spi'nēs'sĕnt* (in *Bot.*), terminating in a spine, tapering to a leafless point. Spinous, *spi'.nŭs*, full of spines.

Spinule, *spī'nūle*, a minute spine. **Spinulose**, *spī'nū.lūse*, full of minute spines. **Spinulous**, *spī'nu.lūs*. **Spinal cord**, the spinal marrow.

Spinal marrow, the "marrow" of the backbone.

Canā'lis Spinā'lis, canal' for the spinal cord.

Spinal chord. As we use "chord" for a musical combination of sounds, it is better to write *spinal cord* than *spinal chord*, although *ch-* is more strictly correct. (Lat. *chorda*, Gk. *chordē*.)

Latin *spina* the backbone, *spinālis*, *spinōsus*, *spinūla*.

Spinet, *spī.nēt'*, a sort of harpsichord. (Italian *spinetta*.)

Spiniferous, *spī.nīf'.ĕ.rūs*, bearing or producing thorns.

Spiniferites, *spī.nīf'.ĕ.rites* (in *Geol.*), minute spherical bodies beset with spines (found in the chalk and flint).

Latin *spinifer* (*spina* gen. *spinæ fēro*. The old genitive was *spinat*, contracted into *spinī*). Thus we have *terri-genus*, earth-born, &c.

Spink-spank [new], same as spick and span new (*which see*).

Old English *spine[an]*, to emit sparks.

Spinozism, *spī.nō'.zīzm*, the tenets of Benedict de Spino'za.

Spinoza taught that God is not only the creator but also the substance of all created things. In a word that whatever is is God.

Spinster, a maiden, one whose occupation is spinning.

-ster is of all genders, and it is a mistake to suppose that words with this ending indicate the female sex, and therefore that *kempster*, *webster*, *dryster*, *baxter*, *salster*, &c., were originally female occupations. The affix *-ster* is found with nouns of all genders, and denotes "skill derived from practice," so that *spinster* means one "skilled in spinning from practice"; *webster*, one "skilled in weaving from practice." Bosworth, in his *Ang.-Sax. Dict.*, says: "*-ster* [stēre, direction] as a termination to nouns denotes direction, guidance." It is rarely, if ever, a contraction of the female suffix *-estre*, *-istrc*, *-stre*, Norman-French *-ess*.

Robert of Brunne uses *sangster* for a male singer; Wicliffe uses *webbestere* as a masculine, and the Elizabethan writers have *drugster*, *hackster* (a swordsman), *seedster* (a sower), *teamster*, *throwster*, *rhymester*, *whipster*, &c., all masculine.

Spiracle, *spī' rŭ.k'l*, a breathing-pore, a very minute passage through which air passes.

Latin *spirāculum*, a breathing hole (*spirāre*, to breathe).

Spire (1 syl.), a steeple tapering to a point, a blade of grass (generally called a *speer* of grass); *spir-y*, *spī'.ry*.

Spiral, *spī'.rŭl*, winding like a screw; *spiral-ly*.

Latin *spira*, a coil; Greek *speira*; French *spirale*.

Spirit, *spī[r]rīt*, an intelligent being without a material body, the vital "imāgo" of the human body, energy and courage, essence, a beverage obtained by distillation.

To spirit away, to allure away clandestinely; *spirited*, *spī[r]rīt.ed*, vivacious, animated; *spirited-ly*, *spirited-ness*, *spirited away*, *spirit-ing away*.

Spite (1 syl., not *spight*), a grudge, an ill-turn, to injure from ill-will; **spited**, *spi'ted* (R. xxxvi.); **spit-ing** (R. xix.), *spi'ting* (*Spit* makes (past) *spitt-ed*, (part.) *spitt-ing*); **spite'-ful** (R. viii.), *spiteful-ly*, *spiteful-ness*.

In spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To owe [one] a spite, to entertain a grudge against another.
French *dépit*; Latin *despicio* supine *despectum*, to look down on.

Spittle sermon, a sermon preached formerly at the Spittle, in a pulpit erected for the purpose. Subsequently these sermons were preached at Christchurch (City), on Easter Monday and Tuesday. '**Spital** or '**spittle**, the place where the Knights Hospitallers had estates or residences, a charitable foundation for the care of the poor, hence **Spitalfields** (London), fields of the almshouses, founded in 1197, by Walter Brune and his wife Rosia.

Splanchno-, *splānk'.no-*, (Greek prefix), the viscera.

Splanchno-graphy, *splānk.nōg'.rū.fy*, an anatomical description of the viscera. (Greek *splanchnon grapho*.)

Splanchno-logy, *splānk.nōl'.ō.djy*, a description of the viscera. (Gk. *splanchnon logos*, a discourse on the viscera.)

Splash, a spurt of water, to bespatter; **splashed** (1 syl.), *splash'-ing*, *splash'-y*.

Splashers, guards placed over wheels. **Splash-board** or **dash-board**, a screen in front of a carriage.

German *plütschern*, to splash (*pla'sch'*), with initial *s*-.

Splatter, *splāt'.ter*. **Splutter**. **Sputter**. **Spatter**.

Splatter, to knock water about, to splash.

Splutter, to talk without enunciating distinctly.

Sputter, to spit in speaking, burning greenwood *sputters*.

Spatter, to bespatter or dash with dirty water.

Splattered, *splāt'.terd*; **splatter-ing**, **splatter-er**.

Splitter-splatter, the noise made by water splashed about. (A ricochet word of which we have many.)

Splatter-dash, an uproar. **Splatter-dashers** or **Spatter-dashers**, leggings to ward off splashes.

German *plütschern*, to splash (*plat'scher'*), with initial *s*-.

Splay-foot, a flat-foot; **splay foot-ed**, having a flat-foot.

Splay mouth, a wide mouth; **splay-mouthed**, having a...

Splay window, one of a V shape, the wide part opening outside to admit the greatest possible amount of light with the least possible exposure.

Contraction of *displayed*, spread. Latin *dis plicare*, to unfold.

Spleen, the milt, a spongy viscus near the large extremity of the stomach formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy, ill-humour, sullenness; **spleen-ful** (Rule viii.); **spleen'-ish**, inclined to melancholy or ill-humour; **spleen'-ish-ly**, **spleen'-ish-ness**; **spleen'-y**.

Splenetic, *splē.nēt'.ik*, troubled with spleen.

Splenic, *splē'.nik*, adj. of spleen. **Splenous**, full of spleen.

Spleen-wort, a herb supposed to be a cure for spleen.

Splenitis, *splē.nī.tis*, inflammation of the spleen (*-itis* denotes inflammation: as *carditis*, *pneumonitis*, &c.)

Latin *splēn*, *splēnētīcus*, *splēntīcus*, *splēnōsus*; Greek *splēn*.

Splen'dent (applied to *minerals*), lustrous. (*See Resplendent*.)

Latin *splendens* genitive *splendentis*, shining bright.

Splen'did (not *splended*), brilliant, magnificent; **splendid-ly**.

Splendour, *splēn'.d'r*, magnificence, brilliancy.

Latin *splendīdus*, *splendor*, v. *splendeo*.

Splice (1 syl.), a piece joined on, to join together, to join two ropes together by interweaving their strands, to join wood or metal by overlapping the ends; **spliced** (1 syl.); **splic-ing**, *splī'.sing*. To get spliced, to get married (*sailors' slang*). To splice the main brace, to give out an extra glass of grog after unusual hard work.

Germ. *splissen*, die *splissung*; Dan. *splidse* or *spledse*, to splice.

Splint, a small thin piece of wood cut off from a larger; (in *Surgery*) a thin piece of wood to confine in its proper place a broken bone, to confine a broken bone with splints; **splint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **splint'-ing**.

Splint'-er, a shiver, a thorn in the flesh, to cut off splints; **splintered**, *splīn'.t'rd*; **splinter-ing**. **Splīn'tery**.

Splinter-bar, the cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs. **Splinter-proof**, capable of resisting the splinters of bursting shells. (German *splint*.)

Split, a fissure, a crack, a breach, to rive, to break up; (*past*) **split**, (*past part.*) **split**, **splitt'-ing** (Rule i.), **splitt'-er**.

To split one's sides with laughing [or with laughter].

Danish *split*, v. *splitte*; German *splittern*, *splitter* a fragment.

Splutter. **Sputter**. **Stutter**.

Splutter, to speak as if the mouth were full of saliva; **spluttered**, *splūt'.t'rd*; **splutter-ing**, **splutter-er**.

Sputter, to scatter spittle in talking. A bad pen **sputters ink** over the paper; an apple **sputters** in roasting, green wood **sputters** while it is burning.

Stutter, to stammer, to repeat parts of words out of a difficulty in uttering the entire word.

Splitter-splatter (a ricochet word of which we have many).

A corruption of *sputter*, Latin *spūto* to spit often, *sputum* spittle.

Spoil, *spoyl*, plunder, to plunder, to destroy, to waste; (*past*) spoilt, (*past part.*) spoilt, spoil'-ing, spoil'-er.

Old English *spill(an)*, *past spillde*, *past part. spilled* spilt.

"Spoil" (plunder), Latin *spōliāre*, *spōlium* plunder.

Spōke (1 syl.), a bar of a wheel reaching from nave to felly, a rung of a ladder. Spoke-shave, a plane for dressing spokes or curved wood-work. (Old English *spāca*.)

Spokesman, *plu.* spokesmen, one who speaks for a deputation, &c. (See *speak*, *past spoke*, *past part. spoken*.)

Spoliate, *spō'.li.ate* (not *spoil-i.ate*), to pillage, to plunder; spoliat-ed, *spō'.li.ā.ted* (Rule xxxvi.); spoliat-ing, *spō'.li.ā.ting* (Rule xix.); spoliat-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Spoliation, *spō' li.ā''.shūn*. Spoliatory, *spō'.li.ā.t'ry*.

Latin *spōliatio*, *spōliator*, *spōliāre*, *spōlium* spoil, plunder.

Spondee, *spōn.dee'*, two long syllables or vowels composing a poetic "foot" [— —]; spondaic, *spōn.dāy'ik*, adj. of spondee. (Latin *spondēus*; Greek *spondeiōs*.)

"Spondaic" is not correctly formed: it should be *spondiac*, Latin *spondiācus*. The Greek word is not *spondaios*, nor even *spondaios*.

Sponge, *spūnge*, the skeleton of a marine protozōa used for domestic purposes, dough with a ferment, to wipe or bathe with a sponge; sponged, *spūngd*; spong'-ing (Rule xix.), *spūn'.ging*; spong-y, *spūn'.djy*; spongi-ness (Rule xi.), *spūn'.djī.ness*. Sponge-cake, a light sweet cake.

Sponging-house, the house of a prison-warder where debtors were at one time lodged and fleeced.

Sponging on one's friends, overtaxing hospitality.

To set a sponge, to set a mass of dough (mixed with yeast) in a favourable place for its fermentation.

Spongiform, *spūn'.djī.form*, soft and porous.

Old English *sponge* or *spinge*; Latin *spongia*; Greek *spoggos*.

Sponsor (Rule xxxvii.), *spōn'.sor*, a godfather or godmother, a surety; sponsorial, *spōn.sūr'.ri.āl*, adj. of sponsor.

Sponsor-ship (-ship, office, rank of). Spon'sal.

Latin *sponsor*, a surety; *sponsālis*, pertaining to marriage, &c.

Spontaneous, *spōn.tay'.nē.ūs*, unsuggested, from impulse, of itself and without external aid; sponta'neous-ly, sponta'neous-ness. Spontaneity, *spōn'.tā.nē''.ty*.

Spontaneous combustion, combustion generated *per se*.

Spontaneous generation, the generation of animal life without any known or visible means.

Lat. *spontāneus* (*sponte*, of oneself); Fr. *spontanéité*, *spontané*.

Spool, a reed on which yarn is wound in order to slake it and wind it on the beam. **Quill** (smaller than a spool) on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. **To spool**, to wind on a spool; **spooled** (1 syl.), **spool'-ing**.

Germ. *spule*, a spool or bobbin; Dan. *spole*. "Quill," Germ. *kiel*.

Spoon, a domestic instrument. **Gravy-spoon**, a spoon with a long handle and large bowl to serve out gravy:

Vegetable spoon, a large spoon for serving vegetables.

Table spoon, a smaller spoon for eating soup, &c.

Dessert spoon, a still smaller spoon for eating puddings, &c.

Tea-spoon, a small spoon for stirring tea, &c.

If the bowl is deep and large the spoon is called a ladle.

Mustard spoon; **salt-spoon**; **marrow-spoon**, a long narrow spoon for extracting marrow from a marrow-bone.

Medical spoon, a spoon for feeding patients when recumbent.

A spoon, knife, and fork (laid on a table for the personal use of an individual) we call a **cover** (French *couvert*).

The wide hollow part of a spoon is the **bowl** (*bōle*, not *bōwl* to rhyme with *hōwl*).

Apostle spoon, a spoon with the figure of an apostle at the end of the handle, in former times given at a christening by sponsors to their godchild.

Wooden spoon, (in the *Univ. of Camb.*) the last on the list of mathematical honours.

A tea-spoon, £5,000. **A dessert-spoon**, £10,000. **A table-spoon**, £15,000. **A gravy-spoon**, £20,000.

To spoon, (in *rowing*) to skim the surface with the oar; **spooned** (1 syl.), **spoon-ing**.

Spoon'-y, love-sick, foolishly fond; **spoon'i-ly** (Rule xi.)

Spoon'ful, *plu.* **spoonfuls** (not *spoonsful*), 2 or 3 "spoonfuls" means a spoonful repeated 2 or 3 times, but 2 or 3 "spoonsful" would mean 2 or 3 spoons all full.

Spoonbill, a wading bird with a bill like a spoon.

Spoon-drift. **Spray**. **Surf**.

Spoon-drift, water swept by the wind from the top of the waves and driven along the sea like a cloud of dust.

Spray, sprinklings from billows tossed about in all directions but not drifted like spoon-drift.

Surf, the foam of breakers, or billows breaking on the shore.

Spoon-meat or **spoon-food**, food eaten with a spoon, as broth, &c., in opposition to solid food.

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, born to good luck.

O. Eng. *spón*, a chip, hence a wooden spoon and a spoon generally.

"Wooden spoon." It is said that at one time the head honour-man was presented with a gold spoon, the last with a wooden spoon, and the rest with silver spoons, as their *prix de mérite*.

"Spoon" (foolishly fond), a sea-term. A ship is said to "spoon" when she is unable from the force of the wind to continue her course, and is therefore put about to drift in the direction of the gale.

"Spoon" (a sum of money). When Streatfield and Laurence, in 1860, were on the point of failing, an offer was made to accommodate them with £5,000, whereupon Laurence exclaimed "Come, come, that will never do! you are feeding me with a tea-spoon." The other terms are of later date.

"Spoon-drift," a corruption of *spume-drift*, foam-drift.

"Born with a silver spoon in the mouth," in allusion to the gift of a silver-spoon as a *prix de mérite* and at christenings. The lucky person gets the silver spoon as a gift, and needs not to earn it.

Spoor, the trail of an animal pursued as game. (O. Eng. *spór*.)

Sporadic, Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious [diseases].

Sporadic disease, *spō.răd'ik*, one which breaks out here and there promiscuously. (Greek *spōradikōs*, scattered.)

Epidemic disease, *ēp'i.dēm'ik*..., one of a temporary character which attacks many persons at the same time.

Gk. *epi-dēmos*, upon the people, diffused throughout the nation.

Endemic disease, *en.dēm'ik*..., a temporary disease limited to a particular locality. (Gk. *endēmos*, at home, local.)

Contagious disease, *kōn.tā'.djūs*..., a disease communicated by contact. (Lat. *contāgio*; *con tango*, to touch together.)

Spōre (1 syl.), one of the minute grains of flowerless plants (as ferns and club mosses) which perform the functions of seeds. **Sporule, *spō'rūle***, minute spores (1 syl.)

"Spores" and "sporules" are almost synonymous words.

Sporidium, plu. sporidia, *spō.rīd'ī.ŭm*, plu. *spō.rīd'ī.ah*, the membranous case which contains the granules (2 syl.) of algæ which resemble sporules (2 syl.)

Sporocarp, *spō'.rō.karp*, the sac which contains the organs of reproduction in flowerless plants.

Sporophore, *spō'.rō.for*, the stalk which supports a spore.

Sporozoid, *spō'.rō.zō'īd* (not *spō'.ro.zoid*), a moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.

Gk. *spōrōs*, seed. "Sporule" (-ule, dim.) "Sporidium," Gk. *spōrōs eidos*, like spores. "Sporocarp," Gk. *spōrōs karpōs*, seed fruit.

"Sporophore," Gk. *spōrōs phērō*, I support or carry the spores.

"Sporozoid," Gk. *spōrōs zōon eidos*, spores resembling a living animal.

Sport, diversion, play, frolic, fishing, fowling, or hunting, to enjoy sport, to toy, to jest, to show off; sport'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sport'-ing, sport'-ing-ly. Sport'-er, one who sports.

Sports'man, *plu.* sports'men, one who indulges in hunting, shooting, fishing, or fowling, &c.; sports'man-ship, skill in field-sports; sports'man-like, as a sportsman would act. Sport'ful (Rule viii.), sport'ful-ly; sport'ful-ness, merriment. Sportive, *spôr'tiv*; sport'ive-ly; ...ness.

Field sports, hunting, shooting, and coursing.

To sport one's oak, (in the *Univ.*) to shut the outer door of one's room to prevent intrusion.

Italian *disporto* now *diporto*, sport, diversion.

"To sport a door" is to show the door, so to "sport an equipage," to "sport a new hat," to "sport an egret," &c. Latin *supporto*, to support, to carry about, and hence to show.

Sporule, *spôr'rûle*, a minute spore. (*See* Spore.)

Spôt, a mark, a blemish, a locality, to make a spot, to mark; spött'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), spott'-ing (Rule i.)

Spot'-less, spot'-less-ly, spot'-less-ness. Spött'-y, full of spots, blemished with spots; spott'i-ness (Rule xi.)

Spotted fever, typhus fever accompanied with eruption.

To live on the spot, to reside in the locality.

Old English *splot*; Danish *spætt*, a spot or speckle, adj. *spættet*.

Spouse, *spôwz*, a wife or husband, one betrothed; (*verb*)

Espouse, *ës.pôwz*, to betroth; espoused (2 syl.), espous'-ing (Rule xix.); spousals, more often espousals, *es.pôw'.zalz*, betrothal, nuptials, marriage. Spousal, *spôw'.zäl*, nuptial.

Fr. *espouse* now *épouse*; Ital. *sposa* a wife, *sposo* a husband.

Spout, a tube or small channel for directing the out-pour of liquids, to throw off water forcibly, to speechify (word of contempt); spout'-ed, spout'-ing, spout'-er.

Dutch *spuit*; Old English *spæt[an]*, to spit.

Sprain, a strain of some muscle or ligament accompanied with pain, to sprain; sprained (1 syl.), sprain'-ing.

French *espreindre* now *épreindre*, to strain, to wring.

Sprät, a small fish of the herring family. (German *sprotte*.)

Sprawl, to stretch one's limbs about; sprawled (1 syl.), sprawl'-ing, sprawl'-ing-ly, sprawl'-er. (Fris. *sprawle*.)

Spray, scattered foam, a twig, to splash or spurt; sprayed, *spraid* (Rule xiii.), spray'-ing. (*See* Spoon-drift.)

The pen sprays, the pen trips and spurts the ink about.

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Spree, a merry frolic, a mischievous bit of fun.

French *esprit*, spirit. A "spree" is an outlet of high spirits.

Sprig, a small shoot or twig, a scion (as a *sprig of nobility*, &c.), to adorn with sprigs; **sprigged** (1 syl.), **sprigg'-ing** (R. i.), **sprigg'-y**. (Old Eng. *sprec*, a twig or small branch.)

Spright (better *sprite*, 1 syl., a corrupt contraction of *spirit*, *sp'rit*), a spirit, a hobgoblin, a ghost.

(The following retain -gh- always.)

Spright-ly, **sprite'-ly**, lively; **spright'li-ness** (Rule xi.)

"Spirit," Latin *spīritus* (v. *spīro*, to breathe). So "ghost" is the Anglo-Saxon *gast*, the breath; "gust" is from the same word.

Spring, one of the four seasons (*Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn*), a bound, elasticity, an elastic body, a fountain, the lower part of an arch, the early part, to jump, to arise, to burst, to proceed from; (*past*) **sprang**, (*past part.*) **sprung**, **spring'-ing**. **Spring'-y**, elastic, spongy, full of springs; **spring'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **spring'-er**.

Spring-balance. **Spring-board**. **Spring-gun**.

Spring-head, the source of a fountain or spring.

Spring-tide, a high tide at the time of new and full moon. The low tides at the two quarters are called *Neap tides*.

Spring-time. **Spring water**. **Spring wheat**, *-weet*.

Intermittent spring, one not always active.

Mineral spring, one impregnated with mineral substances.

Oil-spring, oil proceeding from the interior of the earth.

To **spring a leak**, *-leek*, said of a ship when one or more of its planks start and let in water.

To **spring a mast**, when a mast starts from its fastenings.

To **spring a mine**, to cause it to explode.

To **spring a rattle**, to use it as an alarm.

To **spring at**, to leap towards. To **spring on or upon**, to assault or rush upon one suddenly.

Old English *sprinc[an]*, past *spranc*, past part. *sprync*; or *spring[an]*, past *sprung*, past part. *sprungen*;

n. *spring*; *spring wurt*, spring-wort. (See **Springe**.)

We have no native word for *autumn*, like the Germans our forefathers recognised only three seasons.

Springe, *sprinje*, a snare for birds, &c. **Spring** (see above).

Springe, (*past*) **springed** (1 syl.), **springe-ing**; but

Spring, (*past*) **sprang**, (*past part.*) **sprung**, **spring-ing**.

Similarly we have *Dye, dyed, dye-ing* (to tinge); but *die, died, dy-ing* (to expire).

Singe, singed, singe-ing (to burn); but

sing, (past) sang, (past part.) sung, sing-ing.

Swing, swung, swing-ing; but

[*swinge, swinged, swinge-ing*].

German *sprengel*, a springe or snare.

Sprinkle, *sprīn'.k'l*, to scatter, to asperse; **sprinkled**, *sprīn'.k'ld*; **sprink'ling**, a small scattered number; **sprink'ler**, &c.

Old English *spræncan*, *sprængan*, or *sprengan*, past *sprengde*, past part. *sprenged*; Dutch *sprengelen*; German *sprengen*.

Sprit, a small boom or gaff used with some sails in small boats. **A sprit sail**, a sprit furnished with its sail. **Bow-sprit**, *bo'-sprit*, a large strong spar standing from the bows of a vessel. **Sprit-sail yard**, a yard lashed across the bow-sprit for the guys of the jib and flying jib-boom.

Old English *spreot* or *sprit*, a spear, a sprit.

Sprite (1 syl.), a ghost, a hobgoblin, an imp.

A corrupt contraction of *spirit* [*sp'rit*]. (See **Spright**.)

Sprod. Smolt. Parr. Mort. Sprag. Grilse, young salmon.

Sprag, the fry so long as it retains its brown marks, a samlet.

Smolt, the fry a little more than a year old, when it has just acquired its silver scales.

Sprod, salmon more than one year old, but less than two.

Parr, the salmon in its second year.

Grilse, a salmon not fully grown, under three years old.

Mort, the salmon in its third year.

Sprout, the shoot or bud of a plant, to bud, to germinate; **sprout'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **sprout'-ing**. **Sprouts**, young coleworts. Brussels sprouts, coleworts. (The best seed is obtained from Belgium.)

Old English *spreot*, *sprit*, or *sprote*, v. *sprit[an]* or *spritt[an]*.

Spruce (1 syl.), trim, dressed with smartness and neatness, to make oneself spruce; **spruced** (1 syl.); **spruc-ing**, *sprū'.sing*; **spruce'-ly**, **spruce'-ness**. **To spruce up**.

To spruce up a bit, to make oneself a little more trim.

Spruce, a species of fir-tree.

Spruce-beer, a liquor flavoured with spruce-fir.

"Spruce-beer," Germ. *sprossen-bier*. "Spruce-fir," Span. *pruche*.

Spry, smart, nimble, alert. (Corruption of *sprightly*.)

Spūd, a narrow spade for getting out weeds, a short dumpy person. (Contracted diminutive of *spade*.)

Spūme (1 syl.), foam, to froth or fume; **spūmed** (1 syl.); **spum-ing** (Rule xix.), *spū'.ming*; **spum-y**, *spū'.my*.

Spumous, *spū'.mūs*. **Spumescence**, *spū.mēs'.sense*, frothiness. **Spumiferous**, *spū.mīf'.ĕ.rūs*.

Latin *spūma*, foam; *spūmōsus*, *spūmīfērus*, v. *spūmāre*.

Spūn, past and past part. of *spin*. **Spun-yarn**.

Old English *spinn[an]*, past *spann*, past part. *spunnen*.

Spur, an instrument worn on the heel of boots for urging horses to greater speed, a stimulus, a horny goad in the leg of certain birds, the leading root of a tree, a snag, a mountain branching off from the main range, to spur; spurred (1 syl.), spurr'-ing (Rule i.) Spur-wheel. Spur-less.

Old English *spora*, *sporu*, *spor*, or *spura*; *spor-lether*, spur-leather.

Spurge (1 syl.), a plant. Spurge-flax, Spurge-laurel, Spurge-olive, Spurge-wort, -wert, all plants.

French *épurge* (the Euphorbia), purgative plants. The spurge-laurel and spurge-olive are not Euphorbias but Daphnes.

Spurious, *spū'ri.ŭs*, not genuine, counterfeit; spurious-ly, spurious-ness. (Latin *spurius*, supposititious.)

Spurn, to reject with disdain, to kick away; spurned (1 syl.), spurn'-ing, spurn'-er. Spurn-water (of a ship).

Old Eng. *spurn[an]* or *speorn[an]*, past *spéarn*, past part. *spornen*.

Spurt, a jet, a sudden and short effort, a splash, to spurt; spurt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), spurt'-ing, spurt'-er.

Spurtle, *spur'.t'l*, to well; spurtled, *spur'.t'ld*; spurtling.

"Spurt" is often spelt *spirt*, but the Swedish word is *spruta*, the Danish *sprude*, *sprudle*. We have transposed the *ru*.

Sput'ter. Splut'ter. Stat'ter. Spat'ter.

Sputter, to sprinkle saliva from the mouth in speaking (deal in burning and apples in roasting *sputter*).

Sphutter, to talk indistinctly and thickly as if the tongue were too long or the mouth full of spittle.

Stutter, to stammer, to repeat parts of words from a difficulty in changing the muscular action of the mouth.

Spatter, to scatter dirty water, to defile, to defame.

"Sputter," Latin *spūto*, to spit often; *spūtum*, spittle.

"Stutter," German *stottern*, *stotterer*; *stotterig*, stuttering.

Spy, a prying person, one sent to examine [a country] clandestinely and report thereon to its enemy, to discover at a distance, to inspect clandestinely, to play the spy.

Spy, *plu. spies, spize*. To spy, spies (3 p. sing.); spied, *spide*; spy'-ing. Spy-glass, a small telescope, an eye-glass.

Italian *spia*, v. *spidre*; Latin *spécio*, *in-spécio* to inspect.

Squab, *skwŏb*, a soft stuffed cushion, a dumpy person, an unfledged bird, fat or plump; squabb'-y (Rule i.)

Squab-pie, a pie made of young pigeons, a pie made of mutton, apples, and onions. (German *quabbelig*.)

Squabble, *skwŏb.b'l*, a petty quarrel, a wrangling, to jangle, to wrangle; squabbled, *skwŏb'b'ld*; squabbling, squabbler.

Probably a corrupt form of the Welsh *cwergl*, to wrangle, to quarrel.

Squad, *skwod*, part of a "company" of soldiers commanded by a sergeant or corporal. A "company" contains three or four squads and is under the rule of a captain. A "regiment" is under the rule of a colonel.

French *escouade*, corruption of *escadre*; Latin *quadra*, a square.

Squadron, *skwōd'ron*, strictly speaking a number of soldiers or ships drawn up in a square, but in ordinary parlance a "company" of cavalry consisting of 160 men, subdivided into two troops (80 men each); a detachment of warships; *squadroned*, *skwōd'roned*, formed into squadrons.

Ital. *squadrone*; Lat. *quadra*, that is, composed of four companies.

Squalid, *skwōl'id*, poverty-stricken, filthy; **squalid-ly**, **squalid-ness**. **Squal-or**, *skwōl'lor* (not *skwāller*).

Latin *squālidus*, *squālor*, v. *squaleo*.

Squall, *skwawl*, a sudden gust of wind, a loud fretful cry of a young child, to bellow, to scream from fretfulness; *squalled* (1 syl.), *squall'-ing*, *squall'-er*. A white squall, a sudden gust of wind without rain or clouds. A black squall, one in which the sky is overcast. A thick squall, one accompanied with sleet, hail, &c.

Look out for squalls, be on the watch for sudden gusts.

Dan. *squaldre*, to clamour. "Squall" (of wind), Welsh *chawlu*, to strew.

Squalor, *skwōl'lor*, the dirt, &c., of great poverty. (See **Squalid**.)

Squama, plu. *squamæ*, *skwā'mah*, plu. *skwā'mee*, a scale.

Squamous or **squamose**, *skwā'mōce*, covered with scales; **squamigerous**, *skwā'midg'.ērūs*, having scales.

Latin *squāma* plu. *squāmæ*, *squāmeus*, *squāmōsus*.

Squander, *skwōn'der*, to spend lavishly; **squandered** (2 syl.), **squander-ing**, **squan'dering-ly**, **squander-er**.

German [*ver*]schwender, a spendthrift; v. [*ver*]schwenden.

Square, *skwair*, a figure with four equal sides any two of which make a right angle, without overplus, well set, honest.

On the square, just, fair-dealing, to make a square, to adjust, to balance, to assume the attitude of one about to box; **squared** (1 syl.), **squar'-ing** (Rule xix.), **squar'-er**, **square'-ly**, **square'-ness**; **squar'-ish**, nearly square.

Square' measure, for measuring land, paving, roofing, tiling, plastering, and whatever else has surface only.

144 inches = 1 foot, 9 feet = 1 yard, 4848 yards long and 4840 yards broad = 1 acre of land.

In long measure used for measuring length only:

12 inches = 1 foot, 3 feet = 1 yard, 1760 yards = 1 mile.

N.B.—A mile of hedge and ditch is about an acre.

Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself: thus 4 is the square of 2, 9 is the square of 3, &c.

Square root, (the contrary process) or that number which being multiplied by itself will produce the given number: thus 2 is the square root of 4, and 3 of 9. (The symbol of the former is a little 2, as 2^2 , 3^2 , a^2 ; and of the latter the mark ($\sqrt{}$) as: $\sqrt{4}$, $\sqrt{9}$, \sqrt{a} , &c.)

Square sail, a temporary sail set at the fore-mast of a sloop or schooner when going before the wind.

To square a yard, to bring it in square by the braces.

Yards are squared when they are horizontal and at right angles with the keel.

Square rigged, *rigd*, having the principal sails extended by yards instead of stays.

Square toes, *-tōze*, an old fashioned formal person.

Hollow square, a body of infantry drawn up in a square with a space in the middle for the staff officers.

Two square yards. Two yards square.

Two square yards, two spaces or surfaces each being a yard long and a yard broad.

Two yards square, $2 \times 2 = 4$ yards long and 4 broad.

All square, all right, all settled.

"Square" and "squama" are the only two examples in which *squa-* preserves the ordinary "a" sound. In all the other words it is pronounced like o: as *squab*, *squabble*, *squad*, *squadron*, *squalid*, *squall*, *squander*, *squash*, *squat*, and *squaw*.

French *esquarré* now *carré*; Italian *squadra*; Latin *quadra*.

"Square" (to prepare for boxing), Welsh *cwer[yll]*, strife.

Squash, *skwōsh*, a kind of gourd, a sudden fall of a soft pulpy substance, to press into pulp; *squashed* (1 syl.), *squash'-ing*, *squash'-y*, *squash'-i-ly*. *squash'-i-ness*.

Squish-squash, the noise made by paddling over swampy ground (a ricochet word, Rule lxix.)

German *quatschen*, to squash; n. *quetsche*, squash.

"Squash" (a gourd), North American *asq*, plu. *asquash*.

Squat, *skwōt*, snug, sitting on the hams or heels, cowering, short and thick, the act of settling on new lands without a title, to cower, to stoop and lie close so as to evade detection, to settle as a squatter; *squatt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *squatt'-ing* (Rule i.), *squatt'-er*.

Italian *quatto*, squatting; v. *quattare*, to cower.

Squaw, an American Indian woman or wife.

Squeak, *skweek*. Squeal, *skweel*. Squall, *skwawl*.

Squeak, a sharp shrill abrupt cry.

Squeal, a sharp shrill continuous cry.

Squall, the loud blubbering cry of a young child.

A penny trumpet *squeaks*, hogs *squeal* when they are caught and detained, children *squall* when hurt.

"Squeak," Welsh *gwich*, v. *gwichian* or *gwichio*.

"Squeal" and "squall," Danish *squaller*, clamour.

Squeamish, *skweem'ish*, over-fastidious, easily disgusted, qualmy; **squeam'ish-ness**, **squeamish-ly**.

Old English *cwealm*, pestilence; *cwealmnes*, pain, with *-ish* dim.

Squeeze (1 syl.), a hug, a compression, pressure, to press tightly; **squeezed** (1 syl.), **squeez'-ing** (Rule xix.), **squeez'-er**. **Squeez'-able**. To squeeze out. To squeeze through.

Old English *cwys[an]*, past *cwysde*, past part. *cwysed*.

Squelch, a crush, to crush; **squelched** (1 syl.), **squelch'-ing**, **squelch'-er**. (Corruption of Old Eng. *cwel[an]*, to kill.)

Squib, a fire-work, a witty electioneering handbill less scandalous than a lampoon. (Welsh *cwip*, a quip.)

Squill, a genus of plants, a sea-onion, &c., a crustacean, an insect. (Latin *squilla*, Greek *skilla*.)

Squint, an obliquity of vision, to look obliquely; **squint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **squint'-ing**, **squinting-ly**, **squint'er**; **squint'-eyed**, malignant, evil-eyed.

Old English *winc[ian]*, to wink; French *guigner*, "to leer."

Squire (1 syl.) for *esquire*, a complimentary title. The landed gentry are termed by peasants and tradesmen **Squire** [So and So] if they have no real title. On letters and on printed documents *Esq.* is added to the surname of the following gentlemen provided they have no title:

The younger sons of the nobility, officers of the royal court and household, counsellors, justices of the peace, sheriffs, gentlemen (below captain) who hold commissions in the army or navy, graduates of the university not Dr. nor Rev. By courtesy it is given to attorneys and solicitors, surgeons, merchants, bankers, large farmers, gentlemen living on their means, and all who have their name in the "Court Directory."

Squire-archy, *skwī'rar.ky*, country gentlemen collectively.

French *esquyer* now *écuyer* (Latin *scutum*, a shield), the shield-bearer of a mediæval knight.

Squirrel, *skwī'rĕl*, a small quadruped with a bushy tail.

French *escureuil* now *écureuil*; Greek *skiouros* (*skia oura*), an animal making a shade with its tail.

Squirt, a syringe, to throw water in a jet; **squirt'-ed**, **squirt'-ing**.

Squirting cucumber. (Welsh *ysgwd*, a jet.)

St., contraction for *Street* or *Saint*, plu. **SS.**, *saints*. **Sts.**, *streets*.

Stäb, a wound from a thrust, a secret injury, to stab; stabbed (1 syl.), **stabb'-ing** (Rule i.), **stabb'-er**. To stab at.

Stabat Mater [*dolorō'sa*], *Stäb'.bat Mäb'.ter*. The first words of a famous Latin hymn set to music by Pergolese, Haydn, Handel, Rossini, and others:

Stabat mater dolorosa,	Drowned in sorrow for her loss
Juxta crucem lacrimosa,	Stood the mother by the cross
Dum pendebat filius!	While her son hung crucified.

Usually ascribed to *Jacopone de Todi*, a Franciscan of the 13th century; but in the catalogue of the library of Burgundy, No. 13993, is the following: "Item fol. 77. Benedictus papa XII. composuit hanc orationem: *Stabat Mater dolorosa iuxta crucem lacrimosa*, &c. (16th cent.)"

Stable, *stā'.b'l*, a house for horses, strong, fixed, steady, durable; *sta'ble-ness*. Stability, *stā.b'l' .s.ty*.

Stabling, *stā'.bling*, accommodation for horses.

Stabled, *stā'.b'ld*, put into the stable. Stable-man, foreman of the stables; stable-boy, an ostler.

"Stable" (firm, &c.), French *stable*; Latin *stābīlis, stābīlitas*.

"Stable" (for horses), French *étable* now *étale*; Latin *stābūlum*.

Staccato, *stāk.kāk'.to* (in *Mus.*), each note to be sounded separately. (Italian *staccato*, v. *staccare*, to separate)

Stack, a large heap, to pile into a stack; stacked (1 syl.), *stack'ing*. Stack'yard, a space set apart for corn and other stacks. Stack of arms, arms piled into a kind of sheaf. (Welsh *ystac*, Danish *stak*.)

Stadium, *plu. stadia*, *stā'.dī.ŭm*, *plu. stā'.dī.ah*, a Roman measure = 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, one-eighth of a Roman mile. A place for gymnastic contests.

Greek *stádion*, 600 Greek, but 606½ English feet, a race-course.

Stadtholder, *stād'.hōld.er*, formerly the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland. (Dutch *stad houder*.)

Staff, *plu. stāves* (1 syl.), a stick or club; but *staff*, *plu. staffs*, a body of officers, a body of employés.

A staff of clerks, a staff of reporters, a staff of employés; the stave of a ladder, a round or rung. Cross-staff.

Distaff has the plural *distaffs*. The plural in *-ves* is especially absurd as there is no *v* in Anglo-Saxon. The word is *staf*, *plu. stafas* (not *staves*). We have 60 words ending in *-f*, 12 of which change "f" into *-ves* to form the plural, and all but 2 of these 12 ("thief," *thieves*; "beef," *beeves*) end either in *-af* or *-lf*: as "leaf," *leaves*; "sheaf," *sheaves*; "loaf," *loaves*; "staff" (a stick), *staves*; "calf," *calves*; "half," *halves*; "elf," *elves*; "self," *selves*; "shelf," *shelves*; "wolf," *wolves*. There is one word in *-lf* ("gulf," *gulfs*) which does not change "f" into *-ves*.

Stäg, *fem. hind*, a red deer in its fifth year, an unrecognised share-broker, one who applies for an allotment of shares in a joint-stock company under the hope of selling out at a profit. Stag'gard, a stag four years old. Stag'-beetle. Stag'evil, lock-jaw in horses. Stag'-hound. Stag'-worm.

Stäge (1 syl.), the actors' platform in a theatre, a temporary flooring, one degree of elevation, a landing-quay, a resting-place in a journey, the distance from one halting-place to another. An old stager, an experienced worldly-wise old man. Staging, *stā'.ging*, a temporary flooring. Stage'-box, the box nearest the stage, sometimes directly over it. Stage'-coach, *-kōtch*, a coach which runs daily between two places. Stage'-play, stage'-player.

French *estage* now *étage*, a storey, hence "a floor."

Stagger, *stäg'ger*, to reel; *stag'gered* (2 syl.), *stagger-ing*, *stag'gering-ly*, *stagger-er*. The *staggers*, giddiness in horses and cattle. (Dutch *staggeren*.)

Stagirite, *sta.dji'rite*. Aristotle is called *The Stagirite* because he was born at Stagira, in Macedonia.

This word is almost always called *Stagrite* by English poets: as "Plato, the Stagrite, and Tully joined" (*Thomson*, "*Summer*"). "As if the Stagrite o'erlooked each line" (*Pope*, *Ess. on Crit.*) "And all the wisdom of the Stagrite" (*Wordsworth*).

Stagnate, *stäg'näte*, to cease to flow, to be without activity; *stag'nät-ed*, *stag'nät-ing* (Rule xix.) **Stagnation**, *stäg.nay'shün*. **Stag'nant**, *stag'nant-ly*, *stag'nancy*.

Latin *stagnans* genitive *stagnantis*, v. *stagnäre*, *stagnum* a pool. Varro derives it from the Greek *stegnon*, water-tight.

Staid, steady, not giddy. **Stayed**, of the v. *stay*.

Staid'-ly, **staid'-ness**. (The same word as *stayed*.)

This word is formed on the corrupt pattern of *laid*, *paid*, and *said* [*sädd*], for "layed," "payed," and "sayed."

Stain, *stäne*, a blot, a spot, a taint of guilt, disgrace, to stain, to dye; *stained* (1 syl.), *stain'-ing*, *stain'-er*, *stain'-less*.

Stained glass. **Paper stainer**. To stain with...

Welsh *ystaen*, *stained*; *ystaeniad*, a staining.

Stair, a step of a staircase. **Stare**, to gaze at.

Stair-case, a series of steps leading to an upper storey.

Below stairs, on the basement. **Up-stairs**, the upper rooms, one of the bed-rooms. **A flight of stairs**, an entire block from one landing to another.

The *front* of a step is called the "rise," the flat part is the *tread*, and the projecting edge of the *tread* is called a "nose."

"**Stair**," Old English *stæger*, v. *stig(an)* to climb, to ascend.

"**Stare**," Old English *stār[ian]*, past *stārode*, past part. *stārod*.

Staith, *stūth*, a hithe, a landing-place for merchandise, a place where coals are shipped, the end of a line of rails laid on a stage. (Old English *stæth*, German *gestade*.)

Stäke (1 syl.), a large stick. **Steak**, *stake*, a collop of beef.

Stake, a post to which martyrs were fastened, hence to die at the stake to suffer martyrdom, a deposit made pending the result of a wager. To stake, *staked* (1 syl.); *stāk'-ing*. **Stakeholder**. At stake, in jeopardy.

"**Stake**" (a post), Old Eng. *stæca*. "**Steak**" (a collop), Old Eng. *sticce* a piece, a slice, or Norse *steg* a roast (a collop roasted).

Stalactite, *sta.läk'tite*. **Stalagmite**, *sta.läg'mite*.

Stalactite, spar in the form of icicles hanging from the roof of a cavern. **Stalactic**, *sta.läk'tik*, adj. of stalactite.

Stalagmite, spar in the form of icicles on the floor of a cavern. **Stalag'mitic**, adj. of stalagmite.

Stalactiform, *sta.lăk.tŭ.form*, like a stalactite in shape.

"Stalactite," Greek *stălaktŭs*, that which trickles in drops.

"Stalagmite," Greek *stălagma*, a drop (v. *stălazo*, to distil).

Stale (1 syl.), fad, hackneyed. Stail, a stock or handle.

To stale (as horses, &c.), staled (1 syl.), stăl'ing (R. xix.)

Stale'-ly; stale'-ness, vapidness, faddiness.

"Stale" (vapid), German *stellen*, to place or set. "Stale beer" is beer which has been set by [or drawn] too long.

"Stail" (a handle), Old English *stela*.

Stalk, *stawk*, a stem, a stately gait, to walk with strides; stalked (1 syl.), stalk'-ing, stalk'-er. Stalking-horse, a sham horse represented as grazing and pushed forward by fowlers who thus deluded their game and got within shooting distance, a sham, a mask to conceal some design.

Deer stalking, approaching deer warily and stealthily as fowlers approached game with a stalking horse.

Stalk'-y, full of stalks; stalk'i-ness, stalk'-less.

Old English *stalc[an]*, past *stælde*, past part. *stælcēd*; *stælcung*.

"Stalk" (a stem), Danish *stilk*; Greek *stēlēkŭs*.

Stall, *stawl*, a compartment in a stable, a booth, a reserved seat in a theatre, the seat in a cathedral for one of its dignitaries, to put into a stall; stalled, *stawld*; stall'-ing.

Stall-age, *stawl'lage*, the right of erecting stalls at a fair, offal from a stable. Stall'-fed, fed in a stall with a view of making fat. A stalled ox, a fat ox.

Old English *stal*, *steal*, *steall*, or *stæl*, v. *still[an]* or *styll[an]*.

Stallion, fem. mare, sire and dam of horses; foal, the offspring irrespective of sex. Colt, a male foal; filly, a fem. foal. Horse, a male or female irrespective of sex.

"Stallion," Welsh *ystalwyn*. "Mare," Old English *mare* or *myre*.

"Foal," Old English *foła*. "Colt," Old Eng. *cott*. "Filly," French *filie*; Latin *filia*, a daughter. "Horse," Old English *hors*.

Stalwart, *stŏl'wert*, brawny and tall, brave and strong.

O. Eng. *stæl-wyrth*, worth stealing, i.e., worth pressing into the army.

Stamen, plu. stamens, stă'měnz, the male organs of flowers.

Pistil, the female or seed-bearing organ of flowers.

The stamen consists of filament, anther, and pollen.

The pistil consists of stigma, [style], and ovarium.

"Perfect flowers" have both stamens and pistils in the same plant.

Stamina, stăm'ă.nah, constitutional vigour; staminal, stăm'ă.năl, pertaining to stamens or stamina; stamineous, stă.mĭn'.ĕ.ŭs (R. lxvi.), having stamens, pertaining to the stamens, attached to the stamens; staminate, stăm'ă.nate, furnished with stamens; staminiferous, stăm'ă.nĭf'.ĕ.rŭs, having stamens without pistils.

Staminodium, plu. staminodia, stăm'ă.nŏ''.dĭ.ăm, plu. stăm'ă.nŏ''.dĭ.ăh (better staminoid, plu. staminoids,

stām'ā.noids), an abortive stamen, an organ in cryptogamic plants serving the purpose of a stamen.

Latin *stāmen*, plu. *stāmīna*, the threads of a plant, the grain of wood; *stāmīneus*. "Staminodium," a hybrid: Latin *stāmen* genitive *stāmīnis*, Greek *eidos*, like a stamen.

"Staminoid" would be more in accordance with other similar compounds: as *coraloid*, *ganoid*, *prismoid*, *rhomboid*, *spheroid*, &c.

Stammer, *stām'mer*. Stutter, *stūt'ter*.

Stammer, to hesitate in pronouncing words or phrases.

Stutter, to repeat a letter or syllable from a difficulty of pronouncing the entire word.

Stammering generally arises from the tongue, *stuttering* from defective flexibility in the organs of the mouth, hence it is accompanied by a straining of those muscles and by facial distortions.

Old Eng. *stāmor*, a stammering; Dan. *stamme*, *stammen*; Germ. *stammeln* (from *stammen*, to resist or dam up) the flow of words.

"Stutter," German *stottern*, *stotterer*, *stottering*.

The stutterer is like a young child, always stumbling in its attempt at walking. A stammerer is like a lame man who does not walk with even gait.

Stamp, an instrument for making impressions, the impress itself, a paper bearing the stamp, a die, authority, current value, to stamp; stamped, *stāmt*; stamp'-ing, stamp'-er.

Stamp'-duty, plu. stamp'-duties, *-dū'tiz*. Stamp'-office.

Italian *stampa*, v. *stampare*; whence French *estampe*, *estamper*.

Stampede, *stām'peed*, a panic flight of men, horses, or cattle.

Spanish *estampido*, the report of a gun, flight on such a report.

Stanch, *sta[r]nsh* (not *stawnsh*), firm, steadfast, to stop the flow of blood; stanch'd (1 syl.), stanch'-ing, stanch'-er, stanch'-less; stanch'-ly, firmly, resolutely.

Welsh *ystancio*; French *estancier* now *étancher*.

Stanchion, *stān'.shōn*, a prop to support a falling wall.

French *estaiçon* now *étaiçon*, *étancher*, to arrest the flow of blood.

Ständ, a building or platform which commands a view of some public entertainment, a point beyond which one cannot proceed, a halt, that on which something rests.

Stand by! (on board ship), about equal to *Make ready!*

To stand, (*past*) stood, (*past part.*) stood (to rhyme with *good* not with *food*); stand'-ing, stand'-er.

To stand against, to resist. To stand anything, to endure without resistance. To stand by, to support, to back.

To stand fast, to remain firm. To stand fire, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way.

To stand for, to offer oneself as a candidate, to become a substitute, to sail towards.

To stand from, to sail away from. To stand it, to endure it. To stand off, to keep at a distance.

To stand off and on, to sail towards land and then away from it. To stand on, to continue the same course.

To stand [you] in, to cost. To stand out, to resist, to sail off.

To stand one's ground, to maintain one's position.

To stand to, to persevere. To stand together, to agree.

To stand to sea, to sail from land. To stand up, to rise up.

To stand up for, to justify, to back. To stand upon, to pride oneself on. It stands to reason, it must be so.

To make a stand, to halt in order to offer resistance to an enemy, to go no further in concession.

To put to a stand, to bother, to perplex.

A stand of arms, a firearm with its appendages.

A stand-point, a position in which something may be viewed. Come to a stand-still, come to a halt.

A stand-up [fight], a manfully contested fight.

A bystander, one standing near.

To withstand, to resist. To stand with, to side with.

Old English *stand*, v. *stand[an]*, past *stod*, past part. *ge-standen*.

Standard. Ensign. Flag. Banner. Pennant. Stream'er.

Ensign, the national flag carried at the stern of a ship.

Since 1864, all men-of-war carry *The St. George's ensign* (a white flag with a red cross, and the Union Jack on the left-hand upper corner). The *red* ensign is used by government transports, but the *blue* ensign is abandoned by government ships.

∴ An ensign upside down is a signal of distress.

Banner, a flag under which men are united for some common object. The ordnance flag which is fixed on the carriage of the right-hand gun of the park.

The *oriflamme* of St. Denis [*D'nce*], was a banner, but is now the great *standard* of France.

Pennant, [corruption of *pendant*, more correctly *pendent*], a long narrow flag borne at the main-mast-head of a man-of-war to denote that she is commissioned.

Pennon, the flag of a mediæval knight not qualified to display a banneret. It was pointed.

Standard. The Royal Standard, a silk flag containing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. An *ordinary* standard is a silk-flag about 18 inches square, containing the device of some colonel, &c., and carried by the cornet in the first rank of a squadron of horse.

In war, it is a signal for joining together the several troops belonging to the same head officer.

∴ In the Infantry, standards are called *colours*.

Flag, a general term for all sorts of displayed bunting or silk devices borne on a single staff. If borne on two

staves the flag is termed a banner. On board ship a flag designates a vessel's nationality and employment. Flags are also used for telegraphing.

Telegraph flags are *square, triangular, and cleft into burgees.*

Streamer is not a technical word, but is used to denote any sort of flag, especially on board ship.

"Ensign," French *enseigne*; Latin *insignia* (*signum*, a sign).

"Banner," Fr. *bannière* (from *bande*; Low Lat. *bannerium*); Lat. *bandum* the general's standard, *banderium* (*bandus* flexible).

"Pennant," Latin *pendens* gen. *pendentis*, v. *pendere* to hang down.

"Standard," Old Eng. *standard*; Ital. *stendardo*; Fr. *estendard* now *étendard* (v. *étendre*, to extend), something displayed or extended.

"Flag," German *flagge*; Danish *flag*, v. *flagen* to flutter.

Hence *ensign* means "a sign"; *banner*, a "flexible thing"; *pennant*, something "hanging down"; *standard*, something "extended"; *flag*, a "flutterer"; *streamer*, something that "streams about."

Standish, stān'-dish, a dish or tray for pens, ink, &c.

If accidental, it is somewhat remarkable that "writing materials" are called *stationery*, and a "writing tray" a *stand-dish*.

Stang, a pole, a shaft. To ride the stang, to be carried on a pole in derision on men's shoulders.

This lynch punishment was formerly carried out against wife-beaters, hen-pecked husbands, scolds, &c.

Old English *steng*, a pole. "To ride the skimmington" was for the man to ride with his face to the horse's tail while the woman rode before with a "skimmington" or skimming-ladle, with which she was allowed to beat him about the jowls to her heart's content.

Stan'nary (not *stannery*), pertaining to tin. The Stannary Courts, courts of record in Cornwall and Devon for the administration of justice among the tinners. *Stannate*, *stān'-nāte*, a salt of stannic acid (-ate, a salt from an acid in -ic). *Stannic*, produced from tin. *Stanniferous*, *stān.nīf'.ē.rūs*, yielding tin. (Latin *stannum*, tin.)

Several dictionaries spell the word *stannery*, but the Latin *stannarius* decides the correct spelling.

Stanza, stān'.zah, a verse of poetry consisting of two, three, four or more lines the whole poem being written to the same pattern; *stanzaic, stān.zay'ik*, consisting of stanzas.

Italian *stanza*, v. *stanzare*, to prescribe.

A stanza is an example of any prescribed metre adopted in a poem.

Staphyl-oma, stāf'.ī.lō'.mah, a disease in the cornea of the eye.

An ill-compounded word. It ought to be *staphylomma*. Greek *stāphülē omma*, a [tumour like a] grape in the eye. *ōma* means like things, and *staphulō homa* is simply nonsense.

Staphylo-rhaphy, stāf'.ī.lōr'rā.fy, a surgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided palate.

Greek *stāphülē raphē* (suture). According to our usual way of spelling such words, it should be *staphylorhaphy*.

Staple, stay'p'l, an iron loop either to hold a lock or to fix into a [wall]; merchandise; the chief commodities of a

merchant, city, district, or country; raw material; settled, established in commerce; wool-stapler, a dealer in wool.

"Staple" (an iron loop), Danish *stabel*, a hinge.

"Staple" (goods), Danish *stabel*, a pile; *stabel-handel*, staple-trade; *stabel-plads*, staple, mart, emporium.

Star, a luminous heavenly body. Fixed stars, *fixt*... those which constantly maintain the same relative positions in the heavens. Planets are wandering stars moving in an orbit round the sun. Star, anything made to resemble a star (with five, six, or eight points), a badge of knighthood, an asterisk (*) used for reference to a foot-note or to indicate that something is omitted, a superior actor acting temporally in an inferior company, to stud with stars, to crack glass, to appear as a prodigy; starred (1 syl.), starr'-ing (R. i.), starr'-y, star'-ness (R. xi.), star'-like. Star'-less. Star'-chamber, a civil and criminal court abolished in the reign of Charles I. Star'-fish.

Star'-gazer, *gā'zer*. Star'-light, *-lite*, stars luminous.

Star of India, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 (motto: *Heaven's light our guide*).

Star'-stone, a variety of sapphire.

Star'-spangled, studded with stars.

Shooting or falling star, a meteor which shoots rapidly athwart the sky. Star'-wort, an aster.

Old English *steorra* or *stiorra*; Greek *astér*; Latin *astrum*.

Starboard, *star'.bōd*, the right side of a vessel to one looking forwards. The left side used to be called *lar-board*, but is now called port. Starboard the helm! turn the helm to the right. Port the helm! turn it to the left.

Starboardlines, *star.bō'.līnz*, mess in the starboard watch.

Without doubt the two words *starboard* and *larboard*, which have so puzzled etymologists, are merely corruptions of the Spanish *estri-bord* and *ba-bord*; French *stri-bord* and *ba-bord* (*dextri-bord* right-side, *bas-board* left-side), *stri* corrupted first into *stir* then into *star*; *bā* [bah] corrupted into *lar*, and *bord* (a ship's side) corrupted into *board*. The Danish word *styr-bord* is half-way between the French *stribord* and our *star-board*. (The usual derivation, may be seen under the word *Larboard*.)

The substitution of *port* for "*larboard*" is from the military phrase *porting arms*, that is carrying them in the left hand.

Starch, *fecule* (*fēk'kūle*), formal, to stiffen with starch; starch'-ing, starched (1 syl.); starched-ness, *starch'.ēd-ness*; starched-ly, *starch'.ēd.ly*; starch'-er, starch'-like.

Old Eng. *stearc* or *sterc*, rigid; Germ. *stärke*, starch, v. *stärken*.

Stare (1 syl.), a fixed gaze. Stair, the step of a staircase.

To stare; stared, *staird*; star-ing (Rule xix.), *stair'-ing*; staring-ly; star-er, *stair'-er*. To stare at.

To star, makes starred (1 syl.), starr'-ing, starr'-er.

"Stare," Old Eng. *stær*, v. *stár[ian]*, past *stádrode*, past part. *stádrod*.

"Stair," Old Eng. *stæger*; v. *stig[an]*, to climb, to ascend.

"Star," Old Eng. *steorra* or *stiorra*; Greek *astér*; Latin *astrum*.

Stark, stiff, wholly, as *stark naked*, *stark mad*.

Stark blind does not mean entirely blind, but blind from a cataract.

It is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *stár-blind* (star-blind), from *stér*, a cataract.

Sand-blind is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *sam-blind* (half-blind); *sam* half, Latin *semi*.

Pur-blind is a corruption of *par-blind*; Latin *párum*, somewhat.

Old English *starc*, *sterc*, or *stearc*, *stark*, (adv.) *sterclíce*.

Starling, *star'ling*, a bird. Sterling, genuine, standard.

Each feather is marked with a whitish triangular speck; these specks are the *little stars* from which the bird is named.

"Sterling," Easterling. The money coined in the east parts of Germany (*Camden, The Britannia*).

Start, a slight shock from some unexpected occurrence, the beginning of motion, advantage in the outset, to start; start'-ed (R. xxxvi.), start'-ing, start'-er. To start after.

To start against, to become a rival. To start for, to set out for. To start up, to rise up suddenly.

To get the start, to be first in the field, to begin first.

An upstart, an inferior rival. Starting-point.

Starting-post, the goal from which [races] begin.

Startle, *star'.t'l*, a slight shock from some unexpected occurrence; startled, *star'.t'ld*; start'ling, start'ling-ly.

French *s'écarter*, to swerve, to budge. "Startle," dim. of *start*.

Starve (1 syl.), to abstain from food, to be in want of food; starved (1 syl.), starv'-ing (Rule xix.), starv'-er.

Starvation, *star.vay'.shŭn*. Starve'-ling, an animal or plant feeble from defective nourishment.

Old Eng. *stearf[ian]* or *steor[ian]*, past *stearf*, past part. *storfen*.

Stasis, *sta'sis*, stagnation of the blood or animal humours.

Greek *stásis*, a stationary position (*kistēmi*, to stand still).

Stāte (1 syl.), a condition, solemn pomp, dignity, a body politic, a community, a caste, one of the conventional degrees of society, to make a statement, to set forth; stat-ed, *stā'.ted*; stat-ing (Rule xix.), *stā'.ting*; stat-er, *stā'.ter*.

Stated-ly, *stā'.ted.ly*, at fixed or appointed times.

State-ly, lofty, grand; state'li-ness (Rule xi.)

Statesman, *plu.* statesmen, one skilled in public affairs and arts of government; statesman-like, statesman-ly, statesman-ship (*-ship*, office, qualification, skill).

The states general (*Fr. history*), the legislative assembly consisting of the nobles, clergy, and deputies; (in the Netherlands) the assembly consists of two orders.

State'-paper. State'-prisoner. State'-room. State'-trial.

French *estat* now *état*; Italian *stato*; Latin *status* (*stāre*, to stand).

Statics, *stāt'iks*. Dynamics, *dī.nām'iks*.

Statics, that branch of mathematics which treats of force affecting a body in a state of *rest*, as equilibrium, weight.

Dynamics, that branch of mathematics which treats of force affecting a body in a state of *motion*.

It considers four things: (1) the *matter* moved, (2) the *space* moved through, (3) the *time* taken in moving through a given space, and (4) the *velocity* with which it moved.

Greek [*hē*]*stātikē* [*technē*] or *ta stātika* (*stātos*, standing still).

"Dynamics," Greek *dunāmis*, power, force.

(-ic, -ics. Of the 50 or 60 sciences with these endings all but five, borrowed from the French, are plural. The five exceptions are *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric*.)

Station, *stā'.shūn*, the place where a person or building stands, a post assigned, social class, the halting place of a railway, to place, to appoint to a post, &c.; stationed, *stā'.shūnd*; station-ing, *stā'.shūn.ing*.

Stationary, *stā'.shūn.ă.ry*. Stationery, *stā'.shūn.ĕr.ry*.

Stationary, fixed, immovable, not progressive.

Stationery, articles sold by a stationer.

Station-master, an officer in charge of a railway station.

Stationary engine, a fixed steam-engine for drawing carriages on rails by means of ropes.

Latin *statio*; French *station*; Old English *stathol*.

(It would have been better if we had preserved the Latin adjective *stationālis* instead of the Mediæval Latin *stationarius* for "abiding," and left "stationery" (in Latin *stationārius*) for the goods sold by a stationer.)

(As *grocer-y*, *haberdasher-y*, *mercier-y*, *milliner-y*, *spicer-y*, &c.)

Statistics, facts relating to political science illustrative of the condition and resources of a state, its population, wealth, power, &c.; statistical, *stā.tis't.ĭ.kāl*; statistical-ly.

Statistician, *stā.tis.tish'ăn*, one skilled in statistics.

French *statistique*; German *statistik*. (See "statics" note.)

Statue, *stāt'tu*. Statute, *stāt'tute*. Stature, *stāt'tchūr*.

Statue, the solid representation (in marble, stone, wood, &c.) of a living being life-size or larger. If in small size we call it an *Image*. If for worship an *Idol*.

Statute, a legal enactment, a law passed by act of parliament.

Stature, the height and size of anyone standing.

Statuary, *stat'tu.erry*, a sculptor, the works of sculptors.

Statuesque (French), *stāt'tu.esk*, having the character of a statue, posed like a statue.

Statuette (French), *stāt'tu.ĕt'*, a small statue.

Latin *stātua*, *stātūaria*, *statuarius*. It would be better to call the artist a *statuar*, and his works *statuary*.

Stature, stăt tchŭr. **Statue (see above).** **Statute (q.v.)**

Stature, the height and size of anyone standing, full size.

Latin stătŭra, stătŭaria, stătŭarius (stäre, to stand); French stature.

Status, stă'tŭs, social condition, rank, position.

Stătus quo, the state things were in before some halt or suspension was made. In stătŭ quo, in the same state as things were before they were suspended.

In statu quo ante, in the state things were before the war [or truce] commenced.

Latin stătus, state, condition (stäre supine stătum, to stand).

Statute, stăt'tute. Statue, stăt'tu. Stature, stăt'tchŭr.

Statute, a legal enactment having force by act of parliament.

Many of our laws derive their force from custom only, as all those based on the imperial Roman code.

Statue, a life-size representation (in some solid substance) of a living being. (Latin stătua.)

Stature, the height and size of a living being. (French.)

Statutable, stăt'tu.tă'b'l. Statutory, stăt'tu.tŏr ry.

Statutable, indictable by law, coming under some statute or law, as a statutable offence.

Statutory, according to law, legal, as statutory release.

Sometimes these words are interchangeable: as statutable or statutory process; statutable or statutory remedy.

Statutes of limitation, laws fixing the period within which legal proceedings must commence.

Thus a debt not claimed for six years is statute-run, rent by lease is limited to twenty years, murder must be proceeded on within a year and a day of the offence, &c.

Statute-book, a book containing statutes, a code.

"Statute," Lat. stătŭtum. "Stature," Lat. stătŭra (stäre, to stand).

Staunch, trusty, firm in principle, firm in support; staunch'-ly, staunch'-ness (should be stanch).

Welsh ystancio; French estanch now étanch, air and water tight.

Stäve (1 syl.), one of the pieces of which a cask is made, a stanza, a bar of a rack, a step of a ladder.

To stave in, to break a hole in, to burst through; staved (1 syl.), stav-ing (R. xix.), stă'ving. To sing a stave.

(In music the five lines are now called a staff, but used to be called a stave, and are so given both by Dr. Busby and by John Bishop.)

Old Eng. staf, plu. stafas. "Stave" and "staves" are abnormal. The five lines of music are called a "stave" because they resemble the steps or staves of a ladder. (Italian staffa, a stirrup.)

Stay, plu. stays, continuance in the same place, a prop, a large rope to support a mast, to continue, to obstruct, to

forbear to act, to stop, to tack a vessel or put her about; stayed (1 syl.), stay'-ing. Staid, not volatile.

The stays of a ship are:

The fore-stay, the main-stay, and the mizzen-stay.

The fore-top and the fore-top-gallant back-stays.

The main-top and the main-top-gallant back-stays.

The mizzen-top and the mizzen-top-gallant back-stays.

Back-stays, those ropes which run from a mast-head down to the sides of a vessel (slanting a little aft).

Fore-and-aft-stays, those ropes which lead from one mast to another.

Stay-sail, stay-s'l, a sail which hoists on a stay.

They are as follows:

Fore-top stay-sail;

Main-top, main-top-gallant, and main royal stay-sails;

Mizzen-top, mizzen top-gallant, and mizzen royal stay-sails.

Spring stays, assistant stays nearly parallel to the stays.

Main-stay, chief dependance.

Stay-bolt, a bolt connecting opposite plates to hold them in their places and prevent their bulging.

Stay-lace, a lace for ladies' stays. Stay-maker.

Stays (no sing.), a lady's corset.

In stays or Hove in stays (*nautical*), the situation of a vessel when she is "staying" or changing her tack.

To stay [a ship], to put her about.

To stay a mast, to incline it by the aid of the stays.

To miss stays, to fail in staying or tacking a vessel.

"Stay" (the rope of a ship), Old English *stæg*; Spanish *estay*.

"Stay" (state, condition), Welsh *ystad*.

"Stay" (to bide, to stop), German *stehen*; Latin *stāre*.

Stead, *stēd*. Staid. Stayed, *staid*. Steed.

Stead (preceded by *in*, as "in your stead"), place.

Bed-stead, bed frame to hold the mattress and bed.

Home-stead, the ground on which a farm-house stands, a farm-house with its garden and appointments.

Instead of, in the place of, in lieu of.

To stand in great stead, to be very serviceable.

Staid, grave, steady, not volatile.

Stayed, past and past part. of the verb *stay*.

Steed, a poetical word for a horse of high metal.

Stead'-fast, firm, constant; stead'-fast-ly, stead'-fast-ness.

Stead'-y, not tottering, not shaky, not volatile, to keep from shaking, to support; steadied, *stēd'ed*; stead'y-ing, (*comp.*) stead'i-er, (*super.*) stead'i-est, stead'i-ly; stead'i-ness, firmness, application to work.

Old Eng. *stede*, *stæd*, *stæde*, or *stýde*; *stedfæst*, *stedig*, *stedigness*.

Steak, *stāke* (not *steek*). Stake (1 syl.)

Steak, a collop of beef. A collop of *mutton* or *pork* is called a chop. A collop of *veal* is called a cutlet.

Stake, a large stick to fix in the ground, to wager.

"Steak," Old Eng. *sticce*, a piece, a slice. "Stake," Old Eng. *stic[a]*.

"Steak" may be the Norse *steg*, a roast, meaning a piece of roast meat. If, as is most likely, *sticce* is the original word, the French *bif-tik* is quite as good as our beef-stake.

Steal, *steel*. Steel, iron refined and mixed with carbon.

Steal, (*past*) stole, (*past part.*) stolen, *stōlē'n*, to rob, to slip in or out unobserved; steal'-ing, steal'-er.

Stealth, *stēlth*, robbery. By stealth, clandestinely. Stealth'-y, stealth'-i-ly, stealth'-ful (Rule viii.)

To steal a march on [one], to gain an advantage unobserved.

To steal [men's] hearts, to win from allegiance.

"Steal," Old English *stēl[an]* or *stæl[an]*, past *stæl*, past part. *stolen*; also *stēl[ian]*, past *stēlode*, past part. *stēlod*; *stælcþing*, a stealth; *stælung*, a robbery; *stæl-worth*, worth stealing.

"Steel," Old English *stīl* or *stāt*; *stīled*, steelled.

Steam, *steem*. Vapour, *vā'por*. Reek. Smoke (1 syl.)

Steam, the vapour of boiling water.

(In its perfect state it is invisible, but being slightly cooled by coming in contact with the colder air it becomes cloudy.)

Vapour, an aeriform fluid into which liquid or solid bodies are converted by heat at ordinary temperature.

(A vapour may be recondensed and restored to its original liquid or solid state. A gas is far more reluctant to change its state.)

Reek, the vapour drawn by heat out of damp earth, &c.

Smoke, the vapours, gases, and fine particles of burnt charcoal buoyed upwards by the air from burning fuel.

(Smoke condensed is soot; and soot in flakes blacks.)

"Steam," O. E. *steam* or *stēm*. "Vapour," Fr. *vapeur*; Lat. *vāpor*.

"Reek," Old Eng. *reóc*. "Smoke," Old Eng. *smēc*, *smēoc*, or *smēdc*.

Stearine, *stē'.ā.rīn*, the tallowy part of animal fat;

Oleine, *ō'.lē.īn* or Elaine, *ē'.la.īn*, the oily part of fat.

Stearic, *stē'.a.rīk*, adj. of stearine. Stearic acid.

Stearate, *stē'.a.rāte*, a salt of stearic acid.

(-ate denotes a salt from an acid in -ic, that is an acid with the greatest possible amount of oxygen.)

Steatite, *stē'.a.tīte*, a mineral called soap-stone.

(Gk. *stēar* gen. *stēatos*, with -ite denoting a mineral.)

Steatitic, *stē'.a.tīt'īk*, adj. of steatite.

Greek *stēar* gen. *stēatos*, suet, tallow. "Oleine," Latin *oleum*, oil.

"Elaine," Greek *elaion* (3 syl., *ē.lai'on*), oil.

Stedfast (the older spelling of steadfast, *q.v.*) (O. E. *stedfæst*.)

Steed, poetical word for a horse of high metal. **Stead**, *stēd*, good service, place, &c. **Steed'-less**. (Old Eng. *stēda*.)

Steel. **Steal**, to purloin (both *stēle*). **Still**.

Steel, iron refined and combined with carbon, an instrument for sharpening carving knives and butchers' knives, to overlay with steel, to make obdurate and hard-hearted. **Steeled** (1 syl.), **steel'-ing**, **steel'-er**.

Steal, (past) stole, (past part.) sto'len, **steal'-ing**, **steal'-er**.

Still, up to this time, a vessel for distilling, calm, &c.

Steel'-y, like steel; **steel'-clad**, **steel'-hearted**, **steel-pen**.

Bes'sēmer steel, steel made from cast iron. So named from Henry Bessemer, born 1813 (patents 1856-8).

Blister-steel, steel made by interlaying wrought-iron with charcoal. **Cast-steel**, steel made by mixing iron with powdered charcoal and then melting it.

(When cast into bars it may be rolled or hammered.)

"Steel," Old English *stȳl* or *stīl*, *stȳled*, *steeled*.

"Steal," Old English *stēla*, past *stēol*, past part. *stolen*.

"Still," Old Eng. *stille*, quiet, v. *still*(ian), adv. *stil*; Lat. *stillāre*.

Steel-yard, *stīl'-yard*, the Roman balance, a steel beam.

Steep, elevated, precipitous, a hill, to soak, to imbue; **steeped** (1 syl.), **steep'-ing**, **steep'ing** trough, *-trōf*; (comp.) **steep'-er**, more precipitous; (super.) **steep'-est**, **steep'-ly**, **steep'-ness**, **steep'-y**. (Old English *steāp*, precipitous.)

We still call the *inclination* of a stratum its "*dip*," and to *dip* is to soak or steep, hence the connexion of the two meanings.

Steeple, *steep'le*. **Stipple**, *stīp'pl*. **Stipule**, *stīp'pule*. **Stip'el**.

Steeple, the tower or spire of a church, &c.

Stipple, to engrave by dots instead of lines.

Stipule (in Bot.), a small leaf-like appendage to a leaf.

Stipel, a small stipule at the base of a leaflet.

Steepled, *steep'ld*, having a steeple. **Steeple-chase**.

"Steeple-chase." This term arose from a party of fox-hunters on their return from an unsuccessful chase. They agreed to race in a straight line to the village steeple about two miles off.

"Steeple," Old English *stēpel*, *steppel*, or *stīpel*.

"Stipple," connected with *stop*, a point, and called in Fr. *pointer*.

"Stipule," Fr. *stipule*; Lat. *stīpula*, a stalk. "*Stipel*," Fr. *stipelle*.

Steer, fem. heifer, *hēf'fer*, a young bullock or cow, to guide a ship or boat by the helm; **steered** (1 syl.), **steer'-ing**.

Steer'-age, the steering of a ship, the manner in which a ship answers to the helm, the fore part of a ship.

Steer'-er, **steers'man**, *plu.* **steers'men**. **Steer'-ing-wheel**.

"Steer" (a young bullock), Old English *steor* or *styre*.

"Steer" (to direct a ship), Old English *steōr*(an), *stȳr*(an), or *stīr*(an), past *steōrde*, &c., past part. *steōred*, &c.; *steōra* or *stīōra*, a pilot.

Stegano-graphy, *stĕg'.a.nŏg''.ră.fy*, secret writing.

The private marks of tradesmen. Any word with ten different letters will indicate the price of an article: Thus, suppose the secret word is *peculation* (1=*p*, 2=*e*, 3=*c*, 4=*u*, 5=*i*, 6=*a*, 7=*t*, 8=*s*, 9=*o*, 10=*n*) and an article is marked *a/i*, it would mean 6/8, *i.e.* 6s. 8d. In secret writing the devices are infinite. One of the simplest is to turn the alphabet upside down, making *z=a*, *y=b*, *x=c*, &c.: thus "Adam" would be *Zwzn*.

Greek *stegānos* covered, *graphē* writing, *i.e.* concealed writing.

Stellar, *stĕl'.lar*, starry, relating to the stars; **stellate**, *stĕl'.lāte*, arranged like a star; **stĕl'lāt-ed**, radiated.

Stelliform, *stĕl'.lĭ.form*, in the form of a star.

Stelleridæ, *stĕl.lĕr'.rĭ.dē*, the family of fishes of which the star-fish is the type. **Stelleridan**, *stĕl.ler'.rĭ.dăn*, one of the star-fish tribe. **Stelliferous**, *stĕl.lĭf'.ĕ.rūs*.

Stellite, *stĕl'.lĭte*, a mineral (*-ite* denotes a fossil or mineral).

Stellular, *stĕl'.lū.lar*, marked with little stars, star-shaped.

Latin *stella*, *stellāris*, *stellātus*, *stellifer*, *stelli-forma*.

Stem, a stalk, a progeny, a prow. **Steam**, *steem*, vapour.

To stem, to resist, to make progress against, as to *stem a current*; **stemmed** (1 syl.), **stemm'-ing** (Rule i.)

From stem to stern, the whole length of a ship.

"Stem" (a stalk), Old English *stēmn* or *stæmn*; Welsh *ystem*.

"Stem" (race, lineage), Latin *stemma*; German *stamm*.

"Stem" (to resist), Danish *stemme*, to stem, to stop, to oppose.

The stem of a ship is a piece of timber forming the prow or fore-end, the piece which forms the hind-end is the *stern-post*.

Stench, an offensive smell. (Old English *stenc* or *stencg*.)

Stencil, *stĕn'.sĭl*, a thin plate on which the outlines of a pattern are cut out. This plate is laid on a piece of paper or a wall and the required colour being rubbed about the open spaces are left on the paper or wall; to stencil; **stencilled**, *stĕn'.sĭld*; **sten'cill-ing**, **sten'cill-er**.

There are about twelve dissyllables ending in *-il* not accented on the last syllable. Of these *civil*, *devil*, *fossil*, and [*imperi*l] do not double the *l* on receiving a postfix beginning with a vowel, but the other eight do, *viz.*, *argil*, *cavil*, *council*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pisil*, *stencil*, and *tranquil*. For example:

"Civil" makes *civil-ian*, *civil-ist*, *civil-ity*, *civil-ise*, *civil-iser*; but

"Argil" makes *argill-aceous*, *argill-iferous*, *argillite*, *argill-ous*, &c.

"Devil" (to grill) makes *devil-ed*, *devil-ing*; to these add *devil-ish*, &c.; but "Cavil" makes *cavill-ed*, *cavill-ing*, *cavill-er*, *cavill-ous*, &c.

It would be far better to reduce all to Rule iii., or to make words ending in *l* a general exception.

Steneo-saur, *plu. steneosaurs* or *steneo-saurus*, *plu. -sauri*, *stĕn'.ĕ.ŏ.saur*, a genus of narrow-snouted saurians.

("Steneo-" is a blunder for *steno-*. Greek *stenos*, narrow.)

There are several Greek words as models, *g.e. stĕno-sĕmon*, *stĕno-pŏrŏs*, *stĕno-chŏria*, *steno-porthmos*, &c. (see below).

Greek *stĕno*-[*stĕnos*]sauros, the narrow [snouted] saurian.

Steno-graphy, *stě.nǫg'.ra.fy*, shorthand; **stenographic**, *stě'n.o.-gräf''ik*; **stenographical**, *stě'n.o.gräf''i.käl*; **stenographical-ly**; **stenographer**, *stě.nǫg'.rǎ.fer*; **stenographist**, *stě.nǫg'.rǎ.fist*. (Greek *steno*-[*stenos*]graphē.)

Stentorian, *stě.n.tǫr'ri.an*, having a loud voice, very loud.

Stentorian lungs, lungs of enormous power.

Stentoro-phonice voice, *stě'n.to.ro.fǫn''ik...*, a voice proceeding from a speaking trumpet or stentorophonic tube.

So called from *Stentor*, one of the Greek heralds in Homer's Iliad. Homer says his voice was as loud as that of fifty men combined.

Stěp, a pace, to make a pace. **Steep**, precipitous. **Steppe**, *q.v.*

Stepped, *stěpt*; **stěpp'-ing**. **Steps** (no *sing.*), a portable flight of stairs. **Stepping-stone**. **To step aside**, to remove a little way off. **To step into**, to walk into.

To take a step, to make a movement in any given direction.

Step by step, by a gradual and regular progression.

Old English *stap*, *stedp*, or *stepe*, *v.* *stap[an]*, *stepp[an]*, or *stap[an]*, past *stǫp*; past part. *stapen*; *steppung*.

Step-, orphaned of one parent; **step-child**, the child of a husband or wife on a second marriage is step-child to the one not its parent; **step-daughter**, **step-son**.

Step-father, the husband of the child's mother on her second marriage. **Step-mother**, the wife of a child's father on his second marriage.

Old English *steop[an]*, to bereave; *steop-cild*, a child bereft [of one parent]; *steop-dǫhter*, *steop-fader*, *steop-mǫdor*, *steop-sunu*.

Steppe, *stěp*. **Stěp**, a pace. **Steep**, precipitous.

Steppe, one of the vast flats or plains of Europe or Asia, corresponding to the savannahs or pampas of America.

German *steppe*, a heath; Russian *stepi*.

Stěp, a pace. (Old English *stap*, *steap*, or *stepe*.)

Steep, precipitous. (Old English *steap*.)

-ster (a native suffix), skill derived from practice (Rule lxii.)

Stercoraceous, *stě'r.ko.ray''.shūs*, pertaining to dung, full of defilement. **Stercorarium**, *stě'r.ko.rair''ri.üm*, a place where any sort of defilement or filth is deposited.

Latin *stercōreus*, full of filth, *stercōrarium* (*stercus*, dung).

Stereo-, *stě'r.e.o-* (Greek prefix), solid. (Greek *stě'rěōs*.)

Stereo-graphy, *stě'rě.ǫg''.rǎ.fy*, the act of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; **stereo-graphic**, *stě'rě.o.gräf''ik*; **stereo-graphical**, *-rě.o.gräf''i.käl*; **stereo-graphical-ly**, *stě'rě.o.-gräf''i.käl.ly*.

Greek *stě'rěo*-[*stereos*]grapho, I describe solid forms.

Stereo-meter, *stěr're.òm'' .ě.ter*, an instrument for measuring the specific gravities of solid bodies as well as liquid; **stereometry**, *stěr'rě.òm'' .ě.try*; **stereometrical**, *stěr'rě.ō-mět'' .ř.kāl*; **stereometrical-ly**.

Greek *stérō*-[stereos]*mētron*, a gauge for solid bodies.

Stereo-scope, *stěr'rě.ō.skōpe*, an optical instrument which makes two photographs appear as one standing out in strong relief; **stereo-scopic**, *stěr'rě.o.sköp'' .řk*; **stereoscopist**, *stěr'rě.ōs'' .kō.pist*; **stereoscopy**, *stěr'rě.ōs'' .kō.py*.

Greek *stérō*-[stereos]*skōpō*, I behold solid forms.

Stereo-tomy, *stěr'rě.ōt'' .ō.my*, the art of cutting solids into figures and sections; **stereotomic**, *stěr'rě.o.tōm'' .řk*.

Greek *stérō*-[stereos]*temnō*, I cut solids [into forms].

Stereo-type, *stěr'rě.o.type*, a metal plate the size of a page cast from a mould, to print from such plates, to cast such plates, done from stereotype plates; **stereotyped** (4 syl.), **stereotyp-ing** (Rule xix.), **stereotyp-er**; **stereotypic**, *stěr'rě.o.típ'' .řk*; **stereotypical**, *-típ'' .ř.kāl*; **-typical-ly**.

Greek *stérō*-[stereos]*typos*, type in solid pages.

Stereo-typography, *stěr'rě.o-tý.pōg'' .ř.fy*, the art of stereo-type printing; **stereo-typog'rapher**.

Greek *stérō*-[stereos]*typos grapho*, I print stereotype.

Sterile, *stěr'řl*, barren; (*super.*) **ster'il-est** (the comparative is very rarely used). **Sterility**, *ste.řl' .ř.ty*, barrenness.

Latin *stérilis*, *sterilitas*. (Greek *stérō*, to be without).

Ster'ling, standard, genuine, excellent. **Star'ling**, a bird.

"Sterling." Spelman derives it from *esterlings*, merchants of the Hans Towns, who came over and reformed our coin in the reign of John. Camden says: "In the time of Richard I. monie coined in the east parts of Germany began to be of especiall request in England for the purtite thereof, and was called *easterling monie*, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*; and shortly after some of that contrie, were sent for into this realm to bring the coine to perfection, which since that time was called of them *sterling* for *easterling*."

Others say it is a corruption of *starling*, in allusion to a little star impressed on the coin. Sir Matthew Hale refers it to Stirling Castle, where money was coined in the reign of Edward I.

"Starling" (the bird with *little stars*), the tip of each feather having a triangular white spot.

Stern, the hinder part of a ship, severe, harsh, unrelenting; (*comp.*) **stern'-er**, (*super.*) **stern'-est**, **stern'-ly**, **stern'-ness**.

Stern'-age, steerage. **Stern'-board**, the motion of a vessel going stern foremost, the backward motion of a vessel.

Stern'-frame, the frame composed of the stern-post transom and the fashion pieces.

Stern'-post, the piece of timber which forms the hind-end of a ship and supports the rudder. The piece of timber which forms the fore-end is the stem. **Inner stern-post**, a post on the inside corresponding to the stern post.

By the stern, said of a vessel when the stern is lower in the water than the prow. By the head, when the head or prow is lower in the water than the stern.

"Stern" (severe), O. E. *stern*, *stearn*, *stirn*, or *styrn*, *styrnlíce* sternly.

"Stern" (of a ship), Germ. *stern*; Old Eng. *stefen*, v. *steór* to steer.

Sternum, *ster'num*, the flat bone of the breast to which the ribs are joined in front, the breast-bone; *ster'nal*, adj. of sternum; *stern-costal*, attached to the sternum.

Latin *sternum*, the breast-bone; Greek *sternon*.

Sternutation, *ster'nu.tay''shūn*, the act of sneezing; *sternutative*, *ster.nū'ta.tiv*; *sternutatory*, *ster.nū'tā.tō.ry*.

Latin *sternutatio*, *sternutatorius* (*sternuo*, to sneeze).

Stertorous (not *stertoreous*), *ster'.tō.rūs*, deep-snoring as in apoplexy. (Latin *sterto*, to snore or snort.)

Stetho- (Greek prefix), the breast. (Greek *stethos*, the breast.)

Stetho-meter, *stē.thōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the capacity and form of the chest.

Greek *stetho*-[*stethos*]metron, a chest measurer.

Stetho-scope, *stēr'h'.ō.skope*, a tube for listening to sounds produced in the chest and other cavities of the body; *stethoscopic*, *stēr'h'.ō.skōp'.īk*, adj. of stethoscope.

Stethoscopy, *stē.rhōs'.ko.py*, the use of the stethoscope.

Greek *stetho*-[*stethos*]skopco, I inspect the chest.

We have between 28 and 30 words ending in *-scope*, all but 5 of which take *-o* before *-scope*. The 5 are *peri-scope*, *phanta-scope*, *polariscope*, *poly-scope*, and *tele-scope*.

Stew, meat slowly boiled with but little water, a state of perplexity and confusion, a brothel, a vapour-bath, to stew; stewed, *stūde*; stew'-ing. Stew-pan. In a stew, in a mess, agitated with fear and confusion. Irish stew, a stew with potatoes and other vegetables.

Ital. *stufare* (*stufa*, a stove); Fr. *estuver* now *étuver*, n. *étuve*.

Stew'ard, fem. stew'ard-ess, one who has charge of passengers on the sea. Steward, one who has the management of a landed estate. Steward-ship (*-ship*, office of).

O. E. *stiward* (v. *stiwan*, to appear), the ward who looks after things.

Sthen'ic, morbid vitality. Asthen'ic, morbid debility.

Greek *sthēnōs*, strength; *asthēnōs*, weakness.

Stich, *stik*. Stick. Stitch.

Stich, a line of poetry; *distich*, *dis.tīk*, two connected lines of poetry. *Stichomancy*, *stīk'.o.man.sy*, divination by hitting on a line of poetry at hap hazard.

Stick, a small piece of wood. (Old English *sticca*.)

Stitch, one pass of a needle in sewing. (German *stich*.)

"Stich," Greek *stichos*, a row. Ch=k points to a Greek source.

Stick, a small piece of wood, a staff, to stab, to fix in a part, to fasten, to adhere, to scruple, (*past*) *stüčk*, (*past part.*) *stüčk*; *stick'-ing*, *stick'-er*; *stick'-y*, (*comp.*) *stick'i-er*, (*super.*) *stick'i-est*; *stick'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Stick-lac, lac in its natural state. (*See* *Shell-lac*.)

To **stick at**, to stop at a difficulty, to hesitate.

To **stick by**, to be firm in supporting, not to desert.

To **stick out**, to continue without budging.

To **stick to**, to adhere to. **Sticking plaster**.

Old English *sticca* or *stice*; German *stechen*, to stick, to stab.

Stickle, *stik'k'l*, to be in doubt about the propriety or desirability of a proposal, to have qualms of conscience; *stickled* (2 syl.), *stick'ling*, *stickler*.

"**Sticklers**" were persons appointed to see that combatants had fair play. A corruption of *stihlers*, from the Anglo-Saxon verb *stihtan*, to arrange, to dispose.

Stickle-back (not *stickle-bat*), a small river-fish.

Old Eng. *sticce*, a spike, with *dim*, the fish with a small spiny-back.

Stiff (Rule viii.), rigid, starch, not pliant, not fluent; (*comp.*) *stiff'-er*, (*super.*) *stiff'-est*; *stiff'ly*, *stiff'-ness*.

Stiff-necked, *-nekt*, stubborn.

Stiff-hearted, *-hart'.ed*, hard to be persuaded.

Stiff-en, to make stiff (*-en* added to nouns converts them to verbs); *stiffened*, *stif'nd*; *stiffen-ing*, *stif'n.ing*; *stiffen-er*, *stif'n.er*. **Stiff-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim.)

Old English *stif*, *stifian*, past *stifode*, past part. *stifod*.

Stifle, *stif'l*, to smother, to suffocate; *stified*, *stif'ld*; *stifling*, *stif'ling*, *stifling-ly*; *stifler*, *stif.flër*.

Latin *stipäre*, to stop up chinks; Greek *stupë*, tow.

Stigma, plu. *stigmata*, *stig'mah*, plu. *stig'mä.tah*, a mark of infamy; (in *Bot.*) the naked upper part of the pistil on which the pollen falls.

Stigmata, the breathing pores (1 syl.) of insects, the marks of the wounds of Christ, marks resembling those wounds.

Stigmatic, *stig.mät'.ik*, branded with a stigma; *stigmatical*, *stig.mät'.ä.käl*; *stigmatical-ly*.

Stigmatize (Rule xxxi.), *stig'mä.tize*, to brand with infamy, to disgrace; *stigmatized* (3 syl.); *stigmatis-ing*, *stig'.ma.tiz.ing* (Rule xix.); *stigmatis-er*, *stig'.ma.tizer*.

Stigmaria, *stig.mair'ri.ah* (in *Geol.*), root-stems of the sigillaria (plants abundant in the coal system).

Greek *stigma*, plu. *stigmata*; Latin *stigma*, *stigmaticus*; French *stigmatiser*. "Stigmaria" should be *stigmata*; the word is *stigma* gen. *stigmätos*, not *stigmäros*, and the Greek adj. is *stigmätias*.

Stilbite, *stil'.bite*, a mineral. (Gk. *stilbé* lustre, *-ite* mineral.)

Stile. *Style* (both *stile*). *Still*, peaceful, calm (*q.v.*)

Stile, steps for getting over a fence. *Turn-stile*, a bar which turns round to admit persons to pass either way.

Style, manner, the gnomon of a sun-dial.

"*Stile*," Old English *stigel* (from *stigan*, to climb).

"*Style*," Latin *stylus* a gnomon; Greek *stulos*.

"*Style*" (manner), German *styl*: as *der alte styl*, *der neue styl*, &c.

Stiletto, *plu.* *stilettoes* (Rule xlii.), *stī.lēt'.tōze*, a dagger with a round-pointed blade, a pointed instrument for piercing holes, to stab with a stiletto; *stilettoed*, *stī.lēt'.tōde*; *stiletto-ing*, *stī.lēt'.tōing*; *stilettoes*, *stī.lēt'.tōze* (3 sing. pres. tense) of verb. (Italian *stiletto*, v. *stilettare*.)

Still, an alembic, a vessel for distillation, silent, calm, not alive as *still-born*, till now, nevertheless, always, to quiet, to calm, to lull, &c.; *stilled*, *stīld*; *still'-ing*; (*comp.*) *still'-er*, (*super.*) *still'-est*; *still'-ness*, *stil'-ly*.

Still'-born, born dead. *Still'-life*, applied to paintings of flowers, vegetables, dead game, and other similar objects.

Come to a stand'-still, come to a stop or halt.

"*Still*" (quiet, quietly). O. Eng. *stille*, *style*, or *stil*; *stille-boren*, *still-born*; *stillce*, *stilly*; *stillenes*, v. *still[ian]*, p. *stillode*, p. p. *stilled*.

"*Still*" (an alembic), Latin *stillare*, to drop; *stillu*, a drop.

Stilt, a pole with a foot-rest used in pairs for raising the walker above his usual height; *stilt'-ed*, raised on stilts, *born-bastic*. The *stilt*, the long-legged plover.

German *stelze*, v. *stelzen*. (Our word ought to be *stelz*.)

Stilton, *stīl'.tōn*, a rich white cheese.

So named from *Stilton*, a village in Huntingdon.

Stimulate, *stīm'.u.late*, to excite to action, to urge; *stim'ulāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *stim'ulāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *stim'ulāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.) *Stimulation*, *stīm'.u.lay''.shūn*.

Stimulant, *stīm'.u.lant*. **Stimulus**, *stīm'.u.lūs*.

Stimulant, a medicine to increase vital energy; *intoxicating liquors* and *high-seasoned foods* are stimulants.

Stimulus, a motive to increased energy, a fillip; (in *Bot.*) a stinging hair (*plu.* *stimuli*, *stīm'.u.lī*).

Stimulative, *stīm'.u.la.tīv*, adj. of stimulant.

Latin *stimulus* *plu.* *stīmīli*, *stīmūlātio*, *stīmūlātor*, *stimulans* gen. *stimulantis*; *stīmūlāre*, to prick or goad on.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

The hope of gain is a great *stimulant* to labour [*stimulus*].

You are very feeble and must take a *stimulus* [*stimulant*].

Hot foods are too *stimulant* [*stimulative* or *stimulating*].

The stinging nettle is furnished with *stimulants* [*stimuli*].

The feeble require a *stimulus* and take a *stimulant* [correct].

Sting, the goad of several insects as the wasp and bee, a wound made by a sting, a sharp pain from a whip, &c., a moral wound; (*past*) *stang*, (*past part.*) *stung*; *sting'-ing*, *sting'-ing-ly*; *sting'-er*, *sting'-less*, *sting'-like*.

("Stung" is fast superseding the normal *past stang*.)

"Sting," Old Eng. *stinge*, v. *sting[an]*, *past stang*, *past part. stungen*.

Stingo, *plu.* *stingoes*, *stīn'.gōze* (R. xlii.), strong Yorkshire beer. So called from its *stinging* or stimulating properties.

Stingy, *stīn'.djy*, niggardly, sordid, (in Norfolk cross, ill-tempered); *stingi-ly*, *stīn'.djily*; *stīn'gi-ness* (Rule xi.)

Welsh *ystang*, v. *ystangu* to straiten.

Stink, an offensive smell, to stink; (*past*) *stank*; (*p. p.*) *stunk*, *stink'-ing*. **Stink'-pot**, a jar filled with coarse greasy matter and used for lighting booths at fairs, a jar filled with materials of an offensive smell and thrown into an enemy's ship about to be boarded. **Stink'-stone**, lime-stone which gives off a fetid smell when struck with a hammer. **Stink'ard**, a mean paltry fellow, an animal of most fetid odour found in Java and Sumatra.

Old Eng. *stinc*, v. *stinc[an]*, *past stanc*, *past part. stuncen*.

Stint, quantity allowed, to allowance; *stint'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *stint'-ing*, *stint'-er*, *stint'-less*, *stint'-ed-ness*.

Old Eng. *stint[an]*, *past stant*, *past part. stunten*.

Stipend. Salary. Wages. Allowance.

Stipend, a periodical sum of money given to one not in the service or employ of another, as to a dissenting minister, a Scotch clergyman, &c.

Salary, a periodical fixed sum paid to a professional in one's employ, as to a clerk, a teacher, an actor, &c.

Wages, a periodical fixed sum paid for manual labour.

Allowance, a periodical fixed sum allowed without regard to service, as by a father to a son, &c.

Stipendiary, *plu.* *stipendiaries*, *stī.pēn'.dī.ā.rīz*, a tributary, one who receives a stated stipend, thus bishops are stipendiaries of the state, *adj.* of stipend.

The *adj.* "stipendiary" would be better *stipendial*, Lat. *stipendiālis*. Lat. *stipendiārium*, *stipendium* (from *stips* g. *stipis*, a piece of money).

Stipple, *stīp'pl*. **Stipule**, *stīp'pūlc*. **Stipel**, *stīp'el*. **Steeple**.

Stipple, to engrave by dots instead of lines.

Stipule (in Bot.), a leaflet at the base of another leaf.

Stipel, a little stipule or leaflet at the base of a leaf.

Steeple, a tower or spire to a church, &c.

Stippled, *stīp'pl'd*; *stīpp'ling*, *stīpp'ler*.

"Stipple," probably a variety of *stop* (a point), in French *pointer*.

"Stipule," French *stipule*; Latin *stipula*, a straw, a stalk of corn.

"Stipel," Fr. *stipelle*. "Steeple," Old Eng. *stēpel*, *stepl*, or *stīpel*.

Stipulate, *stīp' u.late*, to agree for a certain sum, having a stipule, to bargain; *stīp'ulāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *stīp'ulāt-ing* (R. xix.), *stīp'ulāt-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Stipulation, *stīp' u.lay'' shūn*.

All bargains among the Romans were made by question and answer: One said, *an stipem vis?* and the other replied, *stipem volo* (do you require money? I do require money). So that "stipulate" is a compound of *stipem-volo* [*stīp' u-lo*], and Isidore's suggestion of *stīpūla* (a straw), from "the contracting parties breaking a straw between them," may be rejected.

Stipule, *stīp' pūle*, a leaflet at the base of a leaf. (See **Stipple**.)

Stipulate, *stīp' u.late*, having a stipule. (See above.)

Stipuled, *stīp' pūled*, stipulate. **Stīp'ular**, adj.

Stipulary, *plu. stipularies* (Rule xlv.), *stīp' pu.lū.riz*, a tendril, an organ occupying the place of a stipule.

French *stipule*; Latin *stīpūla*, a straw.

Stir, a movement, an excitement, to stir; stirred, *stīrd*; *stīrr'-ing* (Rule i.), *stīrr'-ing-ly*, *stīrr'-er*.

To stir up. To stir about. **Stīr.about**, porridge.

Old English *stīr[ian]*, past *stīrede*, past part. *stīred*, *stīrung*.

Stirk, a young bull, ox, or heifer. (Old English *stīrc*.)

Stirrup, *stīr'rūp* (not *stēr'rup* nor *stūr'rūp*), a foot-rest suspended from a saddle, a rope with a thimble at the lower end through which foot-ropes are rove. **Stirrup-cup**, a parting cup taken on horseback. **Stirrup-strap**.

Old English *stīrāp* (*stī-rāp*, a path or foot rope). Our *-rup* is a blunder for *rāp* or rope.

Stitch, a single pass of a needle in sewing, a sudden pain in the side, to sew; *stitched* (1 syl.), *stitch'-ing*, *stitch'-er*

To stitch up, to mend a rent.

Old English *stīc* or *stīce*, a sting or pinch [in the side]; *stīc[ian]*, to pierce or stab [with a needle], past *stīcode*, past part *stīcod*.

Stithy, *stīth'y*, a blacksmith's shop, an anvil.

Old English *stīth* with *y* dim., a little post or pillar.

Stiver, *stī' ver*, a Dutch penny, a penny.

Stoat, *stōte*, the red weasel. **Ermine**, the white weasel.

Stock, the trunk of a tree, lineage, a neck-gear the capital store, store in hand, money, cattle, the remainder of a pack of cards after a deal, to furnish, to fill, to store; *stocked*, *stōkt*; *stock'-ing*, *storing*, a hose.

The **Stocks**, government funds, a frame in which an offender is fastened, the frame on which a ship is built.

Stock'-broker, one who buys and sells the public funds

Stock'-dove, *dūv*, the wild pigeon of Europe, said to be the original *stock* of the domestic pigeon.

- Stock'-Exchange, where public-funds are bought and sold.
 Stock'-farmer, a farmer of live-stock.
 Stock'-gillyflower, a garden plant.
 Stock'-holder, a proprietor of a part of the public funds.
 Stock'-jobber, a middleman in the sale and purchase of stock, a gambler in stocks; stock'-jobbing.
 Stock'-fish, cod hard-dried and not salted.
 Stock'-man, *plu.* stock'-men (in *Australia*), one in charge of the live stock.
 Stock'-still, still as a stock or post, quite still.
 Stock-in-trade, goods kept on sale by tradesmen.
 Dead-stock, *déd* ..., implements of husbandry.
 Live-stock, the cattle, sheep, and horses of a farm.
 On the stocks, not yet finished. In the stocks, in durance.
 To take stock, to make an inventory of goods on hand.
 To stock an anchor, to fit it with a stock.
 To stock down, to sow grass-seed on ploughed land.
 To lie in the stocks, to be in hand.

Old Eng. *stoc*. From the *v.* *stick* [*stician*], to fasten or make firm : Thus *Live-stock* is the fixed live capital of a farm ; *Dead-stock*, the fixed implements of a farm , *Stock-in-trade*, the fixed capital shown by goods ; the *Village stocks*, a frame in which the feet of an offender are fixed ; a *Gun-stock*, the stock in which the gun is fixed ; *The Stocks*, money set fast in the funds
 "Stock" (the flower), so called from being first offered for sale in the Stocks-market, removed in 1787 to Farringdon Street, and called "Fleet Market." The "Stocks Market" was so called from a pair of stocks which formerly stood there. Gardeners occupied all but the north and south-west parts.
 "Where is such a garden in Europe as the Stocks Market?" (*Shadwell*).

STOCK-EXCHANGE AND CITY TERMS

- Backwardation, money paid to a purchaser by a speculator on a *sale* account for postponing the completion of the bargain till the next settling day, a fortnight later. The fact of there being a backwardation implies that money is more plentiful than stock.
 Bear account, a speculation on the chance of a *fall* in the price of stock *sold*, with the view of buying back at a lower price (or receiving the difference).
 Bears, brokers who try to depress or bear down the price of stocks. A bear, a speculator for a fall. To operate for a bear, to speculate under the expectation of a fall. To realise a profitable bear account, to realise a profit in a speculation for a fall. Bearing the market, using every effort to depress the price of a stock.
Dr. Warton says the term came from the proverb of "selling the skin before you have caught the bear." Others affirm it is selling what you are "bare of," under the hope of buying at a lower price.
 Berwicks, *bér'riks*, North-Eastern railway shares.
 Brums, London and North Western railway shares. "Brums" for "Birminghams," the L. & N. W. being the great Birmingham line.

Stock Exchange and City Terms (continued).

Bull account, a speculation on the chance of a rise in the price of stock bought, with a view of selling it again at a higher price (or realising the difference).

Bulls, brokers who try to raise or "toss-up" the price of stocks. A bull, a speculator for a rise. To operate for a bull, to speculate under the expectation of a rise. To realise a profitable bull account, to realise a profit on a speculation for a rise. Bulling the market, using every effort to raise the price of a stock.

The arena of bulls and bears, the Stock-Exchange.

("To bull," to toss up as a bull. Bull and Bear were used on 'Change in the time of Colley Cibber: Willing says to Granger (in the Refusal) "All out of stocks, puts, bulls, shams, bears, and bubbles.")

Cohens, Turkish '69 loan, floated by the firm of that name.

Contango, money paid to a person by a speculator on a purchase account for deferring the completion of the bargain till the next settling day, a fortnight later. The fact of there being a contango implies that stock is more plentiful than money. (See Backwardation.) (Spanish *tango*, a bone to pitch at.)

Dogs, Newfoundland Telegraph shares (*Newfoundland dogs*).

Dovers, *dō.verz*, South Eastern railway shares. The line runs to Dover.

Floated, brought out (said of a loan or company).

Floaters, exchequer bills and other unfunded stock.

Fourteen hundred, a stranger who has intruded on the Stock-Exchange. This term was in use in Defoe's time.

Guinea-pig, a gentleman of sufficient name to form a bait, and who allows himself to be put on a directors' list for the sake of the guinea and lunch provided for the board (*City Phrase*).

Kite, a bill. Flying a kite, trying to raise money on a bill.

Lame Duck, a member of the Stock-Exchange who defaults in his obligations (see Waddle; both terms obsolete).

Leeds, Lancashire and Yorkshire railway shares.

Morgans, the French 6 per cent. loan floated by the firm.

Muttons, Turkish '65 loan, partly secured by the sheep-tax.

Pots, North Staffordshire railway shares. Contraction of Potteries.

Settling-day, the day on which brokers settle or balance time-bargains (once a fortnight).

Singaporess (3 syl.), British Indian Extension Telegraph shares.

Smelts, English and Australian copper shares.

Spoon. A tea spoon, £5,000; A dessert spoon, £10,000; A table spoon, £15,000; A gravy spoon, £20,000. (*Not in use except as a joke.*)

Stag, one who applies for an allotment of shares under the hope of selling them at a profit; if he fails in so doing he flies away like a stag.

Time bargain, a speculation not an investment.

Waddle, to fail in meeting an obligation. (See Lame duck. The phrases are not in use, but they are known.)

Yorks, Great Northern railway shares.

Stockade, *stōk.kāde'*, a line of stakes fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance of an enemy, to make a stockade; *stockād'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *stockād'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Stoccado, *plu. stoccadoes*, *stōk.kāh'.dōze* (Rule xlii.), a thrust with a rapier. (Italian *stocco*, a rapier.)

French *estocade*, from the German *stock*, a stake.

Stocking, *stŏk'ing*. Sock. (*Soc, q.v.*)

Stocking, a hose for the foot and leg as far as the knee.

Sock, a half-hose reaching to the ankle.

A pair of stockings, two assorted stockings, one for each foot. A pair of socks, two assorted socks.

Stocking-frame. Stocking-knitter. Stocking-weaver.

Blue-socking, a female pedant.

"Blue Stocking." In 1400 a society of ladies and gentlemen was formed in Venice whose badge was the colour of their stockings, and hence they were called *la società della calza*. It lasted till 1500, when it appeared in Paris and was the rage among the lady *savantes*. From France it came to England in 1780, when Mrs. Montague [*Mŏn'.tă.gu*] displayed the badge of the *bas-bleu club* at her evening assemblies. The last of the blue stockings was Miss Monckton who died in 1840.

"Stocking," Old English *stoc*, a stump. "Sock," Old English *socc*.

Stoic, *stŏ'ik*, one of the disciples of Zeno [*zee'no*], a Greek philosopher who taught under the *stoa* or piazza of the *Pe'cillê* at Athens. His dogma was that men ought to be superior to emotion of either pleasure or pain; stoic, adj.; stoical, *stŏ'ik.ăl*; sto'ical-ly, stoical-ness.

Stoicism, *stŏ'ik.ĭzm*, the Stoic dogmas, apathy, phlegm.

Greek *stŏikoi* (*ol êk tŏs stŏas*), those of the *stoa*.

Stŏke (1 syl.), a place. It appears alone, as an affix, and as a postfix [in the names of places]: as *Stoke* in Nottingham, *Stokes-ley* in York, *Basing-stoke* in Hampshire.

Stŏke (1 syl.), a thrust with a poker, to poke a fire; stŏked (1 syl.), stŏk'-ing. Stŏk'-er, one who looks after the fire of a railway engine. Stoke-hole.

"Stoke" (a place), Old English *stŏc*. "Stoke" (to poke), Old English *stoc*, a stick, hence "a poker," and the verb "to poke."

Stŏle (1 syl.), a long narrow scarf worn crossed over the breast by Roman Catholic and "Anglican" clergymen; *past tense* of steal; stŏled (1 syl.), wearing a stole.

Groom of the stole, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the British court. (His original duty was to hand the king his shirt, and to invest him in his state-robcs.) The corresponding officer to a queen is Mistress of the robes.

"Groom," Low Latin *grometus*; Old Dutch *grom* = French *garçon*, Latin *puer*, an attendant or waiter on another; Anglo-Saxon *guma* a man, *stŏl*, a garment; Greek *stŏlē*; Latin *stŏla*.

Stolid, *stŏl'ĭd*, dull, stupid, heavy; stolid-ly, adv.

Stolidity, *stŏ.lĭd'.ĭty*, dulness of mind and sensibility.

Latin *stŏlĭdus*, *stŏlĭditas* (*stŏlo*, a blockhead or fool).

Stomach, *stŭm'ăk*, the belly, appetite, to brook, to take an offence without resentment; stomachcd, *stŭm'ăkt*; stomach-ing, *stŭm'ăk.ing*. Stomach-pump.

Stomacher, *stŭm'ă.tchĕr*, a woman's garment.

Stomachic, *sto.măk'ĭk*, strengthening the digestion, exciting the appetite. **Stomach-ache**, *stŭm'ăk-ăke*.

Greek *stŏmăchŏs*, the gullet (*stŏma*, the mouth); Latin *stŏmăchus*.

Epigastrium. Abdomen. **Stomach**. Belly.

The **epigas'trium** nearly coincides with the pit of the stomach.

The abdomen, *ab.dŏ'men*, is the lower part of the belly.

The **stomach**, *stŭm'ăk*, is the chief organ of digestion, where the food is prepared for distribution to all parts of the body.

The belly includes all the above, and popularly speaking is the whole front of the body from the ribs to the legs.

Stŏm'a- (Greek prefix), the mouth. (Greek *stŏma*.)

Stom'a, *plu. stomates*, *stŏm'mătes* or *stomata*, *stŏm'a.tăh*, (in *Botany*) minute pores in the epidermis of plants.

Stomatous, *stŏm'ă.tŭs*. (Greek *stoma*, a mouth.)

Stom'a-pŏd, *plu. stom'a-pods*, a crustacean of the *stoma-poda* order. **Stomapoda**, *stŏ.măp'ŏ.dăh*, an order of crustaceans with the "feet" in connection with their mouth. (Greek *stoma pous*, gen. *pŏdos*, *plu. pŏda*.)

"Stomates" as a *plu.* for *stoma* is detestable. If anglicised it should be *stomas* or the two should be *stomate plu. stomates*.

Stŏne (1 syl.), a mineral, a calcŭlus, 14 lbs. or 8 lbs., the kernel of stone-fruit, to pelt with stones, to take out the pips of raisins; stoned (1 syl.); ston-ing, *stŏ'ning*; ston-er, *stŏ'ner*; ston-y, *stŏ'ny*; (comp.) stŏ'ni-er, (super.) stŏ'ni-est; stŏ'ni-ness (Rule xi.)

Stone-like. **Stone'-less**. **Stone'-blind**, quite blind.

A stone's cast, the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand. **Stone-chatter**, a bird, so called because its notes resemble the noise of two stones knocked together. **Stone-co'ping**. **Stone'-crop**, a plant.

Stone'-cutter, **stone'-cutting**. **Stone-dead**, *-dĕd*.

Stone'-fruit, *-frŭte*. **Stone-lily**, *plu. stone-lilies*, *-lĭ'lĭz*, an encrinite [*en'.krĭ.nĭte*]. **Stone-mason**. **Stone-pit**.

Stone'-still, motionless. **Stone'-ware**. **Stone'-work**.

Stone'-hearted or **stŏ'ny-hearted**, *-har'.tĕd*. **Stone's throw**.

Meteor'ic stone, a concretion projected through the atmosphere from some region beyond it.

Philosopher's stone, *fĭ.lŏs'ŏ.fers...*, a substance which alchemists supposed would convert baser metals into gold. **Rock'ing stone**. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

To leave no stone unturned, to use every effort and expedient to accomplish an object.

Old English *stān* or *stĕn*, v. *stĕn[an]*, past *stānde*, past part. *stāned*, *stān-gaderung* stone-gathering, *stānig* stony, *stĕnnung*.

Stonehenge, *stōne.henj'*, a collection of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury plain, incorrectly supposed to be the remains of a Druid temple.

Old English *stān henge*, a stone suspended. The outer circle was originally 105 feet in diameter, and contained 30 uprights 16 feet high with 30 imposts continuous; 9 feet from this outer circle was an inner circle with 30 uprights but no imposts; about 100 feet beyond the outer circle was a vallum 52 feet wide and 15 high, and within the smaller circle a stone (4 feet broad and 20 thick) called without sufficient reason "the altar" or "sacrificial stone."

Stool. **Bench**. **Form**. **Chair**. **Arm chair**. **Sofa**. **Couch**.

Stool, a seat without a back for one or two persons.

Bench, a fixed or permanent seat without a back, but generally against a wall, for two or more.

Form, a movable bench or stool without a back, for several persons, especially used in schools.

Chair, a stool with a back to it.

Arm chair, a chair with rests for the arms.

Sofa, a stuffed seat with back and two raised ends.

Couch, a stuffed seat with back and one raised end.

Ottoman, a stuffed stool without back.

"Stool," Old English *stōl*. "Bench," Old English *bene*.

"Form," Latin *forum* a market bench, *forum* a deck, *forulus* a shelf.

"Chair," Fr. *chaire*, a pulpit; Lat. *cathedra*; Gk. *kata hedra*.

"Sofa," Fr. *sofa* (a Turkish word). "Couch," Fr. *couche*, a bed.

Stoop. **Stoup** (both *stoop*). **Stūpe** (1 syl.) **Stōp** (*see below*).

Stoop, a bend forwards, to bend forwards, to swoop.

Stoup, a flagon, a basin for "holy water" at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.

Stupe, flax used for fomentations, to dress with stupes.

Stop, a point, a stay, to stay, to punctuate.

Stooped, *stoopt*; **stoop'-ing**, **stoop'-ing-ly**, **stoop'-er**.

"Stoop," Old English *stūp[ian]*, past *stūpede*, past part *stūped*.

"Stoup" (a flagon), Old English *steop* or *stoppa*, a drinking vessel.

"Stupe" (a fomentation), Latin *stupa*, tow; Greek *stupé*, hemp.

Stop, a pause, a point in punctuation, a prohibition, an instrument for regulating the sounds of an organ, &c., a vent-age of a wind-instrument, a failure, a bankruptcy, to stop; stopped, *stōpt*; **stopp'-ing** (Rule i.); **stopp'-er**, one who arrests the progress of something, the [glass] plug or mouthpiece of a bottle, to close with a stopper. **Stop'-gap**, a temporary expedient.

Stopple, *stōp'.p'l*, a plug to close the neck of a small bottle.

Danish *stop*, *stoppe*, *stopper*; German *stopfen*, &c.

Stōre (1 syl.), a stock, an abundance, a hoard, a dépôt. **Stores** (1 syl.), provisions; (in the army) food, clothing, arms,

ammunition, and other necessities, to supply with stores;
stored (1 syl.), stōr'-ing (Rule xix.), stōr'-er, stōr'-age.

Store'-house. Store'-keeper. Store'-room. Store'-ship.

In store, in stock, for future use.

O. E. stōr; Welsh *ystor* store, v. *ystorio*; Lat. *instaurāre*; Gk. *staurōō*.

Storey, plu. storeys (R. xlv.) Story, plu. stories (R. xlv.)

Storey, stōr'-ry, the floor of a house.

Story, a tale, a falsehood.

Storeyed, having different floors as a two-storeyed house.

Storied [stōr'-rēd], famous in story, as storied urn.

Great diversity of opinion exists respecting the use of *storey* applied to a house: is the *basement floor* the basement storey, or is the first storey the floor above the basement? The Americans and probably most of our own countrymen would call a house with two tiers of windows, a house *two storeys high*; a house with three tiers of windows, a house *three storeys high*; and a house with four or five tiers of windows, a house *four or five storeys high*. But if the first storey is the flight above the basement floor, then the majority of English houses (which have but two tiers of windows) are only one storey high, and those houses which have only a basement above ground are not even one storey high.

Welsh *ystordy*, a store house; v. *ystorio*, to store. A "storey" is one house or flat stored or piled on another, and if so, the *bottom* flat belongs as much to the pile as any other.

Stork, a bird. Storks-bill, a plant. Stalk, stawk, a stem.

"Stork." Old Eng. *storc*. "Stalk" (a stem), Gk. *stēlēkōs*.

"Stalk" (to walk with measured strides), Old Eng. *stalc[an]*.

Storm, a tempest, a violent assault on a fortified place, to rage, to attack by assault; stormed (1 syl.), storm'-ing; storm'-y, (*comp.*) storm'-i-er, (*super.*) storm'-i-est; storm'-i-ly, storm'-i-ness. Storm'-like. Storm'-beat.

Storm'-tossed, -tōst. Stormy-petrel, a sea-bird.

Storm-sail, storm'-s'l, a coarse strong sail for rough weather.

Storm'-window, an outer window to protect an inner one and keep the room warmer.

Storm in a teacup or teapot, much ado about nothing.

Storming party, plu. -parties, par'-tiz, a party of soldiers appointed to enter first into a breach.

Old Eng. *storm*, v. *storm[an]*, past *stormde*, past part. *stormed*.

Stornel'lo verses, verses in which a word or phrase is harped upon and turned about and about. (Ital. *tornare*, to return.)

I'll tell him the *white*, and the *green*, and the *red*,

Means our country has flung the vile yoke from her head;

I'll tell him the *green*, and the *red*, and the *white*,

Would look well by his side as a sword-knot so bright;

I'll tell him the *red*, and the *white*, and the *green*,

Is the prize that we play for, a prize we will win.

Notes and Queries.

Storthing, *stor'ing*, the parliament of Norway.

Norwegian *stor-thing* [= *ting*], great court.

Story, *plu.* stories. Storey, *plu.* storeys.

Story, a tale, a falsehood, a narrative of events.

Storey, a flat, all the rooms on one floor.

Storied, *stör'rēd*, famous in story. Story-book.

Story-teller, story-telling. Storeyed, *stör'rēd*, having different floors, as a *two-storeyed house*.

Old Eng. *stær*, history, with *dīm.*; *stær-writere*, an historian.

Latin *histōria*; Greek *histōria* (*histōr*, *istāmai* to know).

Stōt, a steer. (Old English *stotte*, a jade, a worthless horse.)

The "stot-calf" is only for the butcher.

Stoup. Stoop (both *stoop*). Stūpe (1 syl.) Stōp.

Stoup, a flagon, a basin for "holy water" at the entrance door of Roman Catholic churches,

Stoop, to bend forward. (Old English *stūp[ian]*, to stoop.)

Stupe, cloth or flax for fomenting. (Latin *stūpa*, flax.)

Stōp, a pause, to stand still. (Danish *stop*, v. *stoppe*.)

"Stoup," Old English *steap* or *stoppa*, a drinking cup.

Stour, dust, especially dust in cloud.

Old English *styr[ian]*, to stir up. Burns uses *stour* for mould:—

Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower,

Thou's met me in an evil hour,

For I maun crush amang the stour

Thy slender stem;

To spare thee now is past my power,

Thou bonnie gem.

Stout, lusty, corpulent, strong, valiant; (*comp.*) stout'-er, (*super.*) stout'-est, stout'-ly, stout'-ness. Stout'-built.

Stout'-made. Stout-heart'ed. (Dutch *stout*.)

Stōve (1 syl.) Grāte (1 syl.) Rānge (1 syl.) Fire-place.

Stove, an inclosed or partially inclosed apparatus for warming rooms, a small grate: as an *Arnott's stove* (entirely inclosed), a *register-stove* (partially inclosed), a *Bath stove*, an *ironing-stove* (small grates).

Grate, an open apparatus for warming rooms.

Range, a kitchen apparatus for cooking.

Fire place, the recess under the chimney where fire is made either on the hearth or in a grate, &c.

To stove, to heat or dry in a stove-room; stōved (1 syl.); stov-ing (Rule xix.), stō'-ving.

"Stove," Old Eng. *stofa*. "Grate," Italian *grata*, Latin *crātes* (in reference to the bars in front). "Range," Welsh *rheng* (in reference to the rows of apparatus for boiling, roasting, baking, &c.)

"Fire-place," Old Eng. *fīr* or *fyr place*, the place of the fire.

Stow, a place, a dwelling-place (used alone, and both as a prefix and postfix, in the names of places), as *Stowe*, in Northamptonshire, *Stowmarket*, *Chepstow* (market-place).

To stow, to pack close together; **stowed** (1 syl.), **stow'-ing**.

Stow'-age, room for stowing, money paid for stowing goods, the act or operation of stowing.

Old Eng. *stow*, a place. "To stow" is to pack things in a place.

Strabismus, *stra.biz'mūs*, a squint. (Latin *strābo*, to squint.)

Straddle, *strād'.d'l*, the legs wide apart, to walk, &c. with long loops; **straddled**, *strād'.d'ld*; **stradd'ling**, **stradd'ling-ly**, **straddler**. (Old English *strād*, a stride.)

Straggle, *sträg'.g'l*, to stray, to move in different directions; **straggled**, *sträg'.g'ld*; **strag'gling**, **strag'gling-ly**, **strag'gler**. (Old English *stræg[an]*, to spread, to disperse.)

Straight, *strāte*, not crooked. **Straight**, narrow (*which see*).

(*Comp.*) **straight'-er**, (*super.*) **straight'-est**.

Straight'-ly, in a straight manner. **Strait-ly**, strictly.

Straight'-ness, evenness, directness. **Strait-ness**, narrowness.

Straighten, *strait'n*, to make straight. **Straiten**, to reduce to money difficulties or narrow circumstances (*-en* converts adj. to verbs); **straightened**, *strait'nd*; **straight-en-ing**, *strait'n-ing*; **straighten-er**, *strait'n-er*.

Straight-forward (adj.), **straight-forwards** (adv.)

Straight-for'ward-ness, **straight-for'ward-ly**.

Straight-way, immediately. **Straightways** (*not in use*).

"**Straight**," Old English *strac* or *stræc*; Latin *strictus*, straight.

"**Strait**," French *estroit*, now *étroit*; Latin *strictus*, strict or tight.

Strain, *strāne*, a violent effort, an injury from great exertion, force exerted in stretching, a clause of music, a song, a sound, to purify by filtration, to stretch, to force; **strained** (1 syl.), **strain'-ing**; **strain'-er**, a filter.

Straining-piece, a piece of timber to keep two others apart

A straining for effect, a forced effort to produce a sensation.

"**Strain**" (to stretch), Fr. *estreindre*, now *étréindre*; Lat. *stringere*.

"**Strain**" (of music), Danish *stræng* string, the sound of a stringed instrument, *strængleg* performance on a stringed instrument; German *strung*, a string.

"**Strain**" (to filter), is to pour liquids through a cloth *strained* over an open vessel, or through a strainer.

Strait, narrow, a neck of water. **Straight**, *strāte*, not crooked.

Strait-waistcoat, *-vēs'-cūt*, a contrivance for confining the arms of violent and refractory prisoners and lunatics.

Strait'-ly, strictly, narrowly. **Straight'-ly**, evenly.

Strait'-ness, narrowness. **Straight'-ness**, directness.

Strait'-laced, bigoted, prim, formal and severe.

- Strait'-en**, to reduce to money difficulties or narrow circumstances. **Straight'-en**, to make straight. **Straitened**, *strait'nd*; **straiten-ing**, *strait'n-ing* (-en = to make).
 "Strait," French *estroit*, now *étroit*; Latin *strictus*, strict or tight.
 "Straight," Old English *strac* or *stræc*; Latin *strictus*, straight.
- Stränd**, a beach, one of the strings of which a rope is composed, to drive on a shore or shallow, to run aground; **strand'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **strand'-ing**.
 "Strand" (a shore), Old English *strand*; German *strand*.
 "Strand" (of a rope), German *strähne*, a strand, hank, or skeln.
- Stränge** (1 syl.), odd, not known before, foreign; (*comp.*) **strang'-er**, (*super.*) **strang'-est**, *stränge'est*; **strange'-ly**.
Strange'-ness. **Strange'-looking**. To feel strange, unfamiliar with surrounding circumstances.
- Stranger**, a foreigner, a visitor, one not before known.
- Estrange**, *es.trange'*, to alienate affection, to make those once on good terms "strangers" to each other; **estranged'** (2 syl.), **estrang'-ing** (e- = en-, to make).
 French *estranger* now *étrange*, *étranger*; Latin *extraneus*, foreign.
- Strangle**, *străn'.g'l*, to suffocate, to burke; **strangled**, *străn'.g'ld*; **stran'gling**, **stran'gler**. The strangles, *străn'.g'lz*, a throat disease in horses (under the jaw).
- Strangulation**, *străn'.gu.lay'.shŭn*, suffocation.
- Strangulate**, *străn'.gu.late*, to strangle; **stran'gulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **stran'gulāt-ing** ((Rule xiv.)
 Latin *strangŭlātio*, *strangŭlātus*, *strangŭlāre*; Greek *straggālōō*.
- Strangury**, *străn'.gu.ry*, a disease; **strangu'rious**, adj.
 Latin *strangŭria*; Greek *stragg-ouria* (*stragg* that which oozes out in drops, *oureo* to stale, to stale by driblets).
- Sträp**, a narrow band of leather, a thong, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers to which it is bolted or screwed, to bind with a strap, to fasten together with sticking plaster or a band, to beat [with a strap].
- Strapped**, *sträpt*; **strapp'-ing** (Rule i.), **strapp'-er**.
- Razor strap or strop**, for setting razors and penknives.
- Strapping-great** [fellow], very tall and strong.
- A strapping wench**, a masculine bouncing woman.
- Strap'-shape** (in *Bot.*); **strap'-shaped**, the length some five or six times greater than the breadth.
 Old Eng. *stropp*; Lat. *strupus*, the strap of an oar; Gk. *strōphos*, a belt or band (from *stropho*, to twist or turn).
- Stratagem** (ought to be strategem, Greek *stratēgēma* from *stratēgos*, a general), *strät'.ă.djem*, generalship, a fluke.
 The spelling of this word ought at once to be amended, especially as all the derivatives are correct.

- Strate'gies**, the science of military movements (Rule lxi.)
- Strategic**, *strā.tee'.djik*; **strategical**, *strā.tee'.djī.kūl*; **strategical-ly**, *strā.tee'.djī.kūl.ly*. **Strategical point**, any position in war which aids the work in hand.
- Strategy**, *plu.* strategies, *strāt'.e.djiz*, a complicated military operation; **strategist**, *strāt'.ē.djist*.
 Greek *strātēgōs* a general, *strātēgikōs*, *strātēgia*, *strātēgēma* (*stratos hēgōmai*, to lead an army; *ago*, imperative *ēgon*).
- Stratify**, *strāt'.i.fy*, to dispose in layers, to lie in strata; **stratifies**, *strāt'.i.fize*; **stratified**, *-i.fide*; **stratify-ing**.
- Stratification**, *strāt'.i.fī.kay''shūn*.
- Stratiform**, *strāt'.i.form*, in layers or strata.
- Stratum**, *strā'.tūm*, (*plu.*) strata, *strā'.tah*.
 Latin *strātum*, *strāti-fīciō[faciō]*; French *stratification*.
- Stratocracy**, *strā.tōk'.rā.sy*, military government.
 Greek *stratos krātēo*, the army rules. (See **Aristocracy**.)
- Strā'tum**, *plu.* strata, *strā'.tah*, a layer. (See **Stratify**.)
- Straw**, a stalk of corn, stalks of corn collectively.
- Straws**, definite *plu.* of straw, as two or three straws.
- To **straw**, to strew straw, to strew, to cover with straw; **strawed** (1 syl.), **straw'-ing**. **Straw'-y**.
- Straw'-colour**; **straw'-coloured**, *-kūl'lrd*.
- Straw'-plait**, *-plāt*. **Straw'-paper**. **Straw'-rope**.
 Old English *stre*, *streaw*, *streow*, or *streu*, v. *streow[ian]*.
- Straw-berry**, *plu.* strawberries, *straw'.bēr rīz*, a fruit.
 Old English *streow-berie* or *strew-berie*, the straggling berry. The reference being to the runners, which stray great lengths.
- Stray**, gone astray, left by mistake, to wander, to err; **strayed**, *straid* (Rule xiii.); **stray'-ing**, **stray'-er**.
 Old Eng. *stræg[an]* to disperse, past *strade*, past part. *stredde*.
- Streak**, *streek*, a long mark of a different colour to the "ground," to variegate with lines of a different colour, to stripe; **streaked**, *streckt*; **streak'-ing**, **streak'-y**, **streaki-ness**.
 Old English *strica* or *strie*, a stroke, v. *strie[an]*: German *strich*.
- Stream**, *stream*, a current of [water], a river, to flow in a current, to issue forth abundantly; **streamed** (1 syl.), **stream'-ing**.
- Stream'-er**, a pennon, ribbon on the hat of a recruit, any light article, as paper, ribbon, hair, &c., left to float in the air. **Streamers**, *stream'.erz*. **Stream'-y**.
- Stream'-let**, a little stream. **Stream-anchor**, *-ān'.kor*, one used for warping (it is smaller than a *bower*, but larger than a *kedge*). **Stream-ice**. **Stream-tin**. **Stream-works**.
 O. Eng. *stredm* or *stroom*, v. *stredm[ian]*, p. *stredmede*, p. p. *stredmed*.

Street. Road. High-way. Lāne (1 syl.) By'-way.

Street, a paved way (in a city, town, or village).

Road, a way for riders or horses and carriages.

High'-way, a main road for public use. The *high-seas* mean the main ocean for the use of all nations.

The sea three miles out belongs to the adjacent coast, and is called *mare clausum*; the "high-sea" is *mare altum*. So the *high-road* is public property, a *private-road* is the property of a private individual, a *by-way* is a borough road, *by* = borough, as in *Der-by*.

Street'-crossing. Street'-door. Street'-walker, a harlot.

Old English *stræt*, *strat*, or *stret*; Latin *stratum*, a pavement.

Strength, muscular power, great cohesive power, vigour, richness of quality, amount of force, military force.

-th added to adjectives converts them to nouns: as "long," *length*; "strong," *strength*; "broad," *breadth*; "true," *truth*, &c.

Strength'-en, to make strong (*-en*, to make, converts nouns and adj. to verbs); strength'-ened (2 syl.), strength'-en-ing, strength'-en-er. On the strength of, in reliance on, in consideration of, in confidence imparted by.

Strong, (comp.) strong-er, strong'-gur, (super.) strong-est, strong'-quest; strong-ly.

Old Eng. *strengo*, *strengeo*, *strengtho*, *strengthu*; *strength*, *strencgth*, or *streneth*, adj. *streng* or *strang*.

Similarly *leneg* or *length*, from the adjective *leng* or *lang*, &c.

Strenuous. strēn'-u ūs, energetic; stren'-uous-ly, -ness.

Latin *strēnuus*; Greek *strénos*, excess of strength.

Stress, force, importance, urgency. Stress of weather, unfavourable weather. (Fr. *destresse* now *détresse*, distress.)

Stretch, extension, the space covered by the open hand from thumb to little finger, to elongate, to strain, to exaggerate; stretched (1 syl.), stretch'-ing. Stretch'-er, one who exaggerates, a piece of timber to keep others extended, a frame for carrying a person hurt, a litter, an instrument for extending boots, shoes, gloves, &c.

Old Eng. *strec* or *strac*; v. *strece[an]*, past *strehle*, past p. *ge-strech*.

Strew, to scatter; strewed (1 syl.), strew'-ing, (past part.) strewn or strewed ("strewn" is a corrupt form).

Old English *strew[ian]*, past *strewode*, past part. *strewod*.

"Strewn," Old Eng. *strewen*, means *made of straw*, not *scattered*.

Striæ, strī'-ē, fine thread-like streaks; striate, strī'-ate, marked with striæ; stri'ated (Rule xxxvi.)

Striation, strī.-ā'.shūn, state of being streaked.

Latin *stria* plural *striæ*, *striātus*, v. *striāre*.

Strict, severe in discipline, exact, accurate, not indulgent; (comp.) strict'-er, (super.) strict'-est, strict'-ly, -ness.

Stricture, *strĭk'ichŭr*, a criticism, a morbid contraction of some passage of the body; strictured, *strĭk'ichŭrd*.

French *strict*; Latin *strictus* (*stringo* supine *strictum*, to strain).

Stride (1 syl.), a straddle, a long step, to stalk, to stand with the legs apart; (*past*) *strōde* (1 syl.), *past part.* *stridden*, *strĭd'n*; *strid-ing* (R. xix.), *strĭ.ding*; *strid'-er*, *strĭ.der*.

"Strid" and "rid," as past tenses of *stride* and *ride*, are mere vulgarisms, although *chid* and *slid* are the accepted past tenses of *chide* and *slide*. We have five words of the same category—

Abide	abode	[abidden]	from	<i>bide</i>	<i>bidd</i>	<i>biden</i> .
Chide	[chode]	<i>chid</i>	<i>chidden</i>	<i>cide</i>	<i>edd</i>	<i>ciden</i> .
Ride	<i>rode</i>		<i>ridden</i>	<i>ride</i>	<i>rdd</i>	<i>riden</i> .
Slide	[slode]	<i>slid</i>	<i>slidden</i>	<i>dslide</i>	<i>dsidd</i>	<i>dsiden</i> .
Stride	<i>strode</i>		<i>stridden</i>	<i>stride</i>	<i>strĭth</i>	<i>strĭden</i> .

Stridulous, *strĭd'dŭ.lŭs*, creaking. (Latin *stridŭlus*.)

Strife (1 syl.), contention; strife'-ful (Rule viii.), contentious.

Strive, (*past*) *strove*, (*past part.*) *striven*, *strĭv'n*; *striv-ing* (Rule xix.), *strĭ.ving*; *striv-er*, *strĭ.ver*.

Old English *strith*; Welsh *ystrin*, to strive; German *stroben*.

"Strive" is formed on the model of our native verbs *drive*, *shrive*, *thrive*, and *rive*, but is not a native. It therefore belongs to the weak conjugations, and ought to be *strive*, *p. strived*, *p. p. strived*.

Strike (1 syl.), *past* *strŭck*, *past part.* *striken*, *strĭk'n*; *striking*, *strĭ.king*, to give a blow, to make an attack, to beat the water in swimming, (noun *stroke*), to sound a bell, to coin or mint, to lower a sail or flag, to make [a bargain], to surprise, to occur to one's mind, to refuse to work on the same conditions; (*noun*) a bushel of pollard, bran, randan, &c., a flat piece of wood for levelling pollard, &c., with the top of the measure, a cessation of work by men who refuse to continue working on the same terms, the direction of a stratum (always at right angles to the *dip*).

Strik-er, *strĭ.her*, one who strikes. *Striking-ly*, remarkably.

Strōke (1 syl.), *stroked* (1 syl.); *strok-ing*, *strō.king*, to smoothe with the hand, to rub very gently.

Noun an attack [of palsy, apoplexy, &c.], a touch, a [masterly] act or effort, the sweep of an oar, the upward and downward motion of a piston, a gentle rub.

Strokesman, *plu.* *strokesmen*, the leader of a crew of rowers.

To strike a balance, to make up an account by striking out the smaller quantity of the credit or debit side.

To strike a jury, to constitute a jury by striking out the names not about to serve.

To strike hands, to make a compact.

To strike in, to join in a game after the sides are made up.

To strike off, to erase, to print.

To strike out, to efface, to devise, to swim.

To strike sail, to lower a sail. To strike colours.

To strike up, to begin to dance or play.

Strick'en in years, advanced in age. Well stricken...

Old English *a-stric[an]*, past *a-stride*, past part. *a-stricen*; *stric*, *strac*, are found in White's *Ormulum*.

String, twine. the cord of a musical instrument, a series, to put strings on a musical instrument, &c., (*past*) strung, (*past part.*) strung, string'-ing; string'-y, full of fibre, ropy; string'-i-ness (Rule xi.), string'-less, string'-er.

String'-board (of a staircase).

String'-course, an outside band running along the walls of a house at the base of the first floor.

String'halt, a sudden twitching of the hind leg of a horse.

Old Eng. *string*, *streng*, or *strengc*. The verb is modern, and formed on the model of *swing*, *wring*. In Old Eng. the verbs *cling*, *ring*, *sing*, *spring*, *sting*, *swing*, and *wring*, made *clang*, *hrang*, *sang*, *sprang*, *stang*, *swang*, and *wrang* in the past tense.

Stringent, strin'.djent, severe, urgent, binding strongly; strin'-gent-ly. Stringency, strin'.djēn.sy, urgency.

Latin *stringens* genitive *stringentis*, v. *stringere*, to bind.

Strip, to undress, to make bare, to plunder, to take off; stripped (1 syl.), stripp'-ing, stripp'-er. (*See below.*)

Old Eng. *be-stryp[an]*, past *be-strypde*, past part. *be-striped*.

Stripe (1 syl.), a long narrow line of a different colour to the ground, a streak, a blow in punishment, to streak, to punish; striped (1 syl.); strip-ing, stri'.ping. (*See above.*)

German *streif*, v. *streifen*, *streifig* streaky.

Stripling, strip'.ling, a lad (that is, strip'-ling, a little strip).

Strive (1 syl.), to make an effort, to struggle to obtain, to contend in emulation; (*past*) ströve, (*past part.*) striven, striv'n; striv-ing (Rule xix.), stri'.ving; striv'-er.

Strife (1 syl.), contention; (*plu.*) strifes (1 syl.)

Old Eng. *strith*; Welsh *ystrin*, to strive; German *streben*.

"Strive" is formed on the model of *drive*, *thrive*, *shrive*, and *rive*, but not being a native verb, should be *strive*, *strived*, *strived*.

Stroke (1 syl.), a blow, a dash, a touch, a masterly act, a mark with pen or pencil, the sweep of an oar, the upward and downward motion of a piston, a sudden attack, to smoothe, to smoothe with the hand, to rub gently; stroked (1 syl.); strok-ing (Rule xix.), strö' king.

Strokes-man, plu. -men, the man whose stroke leads the rest of the rowers in the same boat.

Old English *stric* or *strica*, v. *stric[ian]*, *stricung*.

Strong, (comp.) *strong'-er*, *strong'-gur*, (super.) *strong'-est*, *strong'-guest*, having great muscular power, tough; *strong'-ly*. **Strong'-box**. **Strong'-built**. **Strong'-hand**. **Strong'-hold**. **Strong'-minded**. **Strong'-set**.

Strength. **Strength'-en**, to make strong; *strengthened*, *strenght'n'd*; *strengthen-ing*, *strenght'n-ing*; *strength-en-er*, *strenght'n-er*. (-*th* denotes an abstract noun.)

Old English *strong*, *streng*, *strang*, or *straeng*, *strangle* adj., *strangle* adv., *strength*, *strengthu*, *strengcth*, &c.

Strontian, *strōn'.shū.ăn*, an alkaline earth (it gives a red-colour to flame in fire-works).

Strontium, *strōn'.shū.ăm*, the metallic base of strontian.

Strontianite, *strōn'.shū.ăn.ite*, the carbonate of strontian.

Strontitio, *strōn'tīt'.ik*, adj. of strontian.

From *Strontian*, in Argyllshire. Also called **strontia**.

Strop, a strip of leather for sharpening razors and penknives, to sharpen on a strop; *stropped*, *strōpt*; *stropp'-ing* R.i. (Old Eng. *stropp*; Lat. *strupus*, a strap.) See **Strap**.

Strophē, *strof'fy*, (among the ancient Greeks) that part of a song or dance which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, the first two stanzas of a heptameter choral ode. **Antistrophe**, *ăn.tīs'.trōf.y*, the *an'tiphone* (3 syl.) of a strophe and constructed in the same metre.

Greek *strophē*, *antistrophē* (v. *strophō*, to turn round); because the dancers turned round to one side of the orchestra.

Strōw (to rhyme with *grōw*), to strew; *strowed* (1 syl.), *strow'-ing*, (*past part.*) *strown* (to rhyme with *grōwn*).

Old Eng. *streow[ian]*, *past streowode*, *past part. streowod*.

The *past part. strown* is a corrupt form, on the model of "blow," *blown*; "know," *known*; "mow," *mown*; "sow," *sown*; "throw," *thrown*. "Sew," *sewn*, is another corrupt form on the same model.

Structure, *strūk'.tchūr*. **Texture**, *tex'.tchūr*.

Structure, the condition in which the component parts of a substance are put together.

Texture, the manner in which the component particles of a substance are put together.

In *granite* the *structure* may be in large tabular masses; the *texture* may be hard or soft, close-grained or crystalline.

In *cloth* the *structure* pertains to the web and warp, the way they are arranged, and the strength of the thread employed; the *texture* has regard to the fineness or coarseness of the fabric, its smoothness or roughness, its harshness or flexibility.

In *wood* the *structure* regards the nature of the tree and its general build; the *texture* refers to its grain and visible appearance.

Structure, a building; **structural**, *strūk'.tchūr.ăl*.

Construction, *kōn.strūk'.shūn*, the putting together, make.

Latin *structūra*, a building; *textūra*, a weaving (v. *struo*).

Struggle, *strŭg'g'l*, a great effort, a wrestle, a convulsive action; to struggle; struggled, *strŭg'g'ld*; strugg'ling, strugg'-ling-ly, strugg'ler. (Welsh *ystreiglo*.)

Strŭm, to play badly on a musical instrument; strummed, *strŭmd*; strŭmm'-ing (R. i.), strumm'-ing-ly, strumm'-er.

German *strumper*, a smatterer, a bungler, v. *strumpen*. (Our word should be *strump*, not "strum.")

Struma, *strŭ'mah*, scrofula; strumous, *strŭ'mŭs*, adj.

Lat. *strŭma*, *strumŭsus* (Gk. *strŭma*, "quod gutturi substrata est").

"Struma est tumor, in quo subter concreta quedam ex pure et sanguine, quasi glandulæ, oriuntur."—*Cels* v. 23, 7.

Strumpet, *strŭm'pĕt*, a harlot, a prostitute. (Latin *stuprum*.)

Strŭt, an affected gait, a piece of slanting timber, to walk with affected dignity; strŭtt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), strutt'-ing (R. i.), strutt'-ing-ly, strutt'-er. (Danish *strutte*, to strut.)

Strychnine, *stri'k'nĭn*, or strychnia, *stri'k'nĭah*; the active principle of *nux vomica*; strychnic, *stri'k'nĭk*.

Greek *strucnŭs*; Latin *strychnus*, nightshade (*Plin.* xli. 52).

Stŭb, anything short and stumpy. To stub up, to grub up, to extirpate; stubbed, *stŭbd*; stubb'-ing (R. i.), stŭbb'-er.

Stŭbb'-y, stubb'i-ness. Stub'-end. Stub'-nail.

Danish *stub*, a stub or stump, v. *stubbe*; Old English, *steb*, a boll.

Stubble, *stŭb'b'l*, the stumps of cut corn; stubbled, *stŭb'b'ld*, covered with stubble. Stubble-fed.

Danish *stub* (with dim.); German *stopfel*.

Stubborn, *stŭb'bŕn*, obstinate; stub'bŕn-ly, stub'bŕn-ness.

Old English *stŭb bŕyn*, stock bearing; that is, "bearing" oneself as a "stock." Chaucer calls it *stibborne*.

Stucco, plu. stuccoes (Rule xlii.), *stŭk'kŕze*, a plaster in imitation of stone, to plaster with stucco; stuccoed, *stŭk'kŕde*; stucco-ing, stucco-er. (Italian *stucco*, Spanish *estuco*.)

"Mot que Ménage dérive de l'allemand *stuck* (fragment) parce que le stuc se fait avec des pierres concassées."

Stŭd, an ornamental knob, a double-headed button removable at will, a prop, a joist, a collection of horses, to gem, to adorn with studs; stŭdd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), studd'-ing (R. i.) (Studied, *stŭd'ded*, past tense of study.)

Studding-sail, a light sail set when the weather is fair at the outer edge of a square sail to increase its expanse.

Stud-horse, a stallion. Stud'-groom. Stud'-book.

Old Eng. *studu*, *stuth*, *stutho*, *stŭde*, or *stŕd*, stŕd-horse, stŕd-myre.

Student, *stŭ'dent*, one who studies. (See Study.)

Studio, plu. studios (Rule xlii.), the work-room of an artist.

Study, *stŭd'dy*, the book-room or library used for literary work and thought. (Italian *studio*.)

Study, *plu. studies*, *stūd'dy*, *plu. stūd dīz*, mental application, any branch of learning on which the mind is bent with a view of mastering it, a library set apart for study, a work to be studied and imitated, to study; **studies**, *stūd'dīz*; **studied**, *stūd'ded*, considered attentively (studded, adorned with studs); **stud'dy-ing**.

Student, *stū'dent*, one under literary training; **student-ship** (*-ship*, office or appointment, state or condition of).

Studious, *stū'dī.ōūs* (not *stū'djūs*), attentive to study; **stu'dious-ly**, **stu'dious-ness**. **Studio** (*see above*).

Lat. *stūdiūm*, *stūdiōsus*, v. *stūdeo* (Gk. *speudo*, Doric *studeo*).

Stufa, *stū'fah*. **Tufa**, *tu'fah*. **Stupa**, *stū'pah*. **Stupor**.

Stufa, a fissure from which jets of steam issue.

Tufa, a porous rock composed of scorise and ashes.

Stupa (in *Bot.*), a tuft of "hair" matted together.

Stu'por, **torpor**, extreme amazement, insensibility.

"**Stufa**," Italian *stufa*, hothouse fumigation, a hothouse stove.

"**Tufa**" (a blunder for *tufo*), Italian *tufo*, a porous stone.

"**Stupa**," Latin *stupa*, tow. "**Stupor**," Latin *stūpor*, amazement.

Stūff, the material of which anything is made, the woven fabric of cloth, something worthless and nonsensical, to cram, to fill with forcemeat, to fill out the skin of a dead animal and give it the appearance of life, to fill out a bed, chair-bottom, or cushion; **stuffed**, *stūft*; **stūff-ing**, cramming, that which is used for forcemeat, that which is used for filling cushions, &c.; **stūff'er**.

Household stuff, the furniture of a house.

Stuffing-box, the packed arrangement at the end of a piston-rod to make it close-fitting.

Stūff-gown, an outer barrister. **Silk'-gown**, an inner barrister or queen's counsel.

It is interesting to see how the different sorts of cloth have been applied to literary productions: thus, *bombast* (*bombyx*, the silk-worm), *fustian*, *silken* [words], *stuff*, *shoddy*, *velvet* [phrases], &c.

German *stoff*, v. *stofften*; *stofflos*, worthless. Danish *stof*.

Stultify, **stultifies**, *stūl'.tī.fīze*; **stultified**, *stūl'.tī.fīde*; **stultify-ing** (Rule xi.), to render of no effect, to cause to appear worthless, to counteract; **stultify-er**.

Stultification, *stūl'.tī.fī.kay''shūn*, contravention.

Latin *stultus* *ficio* [facio], to make foolish. The following might be introduced: *stultiloquent*, *stultiloquence*, and *stultiloquous* (Lat. *stultiloquentia*, *stultiloquus*, &c.)

Stumble, *stūm'.b'l*, a tripping, a blunder, to trip, to make an error; **stumbled**, *stūm'.b'ld*; **stum'bling**, **stum'bling-ly**, **stum'bler**. **Stumbling-block**. **Stone of stumbling**.

Danish *stump*, a stump, a fragment. To trip against a stump, &c.

Stūmp, the end left of a tree after the trunk has been cut down, (in *Cricket*) one of the three straight rods (27 inches high) set in the ground a little behind the *poping crease*.

The three stumps set up with two balls on the top constitute a wicket.

To **stump**, to walk clumsily and heavily, to spout political and sensational speeches, to lop or curtail; **stumped**, *stūmpt*; **stump'-ing**, **stump'-er**, **stump'-y**.

Stump' orator, one who stands on a stump or any temporary elevation to make a sensational harangue on some topic of the day. **Stump oratory**.

To **stump out** (in *Cricket*), to knock down a stump or wicket according to certain fixed laws of the game.

Stir [your] **stumps**, get on faster, bestir yourself.

German **stump**, the end of a broken mast; *stumpf*, a stump.

Stūn, to stupefy with noise or a blow; **stunned**, *stūnd*; **stunn'-ing** (R. i.), **stunn'-er**. (O. E. *stun[ian]*, p. -*de*, p. p. -*ed*.)

Stūnt, to stop the growth; **stunt'-ed**, **stunt'-ed-ness**, **stunt'-ing**.

Old Eng. *stunt* blunt, v. *stint[an]*, p. *stant*, p. p. *stunten*.

Stūpe (1 syl.) **Stoop**. **Stoup**. **Stǔǔ**.

Stupe, flax used for fomenting purposes, to foment with stupes; **stuped** (1 syl.); **stup-ing** (Rule xix.), *stū'-ping*.

Stupa, *stū'-pah*. **Stupor**, *stū'-p'r*. **Stufa**, *stū'-fah*. **Tufa**.

Stupa (in *Bot.*), a matted hair-like tuft. **Stu'pose**, *-poze*.

Stupor, insensibility from emotion or disease.

Stufa, hot vapour issuing from the earth.

Tufa, a porous rock composed of scorix and ashes.

"**Stupe**," Latin *stūpa*, flax, tow." "**Stupor**," Latin *stūpor*.

"**Stufa**," Italian *stufa*, hothouse fumigation, a hothouse stove.

"**Tufa**" (a blunder for *tufo*), Italian *tufo*, a porous stone.

Stupefy, *stū'-pe.fy* (not *stupify*, as it is often written), to make stupid, to deprive of sensibility or to blunt it; **stupefies**, *stū'-pě.fize*; **stupefied**, *stū'-pě.fide*; **stupefi-ex**, **stu'pefy-ing** (Rule xi.), **stu'pefying-ly**.

Stupefaction (not *stupifaction*), *stū'-pe.fūk''-shūn*.

Stupefactive, *stū'-pě.fūk''-tīv*, tending to stupefy.

Stupefactor (Rule xxxvii.), whatever causes stupefaction.

Latin *stūpēfio*, *stūpēfactio*, *stūpēfactor*, *stupefactus*, v. *stupeo* to astonish. Morland says it is from the Greek *tupto*, to strike.

Stupendous, *stū.pěn'.dūs* (not *stū.pěn'.djūs*), astounding, astonishing from its vastness, &c.; **stupen'dous-ly**, **stupen'-dous-ness**. (Latin *stupendus*.)

Stupid, *stū'.pid*, dull of intellect, foolish or careless.

Stupidity, *stū.pid' .ā.ty*. **Stu'pid-ness**, **stu'pid-ly**.

Stupor, *stū'p'r*, insensibility wholly or partial.

Stupefy, stupefier, stupefied, stupefy-ing. (See Stupefy.)

Latin *stūpidus*, *stūpiditas*; *stūpor* (v. *stūpeo*, to amaze).

Stur'dy, (*comp.*) *stur'di-er*, (*super.*) *stur'di-est*, tough, hardy; *stur'di-ness*, *stur'di-ly*. (Icelandic *stídr*, stiff.)

Sturgeon, *stur'djūn*, a fish; sturionian, *stū'rī.ō'.nī.ān*, adj. of sturgeon, one of the sturgeon family.

Old English *stiriga*; French *esturgeon*; Latin *sturio*.

Stutter, *stūl'ler*. Stam'mer.

Stutter, to repeat a sound several times before the required word is articulated.

Stammer, to hesitate in giving the full pronunciation of certain words, and occasionally to repeat syllables from a difficulty in pronouncing the word or words required.

Stuttered, *stūl'terd*; stutter-ing, stuttering-ly, stutter-er.

"Stutter," German *stottern*, *stotterer*, *stotterig*.

"Stammer," Old English *stamor*, v. *stammen*, to dam up.

Sty, *plu. sties, stize*. Sty, *plu. sty, sty, plu. stize*.

Sty, a place for pigs, a place filthy and disorderly, to shut up in a sty; *sties, stize*; *stied, stide*; *sty-ing*.

Stye, an inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid or border of the eye. Called in Norfolk *styna*, *stī'nah*.

"Sty," Old Eng. *stige*, v. *stigan*, past *stigde*, past part. *stiged*.

"Stye," a corruption of Old Eng. *stīth-ic*, a little stiff thing; hence *stīth-ecg*, a stiff-edge: *stīthnes*, stiffness.

Stygian, *stīdg'ī.ān*, infernal, adj. of *Styx*, the chief river of the infernal regions, round which it flows seven times.

Latin *stygius*, *Styx*; Greek *stuglos*, *stux* (*slugos*, hatred, abhorred).

Style. Stile (both *stīle*).

Style, mode, fashion, phraseology, title; a pointed instrument for writing on wax tablets, hence the character of a composition or of penmanship; the gnomon of a sun-dial which projects the shadow; (in *Bot.*) the stalk between the ovary and the stigma; to designate; *styled* (1 syl.); *styl-ing* (Rule xix.), *stī'ling*.

Stylar, *stī'lar*, pertaining to a gnomon.

Styl-ish, *stī'lish*, fashionable; *styl-ish-ly*, *styl-ish-ness*.

Stylite, *stī'lite*, a pillar-saint. Stylites, *stī.lī'teez*, an agnōmen given to pillar-saints.

We say *Simeon the stylite* or *Simeon Stylites*, *Daniel the stylite of Constantinople* or *Daniel Stylites of Constantinople*.

New Style, the present method of reckoning dates.

Old Style, the date-system of the unreformed calendar.

Stile, a step or short ladder over a fence. The gnomon of a dial is spelt either *stile* or *style* (*y* is preferable).

"Style," Latin *stylus*; Greek *stûlē*; French *style*, *stylite*.

"Stile," Old Eng. *stigel* or *stighel* (*stig*, a path; *stigan*, to climb).

Styptic, *stîp'tîk*, an astringent, something to stop local bleeding, Latin *stypticus*; Greek *stûptîkos* (*stûpho*, to act astringently).

Styrian, *stîr'ri.ăn*, a native of Styria, adj. of Styria.

Styx, the chief river of the infernal regions. Sticks (of wood),

Suasion, *swā'.zhûn.* Persuasion, *per.swā'.zhûn.*

Suasion, persuasive force, as *moral suasion*.

Persuasion, way of thinking, act of persuading.

Suasive, *swā'.zûv*, plausible, likely to convince; *suasively*.

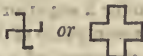
Latin *suādere* supine *suasum*, to persuade (*suavis*, sweet).

Snavity, *swāv'.x.ty*, urbanity, sweetness of manners.

Latin *suāvitās* (*suavis*; Greek *hêdus*, sweet).

Suastika, plu. -kas, *sū.ăs'.tî.kah*, the sacred emblem of the A'ryrian race and about equal to the Greek *eu-estî* (God

bless you)



or

Sub- (Latin prefix), under, below, inferior.

"Sub" always retains its *b*—

(1) Before the five vowels: *a, e, i, o, u*.

(2) Before three of the four liquids: *l, n, r* (not always before *m*).

(3) Before three of the five labials: *b, v, w* (not always before *p*: and before *f* it is always changed to *s*).

(4) Before one of the two dentals, *d, t*, but not always before *t*.

(5) Before both *j* and *g*.

Before *c*, in thirteen examples it is *sub*, in six *suc*, and in one *sus* (susceptible).

Before *g*, in three examples it is *sub*, and in one *sug* (suggest).

Before *m*, in ten examples it is *sub*, and in one *sum* (summon).

Before *p*, in two examples it is *sub*, in nine *sup*, and in one *sus* (suspend and suspense).

Before *s*, in seventeen examples it is *sub*, and in one *sus* [*su'*] (suspect and suspicion).

Before *t*, in nine examples it is *sub*, and in one *sus* (sustain and sustenance).

The following is a list of the words in which the *b* is changed:

Succedaneum, *succeed* and *success*, *succinate*, *succinct*, *succour*, *succumb*; *susceptible*. *Suggest*. *Summon*.

Supplant, *supplement*, *suppliant*, *supply*, *support*, *suppose* and *supposititious*, *suppress*, *suppurate*. *Suspend* and *suspense*.

Suspect and *suspicion*. *Sustain* and *sustenance*.

It will be observed that the change takes place in the verbs and their cognate nouns. Never in what is called nomenclature.

Sub- (in *Nomenclature*) denotes in chemistry an acid or substance named inferior in quantity to the base.

In words relating to family, order, genus, species, variety, organs, companies, and so on, it denotes one of the

same class but inferior in size or importance, or one of the same class acting under the over-class.

In all these cases *sub* remains unchanged, whatever the vowel may be which follows it—

- ¶ Salts in which the base is in excess of the acid (a)
 Compounds in which the base is in excess of the substance named in the word (b)
 A board, agent, &c., acting under a superior management .. (c)
 An inferior of a family, order, genus, species, &c. .. (d)
 One of a set or class lower in order or inferior in functional importance to others of the same name, of the nature of .. (e)
 In a moderate or inferior degree or quantity, underhand .. (f)
 Verbs or their cognate nouns beginning with the letters *c, f, g, m, p, s* .. (g)
 Meaning *under, below, in, joined to, dependent, following, next, negative* (h)
 "Sub" for *sup*, that is, *supra* out of, above (i)

Sub-acid, *-as'sīd*, a substance moderately acid (f)

Sub-acrid, *-āk'-rīd*, a substance moderately acrid (f)

Sub-acute, *-a-kūte*, moderately acute (f)

Sub-aerial, *-ā.ē'.rī.āl*, in the open air (h)

Sub-agent, an agent acting under a superior one (c)

Subah, *sū'.bāh*, a province or viceroyship of India or Persia.

Subah-dah, *sū'.bāh.dāh'*, governor of a subah (ranks as a captain); subah-ship, jurisdiction of a subahdah.

Sub-altern, *sūb'.āl.t'n*, a military officer below the rank of captain, a subordinate (Latin *sub alter*) (c)

Subalternate, *sūb'.āl.ter''.nāte*, succeeding in turn.

Subalternation, *sub.āl.ter-nay''.shūn*.

Sub-an'gular, slightly angular (f)

Sub-Apennines, *-āp'.ē.nīnes* (in *Geo.*), an extensive development of Pliocene (*pli'.ō.seen*) beds on both flanks of the Apennines (d)

Sub-aqueous, *-ā'.kwě.ūs*, immersed in water (h)

Sub-astringent, *-as.trīn'.djent*, moderately astringent .. (f)

Sub-axillary, *-ax.āl.lū.ry* (in *Bot.*), placed under the axil of a branch or leaf (h)

Sub'-base (2 syl.), the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ (lower than the base) (h)

Sub-carburet, *-kar'.būr.ēt*, a compound in which the base is in excess of the carbon; sub-car'burett-ed (a)

The extra *t* ought to be dropped in this word, and in *epaulett-ed, rivett-ed, wainscott-ed*. We write *banquet-ed, carpet-ed, carrot-y, closet-ed, coronet-ed, gantlet-ed, garret-ed, helmet-ed, poss'et-ed* (R. iii.)

Sub-cartilage, *-kar'.tī.lage*, partaking of the nature of cartilage; sub-cartilaginous, partially cartilaginous (e)

Sub-cau'dal, beneath the tail (Latin *cauda*, the tail) .. (h)

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub-class, a subordinate class (d)

Sub-clavian, *-kla'.vī.ăn*, under the clav'icle or collar-bone (h)

Latin *cāvicūla clāvis*, a key.

Sub-colum'nar, not perfectly columnar (f)

Sub-committee, *-kōm.mīl'.tee* (double *m*, double *t*, and double *e*),
part of a larger committee named off to act independently
and report to the committee (c)

Sub-conical, *-kōn'.ī.kāl*, slightly conical (f)

Sub-contract, *-kon'.tract*, a contract taken from a contractor
and not from the original party (c)

Sub-contrary, *plu. -contraries*, *-kōn'.tra.rīz* (in *Geom.*), applied
to similar triangles so placed as to have a common
vertex, while the bases do not coincide (e)

In the famous *pons asinōrum*, Bk. I, prop. 5, of Euclid, the triangles
ABG, ACF, have a common vertex A, but the base FC does not
coincide with the base EG.

(In *Logic*), applied to propositions which agree in quantity,
but not in quality, as *some men are wise, some men are
not wise*.

Sub-cordate, *-kor'.dāte*, somewhat heart-shaped (f)

Sub-cos'tal, under the ribs (Latin *costa*, a rib) (h)

Sub-crystalline, *-krīś'.tāl.line*, imperfectly crystallised (f)

Latin *crystallus*; Greek *krystallos*. Hence the double *l*.

Sub-cutaneous, *-ku.tay'ně.ūs*, immediately under the skin;
sub-cuticular, *-ku.tīk'.u.lar*, under the scarfskin (h)

Sub-deacon, *-dee'.kōn*, an assistant deacon (c)

Sub-dean, *-deen*, a dean's substitute; sub-dean'ery (c)

Sub-divide, *-dī.vīde'*, to divide a division; sub-division,
-dī.vīzh'.un. (Latin *divīdēre*, supine *divīsum*, to divide.)

Sub-dōm'inant (in *Music*), the note below the dominant or fifth
note, the fourth note of a scale in any key, *i.e.*, the domi-
nant of the descending scale (*sub*, inferior) (h)

Sub-due, *-dū*, to conquer, to reduce under dominion; sub-dued,
-dūde; subdu'-ing (verbs ending with any two vowels,
except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*); subdu'-er, subdu'āl,
subdu'-able, subdue-ment (h)

Latin *subdo* (*sub-do*, to give under). To "subdue" means really to
submit, and not to *vanquish* or *cause to submit*. In fact, *subdue*
and *submit* should change meanings. *Subdo*, to give under or
yield; *submit*, to send under or conquer. *Subdōmo* or *subduco*
would have supplied a more suitable verb.

Sub-duplicate, *-du'.plī.kāte*, having the ratio of the square roots
of two quantities (e)

Thus, the sub-duplicate of $a : b$ is $\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b}$.

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub-editor, *ščǎ́tor*, an assistant editor (c)

Sub-genus, plu. -genuses, *-djě́.nus*, plu. *-djě́.nūs.ěz*, a subordinate genus; sub-generic, *-dje.ně́r'rik* (d)

Sub-globular, *sub-glǒb'.u.lar* (not *sub-glǒ'.bu.lar*), somewhat globular (f)

Sub-granular, *-grǎn'.u.lar*, somewhat granular (f)

Subito, *su'.bǐ.to* (in *Musie*), suddenly. (Italian *súbito*.)

Sub-jacent, *-jǎ́.sent*, lying below but not directly underneath; sub-jacent-ly, (Latin *sub-jaceo*) (g)

Sub-ject, (noun) *sub'jekt*, (verb) *sub-jekt'* (Rule 1.) (h)

Sub'ject, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, a theme, a topic, something to be designed by an artist, a dead body for dissection, the predicable of a proposition.

Subject', subject'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), subject'-ing, to bring under, to subdue, to expose, to render liable.

Subjection, *sűb'jek'.shűn*. Subjective, *sűb'jěk'.tív*; sub-jjective-ly, subjective-ness. Sub'ject-matter.

Subjectivity, *sűb'jěk'.tív'.ít.y*, individuality, that which constitutes a mental impression.

Latin *subiectio*, *subiectum* (*sub-jěcio* [jǎcio], to lie under).

Sub-join', to add at the end, to affix; subjoined' (2 syl.), sub-join'-ing (Latin *sub-jungo*, to subjoin) (h)

Sub-jugate, *sűb'.dju.gate*, to bring under control; sub'jugāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sub'jugāt-ing (Rule xix.) (h)

Subjugation, *sűb'.dju.gay''.shűn*. Sub'jugāt-or.

Latin *subjūgatio*, *subjūgatus*, *subjūgo* (*sub jūgum*, under the yoke).

Subjunctive mood, *sűb-jűnk'.tív*, the mood of dependent tenses.

Subjunction, *sűb-jűnk'.shűn* (h)

Latin *subjunctivus*, *subjunctio* (*sub jungo*, to subjoin).

Sub-lapsarian, *-lǎp.sair'ri.ăn*. Supra-lapsarian.

Sub-lapsarian, one who believes that the plan of redemption was to meet the emergency of the fall.

Supra-lapsarian, one who believes that the plan of redemption was devised before the fall occurred.

Sub-lēt', let by a tenant to another tenant. The first tenant is responsible to the landlord, unless the landlord accepts the new tenant and releases the first (h)

Sub-lieutenant, *-lěf.těn'.ant*, an officer in the artillery and fusiliers below the lieutenant, second lieutenant (c)

Sublimate, *sűb'.k.māte*. Distil, *dis.tíl'* (i)

Sublimate, to vaporise a solid substance by heat.

Distil, to vaporise a liquid by heat.

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub'limāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sub'limāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Sublimation, sŭb'.lĭ.māy".shŭn. Distillation, ā'.shŭn.

Sublimation, conversion of solids into vapour by heat.

Distillation, conversion of liquids into vapour by heat.

Blue sub'limāte, a preparation of mercury, sulphur, and sal-ammoniac (used in painting).

Corrosive sub'limāte, kŏr rŏ'.sĭv..., bi-chloride of mercury.

Latin *sublimatio*, *sublimātus*, v. *sublimāre* (*limus*, mud), raised out from the mud. ("Sub" for *sup*) (i)

Sublime, lofty in style, exceeding grand, inspired, to sublimate; sublimed' (2 syl.); sublim-ing (Rule xix.), sub.lĭ'.mĭng.

Sublime'-ly, sublime'-ness. Sublimity, sŭb.lĭm'.ĭ.ty (i)

Latin *sublimis*, *sublimitas* (*suplimis*, &c., i.e. *supra limus*).

Sub-lingual, -lĭn'.gwāl, situated under the tongue. (h)

Sub-lunary, sŭb'.lu.nĕr ry (not sŭb.lŭ'.nĕr ry), terrestrial (h)

French *sublunaire*; Latin *sub luna*, under the moon.

Sub-marine, -ma.reen', under the sea, submerged in the sea.

Submarine telegraph, -tĕl'.ĕ.grāf (h)

French *submarin*; Latin *sub marinus* (*sub mare*, under the sea).

Sub-maxillary, -max.ĭl'.lă.ry, situated beneath the jaw (h)

Latin *sub maxilla*, *maxillāris* (*mala*, the cheek).

Sub-me'diant, the sixth note of a scale. Me'diant, the third.

"Mediant," so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and the dominant into two thirds. The *submediant* is the mediant or third note of the descending scale; as the *subdominant* is the dominant of the descending scale (h)

Sub-merge' (2 syl.), to put under water, to sink under water; submerged' (2 syl.), submerg'-ing (Rule xix.) (h)

Submergence, sŭb.mer'.djence.

Sub-merse' (2 syl.), to submerge; submersed' (2 syl.) submers'-ing (Rule xix.) Submersion, sŭb.mer'.shŭn.

Latin *submersio*, *submergo* supine *submersum*, to submerge.

Sub-metal'lic, imperfectly metallic (f)

Sub-mission, sŭb.mĭsh'.ŭn, resignation, yielding (h)

Submissive, sŭb.mĭs'.sĭv; submis'sive-ly, -mis'sive-ness.

Submit', to yield, to cease to resist; submitt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), submitt'-ing (Rule iii.), submitt'-er.

Latin *submitio*, v. *sub-mittere* supine *submitsum*, to submit.

Sub-mit, to send under, and *subdue*, to give under, should change meanings; *submit* should signify to conquer or vanquish, and *subdue* to yield or give up. In Latin *submitto* means primarily to put in subjection, and *subdo* to lay down [arms], although, without doubt, they bear the secondary meanings also.

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub-multiple, -mŭl'.tī.p'l, an aliquot part (e)
21 is a multiple of 3 or 7, and 3 or 7 are submultiples of 21.

Sub-ordinate, -or'.dī.nate, inferior in rank or importance, to place in order or rank below another, to account of less value; subor'dināt-ed (R. xxxvi.), subor'dināt-ing (R. xix.)

Subordination, sŭb.or'.dī.nay''.shŭn; subor'dinate-ly (e)
French *subordination*; Latin *sub ordinatio*, *ordinātus*, v. *ordināre*.

Sub-orn', to employ a person to take a false oath, to incite one to perjury; suborned' (2 syl.), suborn'-ing, suborn'-er.

Subornation, sŭb'.or.nay''.shŭn, the crime of suborning (f)
Latin *subornatio*, *subornātus*, v. *subornāre*. To "suborn" is to furnish [with an answer or with information] in an underhand way.

Sub-pœna, -pee'.nāh, a writ commanding attendance as a witness in a law-court, to serve a subpœna; subpœ'naed (3 syl.); subpœ'na-ing (not *sub.pee'.nah.ring*) (h)

The writ runs *sub pœna centum librōrum* . . . , under penalty of £100.

There are several kinds of subpœna writs—

(1) *Subpœna ad testificandum*, the ordinary subpœna, to come and bear witness in a trial.

(2) *Subpœna duces tecum*, commanding a person to bring with him certain writings or books in his possession bearing on the case.

(3) *Subpœnas* to hear judgment; for costs; to name an attorney, &c.

Sub-pri'or, the under prior (c)

Sub'-salt, -sŏlt, a salt in which the base is in excess of the acid; super-salt, in which the acid is in excess of the base (a)

Sub-scapular, -skŭp'pu.lar, pertaining to a large branch of the axillary artery rising near the lowest margin of the scapula [skŭp'pu.lāh]. (Lat. *scāpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.)

Sub-scribe (2 syl.), to write one's name underneath, to contribute (and write down your name in proof thereof), to assent; subscribed' (2 syl.), subscrib'-ing (R. xix.), subscrib'-er.

Subscription, sub.skŕip'.shŭn (h)

Latin *scriptio*, *subscribere* (*sub scribo*, to write under).

Sub-section, -sĕk'.shŭn, a section of a section. (d)

Sub-sellia, -sĕl'.lī.ah (plu.), the small shelving seats in the stalls of cathedral and other churches. (They turn up on hinges so as to relieve the posture of kneeling) (h)

Latin *subsellium*, a bench. Varro says: "ut subsĕpere, quod non plane sapit, sic quod non plane erat sella, *subsellium* dictum."

Sub-semitone, -sĕm'.tītōne, the semitone below the key-note, or the sharp seventh of any key (h)

Sub-sequent, sŭb'.sĕ.quent, following in sequence, succeeding; sub'sequent-ly (h)

Latin *subsequens* gen. *subsequentis* (*sub sequor*, to follow next).

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub-serve' (2 syl.), to help forward; subserved', subserv'-ing
(Rule xix.) Subservient, *süb.ser'.vĩ.ent*, subservience,
süb.ser'.vĩ.ense; subser'viency (g)

Latin *subserviens* genitive *-servientis*; v. *subservio*, to subserve.

Sub-side' (2 syl.), to settle, to become calm; subsid'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), subsid'-ing (Rule xix.) Sub'sidency .. (g)

Subsidence, *süb'.sĩ.dense*, dregs, sediment.

Latin *subsĭdens* gen. *subsĭdentis* (*sub-sĭdeo*[sĭdeo], to subside).

Sub-sidiary, plu. -sidiaries (Rule xlv.), *süb.sĩd'ĩ.ă.rĩz*, an aid, any thing that contributes in a minor degree to a performance, secondary, inferior, aiding (c)

Subsidy, plu. subsidies (R. xlv.), *süb'.sĩ.dĩz*, money aid, supply of men or money in time of war, money paid by one nation to another for auxiliary troops.

Subsidise, *süb'.sĩ.dize* (Rule xxxi.), to furnish with a subsidy, to purchase the aid of foreign troops by a sum of money; sub'sidised, sub'sidis-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin *subsĭdium*; *subsĭdior*, to stand by ready to help.

Sub-sist', to keep in existence; to subsist on, to live or feed on; subsist'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), subsist'-ing, subsis'tent .. (g)

Subsistence, *süb.sĩs'.tense*, livelihood, means of living.

Latin *subsistere*, *subsistens* genitive *subsistentis* (*sisto*, to bide).

Sub'-soil, the under-soil, the soil next below the surface .. (h)

Latin *sub solum*, under the ground or surface.

Sub-species (sing. and plu.), -spee'.shĭ.eze, species of a species (d)

Sub-stance, *süb'.stānce*, that of which a thing consists, the main part, goods, wealth, means of living, material .. (g)

Substantial, *süb.stăn'.shāl*, solid, stout, well-off; substan'-tial-ly, in the main; substan'tial-ness.

Substantiality, *süb.stăn'.shĭ.ăł''ĩ.ty*, materiality.

Substan'tials (no sing.), essential parts.

Substantiate, *süb.stăn'.shĕ.ăte*, to establish by proof; substan'tiāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), substan'tiāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Substantive, *süb'.stăn.tiv*, a noun, solid, essential, real; sub'stantive-ly.

Latin *substantia*, *substantiālis*, *substans* genitive *-stantis* (*sub sto*, to stand under, to sustain).

Sub-stitute, *süb'.stĭ.tüte*, one who acts for another, to put one person or thing for another; sub'stitüt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sub'stitüt-ing (R. xix.) Substitution, *süb'.stĭ.tü''shün*; substitution-al. Substitutive, *süb'.stĭ.tu.tiv*, conditional.

Latin *substitutio*, *substitütivus*, *substitütus* (*sub-stituo*[statuo], to appoint [one] under [another]).

(For the meaning of the reference letters see pages 1233-4.)

Sub-stratum, plu. *substrata*, *süb.strä'tüm*, *süb.strü'tah*, an under stratum, the permanent qualities &c. of phenomena.

French *substratum*, Latin *sub stratum* (h)

Sub-structure, *-strük.tchür*, the foundation or under structure.

Substruction, *süb.strük'.shün* (h)

Sub-style (2 syl.), the right line on which a style or gnomon is erected. **Substylar**, *sub.stī'lar*, adj. (h)

Sub-tan'gent, a term in conic sections (c)

Sub-ten'ant, a tenant who holds under a tenant (d)

Sub-tend', to be opposite to [an angle]; **subtend'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **subtend'-ing** (Latin *subtendo*) (i)

Sub-tepid, *-tēp'äd*, moderately warm (f)

Subter- (Latin prefix), beneath, under, underhand, underneath.

Subter-flu'ent, flowing underneath.

Latin *subterfluo* (*-fluens* genitive *-fluentis*), to flow under.

Subter-fuge (3 syl.), an artifice, an evasion, a fluke.

Latin *subterfugium*, an escape by some underhand process.

Sub-terranean, *-ter.ray'.nē.än*, underground; **subterraneous**, *süb'.ter.ray'.nē.äs* (Rule lxvi.)

Subterrane, *sub'.ter.rain*, a cave or room underground.

Subterrene, *sub'.ter.reen*, subterraneous.

Latin *subterrāneus*, *subterrēnus* (*sub terra*, under ground).

Subtile, *süb'.t'l*. **Subtle**, **Subtile** (both *süt't'l*). **Supple**, *süp'.p'l*.

Subtile, fine-drawn, thin, delicate. (Latin *subtextilis*.)

Subtle, artful, wily, crafty. (Latin *subtilis*.)

Subtle, net weight. (Latin *subtilis*, fine, hence "exact.")

Supple, flexible, pliant. (French *souple*.)

Subtile-ly, *süb'.t'l.ly*. **Subtly**, *süt'.ly*.

Subtile-ly, delicately, skilfully, finely.

Subtly, craftily, cunningly, artfully.

Subtile-ness, *süb'.t'l.ness*. **Subtle-ness**, *süt'.t'l.ness*.

Subtile-ness, thinness, fineness, delicacy of fabric.

Subtle-ness, artfulness, craftiness, cunning.

Subtil-ty, *süb'.t'l.ty*. **Subtle-ty**, *süt'.t'l.ty* (plu. *-ties*).

Subtilty, over refinement, delicacy of distinction.

Subtlety, artifice, cunning, craft.

Subtilise (R. xxxi.), *süb'.t'il.äze*, to spin into niceties, to make over-nice distinctions; **sub'tilised** (3 syl.), **sub'tilis-ing**.

Subtilisation, *süb'.t'il.ä.zay'.shün*, over-refinement.

The pronunciation of *b* in "subtile" and its derivatives is not quite fixed; but, as we have two other very similar words, it is desirable to retain it, as in the French words *subtil*, *subtilité*, *subtiliser*.

Subtle, *süt't'l*, (comp.) subtler, *süt'ler*, (super.) subtlest, *süt'lest*.

Subtler, more cunning. Suiler, a camp-follower, a victualler.

Subtle, crafty; subtly, *süt'ly*; subtle-ness, *süt't'l-ness*.

Subtle-ty, *plu.* subtleties, *süt't'l.tiz*, but Subtile, *süb.til*, fine, thin; subtile-ly, *süb'.til.ly*; subtile-ness, *sub'.til-ness*.

Subtilty, *plu.* subtilties, *süb'.til.tiz*.

Suttle, *süt't'l*, net weight. Supple, *sup'p'l*, pliant.

"Subtle," "subtile," and "suttle," all from Latin *subtilis*, *subtilitas*; *subteltis* (*sub tēla*, Greek *tēle*, [drawn out] beyond the end).

"Sutler," German *sudel-koch*, a paltry victualler, a "pie-man."

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

That is a very *subtile* [acute] argument (*subtle*).

Each *subtle* line of her immortal face (*subtile*).

The most opaque substance, if *subtly* [finely] divided, becomes transparent (*subtilly*).

The *subtilty* of the fox is proverbial (*subtlety*).

Glass may be made perfectly *subtile* (*supple*).

Now the serpent was more *subtile* than any beast (*Gen.* iii. 1).

Jonadab was a very *subtile* [artful] man (*2 Sam.* xiii. 3, *subtle*).

The same dealt *subtily* [artfully] with our kindred (*Acts* vii. 19).

Thy brother came with *subtilty* [artifice], and hath taken away thy blessing (*Gen.* xxvii. 35, *subtlety*).

The serpent beguiled Eve through his *subtilty* (*2 Cor.* xi. 3):

The young are very *supple*, the worldly wise are very *subtle*, and the exact distinction between right and wrong very *subtile* [correct].

Sub-tonic, *-tōn'ik* (in *Music*), the semitone next below the tonic, the sharp seventh. Tonic, the key-note.

Sub-tract' (not *subtract*), to deduct; subtract'-ed (*Rule xxxvi.*), subtract'-ing, subtract'-er; subtractive, *-trāk'tiv*.

Subtraction (not *subtraction*), *sub.trāk'.shūn*.

Subtrahend, *süb'.tra.hend'*, the figures to be subtracted.

Min'uend, the figures to be diminished or subtracted from.

Difference, the answer in a sum of subtraction.

Compound subtraction, a sum in which the figures are divided into parcels of different denominations.

Simple subtraction, a sum in which all the figures are of one denomination.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Compound:	436	16	4½	Simple:	43616 Minuend.
	321	5	6		32150 Subtrahend.
	115	10	10½		11466 Difference.

Latin *subtractio*, *subtractus* (*sub-traho*, to draw out of sight).

"Minuend," Latin *minuendus*, to be diminished or lessened.

"Subtrahend," Latin *subtrahendus*, to be taken away.

"Difference," Latin *differentia* (*di-[dis]fero*, to carry diversely).

Sub'-urb, outskirt of a town or city; suburban, *süb.ur'.bān*.

Latin *sūburbia*, *sūurbānus* (*sub urbs*). *Suburbanity* might be introduced, Latin *sūurbānitas*, meaning "cockneyfied provincialism."

Sub-vention, *-vén'.shūn*, a subsidy, a government grant.

Latin *subventio*, a grant (*subventūre*, to aid considerably).

Sub-vert', to overthrow; subvert'-ed (R. xxxvi.), subvert'-ing, subvert'-er, subvert'-ible (not -able).

Subversion (R. xxxiii.), *süb.ver'.shün*; subversive, -ver'.siv.
Latin *subversio*, *sub-vertère*; French *subversion*, *subversif*.

Sub'-way, an underground way. (A hybrid, Lat. *sub*, O. E. *wæg*.)
"Underway" would be a good compound, and of the same meaning.

Suc- for *sub*, preceding verbs beginning with *c*. (See Sub.)

Suc-cedaneum, *sūk'.sē.dā''nē.üm*, a substitute, a tooth-cement used as a substitute for gold; succedaneous, *sūk'.sē.dā''nē.üs* (Rule lxvi.)

Succeed, *sūk'.seed'*, to follow next, to prosper; succeed'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), succeed'-ing. Success'-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Three words (*exceed*, *proceed*, *succeed*) terminate in -ceed; the other eight verbs derived from *cedo* (to go) end in -cede, viz., *ac-cede* and *con-cede*; *ante-cede*, *inter-cede*, and *retro-cede*; *pre-cede*, *re-cede*, and *se-cede*. It would be far better if all the eleven were uniform, and -ceed is the better form. N.B. *Supersede* is from *sedeo* (to sit).

Success, *sūk'.sēs'*, a favourable or prosperous result; success'-ful (Rule ix.), success'-ful-ly, success'-ful-ness.

Succession, *sūk'.sēs'.shün* (Rule xxxiii.), succes'sion-äl, succes'sional-ly. Successive, *sūk'.sēs'.siv*; success'-ive-ly, success'-ive-ness. Success'-or.

Apostol'ic succession. Succes'sion duty, plu. -duties.

Latin *succēdo* (*sub cēdo*), *successio*, *successor*, *successum* or *successus*, *succedāneum*, *succedaneus*

Suc-cinct', concise; succinct'-ly, succinct'-ness.

Latin *succinctus*, v. *suc*-[sub]ingo, to truss or gird up.

Succory (a corruption of chicory [*chūk'.d.ry*]), wild endive.

Chicorée is the French corruption; Italian *cicórea*; Latin *cichōrēa*; Greek *kichōria*, *kichōrēa*, or *kichoreia*. Pliny calls it Egyptian

Suc-cour, *sūk'ker*. Sucker, *sūk'.er*, that which sucks.

Succour, aid, to aid in distress, to relieve; succoured, *sūk'k'rd*; suc'cour-ing, suc'cour-er, suc'cour-less.

Latin *succurro* (*suc*-[sub]urro, to run under, i.e., to relieve a burden); French *secours*, v. *secourir*.

Succulent, *sūk'.ku.lēnt*, full of juice or moisture; suc'culent-ly.

Succulence, *sūk'.ku.lence*. Succulency, *sūk'.ku.lēn.sy*.

Latin *succulentus* (*succus* moisture, *sugo* to suck; Greek *hugros*).

Suc-cumb, *sūk'.kūm'*, to sink under, to submit; succumbed, *sūk'.kūmd'*; succumb-ing, *sūk'.kūm'.ing*.

Latin *suc*-[sub]umbo, to lie or fall down under (Greek *kupto*).

Sūch, like, as, of the same kind (followed by *as*).

Such a one (not *such an one*), the word *one* has a digamma and equals *won*.

Such and such [a one]. Such and such [a thing], of such a nature or kind. (Old Eng. *swelc*, *swilc*, or *swylc*.)

Suck, to draw milk with the mouth, to allow [sweets] to melt in the mouth. To **suck up**, to draw up by suction; **sucked**, *sŭkt*; **suck'-ing**. **Suck'-er** (*see succour*).

Sucking-bottle. **Sucking-calf**, *plu. -calves*; **-pig**, &c.

Suckle, *sŭk'.k'l*, to give suck to; **suckled**, *sŭk'.k'ld*.

Suck'ling, giving suck to, a young animal fed from the breast, a young shoot from the root of a plant.

Suction, *sŭk'.shŭn*, drawing into the mouth or into a pipe by removing the pressure of air.

Old English *sŭc[an]*, past *sēc*, past part. *socen*, *sŭcenge* a suckling; Latin *sugo* supine *suctum*, to suck; Greek *hugros*, moisture.

Sudatory, *plu. sudatories*, *sŭ'.du.tŏ.rŭz*, a sweating bath, sweating. (Latin *sūdātŏrium*, *sūdātŏrius*.)

Sudden, *sŭd'd'n*, unexpected, hasty; **sud'den-ly**, **sud'den-ness**.

Sodden, overboiled. (O. Eng. *seōth[an]*, to boil, p.p. *soden*.)

Old English *soden*, *sodenlice* suddenly; Latin *subitus*.

Sudorific, *sŭ'.do.rŭf''ŭk*, a medicine to promote perspiration; **sudoriparous**, *sŭ'.do.rŭp''ŭ.rŭs*, causing sweat.

French *sudorifique*; Latin *sŭdor* genitive *sŭdŏris* *fŭcio* [facio].

Sudra, *sŭ'.drāh*, lowest of the four Hindu castes.

(1) **Brah'min**, the highest or priestly caste.

(2) **Shatri'ya**, the second or military caste.

(3) **Vais'ya**, the third or merchant caste.

(4) **Sudra**, the fourth or artisan caste.

Suds (no *sing.*), a lixivium of soap and water.

Old Eng. *ge-sod* a seething, *sedth[an]* to seethe, past part. *ge-soden*.

Sue, *sŭ*, to prosecute. To **sue for**, to petition.

Sued, *sŭde*; **sŭ'-ing** (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*). **Sue**, pet cont. of *Susan*.

French *suiure* to follow, *poursuivre* to prosecute; Latin *sequor*.

Suet, *sŭ'.ĕt*, the hard fat of mutton, lamb, or beef (about the kidneys and the loins); **su'et-y**, like suet.

Welsh *swyf* or *swyfedd*, suet; *swyfiad*, yielding suet.

Suf-, for *sub*, before all words beginning with *f*. (*See Sub*.)

(We have but six examples, all borrowed from the Latin.)

Sŭf'-fer, to endure, to feel pain or distress; **suffered**, *sŭf'.f'rd*; **suffer-ing**, **suffering-ly**, **suffer-er**.

Suffer-able; **sufferably**, *suf'.fer.ŭ.bly*.

Suffer-ance. (This wrong conj. is the Fr. *souffrance*.)

Lat. *sufferentia* (not *-rantia*), *sufferens* (*suf*-[*sub*] *fero*, to bear with).

Sŭf'-fice' (2 syl.), to satisfy a want, to be enough; **sufficed'** (2 syl.); **suffic-ing** (Rule xix.), *sŭf'.fŭ.sing*.

Sufficient, *sŭf'.fŭsh'.ĕnt*, enough; **sufficient-ly**.

Sufficiency, *sŭf'.fŭsh'.ĕn.sy*. **Self-sufficiency**.

Latin *sufficiens* genitive *sufficientis* (*suf*-[*sub*] *fŭcio*[*facio*], to suffice). Here *sub* = *sursum*, as in *sublime* (*sursum* *limus*, above the mud).

Suf-fix, (noun) *sŭf'fix*, (verb) *sŭf'fix'* (Rule i.)

Suf'fix, a postfix, a particle added to the end of a word.

Pre-fix, a particle added to the beginning of a word.

Suffix, to add a suffix; suffixed, *sŭf'fix't*; suffix'-ing.

Latin *sufficere*, v. *suf*-[sub] *figo* supine *fixum*, to suffix.

Suf-focate, *sŭf'fō.kāte*, to throttle, to smother, to stifle; suff'ocāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), suff'ocāt-ing, suff'ocating-ly.

Suffocation, *sŭf'fō.kay''shŭn*. Suffocative, *'kay''tiv*.

Suffocat-or (Rule xxxvii.), *sŭf'fō.kā.tor*.

Latin *suffocatio*, *suffocator*, *suffocare* (*suf*-[sub] *faux*, under the gullet, that is, to throttle by pressure on the gullet).

Suf-frage, *sŭf'frāge*, a vote, aid, support.

Supfragan, *sŭf'frā.g'n*, a bishop. Suffragan bishop, a titular or assistant bishop.

Bishops are *suffragans* inasmuch as they are under an Archbishop.

"Suffrage." The primary meaning is a *pastern*, then a pastern-bone,

then the bone used for a voting-tablet, then the vote itself.

Latin *suffragium*, *suffrago*, a pastern (*suf*-[sub] *fringo*[frango] quia *subtus*

frangitur, i.e. *flectitur*, non *supra*, ut in *brachiis*.—*Isidore*). The joint bends under, not over.

Suf-fuse, *sŭf'fūze*, to overspread: as "a blush suffused her cheek"; suffused' (2 syl.); suffus-ing (R. xix.), *-fū.zing*.

Suffusion, *sŭf'fū.zhŭn*, the act of suffusing or that which is suffused. (Lat. *suffusio*, *suf*-[sub] *fundo* sup. *fūsum*.)

Sufi, *sŭ'fy*, a Persian priest; sufism, *sŭ'fizm*. (See *Sofi*.)

Sug- for *sub*. We have only one example, *suggest*.

Sugar, *shoog'ar* (oo short as in *good*, not drawled as in *food*), a sweet granular substance obtained from sugar-cane, to sweeten with sugar; sugared (2 syl.); sugar-ing.

Sugar-y, *shoog'āry*. Sugar-less, without sugar.

Sugar-baker. Sugar-boiler, sugar-boiling.

Sugar-barley. Sugar-candy, *plu.* candies, *kān'diz*.

Sugar-house. Sugar-loaf, *plu.* loaves (1 syl.)

Sugar-maple. Sugar-mite. Sugar-plum.

Sugar-refiner, sugar-refining.

Sugar of lead, *...lēd*, acetate of lead in a powder. (It is poisonous but looks and tastes like white sugar.)

Alum-sugar; barley-sugar; brown-sugar; cane-sugar; coarse-sugar; crystallised-sugar; fine-sugar; granulated-sugar; grape-sugar; Lisbon sugar; loaf-sugar; lump-sugar; maple-sugar; muscova-do-sugar; powder-sugar; powdered-sugar; raw-sugar; refined sugar, double-refined sugar; stone-sugar; white-sugar; Turkey-sugar.

Loaf of sugar. Lump of sugar. Piece of sugar, &c.

Welsh *sugr*, v. *sugro*; German *zucker*; French *sucre*.

Sug-gest, *sŭd.djĕst'*, to hint, to intimate, to introduce to the mind; suggest'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), suggest'-ing.

Suggestion, *sŭd.djĕs'.tshŭn*. Suggest'-er.

Suggestive, *sŭd.djĕs'.tĭv*; suggestive-ly.

Latin *suggestio*, *suggĕro* supine *suggestum* (*sug*-[*sub*]*gero*).

The original meaning of "suggest" is to support or hoist with something placed under (*sub gero*), then to hoist thoughts.

N.B. It will be observed that every word in *succ-*, *suff-*, and *sugg-* is from the Latin. "Suggest" is the only word with *sug-* for "sub."

Suicide, *sŭ'.sĭdĕ*, self-murder; suicidal, *sŭ'.sĭ'.dŭi*, adj.; suici-dal-ly. (Latin *sui cædo*, to kill oneself.)

Suit, *sŭtĕ*. Suite, *sweet*. Sweet. Suet, *sŭ'.ĕt*.

Suit of clothes, of armour, of curtains, of sails, of apartments, cards of a suit (a complete set).

We never say a *suit* of tea-things, dinner-things, or china, but a *set* of china, a *set* of tea-things or a tea-service, a *set* of dinner-things or a dinner-service.

We never speak of a complete *suit* of magazines or periodicals, but a *complete set* of "Cornhill" [from the beginning].

We say a *set* of apartments, a *suit* of apartments, or a *suite* of apartments (if the rooms open into each other).

A new suit of clothes. A new set of clothes.

A new suit means "trousers, waistcoat, and coat" all new.

A new set of clothes means all sorts of wearing apparel all new.

In women's apparel, a *complete new set* would mean six or a dozen of each sort.

Suit, *sute*, also means a petition, a legal process, a request, to fit, to correspond with something else; suit'-ed, *sŭ'.ĕd*; suit-ing, *sŭ'.tĭng*. Suit-able, *sŭ'.tă.bĭ*; suit-able-ness, suit'ably. To follow suit, to follow a lead.

Suit-or. Sutor (both *sŭ'.tor*). Suture, *sŭ'.tchŭr*.

○ Sutor, a wooer or lover, one who has a law-suit.

Sutōr, a shoemaker, a cobbler.

○ Suture, a seam uniting the bones of the skull.

Suite, *sweet*, a retinue, a body of attendants.

En suite, *ahn-sweet*, of one pattern; opening into each other. (English-French for *de suite*.)

Sweet, of a sugary flavour, pleasant. (Old Eng. *swĕt*.)

Suet, the hard fat of mutton, beef, &c., from the loins, &c.

"Suit" and "suite," French *suite*; Latin *secutus* (*sequor*, to follow).

"Sweet," Old English *swĕt*. "Suet," Welsh *swyf* or *swyfed*.

Sulk, to be sullen; sulked, *sŭlkt*; sulk'-ing.

Sulk'-y, sul'ki-ness, sul'ki-ly. Sulks, spleen.

A fit of the sulks or a fit of sulks, a bout of spleen or of sullen ill-temper. To be in the sulks.

Old English *solcen*, sulky; *solcenes*, sulkiness.

Sullen, *sŭl.lĕn*, morose, dismal, gloomy; sullen-ly, sullen-ness.

The sullens, a fit of sullen temper.

Old English *solcen*, sulky; *solcenes*, sulkiness or sullenness.

Sulph-, *sulf-*, sulpho-, *sŭl'fo-*, before consonants (prefixes).

Sulphur, *sŭl'fur*, a mineral element, brimstone.

Lat. sulphur gen. *sulphŭris* ("ex sal vel sul, et *rup* ignis." *Isidore*).

Black Sulphur or Sulphur of ivy, for dressing mouldy hops.

Flowers of Sulphur, sulphur vapour condensed in fine powder.

Milk of Sulphur, sulphur precipitated by hydrochloric acid from certain sulphuric compounds.

Refined Sulphur, sulphur purified by distillation and condensed.

Roll or Stick Sulphur, flowers of sulphur melted and run into moulds.

Sublimed Sulphur, flowers of sulphur. *Sulphŭr vivum*, black sulphur.

Sulphur-y, *sŭl'fŭr-ry*, adj. of sulphur.

§ Sulphur acid. Sulphur base. Sulphur salt.

Sulphur acid, an electro-negative sulphuret.

As the sulphurets of *an'timony*, *ar'senic*, *molyb'denum*, *sele'nium*, *tellu'rium*, *tungsten*, *gold*, and *tin*, with *hydrosulphuric acid* and the *bisulphuret* of *carbon*.

Sulphur base, an electro-positive sulphuret.

As the sulphurets of *ba'rium*, *cal'cium*, *lith'ium*, *magne'sium*, *potas'sium*, *so'dium*, and *stron'tium*, with the hydro-sulphate of *ammonia*.

Sulphur salt, a double sulphuret from the combination of a sulphur acid with a sulphur base.

§ Sulphur acid. Sulphuric acid. Sulphurous acid.

Sulphur acid, an electro-negative sulphuret.

Sulphuric acid [*sŭl'fŭ.rĭk...*], oil of vitriol, sulphur combined with a *maximum* quantity of oxygen.

(*-ic* denotes an acid containing a maximum of oxygen.

Oil of Vitriol, so called because it is of an oily consistency, and was originally distilled from *green vitriol* (sulphate of iron).

Sulphurous acid [*sŭl'fŭ.rŭs...*], a sulphur combined with a less quantity of oxygen than sulphuric acid.

(*-ous* denotes an acid containing less oxygen than an acid in *-ic*.)

§ Sulphate. Sulphurate. Sulphide. Sulphite.

Sulphate [*sŭl'fate*], a salt formed by *sulphuric acid* and a base. Thus, in *sulphate of lime*, "lime" is called the *base*. *Sulphatic*, *sŭl'fŭt'ĭk*, adj.

(*-ate* denotes a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ic*.)

Sulphide [*sŭl'fide*], a non-acid compound of sulphur.

(*-ide* denotes a combination with oxygen not forming an acid).

Sulphite [*sŭl'fite*], a salt formed by *sulphurous acid* and a base. In *Sulphite of soda*, "soda" is the base.

(*-ite* denotes a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ous*.)

Sulphurate [*sŭl'fŭ.rate*], belonging to sulphur, to impregnate or combine with sulphur; *sulphurat-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *sul'phurāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Sulphuration, *sŭl'fu.ray''shŭn*, the act of dressing with sulphur, the process of bleaching with sulphur.

§ Sulphuret, *sŭl'fŭ.rĕt*, a compound of sulphur with an electro-positive or inflammable body. Sulphurett-ed.

(The ores of iron, copper, lead, &c., are *sulphurets* of iron, &c.)

Doubling the *t* in "sulphuretted" and "carburetted" is abnormal.

Three other words have the same irregularity, *epaulett-ed*, *rivett-ed*, and *wainscott-ed*. We never double the *t* in *banquetted*, *carpetted*, *closetted*, *coroneted*, *gantlett-ed*, *garrett-ed*, *helmetted*, *possett-ed*, &c.

§ Sulphurous, *sŭl'fŭ.rŭs*. Sulphureous, *sŭl'fŭ.rĕ.ŭs*.

Sulphurous, like sulphur, made of sulphur, a technical word used in *sulphurous acid* meaning an acid with less oxygen than sulphu'ric acid.

Sulphu'reous, impregnated with sulphur.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

The *sulphurous* waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrogate, and Moffat (sulphureous; Latin *aqua sulphŭrea*).

Others from the wall defend

With dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire
(correct; *Paradise Lost* xi. 658).

Stifled with the *sulphureous* fumes of burning brimstone (sulphurous).

§ Sulpho-cyanogen, *sŭl'fo-sŷ.ăn''o.djĕn*, a compound of sulphur and cyanogen; sulpho-cyanic acid, *sŭl'fo-sŷ.ăn'ĭk...*, an acid found in saliva and in the seeds, &c. of cruciform plants.

Sulpho-sel, a double sulphuret. (*See* Sulphur salt.)

Sulpho-glyceric acid, *sŭl'fo-glĭ.see'.rĭk...*, an acid formed from glycerine and sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-methylic acid, *sŭl'fo-mĕ.rhĭ'.ĭk...*, bisulphate of oxide of methyl.

Sulpho-naphthalic acid, *sŭl'fo-năf.rhăl'ĭk...*, an acid formed from naphthaline and sulphu'ric acid.

Sulpho-vinate, *sŭl'fo-vĭ.nate*, a double salt formed by the combination of sulpho-vinic acid and a base, as *sulpho-vinate of étherole* (3 syl.) or heavy oil of wine.

Sulpho-vinic acid, *sŭl'fo-vĭn'ĭk...*, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

O is the favourite vinculum in English compounds, even when some other letter would better represent the last radical vowel: as *electro-biology*, *politico-religious*, *concavo-convex*, *convexo-concave*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Franco-Prussian*, *Ostro-goth*, *Turco-Servian*, &c.

Latin *sulphur*, *sulphŭrĕus*, *sulphŭrŏsus*, *sulphŭrătus*: Old English *sweft* or *sweġel*.

Sultan, fem. sultana, *sŭl'.tăn*, *sŭl.tăh'.nah*, sovereign of the Ottoman empire. Sulta'na raisin or Sultanas, *sul.tăh'.nahz*, a fine variety of raisin without pips.

Sul'tan-ship (-ship, office, rank, condition of).

"Sultan" used to be called *soldan*. The word means "ruler."

Sul'try, (*super.*) sul'tri-est, (*comp.* not in use), close and hot;
sul'tri-ness, Rule xi. (Old English *swoleth*, *swole* heat.)

Sum (in *Arithmetic*). Some, *sum*, a small portion.

Sum, the amount of figures added together.

Prod'uct, the amount of figures multiplied together.

Quotient, *kwō'shent*, the answer of a sum in division.

To sum up, to add up; summed, *sūmd*; summ'-ing (R. i.)

Summary, *plu.* summaries, *sūm' mā.riz*, an abstract, a précis, concise; sum'mari-ly.

Summation, *sūm.may'shūn*. Consumma'tion.

Summation, an aggregate, a summing-up.

Consummation, a completion, an end.

"Sum," Old English *somud* or *somod*, together; Latin *summa*.

"Some" (a portion), Old English *sum* or *som*.

Sumach, *shū'māk*, a flowering shrub. (German *sumach*.)

(This is one of the few words having *ch* = *k* not from the Greek.)

Sum'mer, one of the seasons. (In *Arch.*) the first stone laid over a column to form a cross-vault, a horizontal beam or girder. (The architectural word ought to be *sumer*.)

After the usual summer, there is generally a second period of summerly weather late in the autumn. This "second summer" is called by various names: as

The Indian summer, a term used in North America.

St. Martin's summer, so called from St. Martin's day (Nov. 10).

All-Saints' summer, so called from All-Saints' day (Nov. 1).

All Halloween summer. "All-hallows," same as *All-Saints*.

St. Luke's summer, so called from St. Luke's day (Oct. 18).

To sum'mer, to pass the summer; summered, *sūm'm'rd*; sum'mer-ing. Sum'mer-house, an alcove or bower.

Summer solstice, ...*sōl'etis*, a day or two before and after June 22, when the sun obtains its highest northern point.

Bres'-summer (a corruption of *bret-sumer*), a beam over a shop-window, &c. to support the weight above.

Pliny says that the Germans had but three seasons, Winter, Spring, and Summer, and we have no native word for *autumn* (Latin).

"Summer" (a season), Old Eng. *summer* or *somor*, *summerlic* summerly.

"Summer" (a support), Welsh *summer* a supporter, v. *summeru* to prop up. "Bres-summer," "bres," German *bret*, a plank or beam.

Summersault, *sūm'mer.solt*, a jump in which the person turns his head over heels. Also *summersault*, *somerset*, *summerset*.

A corruption of the Old French *soubre-sault*, which is a corruption of the Latin *supra saltus*, v. *salire* to leap.

Sum'mit, the tip-top or highest point; summit-less.

Latin *summit[as]*; *summus* highest; French *sommet*.

Summon, *səm' mūn*. **Summons**, *səm' mūnz*.

Summon (verb), to cite, to give notice to appear.

Summons (noun), the notice given to appear.

Summoned, *səm' mūd* (not *səm' mūnzd*); **summon-ing** (not *summons-ing*); **sum-mon-er**.

"*Summons*" plu. *summonses*. The *s* of "*summons*" is not the plural particle, but the -ce of the Old French word *semonce*, v. *semoncer*; Latin *submonitio*, *submonens*.

Latin *sum-[sub]mōnēre*, to warn one privately, to summon.

Sumpter, *sūmp'ter* [mule or horse], one to carry the baggage.

Sumpter-saddle, a pack-saddle.

Latin *sumo* supine *sumptum*, to take or carry.

Sumptuary, *sūmp'tu.ār'y*, relating to expenses, regulating the cost of living. **Sumptuary laws**.

Sumptuous, *sūmp'tu.ūs*, costly, most bountiful; **sumptuous-ly**, **sumptuous-ness**.

Latin *sumptuārius* (lex *sumptuāria*), *sumptuosus*, *sumptus* expense.

Sun, the orb of day. **Son**, *sun*; a male child, (Old Eng. *sunu*.)

To sun, to bask in the sun, to expose to the sun; **sunned**, *sūnd*; **sunn-ing** (Rule i.)

Sunn-y, (*comp.*) **sunn-i-er**, (*super.*) **sunn-i-est**, **sunn-i-ly**, **sunn-i-ness** (Rule xi.); **sun-like**; **sun-less**.

Sun'-beam, *-béem*; **sun'-burnt**. **Sun'-dial**.

Sun'-down, **sunset**. **Sun'-fish**. **Sun'-flower**, so called because it resembles a picture sun.

It is quite an error to suppose it receives its name from turning towards the sun. It is not a "*tourne-sol*," which is *heliotrope*, but *helianthus*, sun[like] flower.

Sun'-rise, *-rize*; **sun-rising**, *-ri'zing*. **Sun'-set**, **sun-sett-ing**. **Sun'-shine**, **sun-shi'ny**. **Sun'-stone**.

Sun'-stroke, inflammation of the brain or medulla from the heat of the sun. **Sun'-ward**, adj.; **sun'-wards**, adv.

Sun of righteousness, *-ri'tē.ūs.ness*, Jesus Christ.

Under the sun, in this world.

Sun and plan-et wheels, a contrivance for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam of a steam-engine into rotatory motion.

"**Sun**," Old English *sunne* or *sun*, *sun-bedm*; *sunlic*, **sunny**; *sun-set* or *sun-sett*, *sun-set*; *sun-setn*, *sun-shine*.

It will be seen that "*sun-set*" is *sun-settling* not *sun sitting*. "*The sun sets in the west*," i.e. the sun *settles* in the west, not *sits* in the west. In the phrase "*the sun sits on yonder hill before it sets or sinks from sight*," the meaning is not that it *settles* on the hill before it settles in the western horizon, but that it *rests* awhile on the hills before it finally settles down.

Sun'day, the first day of the week dedicated to the sun.

Old English *sunnan-dæg*, the Sun's day, Sunday.

Sun'der, to separate; *sundered*, *sūn'.derd*; *sun'der-ing*; in *sunder* or *asunder* (*a*, adverbial prefix), in two parts.

Sun'dry (adj.), divers, several. **Sundries**, *sūn'.drīz* (noun), odds and ends, articles of several sorts.

Old Eng. *sundr[ian]*, to *sunder*; *sunder*, divers; *sundrig*, *sundry*.

Sunnite, *sūn'.nīte*, an orthodox Moslem or one who deems the *Sunna* (or book of traditions) of equal authority to the Koran. **Shiite**, *shī'.īte*, a heterodox Moslem or one who rejects the authority of the *Sunna*.

Sunniah, *sūn'.nī.ah*, a believer in the *Sunna*. **Sunnier** (*v.s.*)

The Persians are *shiites*, the Turks *sunnites*. (See *Shiites*.)

Sūp-, for *sub*, before verbs, &c. beginning with *p*. (See p. 1233.)

Sup, a small draught, a sip, to take a sup, to eat supper; *supped*, *sūpt*; *supp'-ing*; *supp'er*, the evening meal; *supper-less*. The Lord's Supper, the eucharist.

To *sup up*, to drink up, to draw up with the mouth.

Old English *sup[an]* or *supp[an]*, past *seap*, past part. *sopen*.

Super-, *sū'.per-* (Latin prefix), over, above, in excess.

(*In Chem.*) prefixed to a salt containing an excess of the acid (= *bi*).

Super-able, *sū'.per.ă.b'l*, that may be overcome; *su'perably*, *su'perable-ness*. (Latin *sūpērābīlis*.)

Su'per-abound', to be overabundant, to prevail; *super-abound'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *superabound'-ing*, *-abound'-ing-ly*.

Super-abun'dant, *superabun'dant-ly*, *superabun'dance*.

Latin *superabundantia*, *super-abundāre*.

Su'per-add', to add more; *superadd'-ed*, *superadd'-ing*.

Superaddition, *sū'.per-ăd.dīsh'.ŭn*.

Latin *sūpēraddītio*; *super-addere*, to add over-and-above.

Super-angelic, *sū'.per-ăn.djēl'.īk*, having a nature more exalted than that of angels. (Latin *angelicus*.)

Super-annuate, *sū'.per-ăn'.nu.āte*, to allow a pension for service when old age or infirmity disqualifies a person for work; *su'peran''nuāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *su'peran''nuāt-ing*.

Superannuation, *sū'.per-ăn'.nu.ă'.shŭn*.

Latin *super annus*, [the work required] too much for one's years.

Superb, *sū'.perb'*, splendid, magnificent; *superb'-ly*, *superb'-ness*. (Latin *superbus*, Greek *huper-bios*.)

Superb means possessed of overwhelming physical force or vital power, *ὑπερ βίος* or *βία*. This idea quite coincides with that of *vir* a hero, from *vis* strength.

Su'per-car'go, *phu.* -cargoes, a person in a merchant-ship to manage the sales and purchases of the cargo.

Super-ciliary, *sū'.per-sil''.ī.ă.ry.* above the eyebrows.

Super-cilious, -sɪl'jʊs, disdainful, haughty; supercilious-ness, supercilious-ly. (Latin *sūpĕrciliōsus*.)

"Supercilious" means "lifting up the eyebrows" with disdain.

Super-dominant, (in *Mus.*) the note above the dominant or fifth note of a scale. The sub-dominant is the fourth note, and the super-dominant the sixth note ascending or descending. Thus:

sub-D. Dom. *sup.-D.*

1	2	3	IV.	V.	VI.	7	8	<i>Ascending.</i>
8	7	VI.	V.	4	3	2	1	<i>Descending.</i>

sup.-D. Dom.

It will be seen at a glance that the subdom. of the ascending scale is the dom. of the descending, and in both cases the super-dom. is the 6th note, or one above the dom.

Super-em'inent, exceedingly eminent, surpassingly excel-
lent; supereminent-ly. Superem'inence (5 syl.)

Latin *sūpĕrēmīnentia*, *sūpĕrēminens* gen. *sūpĕrēminentis*; *super e-mīneo*[*maneo*], to remain-over [others] in a superlative degree.

Super-erogation, *sū'per-ēr'ro.gay''shūn*, the performance of more than is required, a supernumerary deed; supererogatory, *sū'per-e.rōg''ā'try*, adj.

Latin *sūpĕrĕrogālio*, *sūpĕrĕrogālōrius*.

Su'per-ex'cellent, unusually good. **Super-ex'cellence** (5 syl.)

Latin *super excellens* genitive *excellētis, excellentia*.

Superficial, *sū'per-fish''ūl*, surface excellence, showy but not profound, pertaining to surfaces, as *superficial measures*; superficial-ly, superficial-ness.

Superficiality, sū'.per.fish'.i.ăl'.ă.ty.

Superficies (*sing.* and *plu.*), sū'per-fish''ī.ēze, a surface.

Latin *superficies* (i.e., *super facies*, above the face or surface);
Italian *superficiale*, *superficialità*; French *superficiel*.

Super-fine' (3 syl.), very fine or excellent. **Superfine** cloth, cloth of superior fineness. "Superfine" applied to *wine* unusually excellent. **Superfine'-ness**.

Low Latin *finis* fine, v. *fināre* to fine or refine, with *super*.

Super-fluous, *su.per'flu.ŭs*, redundant, needless, more than is required; superfluous-ly, superfluous-ness.

Superfluity, *plu.* superfluities, *sū'.per.flū''.ī.tīz.*

Latin *sūperfluitas*, *sūperfluus*; *super-fluo*, to flow over.

Super-human, *su'per-you''măn*, beyond what is human, extraordinary, divine. (Latin *super humānus*.)

Super-impose, *sū'per-im.pōze''*, to lay on the top of something; **superimpōsed'** (± syl.), **superimpōs'-ing**.

Superimposition, sū'.per-im'.po.zish''.ǔn.

Latin *sūp̄erimpōsītus*; *super im[in]pono*, to place-on a top.

Super-incum'bent, resting or pressing on something else.

Latin *super incumbens* gen. -*bentis*; *incumbo*, to lie-on atop.

Su'per-induce' (4 syl.), to 'introduce morally, as 'to superin-
duce new desires; su'perinduced' (4 syl.); superinduc-ing
(Rule xix.), sū'per-in.dū''sing.

Superinduce-ment, sū'per.in.dūce''ment.

Superinduction, sū'per.in.dūh''shūn.

Latin *superinductio*; *super in-duco*, to bring-in over and above.

Super-intend', to direct, to have the oversight and charge
of; su'perintend''-ed (Rule xxxvi.), su'perintend''-ing.

Superintend'ent (not -*tendant*, not 1st Lat. conjugation).

Superintendence, 'sū'per.in.tēn''dense, supervision;
superintendency, sū'per.in.tēn''dēn.sy.

Latin *super intendens* genitive *intendētis*; French *surintendant*,
surintendance (wrong).

Superior, su.pē'ri.or, better, more excellent, preferable, one
of higher rank, one of greater attainments, &c.

Superiors, (in *Printing*) marks above the type for refer-
ences: as *man**, *man**, &c.

Superior planets, planets further from the sun than our
earth. Those nearer the sun are inferior planets.

The SUPERIOR planets are Mars, [the Asteroids], Ju'piter, Sa'turn,
U'ranus, Ne'ptune. The INFERIOR are Ve'nus and Mer'cury.

Superiority, su.pē'ri.ōr''rī.ty. pre-eminence.

Latin *superior*; French *supériorité*, *supérieur*.

If the *u* in "honour," "valour," &c. is retained to show that we
have borrowed them from the French, then *superior* ought for the
same reason to be spelt *superiour*.

Super-lative, su.per'lä.tiv, most eminent; (in *Gram.*) the
highest degree of comparison, a word in the superlative
degree; super'lative-ly, super'lative-ness.

Latin *superlatus*, *super fero* supine *latus*, to bear above.

Super-lu'nar, above the moon, not earthly.

Latin *super luna*, above the moon, -*lunālis*.

Super-mun'dane (4 syl.), above the world, not earthly.

Latin *super mundus* above the world, *super mundānus*.

Super-naculum, sū'per-nāk''ku.lūm, the very best wine,
entirely. To drink supernaculum, to leave no heel-taps.

Latin *super*, Old English *naegel* (Latin *unguis*), a man's nail.

The French say of first-class wine, it is fit (*faire rubis sur l'ongle*),
meaning it is so good that what is left would only make a ruby-
drop on the nail. It was an old drinking custom to insist on "no
heel-taps," and any drinker might be commanded to empty the
residue of his glass on his thumb-nail. If the wine rolled off it
was a heel-tap, and a penalty was demanded.

Super'nāl, celestial; super'nāl-ly. (Latin *supernas*.)

Super-nā'tant, swimming or floating on the surface.

Supernatation, *su'per.na.tay''shūn.*

Latin *supernatāre*, to swim or float on the surface.

Super-natural, *su'per-nāt''u.rāl*, not according to the laws of nature, miraculous; supernat'ural-ly.

Supernatural-ism. Rational-ism.

Supernaturalism, the doctrine that the knowledge of God, revelation, and miracles are not to be explained by the common laws of nature.

Rationalism, the doctrine that the Bible and even miracles are to be tested by the laws of nature, and whatever is antagonistic to those laws is unworthy of belief.

Supernatural-ist, one who believes in supernaturalism.

Rational-ist, one who believes in rationalism.

German *supernaturalism*, *supernaturalist*; *rationalist*, &c.

Super-numerary, *plu.* supernumeraries (Rule xlv.), *-nu'-me.rū.rīz*, extra "hands"; supernumerary, adj.

Latin *supernumerarii*, extra soldiers beyond the full complement.

Super-phosphate, *sū'per-fōs'fate*, a substance containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid which can combine with the base named: as *superphosphate of lime*, i.e. the base [lime] in combination with phosphoric acid.

(*Super-* prefixed to a salt means "containing an excess of the acid.")

Super-pose, *sū'per.pōze'*, to lay on the top, as *one stratum is superposed on another*; *su'perpōsed'* (3 syl.); super-pos-ing (Rule xix.), *sū'per.pā''zing*.

Superposition, *sū'per.po.zish''ūn*, (in *Geol.*) the order in which strata, &c. are piled together.

Latin *superpōstus*; *super pōno*, to place above [another].

Super-roy'al, a large sheet of paper (27 in. by 19 in.)

Super-salt, a salt in which the acid is in excess of the base.

Subsalt, a salt in which the base is in excess of the acid.

Thus "bin-oxalate of potassa" is a supersalt in which the oxalic acid is double the potassa; so "bi-sulphate of potassa," &c.

Super-saturate, *-sāt'u.rate*, to saturate to excess; super-sāt'urāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *supersāt'urāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Supersaturation, *sū'per.sāt'u.ray''shūn.*

Latin *super sātūrātio*, *sātūrāre* (*sātūr*, full of food).

Super-scribe' (3 syl.), to write, engrave, or print on the top, to write one's name outside of a letter; *su'perscribed'* (3 syl.), *su'perscrib'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Superscription, *sū'per.skrip''shūn*, the impression of letters, &c. on coins, the legend of coins.

Sub'scribe', subscrip'tion. (*See Subscribe.*)

Latin *superscriptio*, *superscriptus*, *super-scribo*.

Supersede (-sede with *s*- not *c*-), *sū'per.seed'*, to set aside, to oust; supersēd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), supersēd'-ing (R. xix.)

Supersedeas, *sū'per.sec''dē.ūs*, an order in law to suspend proceedings, &c.

Latin *super-sedeo*, to sit upon, to sit over one. This verb must not be confounded with the eleven verbs from *cedo*, to go: as *proceed*, *precede*; *exceed*, *recede*; *succeed*, *secede*, *accede*, &c.

Super-stition, *sū'per.stish''ān*, religious credulity, the *caput mortuum* of religion; **superstitious**, *sū'per.stish''ūs*; **superstitious-ly**, **superstitious-ness**.

Latin *superstītio*, *superstītiōsus* (*supersto*, to survive).

Those who escaped in battle were called by the Romans *superstitēs*, and superstition is that religious awe and veneration for externals which survives and expands when the "simplicity of faith" has given way.

Super-stratum, *plu. -strata*, *sū'per-strā''tah*, a stratum lying above something else.

Super-structure, *sū'per-strūk'.tchūr*, an edifice from the foundation upwards; **superstructive**, *sū'per.strūk''.tīv*.

French *superstructure*; Latin *superstruo* supine *-structum*.

Super-terrestrial, *-tēr.rēs''.trī.āl* (not *-tēr.rēs'.tshāl*), being above all earthly matters. (Latin *terra*.)

Super-tonic, *sū'per-tōn'.īk*, (in *Music*) the note above the tonic or key-note. **Sub-tonic**, a semitone below the octave note of a scale: thus

Ton.	Sup. T.						Sub T.	Ton.
G	a	b	c	d	e	f	f sharp	G

Super-vene, *sū'per.veen''*, to happen to, to come in succession; **supervened** (3 syl.), **supervēn'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Supervénient. **Supervention**, *sū'per.vēn''.shūn*.

Latin *superventus*, *super-venio* to come upon one (as *ulcus ulcēri supervēnit*, sore succeeds to sore).

Super-vise, *sū'per.vīze''*, to oversee, to superintend, to examine by inspection; **supervised** (3 syl.); **supervising** (Rule xix.), *sū'per.vī''.zīng*; **supervis'-āl**.

Supervision, *sū'per.vīzh''.ān*; **supervis'-or** (R. xxxvii.); **supervisory**, *sū'per.vī''zō.ry*, adj.

Latin *super video* supine *visum*, to over-see.

Supine, (noun) *sū'pine*, (adj.) *sū.pine'* (Rule l.)

Supine, part of a Latin verb. (There are two supines, one which ends in *-um*, and one which ends in *-u*.)

The supine in *-um* follows a verb of motion: as *abiit visum* (he is gone to look into the matter). The supine in *-u* follows nouns and adjectives, and has a passive force: as *difficile dictu* (hard to be described), *facile dictu* (easy to be told).

Supine', indolent, indifferent, lying on one's back, lying with the face upwards; **supine'-ly**, **supine'-ness**.

Supinate, *sū.pī'.nāte* (in *Bot.*), drooping from exposure to the sun; supination, *sū'.pī.nay''shūn*.

Supinator, *sū'.pī.nā.tor*, a muscle to turn the palm of the hand upwards. Pronator, *prō'.nā.tor*, a muscle to turn the palm downwards. (Med. Lat. *pronāre*.)

"Supine" (of a verb), *sūpinum*, (almost obsolete). It will hardly be credited that there are not 300 supines in the whole Latin language. A list is given in Johnson's *Gram. Com.* p. 383.

"Supine" (with the face upwards), *supinus*, Greek *hūptiōs*.

Sūp-plant', to oust, to take the place of another in an underhand way; supplant'-ed (R. xxxvi.), supplant'-ing, supplant'-er. Latin *supplantāre*, to trip up the heels (*plantā pēdis*).

Supple, *sūp'.p'l*. Subtle, Suttle (both *sūt't'l*). Subtile, *sūb'.t'l*. *Supple*, flexible, pliant. (French *souple*. See *Subtle*.)

Subtle [*sūt't'l*], artful. (Latin *subtilis*.)

Suttle, net weight. (Latin *subtilis*.)

Subtile [*sūb'.t'l*], fine, thin. (Latin *subtilis*.)

Supplement. Complement. Compliment.

Supplement, *sūp'.plē.ment*, an addition to a book carrying on the same subject or supplying additional matter. The supplement of a newspaper, an extra sheet. (In *Math.*) the difference between an arc or angle and 180°.

Two arcs or angles together-equal to 180° are the supplements of each other. If one angle is known, its supplement may be easily found by subtracting the known angle from 180°.

Complement (in *Math.*) The difference between an arc or angle and 90°. (90° is a *quadrant*, 180° a *semicircle*.)

This word is very often, for distinction sake, pronounced *kōm.-plē.ment*. If called *kōm'.plē.ment* the *e* of the second syllable should be made distinct.

Compliment, *kōm'.plī.ment*, an expression of courtesy.

To sup'plement, sup'plement-ed, sup'plement-ing, sup'plement'-al, sup'plement'al-ly, sup'plement'-ary.

"Supplement," Latin *supplementum*, *sup*-[*sub*]*pleo* to fill up.

"Complement," Latin *complementum*, *con*-[*cum*]*pleo* to complete.

"Compliment," Fr. *compliment*, i.e. complete observance of civilities.

Suppliant, *sūp'.plī.ānt*, a humble petitioner, entreating, supplicating; suppliant-ly. Supplicant, *sūp'.plī.cānt*.

Supplicate, *sūp'.plī.kāte*, to petition earnestly but humbly; sup'plicāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), sup'plicāt-ing (Rule xix.), sup'plicating-ly. Supplicatory, *sūp'.plī.kā.t'ry*.

Supplication, *sūp'.plī.kay''shūn*, humble petition.

Latin *supplicatio*, *supplicāre* supine *supplicātum*; Fr. *suppliante*, *sub plico* to fold [the hands] under [the knees]. When Thetis entreated Zeus to honour Achilles she "clasped his knees with her left hand and held his beard with her right" (Hom. *Il.* i. 500).

Supply, plu. supplies, *sŭp.plīze'*, stores, relief of wants, sufficiency of things for use. To supply, supplies (Rule xi.); supplied, *sŭp.plīde'*; supply-ing, suppli'-er.

Latin *sup*-[sub]plere, to fill up, to fill what is deficient.

Support, sustenance, food, a prop, an upholder, to sustain, to hold up, to provide for, to nourish; support-ed (Rule xxxvi.), support-ing, support'-er.

Support-able, supportable-ness, supportably.

Latin *sup*-[sub]portare, to carry by upholding the base, as a pedestal supports an image.

Suppose, *sŭp.pōze'*, to conjecture, to assume data, to imagine; supposed' (2 syl.); suppos-ing (Rule xix.), *sŭp.pō.zing'*; suppos-er, *sŭp.pō.zer*. Supposable, *sŭp.pō.zā.b'l*.

Supreme, *su.prem'*, highest, holding the highest place, autocratic; supreme'-ly. Supremacy, *su.prem'.ā.sy*.

Latin *supremus* (for *superrimus*). *Superus* (comp.) *superior*, (super.) *superrimus* (contracted into *supremus*) highest.

Sur- (French contraction of *super*), over, above, beyond.

Sur-base (2 syl.), a cornice or moulding above the base.

French *surbaissé*, *sur la base*, above the base.

Sur-charge, (noun) *sur'.tcharge*, (verb) *sur.tcharge'*.

Surcharge, an overcharge. *Surcharge'*, to overload, to overcharge, to overstock, to exaggerate; sur-charged' (2 syl.), surcharg'-ing (Rule xix.) (French *surcharger*)

Sur-cingle, *sur.sing g'l*, a girth which passes over the saddle or saddle-cloth to bind it on the horse's back; surcingled, *sur.sing g'ld*, girt with a surcingle.

A hybrid: French *sur*, Latin *cingulum* an over-belt.

Sur-coat, *-kōte*, a short over-coat. (French *sur cotte*.)

Surd, a quantity in algebra which cannot be expressed by rational numbers; as $\sqrt{2}$, &c. (Latin *surdus*, deaf.)

Sure, *shŭre*, certain, firm, certainly, without doubt; sure'-ly.

Sure-ty, plu. sureties, *shure'ty*, plu. *shure'tiz*, security against loss, a bail; surety-ship (-ship, office, condition of.)

To be sure, certainly, without doubt, to be certain.

To make sure, to make fast or secure, to remove doubts.

French *sûr*, *sûreté*; Latin *secŭrus*, safe, secure; *secŭritas*.

Surf. **Spray**. **Spoon-drift**. **Foam**, *fōme*. **Frōth**.

Surf, the foam of billows breaking on the shore.

Spray, sprinklings from billows tossed about in all directions but not drifted like spoon-drift.

Spoon-drift, water swept by the wind from the top of the waves and driven along the sea like a cloud of dust.

Foam, white froth produced by the agitation of large bodies of water, as the foam of a cataract, the foam of agitated waves, also the foam of a horse's mouth, of a mad dog, of a raving madman, &c. (Old English *fám*.)

Fröth, the "head" of alcoholic beverages. (Greek *aphros*.)

Foam is the result of agitation, *fröth* arises from the escape of carbonic acid gas, suddenly liberated.

"*Surf*," contraction of *surface*, spray from the surface.

"*Spray*," from the Old English *v. spræng(an)* to sprinkle.

"*Spoon-drift*," corruption of *spume-drift*, drift of foam or spume.

Surface, *sur'fase*, the superficies, the outside, the upper soil of the earth, the length and breadth of anything.

French *surface*; Latin *superficies* [fácsies], the outside face.

Surfeit, *sur'fít*, satiety, excess, to eat or drink to satiety, to clog; *surfeit-ed*, *surfeit-ing*, *surfeit-er*.

French *sur fait*, over-done; Latin *super factus*.

Surge (1 syl.), a great rolling billow or swell of water, to swell, to rise high and roll as a billow; to slip back; *surged* (1 syl.), *surg'-ing*, *surg'-y*, *surge'-less*; *surge'-beaten*, *beat'n*. (Latin *surgere*, to rise.)

Surgeon, *sur'djün*, a medical man not a physician.

Sur'gery, the medical practice of a surgeon; the drug-room of a surgeon, a room where a surgeon sees patients.

Surgical, *sur'dj.käl*; *surgical-ly*.

Latin *chirurgus*, *chirurgicus*; (Greek *cheir-ourgia*, *cheir-ourgos*, [a medical man who does the] hand-work or operations); French *chirurgien*, *chirurgie*, *chirurgical*, *chirurgique*.

Our series of words are senseless contractions from the French, but *surgeon* is itself a French word meaning a sucker. Even accepting "surgeon" as a vocal representative of *chirurgien*, "surgery" is very objectionable. *Mercer-y* is from "mercere," *confectioner-y* from "confectioner," *grocer-y* from "grocer," *milliner-y* from "milliner," *ironmonger-y* from "ironmonger," &c., so *surger-y* should point to "surger." On the other hand, "mason" makes *mason-ry* not *masory*, "deacon" makes *deacon-ry* not *deacory*, "falcon" makes *falcon-ry* not *falcory*, "pigeon" makes *pigeon-ry* not *pigery*, &c. "Surgical" is all very well if we take it independent of "surgeon," but it is not a normal adj. of that word.

Surloin. (See *Sirloin*.)

Sur'ly, (comp.) *sur'li-er*, (super.) *sur'li-est*, gruff, morose; *sur'li-ly* (R xi.), *sur'li-ness*. (O.E. *sûr*, sour; *sûrlíc*, surly.)

Sur-mise, *sur mîze'*, to suppose, to imagine, to suspect; *sur-mised* (2 syl.); *surmis-ing* (Rule xix.), *sur.mî'zing*; *surmis-er*, *sur.mî'zer*. (Norman *surmys*, *sur mittre*.)

Latin *super mittere* *supine-missum*, to send above. To surmise is to express a floating thought, one that "rises to the surface."

Sur-mount', to overcome; surmount'-ed (R. xxxvi.), surmount'-ing, surmount'-er, surmount'-able, surmount'able-ness, surmount'-ably.

Fr. *surmonter*, *surmontable* (Lat. *super montem*, over the mountain).

Sur-mullet, *sur.mūl'.lēt*. **Sur-mulot**, *sur'.mū.lot*.

Surmullet, the red mullet. (Fr. *surmulet*, Lat. *mullus*.)

Surmulot, the Norway rat. (French *surmulot*.)

Surname (not *sir-name*), noun *sur'.name*, verb *surname'*.

Sur'name, the family name. Christian name, *kris'.tĕăn...*, the personal name of each individual given at baptism or "christening." Surnamed'; surnam-ing, *sur.nā.ming*.

The word does not mean the *sire-name*, but the *additional* name or rather the *over-name*, the name written over the Christian or personal name. Surnames are not traced further back than to the 10th century. (French *surnom*, v. *surnomer*.)

Sur-pass', to excel, to go beyond; surpassed, *sur.past'*; surpass'-ing, surpassing-ly, surpass'-er, surpass'-able.

Fr. *surpasser*; Lat. *passus* a pace, v. *pando sup. passum* to stride.

Surplice, *sur'.plis*. **Surplus**, *sur'.plūs*.

Surplice, a white robe worn by clergymen and others on ecclesiastical occasions; surpliced, *sur'.plĭst*, dressed in a surplice; surplic-ing, *sur'.plis.ing*.

Surplus, the excess over; surplusage, *sur'.plūs.sage*.

"Surplice," Fr. *surplis*; Lat. *super pellictum*, over the fur-robe or bachelor's ordinary dress, anciently made of sheep-skin.

"Surplus," Fr. *surplus*; Lat. *super plus*, the excess which remains over.

Sur-prise, *sur-prize'*, a wonder, an astonishment, an unexpected event, to surprise; surprised' (2 syl.); surpris-ing (R. xix.), *sur.pri'zing*; surpris-ing-ly; surpris'-er, *sur.pri'.zer*.

Fr. *surprise*, v. *surprendre* to take unawares; Lat. *superprehendere*.

Sur-ren'der, a cession, a giving over further contest, to deliver up [oneself], to resign something, to yield; surrendered, *sur.rĕn'.derd*; surren'der-ing, surren'der'-er.

Surren'der-or'. **Surren'deree'** (in *Law*). **Surren'dry**.

Surrenderor, one who gives up an estate to his "lord."

Surrenderee, one to whom an estate is surrendered.

French *sur rendre*, to render over, probably an English blunder for *se-rendre*. The use of *up* after "surrender" is redundant.

Sur-reptitious (not *surrupitious*), *sur'rĕp.tish''.ās*, stealthy, without authority, fraudulent; surreptitious-ly.

Latin *surreptitius*, *sur*-[sub]*rĕpĕre* supine *reptum*, to creep under.

Surrogate, *sur'ro.gate*, an officer authorised to issue marriage licences, the deputy of a bishop, chancellor, or judge, &c.; surrogate-ship (-ship, office of).

Surrogation, -ro.gay'',shŭn. Surrogātum (in *Scotch law*).

Latin *surrōgātio*, *surrōgātus*, *sur*-[sub]rogāre; French *subrogation*.

Sur-round', to encompass; surround'-ed (R. xxxvi.), surround'-ing. Surroundings, concomitant circumstances.

A blunder for *cir-round*, Latin *circum rotundo* to pile up all round.

Sur-tout, *sur.too'* (French), a frock-coat. Properly an over-all.

Sur-veillance, *sur.vŭ'.yāhnsee* (French), oversight, watch.

Sur-vey, (noun) *sur'vey*, (verb) *sur.vey'* (Rule l.)

Sur'vey, a view, an inspection, a careful examination of a district, &c., with a view of determining distances, &c.

Survey', to overlook, to inspect, to measure [land], to inspect a district, &c., to determine distances, &c.; surveyed' (2 syl.), survey'-ing (Rule xiii.)

Survey'-or, survey'-or-ship (-ship, office or vocation of).

Land'-surveyor, land'-surveying.

Surveyor-general, *plu.* surveyor-generals (not *surveyors-general*), surveyor of crown parks, &c.

French *surveiller*; Latin *super-videre*, to over-see.

Sur-vive' (2 syl.), to out-live, to remain alive; survived' (2 syl.), surviv'-ing (Rule xix.), surviv'-al, surviv'-or; survivor-ship, the right of a survivor to property so devised.

Fr. *survivre*; Lat. *super vivo*, to live beyond or outlive [the others].

Sus- for *sub* (Latin prefix to verbs, &c., beginning with *c*, *s*, *p*, *t*).

(We have only one example of each: *sus-ceptible*, *su[s]spect*, *sus-pend*, and *sus-tain*.)

Sus-ceptible, -sĕp'.tī.b'l, liable to take [cold], easily moved by passion or influence, impressible; suscep'tible-ness, suscep'tibly; susceptible, sŭs.sĕp'.tīv.

Susceptibility, *plu.* susceptibilities, sŭs.sĕp'.tī.bīl''ī.tīz.

(This is the only word with *sus* for *sub* before -c. There are 14 or 15 belonging to nomenclature with *sub*- before -c: as *sub-carburetted*, *sub-cartilaginous*, *sub-caudal*, *sub-class*, *sub-clavian*, *sub-columnar*, *sub-committee*, *sub-conical*, *sub-contract*, *sub-contrary*, &c.

"Susceptible," Fr. *susceptible*; *su[s]ub[c]ipere*[cāpēre] supine -ceptum.

Suspect, (noun) sŭs'.pekt, (verb) sŭs.pekt' (Rule l.)

Sus'pect, a person suspected [of some political offence].

Suspect', to think one guilty; suspect'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), suspect'-ed-ly, suspect'-ed-ness, suspect'-ing, suspect'-er, suspect'-able, suspect'-ful.

Suspicion, sŭs.pish'.ŭn, doubt, mistrust, incredulity.

Suspicious, sŭs.pish'.us; suspicious-ly, suspicious-ness.

(This is the only word with *sus*- for *sub*- before -s. It will be observed that the second *s* is absorbed in the first: *sus-spect*, *sus-spicion*.)

written with only one *s*. There are 18 words with *sub* before *s*, 10 of which belong to nomenclature, and 8 are general: as *sub-scribe*, *sub-sequent*, *sub-serve*, *sub-side*, *sub-sidiary*, *sub-sist*, *sub-stance*, and *sub-stitute*. The 10 are *sub-scapular*, *sub-section*, *sub-semitone*, *sub-soil*, *sub-species*, *sub-stratum*, *sub-structure*, *sub-style*, *sub-sulphate*, and *sub-sultus*.

Latin *suspectus*, *suspicio*, *suspiciosus*, *sus*-[*sub*]*spicio*[*specio*] supine *-spectum* to look under [to see if anything is concealed], to mistrust.

Sus-pend', to hang, to cause to cease, to cease for a time, to deprive of a privilege for a time; *suspend'-ed*; *suspend'-ing*. *Suspend'-ers*, straps for holding up trousers, &c., braces, supports on which things may be suspended.

To *suspend* payment, to become bankrupt.

Suspense' (2 syl.), doubt, uncertainty, indecision, expectancy. *Suspense'-ible*, *sūs.pēn.sī.b'l* (not *-able*).

Suspensibility, *sūs.pēn.sī.bīl'ī.ty* (not *-ability*).

Suspension, *sūs.pēn.shūn*. *Suspens'-or* (in *Surg.*), a bandage for medical purposes. (In *Bot.*) the cord which suspends the embryo. *Suspensory*, *pēn'sō.ry*.

Suspension-bridge. *Suspension of arms*, ... of payment.

(This is the only example of *sus-* for *sub* before *-p*. There are two examples, both belonging to nomenclature, of *sub* before *p*: viz. *sub-pena* and *sub-prior*.)

Latin *sus*-[*sub*]*pendere* sup. *-pensum*, to hang under [the suspender], *suspensio*, *suspensus*, *suspensor*.

Suspicion, *sūs.pish'ūn*. (See *Suspect*.)

Sus-tain', to bear up under, to keep from falling, to keep alive; *sustained'* (2 syl.), *sustain'-ing*, *sustain'-er*.

Sustain'-able (Rule xxiii.), *sustain'-ment*.

Sustenance, *sūs.tē.nānce* (ought to be *sustenance*, Latin *sustinentia*, *sustenens*, Rule xxiv.), support, food.

Sustentation, *sūs.tēn.tay"shūn* (Rule xxxiii.)

To *sustain* a loss means properly to *bear it bravely*; but it is generally used in the sense of "suffering a loss."

Latin *sustentatio*, *sustinentia*, *sus*-[*sub*]*tinere*[*tēnere*], to hold-up under. In our wrong conjugations *sustenance*, *sustainable*, we have been misled, as usual, by the French *soutenance*, *soutenable*.

This is the only example of *sus-* for *sub* before *t*. We have 9 with *sub* before *t*, 3 of which are general (*sub-tile*, *sub-tile*, and *sub-tract*), and the rest belong to nomenclature: viz. *sub-terranean*, *sub-tonic*, *sub-trahend*, *sub-transparent*, *sub-transparent*, and *sub-triple*.

Sutler. *Subtler* (both *sūt'ler*). *Subtler*, *süb'tīl.er*. *Sup'pler*.

Sutler, a camp-follower. (German *sudler*, a dirty fellow.)

Subtler, more subtle or artful. (Latin *subtilior*.)

Subtler, finer, more delicate. (Latin *sub textilis*.)

Suppler, more flexible or pliant. (French *souple*.)

Suttee, *sūt.tee'*, a widow who voluntarily burns herself to death on the funeral pile of her dead husband.

(This practice was abolished in 1829 through British influence.)

Suttee-ism, *sūt.tee'.izm*, the practice above referred to.

Sanskrit *sati*, chaste, pure. A chaste and perfect wife.

Suttle. **Subtle** (both *sūt'.t'l*). **Subtile**, *sūb'.tīl*. **Supple**.

Suttle, the weight of goods minus the "tare."

Subtle, artful, crafty." (Latin *subtilis*.)

Subtile, fine-drawn, thin, delicate. (Latin *sub textilis*.)

Supple, pliant, flexible. (French *souple*.)

"**Suttle**," Lat. *subtilis*, fine drawn, exact. "**Suttle**" is the exact weight.

Suter, *sū'.ter*. **Suit-or**, *sū'.tor*. **Suture**, *sū'.tchūr*.

Suter, a cobbler, a shoemaker. (O. E. *sutere*, Lat. *sutor*.)

Sutor, a wooer, a lover, one who has a law-suit.

Suture, (in *Surg.*) the sewing up of a wound. (In *Anat.*) the union joint of the skull-bones; **sutural**, *sū'.tchūr.āl*; **sutured**, *sū'.tchūrd*. **Ventral suture**. **Dorsal suture**.

"**Suture**," Latin *sūtūra*, a seam; **sutor**, a sewer, a cobbler; v. *suo* supine *sūtum*, to sew.

"**Sutor**," Fr. *suite*, a lawsuit; Lat. *secutus*, *sequor* to follow.

Suzerain, *suz'.ē.rane*, an over-lord to whom fealty is due; **suzerain-ty**, *suz'.ē.rane.ty*, paramount authority.

French *suzerain*, *suzeraineté*. A suzerain is a lord who holds lands under the crown, and lets off parts to vassals or tenants for definite service prescribed in the lease. The vassals, at certain times, are obliged to pay homage in acknowledgment of fealty.

Swab, *swōb*, a mop made of unravelled rope for cleaning decks, to wipe with a mop; **swabbed**, *swōbd*; **swabb-ing**, *swōb'.bing*; **swabb-er**, *swōb'.ber*, a petty officer appointed to see that the ship is kept clean and tidy. (See **Swap**.)

Old English *swāp[an]* to sweep, past *sweop*, past part. *swāpen*; German *schwabber*, v. *schwabbern* to swab.

Swaddle, *swōd'.d'l* to swathe; **swaddled**, *swōd'.d'ld*; **swaddling**, *-d'ling*. **Swaddling-band**. **Swaddling-clothes**, *-klōthz*.

Old English *swæthel*, *swelhil*, *swædil*, *be-swethan*.

Swāg, money, a heavy thud, to sink by its own weight, to move as something heavy and pendent; **swagged**, *swāgd*; **swagg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Swagg'er, to bluster, to bully, to brag, to walk in an insolent conceited manner; **swaggered**, *swāg'g'rd*; **swagg'-er-ing**.

Swagger-er, one who swaggers. **Swagg'-y**, swaying to and fro.

"**Swag**," Old Eng. *swēg* a heavy sound, *swēgan* to howl as the wind.

"**Swagger**," Welsh *swyddgar* officious, *swyddog* one who holds office.

Swain, a shepherd, a lover, a pastoral youth (in poetry or jest).

Old English *swein*, *swán*, or *suán*, a youth, a herdsman.

Swallow, *swól'.lo*. Martin, *mar'tin*. Swift.

SWALLOW.

Colour.—General colour black with re-flections of greyish blue.

Breast, black in the upper part, but white in the lower part and in the belly.

Throat and forehead, orange-brown.

Wings long and pointed. It spends more time on the wing than any other bird.

Feet naked, three anterior and one posterior claw.

Beak short and pointed, less curved than a martin's and with a smaller gape.

Tail contains 12 feathers. The lateral tail-feathers very long, giving the tail a forked appearance, and on the inner web of each tail-feather (except the 2 short middle ones) is a white spot.

Size.—Whole length about 8½ inches, tail-feathers nearly 5 inches.

Arrival.—About 10th April, and leaves in the middle of October for Africa.

Nest.—Built in chimneys, under eaves, in outhouses, and in old ruins. Made of moist earth, saucer-shaped, lined with feathers, open at the top.

Eggs.—From 4 to 6, white streaked with ash-colour and dark red. It rears 2 broods in the season.

Food.—Insects.

SWIFT.

Has very short legs with 4 toes directed forwards. The middle and outer toes with only 3 articulations.

Enormously long primary wings of a sable colour.

HOUSE MARTIN.

Colour.—Plumage glossy and close.

Top of the head and back, bluish black above, white underneath.

Wing and tail dull black. Chin white.

Wings exceedingly long and narrow.

Feet clothed with feathers; claws curved, sharp, greyish brown; disposed to turn forwards.

Beak short, broad, depressed, slightly curved, and so deeply cleft as to give it a very wide gape.

Tail very much forked.

Size.—Smaller than the swallow, whole length about 5½ inches. From carpal joint to the end of the first quill-feather, 4½ inches.

Arrival.—Some 3 or 4 days later than the swallow; leaves about the same time for Africa.

Nest.—Built under eaves and in the upper angles of windows, whence it is called *house* or *window martin*. Made of clay, lined with hay and soft feathers.

Eggs.—From 4 to 5, smooth and white.

Incubates 13 days and rears 3 broods in the season.

Food.—Insects.

SAND MARTIN.

Head, back, and wing-coverts of a mouse-brown colour, with a few short buff-white feathers on the posterior edge of the tarsus, just above the junction of the hind toe.

Beak a dark brown. Irides hazel.

Size.—It is the smallest of the swallow tribe, its entire length being 4¾ inches.

It is the earliest to arrive.

"Swallow," Old English *swalewe*, *sualwe*.

"Martin," Fr. *martinet*, called in Germ. *mauer-schwalle*, wall-swallow.

Swallow, *swŏl'.lo*, to take down the throat, to receive with gullibility; **swallowed**, *swŏl'.lode*; **swallow-ing**, *swŏl'.lo.ing*; **swallow-er**, *swŏl'.lo.er*.

Old Eng. *suelg[an]* or *swilg[an]*, past *swealg*, past part. *swolgen*.

Swamp. Fen. Bog. Meadow, Marsh. Moor, Morass'. Heath.

Swamp [*swomp*], spongy land too soft to be trodden on by cattle, but yielding bushes, willows, and herbage.

Fen, a tract of land with a deep rich moist subsoil. The surface is occasionally overflowed, but the water easily filtrates to the subsoil. Fens yield most excellent crops of corn and rich good pasture.

Bog, peaty earth mainly composed of decayed vegetable matter. The surface is too soft and uncertain to yield a footing for cattle, and though it yields herbage it produces neither trees nor bushes like a swamp.

Meadow [*mēd'o*], low lands contiguous to a river, lake, or mere. The surface is sometimes under water, but for six or eight months it is dry and firm enough for cattle to feed upon its rich grass. Meadow grass may be cut and made into hay. The word means *mown land*.

Marsh, an exaggerated meadow, more wet and spongy, and yielding inferior herbage.

Moor, a tract of poor hungry earth, without trees and bearing very inferior herbage. The surface consists of a thin layer of nearly-sterile soil; the sub-soil is gravel or clay.

Morass', an exaggerated moor, as a *marsh* is an exaggerated meadow. The word means *moors*.

Heath, waste land overgrown with heath (*eri'ca*).

To **swamp**, to overwhelm with water, to fill [a boat] with water, to sink in; **swamped**, *swompt*; **swamp-ing**, *swomp'-ing*; **swamp-y**, *swomp'y*.

"Swamp," German *sumpf*, *sumpsig* swampy, *sumpf-land*.

"Fen," Old English *fen* or *fenn*, *fennig*, *fen-land*, *fen-mint*.

"Bog," Gaelic *bog*; Irish *bogach*. "Heath," O. E. *hæth*, *hæth-feld*.

"Meadow," Old Eng. *mædewe*, a meadow or anything that is mown.

"Marsh," Old English *mersc*, from *mere*, a lake, pool, or mere.

"Moor," Old Eng. *mór*, *mór-land*. "Morass" is *móras*, plu. of *mór*.

Swan, *swŏn*, a web-footed bird. **Swann'-ery** (R. i.), a breeding-place for swans. (O. E. *swan*, *swann*, *swon*, or *suan*.)

Swap, *swŏp*, a blow, an exchange, to exchange, to strike with a smack; **swapped**, *swŏpt*; **swapp'-ing**, *swŏp'.ping* (R. i.)

Welsh *chwap* a slap, v. *chwapiog*; Germ. *schwapp* a smack or slap, v. *schwappin* to slap.

"Swap" (an exchange or barter), Old Eng. *cedp* a bargain, *cedpthing*.

Sward (to rhyme with *sword*). **Sword**, *sŏrd*.

Sward, grassy turf; **sward'-y**. (Old English *sweard*.)

Sword, a military weapon with a sharp edge. (O. E. *sweord*.)

Swarm, *sworm*, a multitude, a crowd of bees in flight, to throng; to flight; *swarmed*, *sworm'd*; *swarm'-ing*.

Old Eng. *swearm*, v. *swearm[ian]*, past *swearmede*, p.p. *swearmed*.

Swart, *swort*, dark, fawny.

Swarthy, *sworth'y*; *swarth'i-ness*, *swarth'i-ly*.

Old English *sweart*, *swart*, *sweort*, or *swert*.

Swash, *swosh*, a swagger, a blustering noise made by something falling or blumping into water, to swash; *swashed* (1 syl.), *swash'-ing*; *swash'-y*, soft and wet. **Swash-bucker**, a bully who swashes or strikes his shield with great vigour.

German *schwatzen* to clatter, *schwatzter*, *schwatzterer*.

Swath (to rhyme with *faith*, not unfrequently called *swöth*), a row of grass cut by the mower and thrown into a ridge by the scythe, the whole sweep of a scythe in mowing.

Old Eng. *swathu* or *swathu* a swath (from *swath* a path).

Swathe (noun to rhyme with *faith*), (verb to rhyme with *bathe*).

Swathe (noun) a bandage, a swaddling band, (verb) to make into a bundle, to wrap in; *swaddling* bands; *swäthed* (1 syl.), *swäth'-ing*, R. xix. (Old Eng. *suethe* or *suäthil*.)

Sway, rule, influence, the sweep of a weapon, to rule, to bias, to swing backwards and forwards; *swayed* (1 syl.), *sway'-ing*. (O. E. *sweg[ian]* to prevail, p. -ode, p.p. -od.)

"Swa-." There are 17 words beginning with *swa-*, in 10 the *a* = *o*, and in one (*swath*) it is doubtful. The 10 words are *swab*, *swaddle*, *swallow*, *swamp*, *swan*, *swap*, *sward*, *swarm*, *swart*, and *swash*. The 6 in which the *a* = *a* are *swag*, *swain*, *swam*, *sware*, *swathe*, and *sway*. All but 3 of these (*swamp*, *swap*, and *swash*), are native words.

Sweal, *sweel*, to melt wastefully like a bad candle, to singe off the hair of a slain hog; *swealed* (1 syl.), *sweal'-ing*.

Old English *swell[an]*, past *swael*, past part. *swolen*.

Swear, *sware*, to take an oath, to administer an oath, to declare on oath, to use profane language, to take God's name in vain; (past) *swore*, (past part.) *sworn*, *swear'-ing*, *swear'-er*. (*Sware* for *swore* is abnormal and obsolete.)

Old Eng. *swar[ian]* or *swer[ian]*, past *swor*; past part. *ge-sworen*.

Sweat, *swēt*. **Sweet**. **Suit**, *sute*. **Suite**, *sweet*.

Sweat, perspiration, toil, to perspire, to drudge; *sweat-ed*, *swēt'-ed*; *sweat-ing*, *swēt'-ing*; *sweat'-er*; *sweat-y*, *swēt'-y*; *sweat'i-ly*, *sweat'i-ness*.

Sweat of the brow, hard personal toil. "In the sweat of thy face" (Gen. iii, 19)

Sweating-bath. **Sweating-sickness**. **Sweating-room**.

Sweet, not sour, sugary fresh, good-tempered.

Suit, a complete set, to fit, to accord with one's wishes, &c.

Suite, a train (as the ambassador and his suite), &c.

"Sweat," Old English *sweat*, *sweat*, or *sweat*, v. *sweat*[an], *sweating*.

"Sweet," Old Eng. *sweet* or *sweete*; *sweet*lyce sweetly, *sweetnes* sweetness.

"Suit," Fr. *suite*. "Suite," Fr. *suite*; Lat. *sequor*, *secutus*.

Swede, *sweed*, a native of Sweden, a variety of turnip.

Swedish, adj. of both. Swiss, a native of Switzerland.

Sverrig Sweden, *Svensker* a Swede, *Svensk* Swedish.

Swedenborgian, *swē.dēn.bōr''dʒi.ān*, a disciple of Emanuel Swedenborg, the Swedish philosopher (1688-1772).

Swedenborgian-ism, the tenets taught by Swedenborg.

Sweep, one who cleans chimneys, a rub with a broom, the range of a body held at one end as the sweep of a scythe, a rapid survey with the eye, to sweep, to drag for an anchor; (*past*) swept, (*past part.*) swept, sweep'-ing, sweep'-ly, sweep'-er.

Sweepings (no *ing*), refuse swept up. Sweeps, large oars used in a small boat to force it ahead.

Sweep'-net. Sweep'-washer. Sweep'-stakes, the whole money staked by different persons on some adventure.

Chimney-sweep, *plu.* chimney-sweeps, a ramoneur.

Old English *swoop*, v. *swoop*[an], *past swoop*, *past part.* *swoopen swoope* sweepings, *swooping* a sweeping, *swoopende* sweeping.

Sweet. Suite, *sweet*. Sweat, *swēt*. Suit, *sūte*.

Sweet, (comp.) sweet'-er, (super.) sweet'-est, not sour, sugary, not salted, fresh, not stale, a lollipop; sweet'-ly, sweet'-ness, sweet'-ish (*-ish* added to adj. is diminutive).

Sweeten, *sweet'n* (*-en* converts nouns and adj. to verbs); sweetened, *sweet'nd*; sweeten-ing, *sweet'ning*; sweeten-er, *sweet'n-er*. Sweet'-scented. Sweet'-smelling. Sweet'-tempered, *tēm'p'rd*. Sweet-bay, a laurel.

Sweet'-bread, *-brēd*, the pancreas. Sweet'-briar.

Sweet'-heart (a corruption of *sweetard*), a lover.

(Similar to *drunk-ard*, *dot-ard*, *dull-ard*, *slugg-ard*, &c.)

Sweet-herbs, *-herbz* (not *ērbz*), garden or kitchen herbs.

Sweeting, a sweetheart: as "my sweet sweeting."

Sweet'-meats, *-meetz*, confectionery made of sugar.

Sweet-milk. Sweet'-oil, olive oil. Sweet-pea, *plu.* peas, *pē*, *pēze*, a sweet-scented annual.

Sweet-pota'to, *plu.* -pota'toes, one of the convolvulus genus.

Sweet-william, *wil'yūm*, the bearded pink (*dianthus barbatus*, bearded Jove-flower).

"Sweet-William," named in honour of St. William of Norwich, the boy-saint, said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1137. "Dianthus," the flower of the gods.

Suite [sweet], a staff of attendants. (French *suite*.)

Sweat [swēt], perspiration. (Old English *swet* or *swát*.)

Suit, a set [of clothes], to be in accordance with. (Fr. *suite*.)

"Sweet," O. Eng. *swét* or *swót*, v. *swétan*; *swétlice* sweetly, *swétnes*.

Swelching heat, *swelsh'ing heat*, melting or burning heat.

Old English *swoleth* burning, *swélan* to burn, *swole* heat.

Swell, a fop, an exquisite, an aristocrat, to increase in bulk, to puff out, to increase gradually in sound; *swelled* (1 syl.), *swell'-ing*, (*past part.*) *swollen* or *swóln*, *swó'ln*.

Swell-mob, well-dressed thieves acting in concert.

Ground-swell, the heavy surging of the sea before or after a storm.

Organ-swell, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, the gradual opening of which produces an increasing sound. Great swelling words, brag.

(Although *swollen* is according to the original spelling, analogy and pronunciation require *swolen*.)

Old English *swel[an]*, *past swedl*, *past part. swollen*, *swellere*.

Swelter, *swél'ter*, to suffer from intense heat; *sweltered*, *swél't'rd*; *swelter-ing*, *swel'ter-ing-ly*, *swel'try*.

Old Eng. *sweltan*, *past swedlt*, *sweolt*, or *swulte*, *past part. swollen*.

Swerve (1 syl.), to deviate; *swerved* (1 syl.), *swerv'-ing* (R. xix.)

Dutch *zwerfen*; Danish *svæve*, to flutter, to hover; at *svæve i mellem haab og frygt*, to waver between hope and fear.

Swift, a bird of the swallow tribe so called from its swift flight, quick; (*comp.*) *swift'-er*, (*super.*) *swift'-est*, *swift-ly*, *swift'-ness*. *Swift'-footed*, fleet of foot.

Swifter (a *sea-term*), the forward shroud to a lower mast, ropes used to confine the capstan bars to their places.

Old Eng. *swift*, *swyft*, (*comp.*) *swifstre* or *swiftra*, (*super.*) *swifstost*, *swiftlice* swiftly, *swiftnes*, v. *swif[an]*, *past swif*, *past part. swifen*.

Swig, to guzzle drink, to drink immoderately; *swigged*, *swigd*; *swigg'-ing* (R. i.), *swigg'-er*. (O. E. *swig[ian]*, to stupefy.)

Swill, pigs' wash, to slush with water, to drink immoderately; *swilled*, *swild*; *swill'-ing*, *swill'-er*.

Old English *swill[ian]*, *past swilede*, *past part. swiled*, *swiling*.

Swim, a movement in water, to move in water by the aid of hands and legs, fins, &c., not to sink; (*past*) *swam*, (*past part.*) *swum* (not *swam*), *swimm'-ing* (Rule i.); *swimm'-ing-ly*, rapidly, without hinderance; *swimm'-er*.

Old English *swima*, v. *swimm[an]*, *past swam*, *past part. swimmen*.

Swindle, *swin'dl*, a cheating transaction; to cheat in selling; *swindled*, *swin'd'ld*; *swindling*, *swin'd'ling*; *swin'dler*.

Dutch *zwindelen*; German *schwindel* a vertigo, *schwindeler* a giddy person, *schwindeln* to act unsteadily and hence dishonestly.

Swine (*sing.* or *plu.*), a pig, a sow, pigs collectively; *swin-ish*, *swi'nish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); *swi'nish-ly*, *swi'nish-ness*. **Swine'-herd**.

Swine'-stone, a variety of limestone also called *stink-stone*.

Swine'-sty, *plu.* **swine'-sties**. The *swinish* multitude.

Old English *sūg* with Teutonic *-ein* collective, *sūg[ein]* a herd of pigs; *swtn*, *swyn*, or *suin*, *swtn-hyrde* swine-herd.

Swing, an apparatus for swinging, swinging motion, movement backwards and forwards in a swing, to swing, to suffer death on the gallows; (*past*) *swung* (not *swang*), *past part.* *swung*, *swing'-ing*, *swing'-ing-ly*, *swing'-er*. (*See below*, *Swinge*). **Swing'-bridge**. **Swing'-plough**, *-plōw*.

Swing'-tree, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened. **Swing'-wheel**, the wheel of the pendulum.

A **swing-swang**, a double oscillation (one up and one down).

Old English *swing[an]*, past *swang*, past part. *swungen*.

Of the seven corresponding verbs only four retain the *a* in the perfect tense; and one of these four is vacillating.

"Ring," *rang*, *rung*, *hring[an]*, *hrang*, *hrungen*.

"Sing," *sang*, *sung*, *sing[an]*, *sang*, *sungen*.

"Spring," *sprang*, *sprung*, *spring[an]*, *sprang*, *sprungen*.

"Cling," *clang* or *clung*, *clung*, *cling[an]*, *clang*, *clungen*.

The following have abandoned the distinctive past tense:—

"Sting," *stung*, *stung*, *sting[an]*, *stang*, *stungen*.

"Swing," *swung*, *swung*, *swing[an]*, *swang*, *swungen*.

"Wring," *wrung*, *wrung*, *wring[an]*, *wrang*, *wrungen*.

Swingeing, *swin'-ding*, [blow] very violent, a blow at the full swing of the arm; *swinge'-ing-ly*.

Swingel, *swin'-g'l*, that arm of a flail which swings round.

Swingle-tree, *swing g'l...*, the cross-bar of a plough, &c., to which the traces are attached, a *whiffle-tree*.

Old English *swing[an]*, to beat, to dash; *swingel* or *swingle*, a whip or lash; *swinglung*, a whipping.

Three verbs retain the final *e* before *-ing* to distinguish them from other words of a very different meaning:—

"Dye" makes *dye-ing*, to distinguish it from *dying*.

"Singe" makes *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *singing*.

"Swinge" makes *swinge-ing*, to distinguish it from *swinging*.

Swink, toil-worn, as the *swink* ploughman (Milton, *Comus*).

Old Eng. *swinc* or *sutnc*, v. *swinc[an]*, past *swdnc*, past part. *swunccn*, or *swenc[an]*, past *swencte*, past part. *swenced*.

Swipe, a contrivance for lifting water, to drink hastily.

Swipes (1 syl.), very small beer.

"Swipe," Welsh *ystwc*, a bucket or pail; *ystuff*, a swipe.

"Swipes" (small beer), a corruption of *sweepings* [of the brewery].

Swiss, a native of Switzerland. **Swede**, a native of Sweden.

Swiss, the language of Switzerland, adj. of Switzerland.

Switzer, *swit'-zer*, a native of Switzerland.

Switch, a thin flexible branch or twig, the noise made by a blow with a switch, a short rail movable on joints for shifting carriages from one line to another, to strike with a switch; switched (1 syl.), switch-ing.

Welsh *ystwyth*, flexible, pliant; v. *ystwytho*, *ystwythot*.

Swivel, *swiv'el*, a fastening which allows the thing fastened to turn freely round as on an axis, a ring which turns on a staple, to turn on a pivot; swivelled (2 syl.), swiv'ell-ing, Rule iii., -EL. (Old English *swifan*, to turn round.)

Swollen or swoln, *swō'ln*, increased in bulk. (See *Swell*.)

Swoon, a sort of fainting fit. **Soon**, in a short time.

To swoon, swooned (1 syl.), swoon-ing.

Old Eng. *a-swun[an]*, to swoon; past *-swunde*, past part. *-swuned*.

Swoop, a pounce on [a bird] from a higher position; swooped (1 syl.), swoop-ing. (See *below*, *Swop*.)

Old English *a-swāp[an]*, to sweep; past *-sweop*, past part. *-swopen*.

Swōp, to exchange; swopped, *swōpt*; swopp-ing (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *ceap*, a bargain; v. *ceap[an]*, to barter or sell. (See *above*.)

Sword, *sord*, a weapon. **Sward**, *swōrd*, turf grass.

Sword'-less. **Sword'-arm**. **Sword'-bayonet**. **Sword'-bearer**, a city officer who carries the emblematic sword.

Sword'-belt. **Sword'-blade** (2 syl.). **Sword'-fight**, *fite*.

Sword'-fish, *plu.* -fishes, a sea-fish with a very long upper jaw which forms a sword-like weapon.

Swords'-man, *plu.* swords'men, one skilled in sword exercise; swords'man-ship, skill in sword exercise.

Sword'-play, a combat of fencers; sword'-player, a fencer.

Sword'-stick, a walking-stick with a sword concealed.

Sword of state, the sword borne before a sovereign, mayor, and other high officers of state.

Broad-sword, a Scotch sword. **Double-handed sword**.

To surrender [one's] sword, to submit [in war], to resign some dignity to the crown.

To break [one's] sword, to degrade from rank.

Damas'cus blade, a sword-blade of Damascus steel.

Toled'o, Mil'an, Is'pahan', and Cairo, are also noted for sword-blades.

"Sword," Old English *sweord*, *sword*; *sverd*, or *swurd*; *sweord-bora*, a sword-bearer; *sweord-hwita*, a sword-whetter.

"Sward" (a grass-plot), Old English *sweard*.

-sy (prefix to nouns) an art, an act, a state: *minstrel-sy*. It represents the Greek terminations *-sis*, *-sia*, as in *apostasy*, *catalepsy*, *epilepsy*, &c.

Sybarite, *sib'ă.rîte*, an effeminate voluptuary, a native of Sybāris in Italy; Sybaritic, *sib'ă.rî't'îk*, adj.

A tale is told by Seneca of a Sybarite who complained that his bed was so uneasy he could not sleep. The cause was a rose-leaf doubled under him by accident.

Sycamine, *sik'ă.mîne*. Sycamore, *sik'ă.more*. Sycōmore.

Sycamine, the black mulberry-tree (Luke xvii. 6).

Sycamore, a tree of the maple family, the plane-tree.

Sycōmore, a large tree allied to the mulberry and fig.

"Sycamine," Greek *sūkāmīnos*; *sūkāmīnon*, the fruit of the tree.

"Sycamore." This word is altogether a blunder. It is neither the *sycamine* nor the *sycōmore*, but the *acer pseudo-platanus*.

"Sycōmore," Greek *sūkōmōrōs*, the Egyptian fig-tree (*sukeē*, a fig).

The "sycamore" into which Zaccheus climbed to see Christ pass by was not the plane or maple, but the *figus sycōmōrus*, and should be called the "sycōmore." Indeed, in every case, the word given *sycamore* in the Old and New Testament ought to be written *sycōmore*. In Anglo-Saxon the spelling is *sicomor*, Fr. *sycōmore*. Thus Lk. xix. 4, "[il] monta sur un *sycōmore* pour le voir." In the Old Test. the word is always rendered "wild-fig" [*figue sauvage*].

Sycophant, *sik'ō.fănt*, a toady, a human parasite, a mean flatterer for personal ends; sycophantic, *sik'ō.fănt'îk*, adj.; sycophant-ism, *sik'ō.fănt.îzm*; sycophant-ish.

Greek *suko-phantēs*, a fig-informer, one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica, a traffic which was forbidden by law.

A *sycophant breeze* or *wind* is a good Greek phrase, meaning a slanderous rumour, or rather a slanderous tale of toadism.

Syenite, *si'ē.nite*, a granite from *Syene* in Upper Egypt.

Syllablé, *sîl'.lă.b'î*, one limb of a word.

Mon'o-syllable, a word of only one syllable.

Dis-syllable, a word of two syllables.

Tri-syllable, a word of three syllables (should be *tris*-).

Poly-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

(If "disyllable" has double *s*, being a compound of the Greek *dissos sullabé* a two-fold syllable, "trisyllable" should have double *s* also, being a compound of *trissos sullabé* a three-fold syllable. In this respect the Fr. words are consistent: *dissyllabe*, *trissyllabe*.)

Syllabic, *sîl'.lăb'îk*; syllabic-al, *sîl'.lăb'î.kăl*; syllab'ical-ly.

Syllabicate, *sîl'.lăb'î.kâte*, to divide into syllables; syllab'icāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), syllab'icāt-ing (Rule xix.).

Syllabification, *sîl'.lăb'î.fî.kay''shûn*.

Syllabication, *sîl'.lăb'î.kay''shûn*, the act or art of dividing words into syllables.

Syllabus, plu. syllabuses, *sîl'.lă.bûs.ēz* (not *syllabi*).

Syllabatim, *sîl'.lă.bû''tim*, adv. syllable by syllable.

Latin *syllaba*, *syllabatim*; *syllabicus*, *syllabus*; Greek *sullabé* (*sul*-[sun]lamano, to take together), the letters taken together.

Syllabub, *sîl'.lă.bûb* (see *sillabub*, the correct spelling).

Syllepsis, *sil.lěp'.sis*, (in *Gram.*) accepting the intention of the author and over-riding strict grammatical precision.

As, "This is for your brother or sister, but *they* are not at home" [but neither of them is at home]. "A tenant is responsible for rent, and unless *he* pays...." [unless *he* or *she* pays]. "Tenants-in-common hold by unity of possession, because *neither* of them knows *his* own severally" [*neither* or *none* of them knows *his* or *her* own....].

Syllogism. **Enthymeme**, *en'.rhi.mēm*. **Sorites**, *so.ri'.teez*.

Syllogism [*sil'.lo.djizm*], a form of argument logically constructed in three parts, viz., the major premiss, the minor premiss, and the conclusion.

Enthymeme, a syllogism with one premiss suppressed, being self apparent to the mind. (For examp. see *Enthymeme*.)

Sorites, a syllogism with more than two premisses piled together. (For example see *Sorites*.)

In a syllogism, the "subject" of the conclusion is the *minor term*, and the "predicate" is the *major term*, and these must cross each other—that is, the *subject* of the major must be the *predicate* of the minor. The major and minor must never have the *same predicate*.

(1) (*Major*) .. Every plant has a root.

(*Minor*) .. The OAK is a plant.

(*Conclusion*) Therefore the OAK has a root.

(2) Every plant has a root.

The oak has a root.

Therefore the oak is a plant.

(3) Man has two eyes.

A cow has two eyes.

Therefore a cow is a man.

Number 2 is correct as a fact, but is not proved by the syllogism, and the absurdity of No. 3 shows that No. 2 is wrong also.

Syllogize (Rule xxxii.), *sil'.lō.gize*, to reason by syllogisms; syllogized (3 syl.); syllogiz-ing, *sil'.lo.dji.zing*; syllogiz-er, *sil'.lo.dji.zer*; syllogistic, *sil'.lo.djis".tik*; syllogistic-al, *sil'.lo.djis".ti.kāl*; syllogistic-al-ly.

"Syllogism," Gk. *v. sullogizomai*, -gismos; Lat. *syllogismus*, -gisticus.

"Enthymeme," Gk. *enthymēma* (*en thumos*, [one premiss] in the mind only). "Sorites" Lat. *sōrites* (Gk. *sōros*, a pile or heap).

Sylph, *silf*. **Nymph**, *nimf*. **Fairy**, *fair'ry*. **Elf**. **Pe'ri**. **Fay**.

Sylph. In Rosierusian mythol. an elemental spirit of the air.

Nymph, a Greek spirit, the personification of vitality in animated nature. Every department of animated nature had its special nymphs; hence there were wood-nymphs, river-nymphs, lake-nymphs, sea-nymphs, &c.

Fairy, plu. *fairies* [*fair'riz*]. A spirit of mediæval romance, especially English romance. The fairies dwelt in fairy-land, but took great interest in the affairs of man, being themselves etherealised human beings.

Elf, plu. *elves* (1 syl.) A Scandinavian fairy dwarf.

The good were white, and dwelt in the air.

The bad were black, and dwelt underground.

Pe'ri, plu. *peris* [*pě'riz*]. The Persian sylph, of human size and the female sex. Winged, possessed of the power

of almost instantaneous change of place, and of super-human powers employed for benevolent purposes.

Fay, plu. *fays*. The English way of spelling the Norman *fée*. *Fées* were very handsome elves, fond of dancing by moonlight and of mischievous fun. The personification of joyousness and high animal spirits.

Sylph; *sylph-ine*, *sĭlf'-ine*, adj.; *sylph'-id*, a little sylph.

"Fr. *sylphe*; Gk. *silphē* a moth or butterfly. The *y* is a Fr. blunder.

"Nymph," Gk. *numphē*; Lat. *nympha*. (See *Nymph*.)

"Fairy," Persian *pēri*; French *fée*, *féerie*.

"Elf," Old Eng. *ælf* or *elf*. Säg, kännar du Elfvornas glada släkt?
(Say, know'st thou the Elves' joyous race). *Stagnelius*, the Swede.

Sylvan, *sĭl'-van*, inhabiting a wood, rural, shady.

Sylva, *sĭl'-vah*, the native forest trees of any country.

Flora, *flō'-rah*, the native plants and flowers of any country.

Fauna, *fōr'-nah*, the native animals of any country, &c.

Silvas, *sĭl'-vāhs*, the woodland region of the S. Amer. plain.

"Sylvan," Lat. *sylva* (Gk. *hulē*), a wood. *Sylvānus* in Latin means the god of woods; *sylvestris* or *sylvester* is the adj. of *sylva*; a dweller in a wood is *sylvicola*; and full of woods, *sylvosus*.

Sym- (Greek prefix *sun-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*), with, united to.

Sym-bol, *sĭm'.bōl*. *Cymbal*, *sĭm'.bāl*, a musical instrument.

Symbol, an emblem, a character to signify something.

Symbol-ic, *sĭm'.bōl'ĭk*; *symbolic-al*, *sĭm'.bōl'ĭ.kāl*; *symbolical-ly*. *Symbolics*, the science of symbolism.

(Of the 50 or 60 sciences with this ending, all but 5 are plural. The five exceptions are from the French: *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*.)

Symbolise, *sĭm'.bō.lize*, to express by symbols; *symbolised* (3 syl.); *symbolis-ing*, *sĭm'.bo.li.zing*; *sym'bolis-er*.

Symbolisation, *sĭm'.bō.li.zay''shŭn*. *Sym'bolism*, *-lĭzm*.

Symbology (ought to be *symbolology*), *sĭm'.bōl'lō.djy*, the art of expressing words and phrases by symbols.

"Symbol," Old Eng. *symbol* or *syml*; Latin *symbolus*, *symbolicus*; Gk. *sumbolē* or *sumbōlon*, *sumbōlikōs* (*sum*-[*sun*]ballo, to put together). Symbols originally meant the two corresponding pieces of a coin or ticket. The person who presented the proper "piece" showed a "symbol" of his right to what he claimed.

"Cymbal," Gk. *kumbōlon* (*kumbos*, hollow); Lat. *cymbalum*.

Sym-metry, plu. *symmetries*, *sĭm'.mē.trĭz*, the due proportion of the several parts, harmony of parts; *symmetrical*, *sĭm.mēt'.rĭ.kāl*; *symmet'rical-ly*.

Symmetrise, *sĭm'.mē.trize*, to make symmetrical; *symmetrised* (3 syl.); *symmetris-ing*, *sĭm'.mē.trĭ.zing*.

Symmetrist, *sĭm'.mē.trist*, one who studies symmetry.

Greek *summētria*, v. *summetrēo* (*sun* *metron*, with measure); Latin *symmetria*. Vitruvius says: "*Symmetria est ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus*," i. 2.

Sympathy, *plu.* sympathies, *sim'pă.rhiz*, fellow-feeling; (in *Medicine*), the reciprocal feeling and influence of the several organs of the body with each other; sympathetic, *sim'pă.rhêt'ik*; sympathetical, *sim'pă.rhêt'ik.kâl*; sympathet'ical-ly. Sympathet'ic nerves.

Sympathise, *sim'pa.rhize*, to feel sympathy; sympathised (3 syl.); sympathis-ing (Rule xix.), *sim'pă.rhî'zing*.

Greek *sumpătheia*, v. *sumpăthéo* (*sun pathos*, feeling with [each other]); Latin *sympathia*; French *sympathiser*, *sympathie*.

Symphony. Overture. Sonata. Concerto. Cantata. Aria.

§ Symphony, *plu.* symphonies, *sim'fō.niz*, an instrumental composition with several movements for a full band, the instrumental parts of a song before and after the vocal portions; symphonious, *sim'fō.ni.ūs*; symphonise, *fō.nize*, to be in unison, to be in accord; sym'phonised (3 syl.); symphonis-ing (Rule xix.), *sim'fō.nî.zing*.

Symphonist, *sim'fō.nist*, a composer of symphonies.

§ Overture, *ō.ver.tchüre*, the introductory symphony of an oratorio or opera.

§ Sonata, *son.dă'tah*, a musical composition of several movements for a single instrument.

§ Concerto, *plu.* concertos, *kôn.tcher'tōze*, a musical composition to display the powers of some particular instrument. The instrument displayed has *concerti'no* added to it as *oboe concertino*, *violi'no concertino*.

§ Cantata, *kan.tăh'tăh*, a vocal sonata.

§ Aria, *ă.rě.ah*, a musical air. *Aria concerta'ta*, has elaborate orchestral accompaniments.

"Symphony," Greek *sumphōnia*, v. *sumphōnéo* (*sun phónē*).

"Overture," French, from the verb *ouvrir*, to open.

"Sonata," Italian. "Concerto," Italian. "Cantata," Italian.

Sym-posium, *sim'pō'.zî.ŭm*, a social feast.

Gk. *sumposion* (*sun pino*, to drink together), a drinking-party.

Sym-ptom, *simp'tŭm*, something that indicates incipient or active disease; symptomatic, *simp'to.măt'ik*; symptomatic-al, *simp'to.măt'ik.kâl*; symptomat'ical-ly.

Symptomatic disease, a disease indicative of some other disease. Symptomatology, *simp'tō.măt'ōl'ō.djy*, that part of medicine which treats of symptoms.

Gk. *sumptōma* gen. *sumptōmătōs* (*sun pipto*, to fall together).

A symptom is something that falls simultaneously with a disease.

Syn- (Greek prefix), with, united to.

Syl- before -l: as *syl'-lable*, *syl'-lep'sis*, *syl'-logism*.

Sym- before -b, -m, -p: as *sym-bol*, *sym-metry*, *sym-pathy*, *sym-posium*, *sym-ptom*.

Sy- before *-s*, *-z*: as *sy[s]-stem*, *sy[s]-stolē*, *sy[s]-style*, *sy[z]-zygy* (the two *-ss-* or *-zz-* coalesce).

Before any other letter, *syn-* remains unchanged. The letters are *ac-de-got*, which may serve for a *memoria technica*, as

(a) *syn-erēsis*, *syn-agogue*, *syn-alē'pa*, *syn-an'thos*, *-arthrō'sis*.

(c) *syn-car'nous*, *syn'-chrony*, *syn-clī'nal*, *syn'-cōpē*, *syn'-crētism*.

(d) *syn-desmō'sis*, *syn'-dic*.

(e) *syn-ec'dōché*, *syn-ec'hia*.

(g) *syn-genē'sia*.

(o) *syn-oc'reate*, *syn'-od*, *syn'-onym*, *syn-op'sis*, *syn-o'via*.

(t) *syn'-tax*, *syn-tex'is*, *syn-ther'mal*, *syn'-thēsis*.

Syn-æresis, *sin.ē.rē.sis* (in *Gram.*), the coalescing of two vowels, or the contraction of two syllables into one: as *ne'er* for "never," *I'm* for "I am," *spheroid* for "sphe-ro-id."

Dieresis, *dī.ē.rē.sis* is the reverse process, that is, pronouncing two vowels (generally diphthongs) as two separate vowels: as "poet" = *pō.ēt*, "zoology" = *zo.ōl.ō.gy*, "aerial" = *ā.ē.rī.āl*, "phaeton" = *fā.ē.tōn*.

"Syn-æresis," Gk. *sunatrēsis* (*sun airēo*, to take [the two] together).

"Dieresis," Gk. *di-airēsis*, to take [the two] as two.

Syn-agogue, *sin'.a.gōg*, the place of worship for Jews, the congregation itself; **synagogical**, *sin'.a.gōdg'ī.kāl*; **synagogical-ly**. (Gk. *sunāgōgē sun-ago* to bring together.)

This frightful French ending ought to be abolished; *synagog monolog*, *dialog*, *prolog*, *eclog*, &c., would be far better.

Syn-chronism, *sin'.krō.nīzm*, simultaneousness; **syn-chronous**, *sin'.krō.nūs*; **syn'chronous-ly**; **synchronic**, *sin.-krōn'īk*; **synchronical**, *sin.krōn'ī.kāl*; **synchron'ical-ly**.

Synchronise, *sin'.kro.nīze*, to happen at one and the same time; **syn'chronised** (3 syl.); **syn'chronis-ing** (R. xix.)

Synchronisation, *sin'.kro.nī.zay''shūn*.

Greek *sun chrōnos*, united in time.

Syn-cope, *sin'.kō.py*, a fainting fit, a swoon, the striking out of one or more letters in a word: *e'er* for "ever."

Greek *sugkōpē* (*sug-[sun]kōpē*; *kopto*, to strike together).

Syn-desmosis, *sin'.dēs.mō'sis*. **Endosmose**, *en'.dōs.mōze*.

Syndesmō'sis, the union of bones by ligaments (as the radius with the ulna). (Greek *sundesmos*, a bond, &c.)

Endosmose, the transfusion of liquids or gases through an animal or vegetable membrane from the exterior to the interior. **Exdosmose**, the transfusion the other way.

Greek *endon ōsmōs*, impulsion within [from without];

ex ōsmōs, impulsion without [from within].

Syn-dic, *sin'.dik*, an advocate, a recorder, an attorney who acts for a corporation or university, a procurator, an assignee; **syndicate**, *sin'.dī.kāte*; the office of a syndic, the council or board of syndics.

Greek *sundikōs*, an advocate (*sun dikē*),

Syn-ecdoche, *sĭn.ĕk'.dĕ.kĕ* (in *Rhetoric*), a trope in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for a whole: as a *hundred sail* (ships), a *hundred head of oxen*. The clergy followed the dean, i.e., the clergy present.

Greek *sunekdōchē* (*sun-ek-dechōmai*, to take out together), that is, to take out [a part to represent the whole] together.

Syn-od, *sĭ'.nŏd*, a convention, a council, a board consisting of several neighbouring presbyterians; **synodal**, *-nŏ'.dāl*; **synodic**, *sĭ.nŏd'.ĭk*; **synodical**, *sĭ.nŏd'.ĭ.kāl*, pertaining to that period of time which the moon takes in returning to any given phase; **synod'ical-ly**.

Old English *seonath*, *sindĭth*, *seonōd*, *seonōth*, *sinath*, *synoth* or *sinod*; Greek *sunōdos* (*sun hodos*, a united course).

According to our usual way of spelling similar compounds, "synod" should be *synhod* (Rule lxx.)

Syn-onym, *sĭn'.ŏ.nĭm*, a word of the same meaning, *plu.* **syn'onyms** (*synon'yma* is very rarely used); **synonymous**, *sĭ.nŏn'.ĭ.mĭs*; **synon'y-mous-ly**.

Synonymy, *sĭ.nŏn'.ĭ.my*, the use of synonymous words.

As: "Say why is this? wherefore?" "Stand dumb and speak not to him." "Within the book and volume of my brain" (Hamlet).

Greek *sunōnimōs* (*sun ōnōma*, a name with the name): *ōnōma* and *ōnōma* are dialectic forms, but *ōnōma* seems somewhat irregular, and it is by no means evident why the dialectic form should be used at all in the words under this group: as *pseudonym*, *anon'y-mous*, *patronym'ic*, &c. The Greeks have endorsed the forms, and we must accept them.

Syn-opsis, *plu.* **synopses**, *sĭn.ŏp'.sĭs*, *plu.* *sĭn.ŏp' ēēz*, an abridgment, a précis, a conspectus; **synoptic**, *sĭn.ŏp'.tĭk*; **synoptical**, *sĭn.ŏp'.tĭ.kāl*; **synop'tical-ly**.

Synoptic Gospels, the gospels arranged together chronologically and in order.

Greek *sunōpsis* (*sun opsis*, a view [of all] together).

Syn-tax, the arrangement of words and sentences according to fixed rules, the rules themselves; **syntactical** (not *syntaxical*), *sĭn.tāk'.tĭ.kāl*; **syntac'tical-ly**.

Greek *suntaxis* (*sun tasso*, to arrange together).

Syn-thesis, *sĭn'.rhĕ.sĭs*, putting parts together

Analysis, *a.nāl'.ĭ.sĭs*, separating the ingredients of a compound, taking the parts to pieces.

Synthetic, *sĭn.rhĕt'.ĭk*; **synthetical**, *sĭn.rhĕt'.ĭ.kāl*; **-ly**.

Greek *synthesis* (*sun tithēmi*, to put things together).

"Analysis," Gk. *analsis* (*ana luo*, a loosening or breaking up).

Syphilis, *sĭf'.ĭ.lĭs*, a disease; **syphilitic**, *sĭf'.ĭ.lĭt'.ĭk*, adj.

A word coined by Fracastor (16th cent.), who wrote a Latin poem bearing this title. It was introduced into nosology by Sauvages. Greek *sus philia* (*amour immonde*). The Italians call the disease *le mal Français*, and the French return the compliment by calling it *le mal Napolitain*.

Syriac, *sir'ri.āk*, adj. of Syria, the ancient language of Syria.

Syrian, *sir'ri.ān*, a native of Syria, adj. of Syria.

Suri, a delicate rose, hence *Suristan*, the land of roses (*Richardson*).

Syringa, *sir'n'.gah*, a genus of shrubs of which the lilac is one.

Greek *surigx* gen. *suriggōs*; Latin *syrix* gen. *syringos*, a reed or pipe, so called because the wood is hollow. (*See below*.)

Syringe, *sir'ringe*, a squirt, to use a syringe (*see above*); syringed (2 syl.); syring-ing, *sir'n'.djing*; syring-er.

Greek *suriga* gen. *suriggos*; Latin *syrix* gen. *syringos*, a pipe.

Syrup, *sir'rup*, treacle, refined molasses, a mixture of honey or sugar and water with some flavouring substance; syrup-y, sweet like syrup; syruped, *sir'rupt*.

French *sirap*; Italian *sciropo*; Spanish *araba*; Arabic *siraph* or *strab*. Some give the Greek *Surias ὄπος*, Syrian juice.

System, *sīs'.tēm*, a plan or scheme in which several parts are reduced to regular order and dependence; systematic, *sīs.tē.māt'.ik*; systematical, *sīs'.tē.māt''.ā.kāl*; -cal-ly.

Systematise, *sīs'.tē.mā.tize*, to reduce to a system; systematised (4 syl.); systematis-ing (R. xix.), -tē.mā.ti''.zīng; systematis-er, *sīs'.tē.mā.ti''.zer*; systematist, -mā.tist.

Systematisation, *sīs'.tē.mā.ti.zay''.shūn*.

Greek *sustēma* gen. *sustēmātos* (*sun hīstēmi*, to stand together).

Systole, *sīs'.tō.ly*, the shortening of a long syllable; as "plethōra" for *plethō'ra*, "orātor" for *orātor*, &c.

Syzygy, *siz'.ā.djy*, the point at which the moon (or a planet) in its orbit is either in conjunction with the sun or in opposition to it, as in new and full moon.

Greek *syzygia* (*suz*-[sun] *zygon*, a yoke together).

(All the words beginning with *sy*- are Greek; but *sylean* is a Latin form of the Greek *hulé*, *syrup* is doubtful, and if *syph* is Greek it ought to be spelt *silph*.)

-t terminal, (the Latin -t[us]), denoting a thing done: *fac-t*, *ac-t*, *effec-t*, *perfec-t*, &c.

Tāb, a shoe-latchet, the end of a shoe-lace. (Welsh *tap*.)

Tabard, *tāb'.ard*, a mantle worn by heralds; tab'ard-er.

Tab'ard-ar, a sizar of Queen's College, Oxford.

Low Latin *tabardum*; French *tabard* or *tabart*.

Tabby, *phu. tabbies*, *tāb'.āz*, an old maid, a tabby cat, a silk watered and figured; tabby, brindled with dark gray or black, to water silk; tabbied, *tāb'.ād*; tabby-ing.

French *tabis*, v. *tabiser*, to tabby; Persian *retabi*.

Tabernacle, *tāb'.er.nāk k'l*, a tent, a place of worship (chiefly applied to a chapel for Methodists), to dwell temporarily;

tabernacled, *tāb'.er.nāk'k'ld*; tabernacled, *-er.nāk'ling*;
tabernacular, *tāb'.er.nāk'kū.lar*; tabernacular-ly.

Feast of tab'ernacles, one of the three great Jewish festivals.

Latin *tabernaculum*, *taberna* a hut, with diminutive.

Tabes, *tā'.beez*, consumption, atrophy; tabetical, *ta.bēt'.kāl*;
tabid, *tāb'.id*; consumptive; tab'id-ly, tab'id-ness.

Latin *tabes*, *tābitudo*; *tābidus*, consumptive.

Tablature, *tāb'.lā.tchūr*. Entablature, *en.tāb'.lā.tchūr*.

Tablature, a painting on walls and ceilings.

Entablature, the architrave, frieze, and cornice combined.

"Tablature" in French is only a term in music, and is never applied to a painting on walls; Latin *tābula*, a writing-table, a picture, but the loss of the *u* (between *b* and *l*) is to be regretted.

"Entablature" is Latin *tābūlatum*, a stage or storey, with *en-* to make, that which makes a stage or complete part.

Table, *tā'.b'l*, a board supported on legs, fare, persons sitting round a table [at a meal], a tabulated entry of particulars.

Multiplication Table. Pence Table. Shillings Table, &c.

The two tables [of the law], the two divisions which contain the ten commandments (one the duty of man to God, and the other the duty of man to man).

The Lord's table, the sacrament of the eucharist.

Table-clōth. Table-land, a flat elevated tract.

Table-spoon, a spoon used at table for serving out vegetables, tarts, puddings, and other foods.

Table-talk, familiār chit-chat like that at meals.

Table-turning, movement of tables and other objects ascribed to the exertions of departed spirits.

Table of Pythag'oras, the multiplication table.

To lay on the table, to receive a written motion or report, but to postpone indefinitely its consideration.

To turn the tables, *audi alteram partem*, to rebut a charge by bringing forth a countercharge.

Thus if a husband accuses his wife of extravagance in dress, she "turns the tables on him" by accusing him of equal or greater extravagance in something else.

Table d' hôte, *tāk'.b'l dôte* (French), an ordinary.

The twelve tables, the laws of old Rome compiled by the decemvirs and engraved on brass.

Knights of the Round Table, a military order instituted by Arthur, "the first king of the Britons," A.D. 576.

Old English *tæfel* or *tæst*; Latin *tābula*; French *table*.

Tableau, *plu. tableaux*, *tāb.lō*, *plu. tāb'.lōze*, a picture representing a group disposed in dramatic order.

Tableau vivant, *plu. tableaux vivants*, *tăb' lô vĕ' vâhn*, *plu. tăb' lôze vĕ' vâhn*, the representation of a statuary group by living persons.

French tableau *plu. tableaux, tableau vivant plu. tableaux vivants*.

Tablet, *tăb' lĕt*, a small slip of some suitable material for memoranda, a small flat cake [of soap], &c. (*Fr. tablette.*)

Tablets of Moses, a variety of Scotch granite.

Tables of Moses, the two tables of the ten commandments. The Tablets of Moses are so called because they look when polished as if they were inscribed with Hebrew characters.

Taboo, *tă' boo'*, to forbid the use of, to exclude, to hold aloof; tabooed, *tă' bood'*; taboo'-ing. (Polynesian, to set apart.) (*Thus a burial-ground is tabooed for general purposes.*)

Tabor, *tă' bôr*, a small drum beaten with one stick, to play the tabor; tabored, *tă' bôrd*; ta'bor-ing, ta'bor-er.

Tabret, *tăb' rĕt*. **Tabouret**, *tăb' ôrĕt*.

Tabret, a small tabor.

Tabouret, the right of sitting in the presence of a queen.

In the ancient French court, certain ladies had the *droit de tabouret*, as the chief ladies of the household, the wives of ambassadors, dukes, lord chancellor, keeper of the seals, &c. Gentlemen similarly privileged had the *droit de fauteuil*.

Tabular, *tăb' bu. lar*, set down in a synoptical form, having the form of laminae. *Tabular spar*.

Tabulate, *tăb' bu. lâte*, to reduce to a synopsis; tab'ulât-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tab'ulât-ing, tab'ulât-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Tabulation, *tăb' bu. lây'' shŭn*. *Tab'ulæ Toleta'næ*, the astronomical tablet of Alphonso X. of Castile.

Latin *tabulâris, tabulârius, tabulâtor, tabulatio, tabulare*.

Tace, *tă' sy*, hush! don't say what you were going to say.

Taisez vous, *tă' zy voo* (French), hush! keep silence, don't say any more, don't speak on that subject.

Tacet, *tă' sĕt*. **Tacit**, *tăs' ĭt*.

Tacet (in *Music*), the instrument is to cease playing.

Tacit [as *tacit consent*], consent given by silence.

"Tace," Lat. imper. of *tăcere*, to be silent. "Tacet," 3 sing. pres. tense, [the instrument] keeps silent. "Tacit," Lat. *tăcĭtus*, silent.

Tache, *tăsh*, a loop, a button (*Exod. xxvi. 6, 11, 23; xxxvi. 13.*) French *attache*, a tie or fastening; *v. attacher*, to fasten.

Tacit, *tăs' ĭt*, silent, implied. **Tacet**, *tă' sĕt* (see above, *Tace*).

Tacit-ly, consentingly but without verbal expression.

Taciturn, *tăs' ĭ. turn*, reserved in speech, not talkative.

Taciturnity, *tăs' ĭ. tur'' nĭ. ty*; **taciturn-ly**, *tăs' ĭ. turn. ly*.

Lat. *tăcĭtus, tăcĭturnus, tăcĭturnitas* (*tăcere*, to be silent).

Tack, *tāk*, a small nail with a flat head, the course of a ship with reference to the sails, the tackle by which the weather-clew of a course is hauled forwards and down to the deck, to put a ship about so that from having the wind on one side you bring it round on the other by the way of her head. The opposite of *Wearing*.

Starboard tack, *star' b'd-tāk*, sailing with the wind on the right side. On the starboard tack, with the wind on the right side as a vessel is sailing.

The tack of a fore-and-aft sail, the rope which keeps down the lower forward clew. The tack of a studding sail, the rope which keeps down the lower outer clew.

The outhaul, the tack of the lower studding sail.

To tack, to fasten with tacks, to veer, &c.; tacked, *tākt*; tack'-ing. Tact, discretion. Tax, government impost.

Dan. *takke*; Fr. *attache*, a fastening; Ital. *attaccare*, to fasten.

"Tact," Fr. *tact*. "Tax," Lat. *taxatio*, v. *taxare*.

Tackle, *tay' k'l*, a purchase formed by a rope rove through one or more blocks (Dana, *Seamen's Manual*).

Fishing tackle, *-tāk' k'l*, apparatus for fishing.

Ground tackle, anchors, cables, warps, and everything else used in securing a vessel at anchor.

Gun-tackle, the apparatus for manœuvring a gun.

Tackling, *tāk' ling*, the furniture of yards and masts (as the cordage, sails, &c., of a ship or other vessel).

Danish *takkel*; *takling*, rigging; *takle*, to rig a ship.

Tact, *tākt*. Tacked, *tākt*, fastened with a tack. (See *Tack*.)

Tact, adroitness in adapting oneself to circumstances.

French *tact* (jugement fin et délicat). See below.

Tactics, *tāk' tiks* (R. lxi.), evolutions and manœuvres of troops or ships in the presence of an enemy, the science of manœuvring...; tactical, *tāk' tikāl*; adj. *tac'tical-ly*.

Tactician, *tāk' tish' ān*, one skilled in tactics, an adroit manager.

Greek *taktikós*, pertaining to military tactics; [ra] *taktika*, military tactics (*tasso*, to set in order, to array).

Tactile, *tāk' til*, what may be touched, tangible; *tactile-ly*.

Tactility, *tāk' til' i, ty*, Taction, *tak' shūn*.

Tactual, *tāk' tuāl*, derived from touch; *tac'tual-ly*.

Lat. *tactilis* (*tangere*, to touch); Fr. *tactile*, *tactilité*, *taction*.

Tadpole, *tād' pōle*, a frog in its first state from the spawn.

Old Eng. *tād-pōl*, a young toad or frog (Lat. *pullus*, Gk. *pólos*, the young of any animal; Old Eng. *folā*, a foal).

Taëpings, *tah' ē'' pings*, Chinese rebels. (*Universal Peace*.)

Taffrail, *tāf' rail*, the rail round a ship's stern. (Dutch *tafereel*.)

Taffeta, *tăf' fě.tah*, a thin silken fabric with a wavy lustre.

Taffeta phrases, *-fě.tah fră'.zěz*, euphemisms, sleek phrases.

We use also the fabrics called *buckram*, *fustian*, *lutestring*, *shoddy*, *silk* [or *silken*], *stuff*, *velvet*, &c., for literary compositions.

French *taffetas* (mot tiré du persan *taftah*, tissu de soie, *Bouillet*).

Tăg, a metallic point at the end of a lace, to fit with a tag; tagged, *tăgd*; tagg'-ing, materials for tags, fitting with tags. Tăg-răg, the rabble. Tag-rag-and-bobtail.

Danish *tag*, a handle; Swedish *tagg*, a point.

"Tag, rag, and bobtail," slang terms for three sorts of inferior dogs.

Tagetes, *tă.djee'.teez*, one of the African marigold species.

Named after *Tăges* [gen. *Tăgētis*], grandson of Jupiter, who taught the Etruscans divination.

Tail, **Tale** (both *tăle*). **Teal**, **Teil** (both *teel*). **Tell**, *těl*.

Tail, the queue of an animal, a tag-end, limitation.

Tale, a story, a narrative of adventure, a tally.

Teal, one of the duck family. (Dutch *teeling* or *taling*.)

Teil, the linden or lime tree. (Latin *tilia*; Greek *tělēa*.)

Tell, to inform, to narrate. (Old English *tellan*.)

An estate tail, an estate limited to certain heirs.

Tenant-in-tail, the person who comes into an estate-tail.

Tail'-age, a share of one substance paid by way of tribute.

Taille, *tail*, the fee which is opposed to fee-simple, because it is minced or pared, *i.e.*, not in the tenant's power to bequeath, being limited to the issue of the donor.

"Tail" (a queue), Old English *tăgel*, *tăgl*, or *tėgl*.

"Tail" (as "estate tail"), French *taille*; *tailler*, to cut.

"Tale" (a story), Old English *tăl* or *tălu* (v. *tellan*, to tell).

Tailor, *fem.* tailor-ess, *tay' lor*, *tay'.lor.ess*, one whose trade it is to make men's outer garments. The maker of women's outer garments is a **Milliner**. Tail'-lor-ing, doing tailor's work. Tailor bird. **Taylor**, a proper name.

French *tailleur* (v. *tailler*, to cut or snip).

Taint, a blemish, to sully, to defile. 'Tan't, *taint*, "it is not."

Taint'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **taint'-ing**, **taint'-less**, **taint'less-ly**; **tainture**, *tain'.tchūr*, tinge, defilement.

"Taint," French *teindre*, to dye; Latin *tingo*; Greek *tego*.

An't and *'tan't* are interesting contractions inasmuch as they are relics of the obsolete form of *as* for "is," "am"=*as-m*, "art"=*as-t*, "is"=*as-th*, plu. "are"=*as-e*, the letters severed by hyphens being relics of personal pronouns, *m* is seen in Fr. *moi*, Lat. *me*, Gk. *mou*, &c.; *t*, in Fr. *toi*, Lat. and Gk. *tu*, &c.; so with the rest.

"An't" is *am-not* or *as[is] not*, and "'tan't" is *it as[is] not*.

Tăke (1 syl.), *past took*, *past part. taken*, *tă'.k'n*; **tak-ing**, *tă'.king* (R. xix.), to receive, to tolerate, to appropriate, to suppose, to entrap, to swallow, to choose, to go into, to capture, to accept as a tenant, to please, a catch.

Tak-er, *tā'ker*. To take advantage of, to make use of another's advantage to his prejudice.

To take after, to resemble. To take aim at.

To take up arms, to begin hostilities. To take away.

To take breath, *brēth*, to rest after exertion. To take care of.

To take down, to lower, to reduce to writing.

To take effect. To take fire. To take for, to mistake one person for someone else. To take heart, *hart*.

To take heed, to be cautious. To take heed to, to listen to.

To take hold of. To take horse, to ride on horseback.

To take in, to gull, to entertain, to comprise, to buy the numbers of a periodical as they come out. To take in hand.

To take leave, to bid adieu. To take my leave.

To take notice, to observe. To take off, to remove, to swallow, to mimic. To take [myself] off, to leave.

To take on, to assume, to give way to. To take out.

To take part in, to participate in. To take part with.

To take place, to happen. To take the place of.

To take root, to live as a plant, to become confirmed.

To take stock, to make an inventory of stock in hand.

To take up, to lift up, to arrest, to dig up, to select as a subject, to pay a bill of exchange, to resume.

To take up arms, to begin war. To take the air, to take out-door exercise. To take the field, to begin war.

To take to heart, to feel keenly. To take upon oneself.

To take up with, to become intimate with.

Old English *ta[an]*, past *toe*, past part. *tacen*.

Talbot, *taw'l.bōt*, a hound with broad mouth, deep chops, and long hanging ears. Talbotype, *taw'l.bōt.type*, a photographic process discovered by Fox Talbot in 1839.

Talc, *tālk*, a foliated mineral. Talk, *tawk*, conversation.

Talc-k-y, *tāl'ky*; talcose, *tāl'kōze*, containing talc.

Talcite, *tāl'site*, a mineral also called *nacrite*.

Talcose granite, *tāl'kōze grān'it*. Talc schist, *'shist*.

German *talk*; French *talc*, *talcique*. When a suffix beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y* (not *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant) is added to a word ending with *c*, "*k*" is always added to prevent the *c* being pronounced as *s*: thus "*mimic*," *mimick-ed*, *mimick-ing*; "*physic*," *physick-ed*, *physick-ing*; "*traffic*," *traffick-ed*, *traffick-ing*; "*talc*," *talc-k-y*; "*colic*," *colick-y*. The exceptions are "*disc*," *disciform* [*dis'si'form*].

All words in *-c* ended at one time in *-ck*. How much better it would have been if we had rejected the *c* and retained the *k*; but there is a prejudice in Latin, French, and English against "*k*," one of the best letters in the alphabet.

Tale, Tail (both *tāle*). **Teal, Teil** (both *teel*). **Tell, tēl.**

Tale, a story, a short narrative of adventure, a tally.

Tail, the queue of an animal, the fag end, a limitation.

Teal, one of the duck family. (Dutch *teeling* or *taling*.)

Teil, the lime or linden-tree. (Latin *tilia*, Greek *tēlēa*.)

Tell, to inform, to narrate. (Old English *tellan*.)

"*Tale*," Old English *tdl*, *tdlu*, *tæl*, *ge-tel*, *ge-tæl*, *ge-tdl*.

"*Tail*" (a queue), Old English *tægel*, *tægt*, or *tēgt*.

"*Tail*" (as "estate tail"), French *taille*; *v. tailler*, to cut, to limit.

Talent, tāl'ent, ability, natural endowment of mind; **tāl'ent-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), clever, possessed of good abilities.

The words *talented* and *moneyed* are unusual forms, seeing we have no such verbs as *to talent*, *to money*.

"*Talent*," applied to mental gifts, is borrowed from the Scripture parable (*Matt.* xxy. 14-30), and it would be more consistent to speak of a man "of many talents" than to speak of a man "of great talent," unless indeed the reference is to the Jewish gold and silver talent, one £5,475 and the other £396. The Attic talent was about £243 15s. (Latin *talentum*; Greek *talanton*.)

Tales, tā'leez, (in *Law*) a supply from bystanders to complete the complement of a jury; **tales-man, plu. tales-men**, a bystander selected to fill up a vacancy in a jury panel.

It is not unusual for a special jury to be short of the required number. When this is the case, either plaintiff or defendant may "pray a tales," and one or more of the common jury are selected as *tales-men*. (Latin *talis* plu. *tales*, of the like sort.)

Talisman, plu. talismans (not *talismen*), an amulet, a charm.

French *talisman*, "mot arabe qui signifie consécration" (Bouillet).

Talk, tawk. **Talc, tǎlk**, a foliated mineral. (Germ. *talk*, Fr. *talc*.)

Talk, conversation, chit-chat, to converse, to chat; **talked, tawkd**; **talk-ing, tawk'ing**; **talk-er, tawk'er**.

Talkative, taw'kǎ.tiv; **talkative-ly, talkative-ness**.

To talk shop, to introduce trade or business in conversation
Danish *tolk*; *v. tolke*, to interpret, to express; *tolkning*.

Tall, tawl, (comp.) **tall'er**, (super.) **tall'est**, high in stature; **tall-ness, tawl'ness**. (Welsh *tal*; *taldra*, tallness.)

Tallage, tǎl'lage, an impost or excise. (French *tailage*.)

Tallow, tǎl'lo, hard fat prepared for candles, &c., to smear with tallow; **tallowed, tǎl'lo.de**; **tallow-ing**; **tallow-er**.

Tallow-y, tallow-ish, like tallow. **Tallow-grease**.

Tallow-chandler, a dealer in tallow. Tallow-candle.

"*Tallow chandler*" ought to be *chandeler*, French *chandelier*.

German *talg*, *talgicht* tallowish, *talgig* tallowy; Danish *talg*.

Tally, plu. tallies (R. xlv.), **tǎl'liz**, a stick or lath for keeping a score, to correspond; **tallied, tǎl'li.ēd**; **tally-ing**; **talli-er**, one who keeps a tally (now called a teller).

Tallyman, *plu.* tallymen. Tallyshop, a shop where goods can be obtained by part payments at stated intervals.

The tally of the Exchequer court was a rod of wood marked on one face with notches corresponding to the sum for which it was an acknowledgment. Two other sides contained the date, the name of the payer, and so on. The rod was then cleft in such a manner that each half contained one written side and half of each notch. One part was kept in the Exchequer and the other was circulated. When payment was required the two parts were fitted, and if they "tallied" all was right, if not payment was refused. This custom was not wholly abandoned till 1834 (*Fr.* *tailler*, to cut; *Lat.* *tālea*.)

Tally-ho! a huntsman's cry to the dogs when a fox breaks cover.

French *thisa hillaut!* corruption of *taillis au!* to the coppice.

Talmud, *tāl' mūd*, the whole body of the Hebrew laws with comments thereon. It is divided into two parts: the *Mishna* and the *Gemā'ra*. The "Mishna" is the written law, and the "Gemā'ra" a collection of traditions and comments; talmudic, *tāl' mūd' ik*; talmudical, *tāl' mūd' ik kāl*; talmudist, *tāl' mūd' ist*; talmudist-ic. (*See* Targum.)

"Talmud," Hebrew *lamad*, to teach. [The book of] instruction.

"Mishna," Heb. *shanah*, to learn. "Gemara," Chal. for supplement.

Talon, *tāl' ōn*, the claws of a bird of prey, an o-gee moulding.

Spanish *talon*, the heel. "Talon" (a moulding), French *talon*.

Talus, *ta' lūs*, (in *Anat.*) the ankle-bone. (Latin *tālus*.)

Tamarind, *tām' a. rīnd*. Tamarin, *tām' a. rīn*. Tam'arisk.

Tamarind, the Indian date tree, the seed-pods of the...

Tamarin, a Sth. American monkēy with a long bushy tail.

Tamarisk, *tām' a. risk*, a flowering evergreen.

"Tamarind," Arab. *taṃar-hindī*, Indian-date. "Tamarin," *Fr.* *tamarin*.

"Tamarisk," *Lat.* *tāmārice* or *tāmārix*; Heb. *T[a]M[a]RIK*.

Tambour, *tam. boor'*, a small drum; a [drum-shaped] frame used for embroidery, to make tamour-work; tamboured' (2 syl.), tambour-ing. Tambourine, *tām' bō. reen'*, a musical instrument with a parchment head. (*See* Tabor.)

Fr. *tambour*, "de l'espagnol *tambor*, derivé de l'arabe *al tambor*."

Tāme (1 syl.), *comp.* *tām'-er*, *super.* *tām'-est*, not wild, not savage, spiritless, wanting vigour, dull, to tame; tamed (1 syl.); tam-ing (*R.* xix.), *tā' mīng*; tam-er, *tā' mer*; tam-able, *tā' ma. b'l*; ta'mable-ness. Tame'-ness, -ly.

Old Eng. *tām*, *tāma*, v. *tām[ian]*, past *tāmode*, past part. *tamod*.

Tamper, *tām' per* (followed by *with*), to meddle with unfairly, to try little experiments on; tam'pered (2 syl.), tamper-ing.

A corruption of the *Fr.* *tremper*: as "tremper dans une conspiration."

Tam-tam or **tom-tom**, an East Indian drum.

Tān, the bark of certain trees used for turning hides into leather, to convert hides into leather, to make brown by exposure to the sun; tanned, *tānd*; tann'-ing (*Rule i.*),

tann'-er, tan'něry, tan'-able. Tan'-bed. Tan'-pickle, brine for tanning. Tan'-pit. Tan'-yard. Tan'ning liquor.

Tan'nin, the principle of tan which converts hides into leather.

Tan'nic acid, the acid which exists in all tanner's bark.

Tannate, tăn'.nate, a salt of tannic acid (-ate, a salt).

Tanners' bark, bark of the oak, chestnut, willow, &c. used by tanners for converting hides into leather.

Old English *ge-tanned*, tanned; French *tan*, v. *tanner*, *tannerie*.

Tan'dem, two horses harnessed one before the other to a light vehicle. (University pun: *tandem* (Latin), at length.

Tangent, tăn'.djent, a straight line which touches a circle or curve but would not cut it even if produced; tangential, tăn'.djěn'.shāl; tangential-ly; tangency, tăn'.djěn'.sy.

Lat. *tangens* gen. *tangentis*, v. *tangere*, to touch; Fr *tangente*.

Tangible, tăn'.dji.b'l, that may be touched or realised, perceptible to the touch; tangible-ness, tangibly.

Tangibility, tăn'.dji.bil''ă.ty. (Latin *tangibilis*.)

Tangle, tăn'.g'l, hair or thread in a confused and knotted mass, to tangle; tangled, tăn'.g'ld; tan'gling, tangling-ly, tan'gly. (Danish *tang*, sea-weed, a tangle.)

Tank, a large cistern for storing water. (Portuguese *tanque*.)

Tankard, tank'.ard, a large metal drinking cup with a lid.

Irish *tancaird*, Gaelic *tancard*.

Tannin, tannic, tanner, tannery, &c. (See Tan.)

Tansy, plu. tansies, tăn'.ziz, a herb.

Latin *tānācētum* (Greek *athēnsia*, immortality), the everlasting.

Tan't, tăn't, contraction of *It is not*. (See Taint.)

Tantalise, tăn'.tālize, to balk; tan'talised (3 syl.); taltalis-ing (11. xix.), tăn'.tālizing; tan'talising-ly; tan'talis-er.

Tantalisation, tăn'.tālizay''shūn. Tantalism, tăn'.tālizm.

Tantālos (Lat. *Tantalus*) was punished by Zeus for revealing the secrets of the gods. He was cursed with intolerable thirst, and to make the punishment greater was placed in water to the chin, but whenever he stooped to drink the water flowed away from him.

Tan'tamount, -tāmout, equivalent. (Lat. *tantus*, with -amount.)

Tantivy, tăn'.tīv'.y (a hunting term), swiftly, at full speed.

To ride tantivy, to ride at the utmost speed.

Tantrums, tăn'.trūmz, a fit of ill-temper, a fit of passion.

Welsh *tant trwm*, an ill whim, a sad spasm.

Tăp, a plug or spill for stopping a hole pierced in a cask to force the liquor out, a place where liquor is served out, the liquor itself, a conical screw for cutting female threads, to broach a cask, to give a slight knock; tapped, tăpt; tapp'-ing (Rule i.); tapster, tăp'.ster, one whose business it is to draw liquor from a cask (-ster, Rule lxii.)

Tap'-bolt. **Tap'-house.** **Tap'-room.** **Tap'-root.** a spindle-shaped root like a carrot, &c. On tap, ready for use.

Old Eng. *tap*, *tapere* a tapster, *tapestre* a female drawer of liquors, v. *tæppan*, past *tæpte*, past part. *tapped*.

Tāpe (1 syl.), cotton or linen ribbon; **tape'-line** (2 syl.), a tape for measuring. **Tape'-worm**, *wurm*, an intestinal worm.

Old English *tæppe*, tape or a tape-worm.

Taper, Tapir (both *tā'per*). See below, **Tapir**.

Taper, a small wax candle, a long wick coated with wax, gradually narrowed to a point, long and slender [figure], to narrow to a point; **ta'pered** (2 syl.), **ta'per-ing**, **ta'pering-ly**. (Old English *taper* or *tapur*.)

Tapir, a thick-skinned mammal with short proboscis.

"**Taper**" (a candle), O. Eng. *taper* or *tapur*. "**Taper**" (to diminish), O. Eng. *tæppe*, a plug tapering to a point. "**Tapir**," Fr. *tapir*.

Tapestry, *plu.* tapestries, *tāp'ēs.triz*, a fabric with wrought figures (chiefly used for decorating walls), to adorn with tapestry; tapestried, *tāp'ēs.trēd*; **tape'stry-ing**.

Fr. *tapisserie*; Lat. *tāpetum*, *tāpes* gen. *tāpētis*, a carpet, hangings.

Tapioca, *tāp'kō'kah*, a farinaceous food from a Brazil plant.

French *tapioca*, a corruption of *jatropha* [*manihot*], the plant.

Tapir, Taper (both *tā'per*). See above, **Taper**.

Tapir, a thick-skinned mammal with short proboscis.

Taper, a small wax candle, to narrow to a point.

"**Tapir**," Fr. *tapir*. "**Taper**" (a candle), Old Eng. *taper* or *tapur*.

"**Taper**" (to grow to a point), O. E. *tæppe*, a plug tapered to a point.

Tapis, *tāp'py*, the table-cloth of a council table. On the tapis, on the cover of the council table, *i.e.* under consideration.

What's on the tapis now? what now engages public attention, what is the uppermost subject of conversation.

Fr. *tapis*, *sur le tapis*; Lat. *tāpes* gen. *tāpētis*; Gk. *tāpēs*, *tāpētōs*.

Tar, a resinous substance obtained from pine and fir trees, to smear with tar; **tarred**, *tard*; **tarr-ing** (Rule i.).

(1) **Tarry**, *tār'ry*. **Tarry**, *tār ry*, to delay (Welsh *tariaw*).

Tarry, *tār'ry*, containing tar, like tar, wet with tar, &c.

Old Eng. *teor*, *tearo*, or *tyro*, v. *tyrw[ian]*, p. *tyrwede*, p.p. *tyrwēd*.

Tarantula (not **Tarentula**), *tar'ān.tū.lah*, a species of spider.

Latin *tarantula* (Alexander ab Alexandro).

This word, says Kircher, is derived either from Taranto, in Italy, or from Thara, a river in Apulia, in the vicinity of which places these venomous spiders abound (*De Arte Mag.*)

Italian *tarantella*; Spanish *tarantula*; but in French *tarentule*.

Tardigrade, *tar'.dī.grade*, one of the sloth family.

Tardigrada, *tar'.dī.grā'.dah*, the sloth family.

Latin *tardigrādus*, slow moving (*tardus grādus*, a slow step).

Tar'dy, (*comp.*) tar'di-er, (*super.*) tar'di-est, slow, backward, reluctant; tar'di-ness, tar'di-ly. Tardigrade (*see* p. 1284).

Tar'di-gate, slow; tardi-gā'ted, slow footed. (Lat. *tardus*.)

Tare, Tear (both *tāre*). Tear, Tier (both *teer*).

Tare, a weed, a vetch, an allowance made by merchants for packages, &c. Net or nett, the weight minus the tare.

Tear [*tare*], to rend; *past* tore (1 syl.), *past part.* torn.

Tear [*teer*], a drop of water flowing from the eye.

Tier [*teer*], a row, generally applied to different rows rising in elevation one above another.

"Tare," Fr. *tare*; Arab. *tarah*, to throw off. Net, clear of all deductions.

"Tear" (to rend), Old English *tēran*, *past* *tær*, *past part.* *tōren*.

"Tear" (from the eye), Old English *tēar*, *tēr*, or *tēher*.

"Tier," Old Eng. *tier*, Heb. *TIR*; Welsh *tyru*, to pile up.

Target, tar'-get, a small buckler, a butt for marksmen to aim at; tar'-get-ed, furnished with targets; target-eer, tar'-gē-teer". Targe (1 syl.), a buckler (only used by poets).

Old English *targe*; Welsh *targed*, a buckler, a shield.

Targum, tar'-gūm, a Chaldee free translation of the pentateuch or prophets; targum-ist, a writer of a targum.

There are ten targums extant. The two most esteemed are (1) a paraphrase of the pentateuch in Chaldee, by Onkelos, ascribed to the first Christian century; and (2) the targum of Jonathan (ben Uzziel), a paraphrase in Chaldee of the prophets, said to have been written in the third century. The two next in value are the targum of the Pseudo-Jonathan, and the Jerusalem targum, both on the pentateuch. (Chaldee *T[a]RGUM*, interpretation. *See* Talmud.)

Tariff, tār'-rif (not tair'-if), a tabulated list of rates or duties to be paid on goods exported or imported, a price-list, to make a tariff; tariffed (2 syl.), tariff-ing.

Tarifa, a promontory in Spain, where the Moors stationed excise officers to levy toll on every vessel passing through the Straits of Gibraltar. (French *tarif*; Spanish *tarifa*; Italian *tariffa*.)

Tarlatan, tar'-lātān (not tarl'-tān), a gauze-like fabric, so called from Tarare, in France, the chief centre of the manufacture. (Corruption of *tarareton*.)

Tarn, a small mountain lake or pool. (Icelandic *tiörn*.)

Tarnish, tar'-nish, a loss of lustre, soil on a lustrous surface, to sully, to stain, to dull a bright surface; tar'nished (2 syl.), tar'nish-ing. (French *ternir*, *ternissant*.)

Tarpanlin, tar-paw'-lin, a tarred pall or waterproof covering for the hatchways of ships; for loaded wagons, stacks, &c.

(The spelling of this word is indefensible; as well write *paul* for "pall" and *baul* for "ball.") O. E. *tare pawl*, tar pall; Lat. *pallium*.

Tār-rūgon, the herb-dragon, an aromatic plant used for perfuming vinegar in France; tarragon vinegar.

Tarragona, *tă'r'a.gō''nah*, a wine resembling port.

"Tarragon" (*artemisia tracunculus*) corruption of French *estragon*.

"Tarragona" (the wine), so named from *Tarraco* or *Tarragō'na*, in Catalonia (Spain), about 47 miles south-west of Barcelo'na.

Tarry, *tă'r'ry*, to stay. Tarry, *tă'r'ry*, adj. of tar.

Tarried, *tă'r'rēd*, stayed. Tarred, *tărd*, smeared with tar.

Tarry-ing, *tă'r'ry.ing*, staying. Tă'r'ring, smearing with tar.

Tarri-er, *tă'r'rē.er*. Terrier, *tē'r'rē.er*. Tă'r'er.

Terrier, one who stays behind, a dilatory person.

Terrier, a small dog that follows game into holes.

Tarrer, one who tars. Tarriance, *tă'r'ri.ance*, delay.

"Tarry," Welsh *tariaw*. "Tarry," Old English *tare* or *tearo*, tar.

"Terrier," Lat. *terra*, the earth; Fr. *terrier*, the terrier dog.

Tarsus, *tar'sus*. Meta-tarsus, *mēt.ta-tar'sus*.

The metatarsus, the foot from the toes to the instep.

The tarsus, the instep or part between the metatarsus and ancle (composed of seven bones), also the cartilage inside the eyelid. The last segment of an insect's leg.

Lat. *tarsus*; Gk. *tarsōs* a broad surface, *tarsōs pōdōs* the flat of the foot.

Tart, a delicate fruit pie, sour, saucy; (*comp.*) tart'-er, (*super.*) tart'-est, tart'-ly, tart'-ness, tart'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"). Tart'-let.

"Tart" (a pie), Fr. *tarte* and *tourte*. "Tart" (sour), O.E. *teart*, *teartnes*.

Tartan, *tar'tăn*, a Scotch plaid, a checkered cloth.

Fr. *tiretaine*. "Ce mot paraît venir de l'espagnol *tiritana*, que Ménage dérive lui-même de *Turdetania*, ancien nom du pays de Grenade, où l'on fabriquait cette espèce de drap" (*Dict. des Arts*).

Tar'tar, a vinous deposit on casks and vats, a native of Tartary, a fierce unmanageable fellow; tartaric acid, *tăr.tă'r'rik* *ă's'sid*, an acid found in tartar and in the juice of grapes, &c.

Tartarise (R. xxxi.), *tar'tă.rize*, to impregnate with tartar, to form a deposit of tartar; tar'tarised (3 syl.); tar'taris-ing.

Tartarous, *tar'tă.rūs*. Tartarus. Tartarean, *tăr.tă'r'rē.ăn*.

Tartarous (adj.), containing tartar, pertaining to tartar.

Tartarus (noun), the infernal regions of classic mythology.

Tartarean, adj. of Tartarus, infernal, pertaining to...

Tartralic [acid], *tar.tră'l'ik* or Tartrel'ic [acid], an acid formed by heat from tartaric acid.

Tartrate, *tar'trâte*, a salt of tartaric acid (-ate denotes a salt from an acid in -ic, i.e. with a maximum of oxygen).

Cream of tartar, *kreem...*, the tartar of wines and fruit.

Tartar emetic, *e.mēt'ik*, tartrate of potassa and antimony.

Salt of tartar, calcined cream of tartar.

Tartar of the teeth, a concretion deposited on the teeth.

(It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.)

To catch a Tartar, to assail an overmastering opponent.

Fr. *tartre*, *tartre émétique*, *crème de tartre*, *sel de tartre*, *tartarique*.

"Tartar" (a person), Fr. *Tartare* (*Tartary*).

Paracelsus says "tartar" (the deposit of wine) "is so called because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as the fires of Tartarus burn" (Infernal stuff).

Tartuffe, *tar.tūfē'*, an hypocritical devotee.

The principal character in Molière's comedy of the same name.

Task, a stated lesson, a compulsory and distasteful employment,

to exact, to require of another a certain amount of labour;

tasked (1 syl.), **task'-ing**, **task'-er**. **Task'-master**. **-work**.

To take to task, to reprimand. (Welsh *tasgiad*, v. *tasgu*.)

Tasmanian, *taz.mā'nī.ăn*, a native of Tasmania, adj. of...

Tassel, *tās.sēl* (not *taw'.sel*, nor Worcester's *tōs's'l*), a pendent ornament; **tas'selled**, adorned with tassels.

Tassel-gentle (a corruption of *tiercel*...), the "tiercel" is the male of the goshawk, being a *tierce* or third less in size than the female **Tasselled gentleman**, a fop.

Welsh *tasel*, a fringe, v. *taselu*. "Tasselled gentleman" is a pun.

Tāste (1 syl.), the sensation produced by the organ of taste, the organ itself, flavour or that which produces the sensation, discrimination between what is suitable and what is not, to taste, to affect the taste; **tāst'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **tāst'-ing** (R. xix.), **tāst'-able** (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before "-able"). **Taste'-ful** (R. viii.), **taste'-ful-ly**, **taste'-ful-ness**.

Taste'-less, **taste'-less-ly**, **taste'-less-ness**.

Tāst'-er, one who tastes [wines or teas] to judge of them; **tāst'-y**, (*comp.*) **tast'i-er**, (*super.*) **tast'i-est**; **tast'i-ly**.

French *taster* now *tāter*, *tāte-rin*; *tāter une étoffe*, to judge of a fabric by the sense of touch (A man or woman of *taste* means really one who discriminates nicely by the touch.)

Tātter, to tear into rags; **tattered**, *tāt' terd*; **tātter-ing**.

Tatters, rags. **In tatters**, in rags. **To tear to tatters**.

Tatter-demalion, *tāt'.ter.dē.māl''.yăn*, a ragamuffin.

Old English *tættecan*, tatters, rags. "Tatter-demalion," *tatter de maillo* [*may'yô*], long-clothes, swaddling-clothes.

Tattle, *tāt'.t'l*, prate, gossip, to tell silly gossiping stories; **tattled**, *tāt'.t'ld*; **ta'ttling**, **ta'ttling-ly**, **ta'ttler**.

Danish *tater*, a gipsy, with diminutive (gipsy prattle).

Tattoo', the beat of drum at night to call soldiers to their quarters, figures or lines cut on the skin and stained, to tattoo the face or body; **tattooed'** (2 syl.), **tattoo'-ing** (all double vowels, except *-ue*, are retained before *-ing*), **tattoo'-er**, **tattoo'-age** (*-age*, the act, custom, condition, state).

The devil's tattoo, drumming with the hand on furniture, tapping the foot on the floor monotonously so as to produce in others "the blue devils."

"Tattoo" (the beat of drum), a corrupt contraction of *tapotez tous*.

"Tattoo" (the skin), Fr. *tatouer, tatouage*. A New Zealand word.

Taught or taut, tight, not slack, properly ordered; instructed.

A broad pronunciation of the word "tight" (*toit* then *taut*).

"Taught" (instructed), O. Eng. *tæc[an]*, past *tæhte*, past part. *tæht*.

Taurus, *tau' rūs*, the second of the twelve signs of the zodiac (it contains the *Pleiads* and *Hyads*); taurine, *tau' rin*, bovine; tauriform, *tau' rī form*. Taurocol, *tau' rō kōl*, glue made from bull's hide. (Gk. *tauros kolla*, bull glue.)

Latin *taurus, taurinus, tauriformis*; Greek *tauros*, &c.

Tauto- (Greek prefix), the same (*to auton*, the same thing).

Tauto-logy, *tau.tōl' ō.djy*, pleonasm, redundancy; tauto-

logical, *tau'.to.lodj' ā.kāl*; tautolog'ical-ly; tautologise

(Rule xxxi.), *tau.tōl' ō.djize*, to use redundancy of speech;

tautologised (4 syl.); tautologis-ing, *tau.tōl' ō.djiz.ing*;

tautologist, *tau.tōl' ō.djist*; tautologous, *tau.tōl' ō.gūs*.

Greek *tautologia, tautologos* (*tō auto lego*, I speak the same thing).

Tauto-phony, *tau.tōf' ō.ny*, repetition of the same tone;

tautophonical, *tau'.to.fōn' ā.cāl*, monotonous.

Greek *to auto phōnē*, I sound the same thing.

Tavern, *tāv' ern*. Hotel, *hō.tēl'*. Public House. Inn.

Tavern, a house licensed to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, and where entertainment is provided for large parties, but not lodgings.

Public house, an inferior tavern, or road-side house, where wayfarers can procure beer, with bread and cheese.

Hotel, a superior house for the accommodation of travellers, where board, lodging, and stabling are provided.

Inn, an inferior hotel.

"Tavern," Welsh *tafarn*; French *taverne*; Latin *taberna*. (Ulpian says it is from *tabulae* boards, "quibus clauditur aut contegitur")

"Public house," a house where beer is retailed to the public.

"Hotel," Fr. *hôtel* for *hostel*; Low Lat. *hostelagium*, the right of lodging and entertainment; Latin *hospitium*.

"Inn," Old Eng. *inn*, an inn, a house where strangers are taken in.

Taw, a large choice marble, a marble selected to be played with; the art or operation of preparing skins for white leather, rendered like tawed leather, to macerate skins. Tor, the scratch or mark from which the play of marbles begins.

Taw (a marble), *plu taws* [or *tawse*].

To taw, tawed (1 syl.), *taw'-ing*, *taw'-er*, *taw'-ery*.

"Taw," Old Eng. *taw[ian]*, past *tawode*, past part *tawod*, *tawere*.

"Taw" (a marble selected to be played with), O. E. *tawa*, an implement.

"Tor" (the mark to be played from), called *toy* in Norfolk; as *Go from toy*. (Old English *tor*, a ridge.)

Tawdry, common but showy finery; **taw'dri-ly**, **taw'dri-ness**.

At the annual fair of St. Audrey, in the isle of Ely, common lacc, called *St. Audrey lace*, used to be sold. *Henshawe* says: "astrigmenta, timbria, seu fasciola, emptæ nundinis S. Ethelredæ."

Taw'ny, (*comp.*) **taw'ni-er**, (*super.*) **taw'ni-est**; **taw'ni-ness** (Rule xi.), brown, dark skinned, tanned by the sun.

This word is a muddle between our word *taw* (to dress leather) and the Fr. *tanner* (to tan leather). If from "taw" it should be *tawy*, and if from "tanner" *tanny*, a word already used in another sense.

Tax, *plu.* **tax'es** (2 syl.), government impost on property, to levy a tax; **taxed**, *tāxt*; **tax'-ing**, **tax'-er**, **tax'-able**.

Taxation, *tax.ā.shūn*. **Tax'-gatherer**. **Tax'-payer**.

Assessed taxes, *ās.sĕst'...*, government tax on articles in use, as carriages, men-servants, coats of arms, &c.

Latin *taxatio*, *taxāre*; French *taxe*, *v. taxer*, *taxation*.

Tacks, *tax*, small nails. (Danish *takke*, a jag, &c.)

Taxidermy, *tax'.i.der.my*, the art of preserving the skins of animals so as to preserve their natural appearance; **taxidermist**, *tax'.i.der''mist*; **taxidermic**, *tax'.i.der''mĭk*.

Fr. *taxidermie* (from the Gk. *taxis derma*, an arrangement of a skin or hide). An ill-compounded word, as *taxis* does not mean "to put in order" in the sense of *dress*ing, but in the sense of *array*ing: as *ταξι-δρχης*, where *taxis* means a company of foot-soldiers, and *taxiarch* is a brigadier; *ταξι-λόχος*, a commander of a lochos or fifth part of a *mōra*, a division of Spartan infantry, meaning the officer who has the *ordering*, &c., of these groups of men. "To dress skins" does not mean to *array* them in order, but to comb, clean, and preserve them, and the Greek verb is *ζάλω*, so that *æno-dermy* would be preferable to "taxidermy." (See **Taxonomy**.)

Taxis (in *Surg.*), a process by which parts deranged resume their normal situation without the aid of instruments.

Taxites, *tax'ites* (in *Geol.*), the fossil remains of yew-trees.

Taxodium, *tax.ō'.dĭ.um*, the N. Amer. deciduous cypress.

Taxodite, *tax'.o.dĭtĕ*, a fossil allied to the taxodium.

Latin *taxus*, a yew-tree (*-ite* denotes a fossil or mineral).

Taxonomy, *tax.ōn'.ō.my*, that department of natural history which treats of the laws of classification. (Gk. *taxis nōmōs*.)

Tea, *tee*, the dried leaves of the *thea* shrubs, an infusion of the leaves, an afternoon repast at which tea is served.

Tea caddy, *plu.* **tea caddies**, *tee' kăd'.dĭz*; **tea-can'ister**.

Tea-cup. **Tea'-dealer**, *-dee'.ler*. **Tea'pot**. **Tea-service**, *tee' ser.vis*, a complete set of articles for the tea-table.

Tea'-spoon. **Tea'-table**. **Tea'-tray**, *plu.* **-trays**. **Tea'-urn**. Chinese *tea* or *tha*; Russ. *tshai*; Fr. *thé*; Span. *té*; Ital. *tè*.

Teach, *teech*. **Learn**, *lern*.

Teach, to impart instruction, as a master to his pupils.

Learn, to receive instruction, as a pupil from a master.

Teach, (*past*) taught, (*past part.*) taught, *tawt*; teach'-ing.

Teach'-er, one who gives instruction. Learn'-er, one who receives or is picking up instruction.

Teach'-able, teach'-able-ness. Un-teach'-able, -ness.

"Teach," Old Eng. *tæc[an]*, past *tæhte*, past part. *tæht* (the *g* is an interpolation), *tæcing*; *tæcung*, a teaching.

"Learn," O. E. *leorn[ian]*, past *leornode*, past part. *leornod*, *leornere* a learner, *leornigende* learning (part.), *leornung* learning, wisdom.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

(The use of "learn" for "teach" should be carefully avoided.)

Lead me in Thy path and *learn* me [teach] (*Ps. xxv. 4, Prayer Book*).

Such as are gentle, them shall He *learn* His way (*Ps. xxv. 8, ditto*).

O *learn* me true understanding [teach] (*Ps. cxix. 66, ditto*).

Hast thou not *learned* me how to make perfumes? [taught] (*Shaks.*)

Teak, *teek*, an East Indian tree. (Malabar *tekka*.)

Teal, *teel*, one of the duck family. (Dutch *teeling* or *taling*.)

Team, *teem*. Teem, to abound, to produce abundantly.

Team, a line of horses harnessed to a wagon, &c., two or more horses harnessed to a coach or other vehicle.

Teamster, *teem'ster*, one who drives a team.

It is an error to suppose that *-ster* is a feminine suffix, and that the nouns to which it is attached pertain to the female sex. It is attached to nouns of all genders, and denotes *vocation*, or that skill which arises from practice. Even *spinster* means an unmarried woman simply because the vocation of maidens was spinning. *Teamster* is a man whose vocation is to drive a team.

"Team," Old Eng. *teām*, v. *teādm[ian]*, past *teāmode*, p. part. *teāmod*.

"Teem" (to abound), Old Eng. *tjīm[an]*, past *tjimde*, past part. *tjymed*.

Tear, Tare (both *tair*). Tear, Tier (both *teer*). Tire.

Tear [*tair*], a rent, a rupture, to rend, to sever violently; (*past*) *tōre* (1 syl.), (*past part.*) *torn*; tear-ing, *tair'-ing*; tear-er, *tair'-er*. To tear from. To tear out. To tear up. (Past *tare* is the older form, but it is out of use.)

Tare, a weed, a sort of vetch, allowance made by merchants for casks, &c. The weight with the tare is called gross weight. The weight without the tare is the net weight.

Tear [*teer*], a drop of water flowing from the eye; tear'-ful (Rule viii.), tear'-ful-ly, tear'-ful-ness. Tear'-less.

Tier [*teer*], one of a row of seats [rising above each other].

Tire (1 syl.), an iron hoop to bind together the felloes of a wheel, to become weary or exhausted.

"Tear" (to rend), Old Eng. *tēr[an]*, past *tær*, past part. *tōren*.

"Tear" (in weeping), Old Eng. *tēr*, *téar*, or *tæher*, v. *tæher[ian]*.

"Tare" (weight), Fr. *tare*; Arabic *tarah*, to throw off.

"Tare" (the weed), from the Old Eng. v. *tir[ian]*, to vex [the corn].

"Tier" (a row), Old Eng. *tier*; Heb. *TIR*; Welsh *tyru*, to pile up.

"Tire" (to weary), Old Eng. *teor[ian]*, past *teorode*, past part. *teorod*.

"Tire" (of a wheel), from the Old Eng. v. *tian*, to tie or bind.

Tease, *teez*, to comb or card wool, to raise the nap of cloth, to reduce shreds to fragments, to torment, to annoy, to vex; teased, *teezd*; teas-ing (R. xix.), *tee'.zing*; teas'ing-ly.

Teasel (*better than teazel*), *tee'.zel*, a plant with a prickly head used for teasing cloth, to dress cloth with teasels; teaseled, tea'sel-ing, tea'sel-er (Rule iii. -EL).

As a rule, dissyllables ending in -l double it when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added, but there are six or seven exceptions in -el: as "angel," *angel-ic*, &c.; "channel," *chann'eled*, &c.; "chisel," *chiseled*, &c.; "impanel" [not panel], *impaneled*, &c.; "hansel," *hans'eled*, &c.; "parallel," *paralleled*, &c.; and "teasel," *teased*, &c. (The teasel used by clothiers is called "Fullers' teasel." There is a small teasel usually called "Shepherd's Rod." The largest teasel awns are called "kings," the smallest "mannikins," and the intermediate awns are called "middlings.")

Old English *tésan*, past *tédde*, past part. *téded*; *tédel*.

Teat, *teet*. **Tit**, a very small thing (Welsh *titen*, a midge).

Teat, a pap or nipple for suckling infant offspring.

Teat'-ed (in *Bot.*), having protuberances like nipples.

Old English *tite* or *titte*, a teat or nipple; *tito* or *titto*, teats.

Technical, *ték'.nĩ.kāl*, pertaining to the arts, associated with some particular trade or profession; technic, *ték'.nĩk*; technical-ly, *ték'.nĩ.kāl.ly*; tech'nical-ness, -*nĩ.kāl.ness*.

Technicality, *plu.* technicalities (R. xlv.), *ték'.nĩ.kāl''ĩ.tĩz*.

Technics, -*nĩks*, any branch of learning relating to the arts.

Technical education. ...word. In a technical sense.

Technology, *ték'.nõl'.ð.djy*, a treatise on any art or on arts in general, terms used in art, the science of arts; technological, *ték'.no.lodg''.ĩ.kāl*; technological-ly, *ték'.no.lodg''.ĩ.kāl.ly*. **Technologist**, *ték'.nõl'.ð.djist*.

Greek *techné*, handicraft; *technĩkós*, *technõlögós*, *technolögĩa*.

Techy, *těch'.y* (a corruption of *touchy*), irritable, snaggy; (*super.*) tech'i-est, (the comp. is rarely used); tech'i-ness, tech'i-ly. (French *toucher*, to touch.)

Te Deum, *tě.dě'.ũm*, a hymn of thanksgiving. (See *Tedium*.)

In the English Prayer Book it begins with the words *We praise thee, O God*. The Latin canticle (called the *Ambrosian hymn*) is generally ascribed to St. Ambrose, but probably it is of a much later date.

The *te deum* of architecture is a series of carved figures in niches: (1) angels, (2) patriarchs, (3) apostles and evangelists, (4) saints and martyrs, (5) founders. In Salisbury cathedral there is a *te deum*.

Tedious, *tee'.dĩ.ũs* (not *tee'.djũs*), wearisome, "long winded," irksome from length or repetition; te'dious-ly. te'dious-ness. Te'dium, wearisomeness. (See *Te Deum*.)

Latin *tadium*; the Latin adjective is *tediũlus* not *tadius*.

Teem, Team (both *teem*).

Teem, to abound, to be prolific; *teemed* (1 syl.), *teem'-ing*.

Team, any number of horses harnessed to a vehicle.

"*Teem*," Old Eng. *tēm*[an], *tīm*[an], or *tym*[an], p. *tēme*, p.p. *tēmed*.

"*Team*," O. Eng. *teām*, v. *teām*[ian], past *tedmode*, past part. *tedmod*.

Teens, numerals ending in *-teen*. Miss in her teens, a girl between thirteen and twenty.

Old Eng. *-tyne*, ten as a suffix: as *threot-tyne*, 13; *feower-tyne*, 14, &c.

Teeth, plu. of tooth. The teeth are divided into three groups.

(1) Incisors, *in.sī'sorz*, the front teeth used for cutting.

(2) Canines, *ka.nīnes'*, the side teeth used for tearing.

(3) Molars, *mō'.larz*, the double teeth used for grinding.

Teething, *tēthe'-ing*, dentition. (Teeth is *teerh*.)

Eye'-teeth, the two canine teeth in a line with the eyes.

Milk'-teeth, the first teeth. **Wis'dom teeth**, two double teeth cut after persons have come to years of discretion.

Milk teeth are cut between the ages of 5 months and 20 months.

The second set between the ages of 5 years and 12 years.

The wisdom teeth between the ages of 17 and 25 years.

Teetotalism, *tee.tō'.tāl.izm*. **Temperance**, *tēm'.pě.rance*.

Teetotalism, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

Temperance, a moderate use of intoxicating drinks.

Teetotal, *tee.tō'.tāl*, adj. **Teetotall-cr**, *tee.tō'.tāl.er*.

Dissyllables accented on the first syllable and ending in *-al* are more irregular than even those ending in *-el*. It should be made a rigid rule that *all* words ending in *-l* double it when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added, or else that they conform to the general rule (Rule iii.) What can be worse than such spelling as:—

Coral, corall-aceous, corall-ine, corall-iferous, corall-ite, corall-oid.

Petal, petalled, petal-ine, petal-ism, petal-oid.

Equal, equalled, equal-ling; but equal-ise, equal-ised, equal-ising, equal-iser, equal-isation, equal-ity.

Crystal, crystallised, crystall-ing, crystall-ise, crystallised, crystall-ising, crystall-iser, crystall-isation, &c., &c.

"**Teetotal**." The most probable origin of this word is that Richard Turner (*Dicky Turner*), addressing a temperance meeting in Sept., 1833, reduplicated the word in order to increase its force. "We want not only *total* abstinence, but *tee-total*." The ludicrous but uncompromising word took the meeting by storm.

Teetotum, *tee.tō'.tum*, a spinning toy. (*Titter-totter-um*.)

Tegument, *tēg'gū.ment*, any natural envelope or covering; tegumentary, *tēg'gu.mēn''.ta.ry*. (Latin *tēgūmentum*.)

Teil, Teal (both *teel*).

Teil, the linden or lime-tree. (Latin *tilia*, Greek *tēlēa*.)

Teal, one of the duck family. (Dutch *teeling* or *taling*.)

Telamones. **Atlantes**. **Caryatides**. **Perses**. **Gigantes**.

Tel'amon, plu. *telamones*, *tēl'.ā.mō''.nēze*, figures of men usually of gigantic size supporting entablatures.

Atlas, *plu.* Atlantes, *ăt.lăn'.tēze*, gigantic figures of men used as supporters instead of pillars or columns.

Caryatid, *plu.* Caryatides, *kar'ri.ăt''îd*, *plu.* *kăr'ri.ăt''î.deze*, female figures used as supporters instead of pillars, &c.

Persis, *plu.* Perses, *per'.seze*, a Persian man used for a supporter. Gigas, *plu.* gigantes, *dji'.gas*, *plu.* *dji.găn'.teze*, a gigantic figure used for a supporter.

"Telamones," Gk. *tēlāmōn* gen. *tēlāmōnos*, a band or strap for supporting anything, from *v. talad*, to support (Latin *tōlērāre*).

"Atlantes," from *Atlas*, fabled to bear the world on his back.

"Caryatides." Praxit'ēlēs employed figures of *Caryan* women and *Persian* men instead of columns, and Vitruvius tells us the reason is because the Carians sided with the Persians in the battle of Thermop'ylæ.

"Perses" (see above). F. W. Fairhold, in his *Dict. of Terms in Art*, spells the word *Perces*, but this is evidently an error.

"Gigantes," Gk. *gigantes*, sons of *Gē* [earth], whence the name *gē-gēnēs*.

Tele-, *tēl'.e-* (Gk. prefix), at a distance, far off. (Gk. *tēlē*, far off.)

Teleo-, *tēl'.ē.o-* (Greek prefix), perfect, complete, final (*tēlēōs*).

Tele-gram, *tēl'.ē.grām*, a message sent by telegraph.

Tele-graph, *tēl'.ē.grāf*, an apparatus for conveying intelligence momentarily to a great distance, to telegraph; telegraphed, *tēl'.ē.grāft*; telegraph-ing, *tēl'.ē.grāf.ing*; telegraphic, *tēl'.ē.grāf''îk*; telegraphical-ly, *-î.kāl.ly*.

Telegraphic message. Telegraphic despatch (not *dis...*).

Elec'tric tel'egraph. Submarine tel'egraph, *süb'.mă.reen''...*, a telegraph which works under the ocean or a sea.

Needle telegraph, single-needle-telegraph, double-needle...

Telegraph cable, a cable used for telegraphic purposes. Those between Great Britain and America, France and America, &c., are called *Atlantic Cables*.

Telegraphist, *te.lēg'.ră.fist*, one who works a telegraph.

There is no such word as telegrapher [*te.lēg'.ră.fer*].

Telegraphy, *te.lēg'.ră.fy* (not *tēl'.ē.grāf'.y*).

Greek *tēlē gramma*, a word or communication from afar off.

"Telegraph," *tēle graphō*, I write from a distance.

Teleo-logy, *tēl'.ē.ōl''ō.djy*, the doctrine of the final causes of things; teleologist, *tēl'.ē.ōl''ō.djist*; teleological, *tēl'.ē.ō.lodg''î.kāl*; teleological-ly, *tēl'.ē.ō.lodg''î.kāl.ly*.

Greek *tēlēo*-[teleos] *lōgōs*, a treatise of final [causes].

Tel'eo-saurus, *plu.* tel'eosauri, or tel'eosaur, *plu.* tel'eosaurs, a saurian with long slender muzzle and pointed teeth.

Greek *tēlēo*-[teleos] *sauria*, a perfect lizard.

Tele-ponic, *tēl'.ē.fōn''îk*, conveying sound to a distance.

Greek *tēlē phōné*, [conveying] sound afar.

Tel-erpeton, *tě.ler'.pě.tõn*, a small fossil reptile from certain white sandstones near Elgin [*El'.gin* not *El'.djin*].

This word, according to our usual way of making these compounds, should be *telherpeton* (Rule lxx.)

Greek *têle*, *herpēton* a reptile of the far-distant [periods].

Tele-scope, *těl'.ě.skõpe*, an instrument for viewing distant objects; **telescopic**, *těl'.ě.skõp''.ĭk*; **telescopical**, *těl'.ě.skõp''.ĭ.kũl*; **telescopically**.

Telescopy, *těl'.ěs'.kõ.py*, the art of using or making telescopes.

Telescopic objects, objects visible only through a telescope.

Greek *tělē skopeo*, I view objects afar off. (Our word should be pronounced *tee'.lě.skõpe* (Gk. *τηλε-*, "far off"); *těl'.ěs.kõpe* would be (Gk. *τελε-* for *τελεο-*, "perfect") the *perfect* not the *far-off* sighter.

We have between 25 and 30 words ending in *-scope*, all of which except 5 have *o-* before *-scope*. The exceptions are *peri-scope*, *phanta-scope*, *polaris-scope*, *poly-scope*, and *tele-scope* (R. lxxiii.)

Tele-stich, *těl'.ě.stĭk*, an acrostic in which the name is spelt out by the last letter (not the *first*) of the respective lines.

Greek *tělōs stichos*, the end [of the] lines. (*Better Telesstich.*)

Suppose the word to be *ANNE*. If the stanza began with such words as *Arise...*, *Now...*, *Nor...*, *Engage...*, it would be an ordinary *acrostic*; but if the last words of the four lines were such as *...seA*, *...natioN*, *...suN*, *...mE*, it would be a *telestich*.

Tell, (*past*) *told*, (*past part.*) *told*; **tell'-ing**, to reveal, to narrate, to betray, to explain, to count, to produce an effect: as *It was a telling speech, every word told*.

Tell'-er. **Tell'-tale**, one who officiously blabs of another.

To tell off, to count off. **To tell of** [not *on*], to inform about. (*To tell on* is vulgar and quite incorrect.)

We say: *tell a story or tale*, but not *tell a speech or lesson*;

tell the reasons, but not *tell the arguments*;

tell the exact number of every article, but not *tell an inventory*;

tell the truth or tell a lie, but not *tell a statement*;

tell something, tell all about it, but not *tell a history*.

Old English *tell[an]* or *tell[an]*, past *tealde*, past part. *ge-teald*.

Teller, *těl'.ler*, a clerk in a bank whose duty it is to pay money on cheques and bills, a person appointed to note the ayes and noes to any question submitted to a vote; **teller-ship**.

"**Teller**" (of a bank), Old Eng. *taliere*, *tal* a reckoning, v. *tall[ian]* to reckon. The *tallier* of the Exchequer had to keep the tallies and pay the sums over to those who established their claims. Exchequer tallies were not abolished till the reign of Wm. IV.

Tellurium, *těl.lũ'.rĭ.ũm*, a white metal resembling tin.

Telluric acid, *těl.lũ'.rĭk ăssĭd*, an oxide of tellurium containing three atoms of oxygen to one of tellurium.

Tellurous acid, *těl'.lũ'.rũs...*, an oxide of tellurium containing only two atoms of oxygen to one of tellurium.

If *selenium* makes *selenic* and *selenious*, then *tellurium* should make *telluric* and *tellu'rious*, or *vice versa*.

(*-ic* denotes an acid with a maximum of oxygen, *-ous* an acid with an inferior proportion of oxygen.)

Tellurate, *těl'.lŭ.rāte*, a salt of telluric acid.

Tellurite, *těl'.lŭ.rite*, a salt of tellurous acid.

If *selē'nium* makes *selē'niate* and *selē'nite*, then *tellu'rium* should make *tellu'riate* and *tellu'rite*, or *vice versa*.

(-ate, a salt from an acid in -ic; -ite, a salt from an acid in -ous.)

Tellurett-ed, *těl'.lu.rět.ed*, combined with tellurium.

Great irregularity exists in the spelling of words ending in -et, with the accent on the first syllable. Thus we have *car'burett-ed*, *ep'aulett-ed*, *těl'lurett-ed* with the *t* doubled; but scores of others in which the *t* remains single: as *car'pet-ed*, *clo'set-ed*, *cor'onet-ed*, *gant'let-ed*, *hel'met-ed*, &c. The double *t* should be abolished.

Temerity, *te.měr'ř.ty*, rashness, foolhardiness. (Lat. *teměr'řtas*.)

Tem'per, a due admixture of different ingredients, disposition, mood, passion [good or bad], irritation, to unite in due proportions, to make of a proper hardness, to soften, to mollify; tempered, *těm'.perd*; tem'per-ing.

Good'-tempered, amiable, not passionate, not irritable.

Bad'-tempered, sullen, irritable, not amiable. Ill'-temper.

Temperament, *těm'.per.ă.ment*, the mental and physical character of an individual, constitution of body.

There are five temperaments: (1) the *bil'ious* or *chol'eric*, (2) *phleg'matic*, (3) *san'guine*, (4) *melanchol'ic*, (5) *ner'vous*. The due admixture of the five makes *good temper*, but an unjust preponderance of any one makes *bad temper*.

Temperate, *těm'.pě.rāte*, moderate, sober, not excessive; tem'perate-ly; tem'perate-ness, moderation, calmness.

Temperance, *těm'.pě.rance*, habitual moderation.

Temperature, *těm'.pě.ra.tchŭr*, degree of heat or cold.

Temperate zone, *plu.* temperate zones [zones 1 syl.]

The North Temperate zone, lies between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle.

The South Temperate zone lies between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

Latin *tempĕrāmentum*, *tempĕrāntia*, *tempĕratūra*, *tempĕrāre*; Old English *temprīan*, past *temprīode*, past part. *temprīod*.

(Dis-temper, disturbance of the balance of the humours of the body.)

Tempest, *těm'.pest*. Storm.

Storm, a violent outburst of one or more of the elements, wind, rain, hail, snow, thunder and lightning. We speak of a *snow-storm*, a *thunder-storm*, a *hail-storm*, a storm of *wind*, a storm *at sea*, &c. Storm'-signals.

Tempest, a complicated storm accompanied with violent wind. We never speak of a *snow-tempest* (which is one thing), a *hail-tempest*, a *thunder-tempest*, &c.

Strictly speaking a *storm* is simply a disturbance in the equi-

librium of the air, which spreads and behaves according to natural laws. Mr. Redfield says, that "storms whirl in a horizontal circuit round a vertical axis of rotation carried forward by the storm." A storm of wind is quite correct, but a snow-storm, hail-storm, and thunder-storm are not strictly so, as hail, snow, and thunder are only accidents or accompaniments of the storm and not the storm itself.

Tempestuous, *tēm.pēs.tū.ūs* (not *tem.pes.tchu.us*); tem-pes'tuous-ly, tempes'tuous-ness. Tempest tossed, *tōst*.

"Tempest," Latin *tempestus*, *tempestuosus*.

"Storm," Old English *storm* or *steorm*; *stormig*, stormy.

Templar, a law-student of the Temple (London).

Knight Templar, *plu.* Knights Templars, one of a military order established in the 12th century to protect pilgrims in Palestine and to guard the "Holy Sepulchre" at Jerusalem. The order was suppressed in the 14th century.

We have very few of these French double plurals: as *Knights Templars*, *Knights Hospitallers*, *Lords Lieutenants*, *Lords Marchers*. These Gallicisms are as silly as *Lords Mayors* would be.

Temple, a public edifice erected in honour of some deity, a church. In London two inns of court are so called.

Temple, part of the forehead; temporal, *tēm'.po.rāl*, pertaining to the temples of the head. (See below, Temporal.)

"The inns of court" are called *The Temple* because they were at one time the seat of the Knights Templars.

"Temple." The Roman augur, standing on the Capitoline Hill, marked out with his wand the space in the heavens he meant to consult. This space he called the *templum* (Gk. *temno*, to cut off).

"Temple" (an edifice), Old Eng. *tempel* or *templ*; Lat. *templum*.

"Temple" (of the forehead), Latin *tempus* or *tempora*, *temporalis*.

"Tempus" means time as well as the temples, and this part of the head is called the "time-gauge" or "age-tell-tale" because the hair of this part of the head turns white or falls off as age advances, hence *cana tempus* is about equal to *hoary age*.

Temporal, *tēm'.pō.rāl*, pertaining to the temples of the head (see above); pertaining to time, to this life, to this world, to this body; tem'poral-ly. Temporality, *plu.* temporalities, *tēm'.pō.rāl''.ī.tīz*, or temporals, *tēm'.pō.rāl'z*, secular possessions, clerical revenues (such as lands and tenements) attached to livings or church offices by kings and others wholly irrespective of ecclesiastical rights.

Temporary, *tēm'.pō.rā.ry*, lasting for a [short] time, transient; tem'porari-ly, tem'porari-ness (Rule xi.)

Temporise (Rule xxxi.), *tēm'.pō.rīze*, to veer with the times, to compromise according to circumstances; tem'porised (3 syl.); temporis-ing (Rule xix.), *tēm'.pō.rīzing*; temporis-er, *tēm'.pō.rī.zer*, one who temporises.

Temporisation, *tēm'.pō.rī.zay''.shūn*.

Latin *temporalis*, *temporarius*; French *temporiser*, *temporisation*.

Tempt, to allure, to seduce, to provoke; tempt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), tempt'-ing, tempt'ing-ly; tempt'-er, *fem.* tempt'ress.

The tempter, Satan.

Temptation, *temp.tay'.shŭn*; tempt'-able.

Lat. *tentāre, tentatio, tentātor*; *Fr.* *tenſer, tentation, tentateur*.

Temse, *tēmz*, a corn sieve. **Thames**, *tēmz*, the river.

Temse-bread, bread made of the best sifted wheat-flour.

Never set the Thames [*temse*] on fire, too lazy or too stupid to make a figure in the world.

"Temse," Dutch *teme*, French *tamis*, Italian *tamiso*, a sieve; with the verbs *temsen, tamiser, tamisare*, to sift. "Tammy," the name of a thin worsted fabric used for shoes and strainers.

"Thames," Latin *tanēsis*, the rivers *Tame* and *Isis* combined.

Tēn, one more than nine; tenth, the ordinal of ten; tenth'-ly; in the composition of numerals ten is written -teen; ten-fold. "Ten-hundred" we call a *thousand*.

Old Eng. *ten, tien, or tyn, tyn-feald*; ordinal *tegetha, teotha, teothe*.

Tenable, *tēn'.a.b'l*, held firm, capable of being held close.

Should be *tenible*, as it is not of the first conjugation. (*Lat.* *tenēre*.)

Tenace, *tēn'.āce*. **Tennis**, *tēn'.nīs*.

Tenace (in *cards*), the holding by the last player of the best and third best cards.

Tennis, a game played with ball and racket; tennis-court.

"Tenace," French *tenace*, "se dit au jeu de l'homme, et à quelques autres jeux, d'un joueur qui (voyant venir avec deux cartes) est assuré de les faire toutes." Thus we say "Il a les deux as noirs, et voir venir, il est tenace" (he has the two black aces and is the last in hand, he lays tenace), *Fleming et Tibbins*.

Tenacious, *te.nay'.shŭs*, adhesive, retentive, obstinate; tena'-cious-ly, tena'-cious-ness. **Tenacity**, *te.nŭs'.ĭ.ty*.

Latin *tēnax, tēnācis, tēnāctas*; *v.* *tēneo*, to hold fast.

Tenaille, *tē.nail'* (in *Fort.*), a low work between two bastions; tenaille-head. (French *tenaille, tenaillon*.)

Tenant, *tēn'.ānt*, one who holds real property under another; ten'-ant-ed, occupied by a tenant; ten'-ant-less.

Tenancy, *plu.* *tenancies*, *ten'.ān.siz*. Ten'-ant-able.

Tenantry, *tēn'.ān.try*, tenants collectively considered.

Ten'-ant in capite, -*kăp'.ĭ.te*, a tenant of the crown.

Ten'-ant-right, -*rĭte*, a claim set forth in Ireland to certain privileges in the tenure and rent of land.

All these words are of the wrong conj., and, as usual, come from the French (*tenant, tenance*); Latin *tenens* gen. *tenentis*, *v.* *tenēre*.

Tench, a fresh-water fish. **Stench**, an offensive odour.

"Tench," Old English *tymce*; Latin *tinc[a]*, "propter colorem, quasi tingi videatur" (*Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ*).

Tend, to move in a certain direction, to have a bias, to aim, to attend on, to watch, to take charge of; *tend'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *tend'-ing*. *Tendance* (should be *tendence*).

Tendency, *plu. tendencies* (not *tendancy*), *těń'.děn.sız*.

As usual, the wrong conj., *tendance*, is French; Latin *tendens* gen. *tendentis*, v. *tendere* to tend, to bend towards, to incline to.

Tender, a carriage attached to a locomotive to supply it with fuel and water, a small vessel which accompanies a larger one to supply stores, &c., an offer of money, the offer of a contractor, anything offered, not tough, susceptible, soft, pitiful, (*comp.*) *ten'der-er*, (*super.*) *ten'der-est*; *ten'der-ly*, *tender-ness*. *Tender-hearted*, *-hearted-ness*.

To tender, to make an offer; *tendered* (2 syl.), *tender-ing*.

"Tender" (adj.), O. E. *tidder*, *teder*, *tedernes*; Lat. *tēner*; Fr. *tendre*.

"Tender" (to offer), Fr. *tendre*; Lat. *tendere*, to stretch out, to offer.

Ten'don, the sinew which fastens muscles to a bone; *tendinous*, *ten'.dī.nūs*, full of tendons, consisting of... (Fr. *tendon*.)

Ten'dril, the twisting shoot of a vine. (Fr. *tendron*, v. *tenir*, to hold.)

Tenebrous [*or* *tenē'brious*], *ten'.ē.brūs*, full of darkness, gloomy; *ten'ebrous-ness*; *tenebrosity*, *těń'.ē.brōs''ī.ty*, darkness.

Latin *tenebrōsus*, *tenebrōsitas*; *tēnebræ*, darkness, gloom.

Tenement, *těń'.ē.ment*, a "holding," a building occupied by a family; *tenement'-āl*; *tenementary*, *těń'.ē.měń''ā.ry*.

Fr. *tenement*, a tenant's house; Low Lat. *tenementum* (*tenēo*, to hold).

Tenet, *te'.nět*, an article of belief, a dogma. (Lat. *tenēo*, to hold.)

Ten-fold, ten-times repeated. (Old English *tyń-feald*.)

Tennis, *těń'.nīs*. **Tenace**, *těń'.āce*.

Tennis, a game played with ball and racket; *tennis-court*.

Tenace, the holding of the best and third best cards by the last player. (French *tenace*.) See **Tenace**

"Tennis." The etymology of the names of games is for the most part very obscure. No satisfactory derivation is known of *billiards*, *back-gammon*, *whist*, *piquet*, *tennis*, *chess*, *draughts*, and a score other common games.

Tenon, *těń'.ōń*. **Tendon**, *těń'.don*.

Tenon (in *Arch.*), the piece which fits into a mortise; *tenoned*, *ten'āńd*, put together with mortise and tenon; *tenon-saw*, a saw for cutting out tenons.

Tendon, a sinew which fastens muscles to a bone.

"Tenon," Fr. *tenon*. "Tendon," Fr. *tendon* (Lat. *tenēre*, to hold).

Ten'or, a compass of voice between treble and bass, scope, purport.

"Tenor" (voice), Ital. *tenore* (from C (*above G-gamut*) to G *treble*).

"Tenor" (purport), Lat. *tēnor*; Fr. *teneur* (Lat. v. *tenēre*, to hold).

"Tenor" (scope, &c.), should be spelt *tenour* for distinction sake.

Tense (1 syl.), a division of a mood in verbs (indicating the time referred to, whether *past*, *present*, or *future*, *complete* or *incomplete*), drawn tight, stretched, not lax; tense'-ness, tense'-ly. **Tension**, *ten'.shŭn*. **Tensible**, *ten'.sĭ.b'l*.

Tensile, *tĕn'.sĭl*. **Tensive**, *ten'.sĭv*; **tensive-ly**. **Ten'sity**.

Ten'sor and laxā'tor, two correlative muscles.

Tension-rod, an iron rod to strengthen timber, &c.

Latin *tensus*, *tensilis*, *tensibilis* (*tendĕre* supine *tensum*, to stretch).

Tent, a movable lodge, a pavilion, to dispose in a tent, a deep red wine, a plug of lint to keep a wound open, to tent a wound; tent'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tent'-ing, tent'-less.

Tent'-bed. **Tent'ory**, the awning of a tent.

Welsh *tent*; Latin *tentōrkum*, *tentus*, v. *tendĕre* to stretch.

"Tent" (wine), corruption of the Spanish *vino tinto*, tinted wine.

"Tent" (a plug of lint), French *tente*, lint-plug.

Tentacle, *plu. tentacles or tentacula*, *ten'.tă.k'l*, *plu. ten'.tă.klĭz* or *tĕn.tăk'kŭ.lah*, a feeler, an organ for seizing, attaching to other bodies, locomotion, exploring, &c.

Tentacular, *tĕn.tăk'kŭ.lar*, adj. of tentacle.

Tentaculate, *ten.tăk'kŭ.lāte*, having tentacles; **tentac'ulated**.

Tentaculite, *ten.tăk'kŭ.lite*, one of the tentaculites (4 syl.) or group of annulated fossils in the Silu'rian strata. (*-ite* denotes a fossil, being the Greek *lithos*, a stone.)

Latin *tentăcŭlum*, a little feeler; French *tentacule*.

Tentative, *ten'.tă.tĭv*, experimental, accidental success of one or two out of a large number attempted.

A tentative miracle is this: a large number of attempts (say to cure a disease) are made, and two or three of the persons experimented on recover; the recovery is ascribed to the operator, but may be due to a host of other causes. (Latin *tentāre*, to try.)

Ten'ter, a machine for stretching cloth. **Tenter-hook**, a hook in a tenter for hanging the cloth on, to tenter; **tentered**, *ten'.terd*; **ten'ter-ing**. **To be on tenter-hooks**, to be on the stretch, to be in a state of suspense or anxiety.

Latin *tendo*, to stretch; *tentus*, stretched.

Tenth, **tenth'-ly**, ordinal of ten. (See **Ten**.)

Tenuity, *tĕ.nŭ'.ĭ.ty*, thinness, lightness, rarity; **tenuous**, *ten'.ă.ŭs*; **tenuous-ly**. (Latin *tenuitas*; *tĕnŭis*, thin.)

Tenure, *tĕn'.yur*. **Tenour**, *ten'.or*. **Tenor**, *ten'.or*.

Tenure, the conditions under which a tenement is held, the holding of a tenement, the manner of holding an estate.

Tenour, scope, purpose. **Tenor** [voice].

"Tenure," French *tenure*; Latin *teneo*, to hold. "Tenour," French *teneur*, Latin *tĕnor*. "Tenor" (voice), Italian *tenore*.

Tepid, *těp'íd*, moderately warm; *tep'id-ness*. **Tepidity**.

Tepidarium, *plu. tepidaria*, *těp'ídair' rě.ŭm*, *plu. -ah*, the apartment in which the Roman tepid bath was placed, the boiler in which the water of the bath was heated.

Lat. *tēpiditas*, *tēpidus*, *tēpidārium*, *v. tēpidare* (Gk. *thalpo*, to heat).
-ter (the Latin -er preceded by *t-*), an agent, one who is.

After -*t-* and -*s-* the suffix is generally -or (as -*tor*, -*sor*).

-tery (the Lat. -*erum* preceded by *t-*), trade of, vocation of, effect of.

Ter- (Lat. prefix), thrice, in the third deg. (in scientific words).

Terebinth, *těr'rě.bĭnth*, the turpentine tree. **Terebinthine**, *těr'rě.bĭn''.tĭĭn*, adj. of terebinth. (Latin *terebinthus*.)

Terebratula, *plu. terebratulæ*, *těr'rě.brăt' Ń.lah*, *plu. -lě*, a genus of molluscs (so called because one of the valves is perforated to make a passage for a fleshy peduncle by means of which it attaches itself to rocks). **Terebratulite**, *těr'rě.brăt' Ń.lite*, a fossil terebratula (-ite, a fossil, being the Gk. *lithos*, with the *l-* absorbed). Lat. *tērēbra*, a wimple.

Teredo, *plu. teredos* [better *teredoes*] or *teredines*, *te.rě.doze*, *te.rě.dĭ.neze*, the sea-worm; *teredina*, *te.rě.dĭ.nah*, an extinct race of teredoes.

Musical terms and the sizes of books ending in "-o," with all nouns in "-o" pure, -*lo*, -*mo*, -*so*, -*vo* (with 10 of those in "-to"), add -*s*; all other nouns in "-o" add -*es* for the plural. There are 15 or 16 nouns in "-do," two are musical (*rondo-s*, *secundo-s*); the rest should form the plural in -*es*: as *barricado-es*, *bastinado-es*, *bravado-es*, *carbonado-es*, *dado-es*, *desperado-es*, *grenado-es*, *inundo-es*, *renegado-es*, *stoccado-es*, [*teredo-es*], *tornado-es*, and *torpedo-es*. Some of these words are spelt both ways, but a fixed rule is far better than uncertainty.

Latin *tērēdo*, *plu. tērēdĭnēs*, the wood-worm; Greek *terédōn* genitive *terédōnōs* (*v. tērēo*, to perforate), the worm which perforates [wood].

Tergiversation, *ter'.djĭ.ver.say''.shŭn*, a subterfuge, an evasion.

Latin *tergiversatio* (i.e., *tergum vertĕre*, to turn one's back).

Term, a limit, a stated time appropriated to the sitting of law-courts and to college lectures; (in *Logic*), one of the three component parts of a proposition, the subject or predicate of a proposition; (in *Math.*), a member of a compound quantity, to denominate, to call; termed (1 syl.), *term'-ing*. **Term'-er**, one who travels to attend a court-term. **Terms**, charges, conditions of a contract. To make terms. To bring to terms, to cause to agree.

Law terms were abolished, 1876. There are now four *Sittings* in the year, called *Hilary*, *Easter*, *Trinity*, and *Michaelmas*.

Hilary Sitting begins January 11 and ends April 12.

Easter Sitting begins April 25 and ends June 2.

Trinity Sitting begins June 13 and ends August 3.

Michaelmas Sitting begins November 2 and ends December 21.

UNIVERSITY TERMS. There are three terms at Cambridge, and four at Oxford, but the two middle Oxford terms are two only in name,

as they follow each other without intercession. The Cambridge terms are: *Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas*. The Oxford terms are: *Lent, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas*. (About 25 weeks.)

Begins.

Ends.

LENT	Camb..	Jan. 13	Fri. before Palm Sun.
	Oxfd.	Jan. 14	Sat. before Palm Sun.
EASTER. ..	Camb..	Fri. of Easter week ..	Fri. nearest June 20.
	Oxfd.	Wed. of Easter week ..	Fri. before Whit-Sun.
TRINITY ..	Oxfd.	Sat. before Whit-Sun. ..	Second Sat. in July.
MICHAELMAS	Camb.	Oct. 1	Dec. 16.
	Oxfd.	Oct. 10	Dec. 17.

"Term," French *terme*; Latin *terminus*; Greek *terma* or *termōn*.

Termagant, *ter'ma.gant*, a virago; *ter'magancy*, bullying.

Out-doing termagant, tearing a passion to tatters.

The author of "Junius" says this was a Saxon idol and means "very mighty" (*tyr magan*); but probably it is the Persian *tir magian* (Magian lord or deity). The early crusaders called all pagans *Saracens*, and muddled together *Magianism* and *Mahometanism*, so that "Termagant" was called the *god of the Saracens* or the copartner of Mahound. Hence Ariosto makes Ferrau "blaspheme his Mahound and Termagant" (*Orlando Furioso*, xii. 59).

The change of sex arose from the stage custom of representing Termagant in Eastern robes, like those worn in Europe by women.

"Termagant" and "Herod" being the models of wickedness were represented in old plays as settling everything (like Punch) by club law, and ranting in the true "tyrant's vein."

Termes, *plu. termites*, *ter'mēze*, *plu. ter'mīt.tēze*, the white ant.

Often called termite, *plu. termites*, *ter'mite*, *plu. ter'mītes* (2 syl.), which is more in accordance with our language.

Latin *termes* *plu. termites*, or *tarmes* *plu. tarmītes*.

Terminate, *ter'mī.nate*, to bound, to finish; *terminat-ed*, *ter'mī.nā.ted*; *terminat-ing*, *ter'mī.nā.ting* (Rule xix.)

Terminable, *ter'mī.nā.b'l*; *terminable-ness*, *ter'minably*.

Terminal, *ter'mī.nāl*, forming the extremity; *terminal-ly*.

Termination, *tēr'mī.nay''shūn*; *termination-al*, *ter'mī.nay''shūn.āl*; *terminational-ly*. **Terminative**, *-na.tiv*; *terminative-ly*. **Terminat-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Terminist, one who believes that God has assigned a certain "term" for repentance to every human being.

Terminology, *ter'mī.nōl'.ō.djy*, explanation of "terms" used in science; *terminological-ly*, *ter'mī.nō.lodg''ī.kāl.ly*.

Terminus, *plu. termini*, *ter'mī.nūs*, *plu. ter'mī.nī*, the first or last station of a railway, the central station of several railway-lines, a boundary-stone.

Latin *terminālis*, *terminātio*, *terminātor*, *terminus*, *termināre* (Greek *terma* or *termōn*, a boundary, a termination).

Termite, *plu. termites*, *ter'mite*, *plu. ter'mītes*, the white-ant.

Latin *termes* gen. *termītis*, *plu. termītes*. (See *Termes*.)

Tern (*should be Stern*), the sea-swallow. **Tarn**, a small hill-lake.

"Tern," Latin *sterna*; French *sterne*. "Tarn," Icelandic *tiörn*.

Terpsichore, *terp.sĭk'.ō.rē* (not *terp'.sĭ.kōr*), the muse of dancing;
terpsichorean, *terp'.sĭk'.ō.ree''.ān* (not *terp'.sĭ.kōr''rē.ān*).

Greek *terpsi-chōrē*, delighting in the dance (*terpō*). See **Muse**.

Terra, *tēr'rah*, a Latin word meaning earth or clay.

Terra-cotta, *-kōt'.tah*, a fine clay used for works of art and burnt like bricks. (Italian *cotto*, fem. *cotta*, cooked.)

Terra-firma, *-fir'.mah*, the solid earth. (Latin.)

Used by sea-voyagers on landing. They set foot on *terra-firma*.

Terra incognita, *-in.cōg'.nĭ.tah*, a region unknown or unexplored. (Latin *in cognitus*, not known.)

Terra japonica, *-ja.pōn'.ĭ.kah*, catechu, supposed at one time to be a kind of earth from Japan.

Terra lemnia, *-lēm'.nĭ.ah*, Lemnian earth, a medical earth from the isle of Lemnos, detergent like soap.

Terra ponderosa, *-pōn'.de.rō''.sah*, bary'tes or heavy spar.

Terra sienna, *-sĭ.ēn'.nah*, a deep-orange pigment.

Earth from *Sienna* or *Siena* in Tuscany (Italy).

Terra verde, *-ver'.de*, a green pigment. (Ital. *verde*, green.)

Terra à terra, *ter'rah āh ter'rah* (in the *menage*), a series of low leaps forwards but bearing sidewise.

Terrace, *tēr'rāce*, a raised platform of earth for shrubs, flowers, or promenading, a line of continuous houses, a flat Oriental roof; *ter'raced* (2 syl.), made into a terrace.

French *terrassie*, Italian *terrazzo*.

Terraqueous, *tēr'rā'.kwē.ūs*, consisting of land and water.

Latin *terra aqua*, earth [and] water; French *terraqué*.

Terrene, *ter.reen'*. **Tureen**, *tu.reen'* (a blunder for *terrine*).

Terrene, pertaining to earth. (Latin *terrēnus*, earthly.)

Tureen, a deep vessel for holding soup, sauce, &c.

Terrestrial, **Celestial** (not *terrestrial*, *tēr.rēs'tchāl*, *sĭ.lēs'.tchāl*), *tēr.rēs'.trĭ.āl*, *sĕ.lēs'.ĭ.āl*. **Terrestrial**, existing on this earth, pertaining to earth and this present state of being; **terres'trial-ly** (not *tēr.rēs'.tchāl.ly*).

Celestial, existing in heaven, pertaining to heaven.

(Two of the most common errors of speech are *height* (for *height*), analogous to *length*, *breadth*, *depth*; and *terrestrial* (for *terrestrial*), analogous to *celestial*.)

Latin *terrestris* (*terra*, the earth); *cælestis* (*cælum*, heaven).

Terrible, *tēr'rĭ.b'l*, causing fear, dreadful, horrible; **ter'ribly**, **ter'rible-ness**. (Latin *terribilis*, v. *terrĕo*, to frighten.)

Terrier, *tēr'rĭ.er*, a dog which follows game into its burrow.

French *terrier* (Latin *terra*, the earth).

Terrify, *těr'ři.fy*, to alarm; terrifies, *ter'ři.fize*; terrified, *ter'ři.fide*; ter'řify-ing, ter'řifi-er. Terrific, *těrřif'.ik*.

Latin *terrificus*; *terri-ficio* [fácio], to make or produce terror (*terri-* is a contracted form of *terrori-*, *terror* genitive *terrōris*).

Terrigenus, *těr ridg'.ĕ.nūs*, earth-born. (Latin *terri-gĕnus*.)

Terra gigno (*genĭtus*), born on the earth (*terri-* contraction of *terrai-*).

Territory, *plu. territories*, *těr'ři.tō.řiz*, a district, the whole state of a sovereign; territorial, *těr'ři.tōr''ři.ăl*, adj.; territorial-ly. (Latin *terrĭtōrium*, *terra*, land.)

Těr'ror, great fear, consternation, that which produces terror; terror-less. Terror-ism, *těr'ror.izm* (not *ter'ror.rizm*), the state of being in bodily fear, rule by terror, a system of creating terror. Terror-ist, *těr'ror.ist*.

Reign of terror, *rain ov těr'ror*, the terrible period of the first French Revolution from Oct., 1793, to July, 1794.

Terror-struck; terror-smitten, *-smit'n*.

King of Terrors, death. (*See -our*, p. 769.)

Latin *terror*; French *terreur*, *terrifier*, *terrible*, &c.

Terse (1 syl.), concise; terse'-ly, terse'-ness. (Latin *tersus*.)

Tertials, *ter'.sh'ăls*, the third series of feathers in the wings of birds growing near the junction of the wing with the body.

Primaries, *pri'.mă.řiz*, the stiff quills in the last joint of a bird's wing. Secondaries, *sĕk'.ŏn.da.řiz*, the quills which rise from the second bone of the wings.

Tertial, *ter'.sh'ăl*. (Latin *tertĭus*, *ter*, thrice.)

Tertian, *-sh'an*, occurring every third day. (Lat. *tertiānus*.)

Tertiary, *plu. tertiaries*, *ter'.shĕ.ă.řiz*, the third or upper great division of stratified rocks. Pri'mary, the first great division. Secondary, *sĕk'.ŏn.da.ry*, the intervening division between the primary and tertiary rocks.

Post-ter'tiary system, the superficial accumulation above the boulder-drift. (Latin *tertiarius*, *tertĭus*.)

Terza-rima, *ter'tsah rec'-mah* (Italian), the triple rhyme.

Tessellate, *tĕs'.sĕl.ăte*, to form into checkers; tes'selăt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tes'selăt-ing (R. xix.); tessellation, *-sĕl.ă''shĭn*.

Tessera, *plu. tesserae*, *tĕs'.sĕ.rah*, *plu. tĕs'.sĕ.rĕ*, a small six-sided solid of marble, glass, or earthenware, used in tesselated pavements; tes'serăl; tes'sular, cubical.

Latin *tessera* or *tessella* a little cube, *tesselāre*; Greek *tessĕra*.

Test, proof, trial, the vessel in which metal is tested, anything used to detect the purity of an article, criterion, to put to the test, to refine; test'-ed (R. xxxvi.), test'-ing, -less.

Test'-paper, paper used for detecting the presence of an acid, alkali, &c. Test'-tube, a tube for holding what is to be tested.

Test'-act, an act which enjoined everyone on accepting office to take an oath of allegiance, subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and receive the eucharist in the Church of England. Abolished 1828.

Latin *testa*, an earthen pot; *testis*, a witness; *testāri*, to test.

Testa, *plu.* *testæ*, *tēs'.tā*, *plu.* *tēs'.tē*, a shell, the outer covering of seed. **Testacean**, *tēs.tā'.sē.ăn*, one of the testaceans; **testa'ceans**, molluscs with shells, as oysters, cockles, mussels, periwinkles, &c.; **testacea**, *tēs.tā'.se.ah*, the testacean order. **Testaceous**, *tēs.tā'.sē.ūs*.

Testaceology, *tēs.tay'.sē.ōl''.d.djy*, testacean science.

Latin *testa*, *plu.* *testæ*, a shell, *testacēus*. "Testaceology," a hybrid and ill-formed: The English-Latin word *testacea*, and the Greek *logos*. *Ostrakology* would be a good compound of the same meaning: Greek *ostrakōn* the shell of molluscs, *logos* a treatise [on], with the pure Greek model *ostrako-chrōōs* the hard rind of seeds.

Testament, *tēs'.tā.ment*, a will, one of the two great divisions of the Bible, that called the *Old Testament* begins with "Genesis" and ends with the "prophets," that called the *New Testament* begins with the "gospels" and ends with the "revelation." **Testamentary**, *tēs'.tā.mēn''.tā.ry*.

Testate, *tēs'.tāte*, having a legal will at the time of death.

In-testate, not having a legal will at the time of death.

Testator, *tēs.tay'.tor* (Rule xxxvii.), a man who bequeaths.

Testatrix, *plu.* *testatrices*, *tēs.tay'.trīx*, *plu.* *tēs.tay'.trī.sēze*, a woman who leaves a legal will at her decease.

(The term "New Testament" was first used by Justin Martyr.)

Latin *testamentum*, *testamentārius*, *testātor*, *testātrix* *plu.* *testātrices*, *testātus*, *intestātus*, *v.* *testāri* (*testis*, a witness).

Tester, *tēs'.ter*, a flat canopy over a bed, sixpence.

Latin *testa*, a skull, a shell; Italian *testa*, a head; French *tête*.

The tester (6d.) was a coin in the reign of Edward VI. with a head of the sovereign on it. *Bob* (a shilling) is a contraction of *bawbec*. "Jennie's bawbee" is Jenny's marriage dot.

Testify, *tēs'.tī.fy*, to witness, to corroborate; **testifies**, *tēs'.tī.fize*; **testified**, *tēs'.tī.fide*; **tes'tifi-er**, **tes'tify-ing**.

Testification, *tēs'.tī.fī.kay''shān*, corroboration.

Latin *testificatio*, *testificāri* (*testis*, a witness).

Testimony, *plu.* *testimonies* (Rule xlv.), *tēs'.tī.mō.nīz*, evidence, declaration, attestation; **testimonial**, *tēs'.tī.mō''nī.āl*, a certificate in favour of the person named, a gift in acknowledgment of service, a token of respect.

Latin *testimōnium*, *testimōnialis* (*testis*, a witness).

Testudo, *plu.* *testudoes* (Rule xlii.), *tēs.tū'.dōze*, the shield or covering of the tortoise family, a Roman military device of attack formed by shields, a talpa; **testudinal**, *-dī.nūl*.

Testudinate, *tēs.tū'.dī.nāte*, vaulted like a tortoise's back;
testu'dināt-ed. Testudineous, *tes.tu.dīn'.ē.ūs* (R. lxvi.)

Latin *testudo*, *testudinēus* (*testa*, a shell, &c.)

Tes'ty, (*comp.*) tes'ti-er, (*super.*) tes'ti-est, peevish, irascible;
tes'ti-ly, tes'ti-ness (Rule xi.)

French *entester* now *entêter*, obstinate, self-willed, wayward.

Tetanus, *tēt'.ā.nūs*, lockjaw, &c.; tetanic, *te.tān'.īk*, adj.

Tetanoid, *tēt'.ā.noid*, resembling tetanus.

Latin *tetānus*, cramp, a crick; Greek *tetānos*, from *teino*, to stretch.

Tete, *tāte*, a lady's false head of hair. Tête à tête, *tāte ah tāte*,
plu. tête à têtes, *tāte ah tātes*, a chat, cheek by jowl.

Tête du pont, *tāte du pōhn*, a barbican (French).

Tether, *tēth'.er*, a rope by which a [horse, &c.] is tied so as to
give it a fixed radius to graze on, to tether; tethered
(2 syl.), teth'er-ing. The length of his tether, the
extreme limits to which a person can go.

Welsh *tid*, a draught-chain; *tidiad*, a chaining; *tidmwy*, a tether.

Tetra-, *tēt'.ra-*, tetr- before vowels (Greek prefix), four.

Tetra-branchiata, *-brān'kī.ā'tah*, the name given by Prof.
Owen to his second order of the class Cephalopoda
[*sēf'.a.lōp''.o.dah*]. (Greek *tetra-branchia*, four gills.)

Tetra-chord, *tēt'.ra.kord*, a series of four sounds in ancient
music, the last note being a fourth of the first.

Greek *tetra-chordé*, a chord of four [notes].

Tetra-dactyl, *tēt'.ra.dāk''.tīl*, an animal with four toes;
tetra-dactylous, *tēt'.ra.dāk''.tīlus*, having four toes.

Greek *tetra dactūlōs*, four fingers or toes.

Tetra-dynamia, *-dī.nām'.ī.ah*, the fifteenth class in the Lin-
naean system of botany. These flowers have six stamens,
four of which are longer than the others; tetra-dynam'-
ian; tetra-dynamous, *te'.ra.dīn''.a.mūs*.

Greek *tetra- dunamis*, four [of the stamens have] strength.

Tetra-gon, *tēt'.ra.gōn*, any plane figure with four angles;
tetragonal, *tē.trag'.ōnāl*. (Gk. *tetra-*, *gōnia*, an angle.)

Tetra-gynia, *te'.ra.djīn'.ī.ah*, those plants which have four
pistils; tetra-gynian, *-djīn'.ī.ān*.

Greek *tetra- guné*, four female organs or pistils.

Tetra-hedron, *-hēd'.rōn*, one of the five regular solids.

Greek *tetra- hedra*, [having] four sides. It is a triangular
pyramid, having four equal and equilateral faces.

Tetra-hexahedron, *-hex'.ā.hēd''.rōn* (in *crystals*), a solid with
twenty-four equal faces (*i.e.*, six on each face of the cube);
tetra-hexahedral, *-hex'.ā.hēd''.rāl*.

Greek *tetra- hexa- hedra*, four [ranges with] six sides [each].

Tetra-logy, *plu. tetralogies*, *te.träl'.ð.djiz*, a series of four dramas on one subject, the fourth being a comedy.

These tetralogies were exhibited on the Attic stage for the prize at the festivals of Dionysos. The three dramas without the comedy were called a trilogy, *tri'l'.ð.djiz*, as the three parts of Henry VI. (Greek *tetralogia* (*tetra-logos*), four discourses.)

Tetr-andria, *te.trän'.drī.ah*, the fourth class of plants in the Linnæan system, containing four stamens.

The three orders belonging to this class are the *Mono-gyn'ia* (teasel), *Di-gyn'ia* (dodder), and *Tetra-gyn'ia* (pond-weed).

Tetrandrian, *te.trän'.drī.än*; **tetandrous**, *te.tän'.drūs*.

Greek *tetra-andra*, [having] four male organs or stamens.

Tetra-petalous, *-pët'.ä.lūs*, containing four petals.

Greek *tetra-petalôn*, [having] four flower-leaves.

Tetra-phyllous, *te.träff'.äl.lūs*, having four leaves.

Greek *tetra-phyllôn*, [having] four leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla, a copy of the Bible arranged by Origen in four columns, each containing a different Greek version.

The four versions are: (1) The *Septuagint*, (2) the version of *Aquila*, (3) that of *Symmachus*, and (4) that of *Theodostan*.

Greek *tetraploos* or *tetraplous*. There is no such Greek word as *ploos*, except in the compounds *haploos*, *diploos*, *hexaploos*, *tetraploos*, &c., where *ploos* means a fold, allied to *pleko*.

Tetra-pteran, *te.träp'.të.rän*, an insect with four wings.

Tetrapterous, *te.träp'.të.rūs*, adj. **Tetrap'terus** (noun), a fossil animal with four fins (found in the chalk system).

Greek *tetra-pteron*, [having] four wings.

Tetr-arch, *tët'.rark*, a Roman governor over one-fourth of a province; **tetrarchate**, *të.trar'.käte*, the jurisdiction of a tetrarch. **Tetrarchy**, *plu. tetrarchies*, *tët'.rar.kiz*, the office of a tetrarch, the fourth of a province.

Tetrarchical, *të.trar'.kë.käl*, pertaining to a tetrarchy.

Greek *tëtrarchês* (*tetra-archos*), a ruler over a fourth part.

Tetra-spermous, *-sper'.mūs*, having four seeds.

Greek *tetra-sperma*, [having] four seeds.

Tetra-spore, *tët'.ra.spor*, applied to sea-weeds with four spore-like cells. (Greek *tetra-spörös*, four seeds.)

Tetra-stich, *tët'.ra.stik*, a four-line stanza.

Greek *tetra-stichos*, [having] four lines [in a stanza].

Tetra-style, *tët'.ra.stile*, a porch with four columns in front. (Greek *tetra-stulos*, four columns.)

Tetra-syllable, *-sil'.lä.b'i*, a word of four syllables; **tetra-syllabic**, *-sil.läb'.ik*; **tetra-syllab'icäl**.

Greek *tetra-sülläbé*, [having] four syllables.

Tet'ter, the ringworm; **tetterous**, *tët'.të.rūs*. (O. E. *teter* or *tetr*.)

Teutonic, *tu.tŏn'ik*, pertaining to the ancient Teutons or Germans, the language of the Teutons.

Tew or taw, to dress leather or hemp; **tewed or tawed** (1 syl.); **tew-ing or taw-ing**. (O. E. *taw[ian]*, p. -ode, p. p. -od.)

Text, the motto-subject of a sermon, that on which a commentary is written, the words of a book. **Text-hand**, a large handwriting. **Text-book**, a standard book on some given subject. **Textual**, *tex'.tu.əl*, contained in the text; **textual-ly**, *tex'tual-ist*; **textuary**, one who rigidly contends for the exact text of the sacred Scriptures.

Latin *textus*; French *texte*, *textuaire*, *textuel* (11).

Textile, *tex'.til*, capable of being woven, woven; **textorial**, *tex.tor'ri.əl*, belonging to weaving.

Latin *textile*, *textilis*; v. *texĕre*, to weave (Greek *taxis*, array).

Texture, *tex'.ichūr*. **Structure**, *strūk'.ichūr*.

Texture, tissue, the material woven.

Structure, the way the materials are worked up.

"Texture," Latin *textūra*, a weaving; *texĕre*, to weave.

"Structure," Latin *structūra*, a building; *struĕre*, to pile together.

Th-. Almost every word beginning with *th-* (except those from proper names) is either Anglo-Saxon or Greek.

(The only exceptions are *thummim* (Heb.), *thump* a corruption of "dump," *thaler*, and words beginning with *thuri-*, which are directly from the Latin and indirectly from the Greek *thuos*.)

-th (final) converts adjectives to abstract nouns of a *positive* character (*-ness* is used for abstract nouns of a *negative* character), as "broad," *breadth*; "dead," *dea[d]th*; "deep," *depth*; "five," *fifth*; "fore," *forth*; "high," *height[h]*; "long," *length*; "six," *sixth*; "strong," *strength*; "ten," *tenth*; "true," *truth*; "warm," *warmth*; "wide," *width*. We have not a single example of an abstract noun of a negative character so formed. This will be seen by trying the negatives of the above as "narrow," *narrow-ness* (not *narrowth*); "shallow," *shallow-ness* (not *shallowth*); "short," *short-ness* (not *shorth*); "weak," *weak-ness*: "cold," *cold-ness*; and so with the rest.

Thaler, *tàk'.ler*, the German dollar (nearly 3s.)

The counts of Schlick, at the close of the 15th century, extracted from the mines at *Joachim's thal* (or valley) silver which they coined into ounce pieces. These pieces, called *Joachim's thalers*, gained such high repute that they became a standard of silver coin, and all similar coins received the name of *thalers*.

Thalia, *tha.lí'.ah* (not *thū'.lī.ah*), muse of comedy.

Greek *thaleia* [*mousa*], the blooming muse. (See *Muse*.)

Thallium, *thāl'.lī.ŭm*, a metal discovered in 1861.

Greek *thallos* a green twig. So called because the spectrum of this metal furnishes a brilliant green line.

Thames, *tēmz*, a river so called. Temse, *tēmz*, a corn-sieve.

Setting the Thames [*tēmse*] on fire, achieving wonders.

"Thames," Old Eng. *Tæmese*, *Temese*, the *Thamé* and *Isis* combined.

"Temse," French *tamis*, Italian *tamiso*, Dutch *teme*, a sieve.

Thān (*conj.*), used after the comparative degree and followed by the object compared. Also used after *other*, *otherwise*.

DOES *than* EVER GOVERN THE OBJECTIVE CASE? Certainly not. But this answer in no wise meets the question whether the phrases *than me*, *than him*, *than whom*, &c., are absolutely incorrect.

We can say in French *il est plus riche que moi*, or *il est plus riche que je ne suis*, and may we not use the Gallicism *He is richer than me*, instead of the more normal construction *He is richer than I*?

The pronouns *moi*, *lui*, &c., are called in French disjunctive personal pronouns, and after *que* these pronouns are employed when the verb is suppressed. The real question is, therefore, not whether *than* ever governs the objective case, but whether we may use the pronouns *him*, *her*, *whom*, &c., as indeclinable disjunctive pronouns after the French fashion?

The answer must be obtained from the usages of standard writers, and there cannot be a doubt that numerous examples may be found to justify these Gallicisms. Take the following:

"He was a poet sublimer *than me*" (Prior).

"You are a much greater loser *than me*" (Swift).

"She suffers hourly more *than me*" (Swift).

"No mightier *than thyself or me*" (Shakespeare).

"A stone is heavy and [the] sand weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier *than them both*" (Prov. xxvii. 3).

"The old martial stock *than whom* better men never did... draw sword" (Scott, *Nigel* xxvii.).

"*Than whom* a fiend more fell nowhere is found" (Thomson).

"Belial came last, *than whom* a spirit more lewd

Fell not from heaven" (Milton).

"Which when Belzebub perceived, *than whom* (Satan except) none higher sat..." (Milton).

These examples might easily be multiplied; still it must be confessed that the preponderance of examples is on the other side. Thus we have the following:

"There is none greater in the house *than I*" (Gen. xxxix. 9).

"Only in the throne will I be greater *than thou*" (Gen. xli. 40).

"His younger brother shall be greater *than he*" (Gen. xlviii. 19).

"The people is greater and taller *than we*" (Deut. i. 28).

"The fourth shall be far richer *than they all*" (Deut. xi. 2).

The answer seems to be this: the more normal method is the ordinary pronouns in the nom. case, but the Gallicisms may be justified by many right reverend examples.

"Than," Old English *thanne* or *thonne*, *than*, *then*. When it is said *You are richer than I am*, the meaning is *You first then I*.

Thāne (1 syl.), a title of dignity below an earl (*eorl*); *thane'-dom*.

Thane'-ship (*-ship*, state, office, dignity of); *thane'-lands*.

Old Eng. *thegn*, *thegen*, *thægn*, or *thagen*, *thegn-scipe* *thaneship*.

"Thane," in Anglo-Saxon, meant originally a servant, then a servant of the crown or nobleman. Every one was a *thane* who had five hides of land, a church, a kitchen, a bell-house, a seat in the witenagemote, and a judicial seat in the burgh-gate.

Thank, to express gratification or gratitude for something offered or received; *thanked* (1 syl.), *thank'-ing*.

Thank'ful (Rule viii.), thank'ful-ly, thank'ful-ness.

Thank'-less, thank'-less-ly, thank'-less-ness.

Thanks, I am obliged to you; thank you; I thank you.

Thanks-giv'ing, thanks-giv'er. Thank'-offering.

Thank'-worthy; thank-worthi-ness, -wur'-thi-ness.

Old English *thane*, *thances* gratefully, with gratitude, *thane-full*, v. *thaneian*), past *thancode*, past part. *thancod*, *thancung*, *thane-weorth* thankworthy, *thane-weorthlic*, *thane-weorthlice* adv.

THANKS for I THANK YOU. Is this good English? The reply is (1) It is sanctioned by very general use; (2) "Thanks be to God" occurs four times in the Bible; (3) It is terse and expressive. "Thanks" is not *I thank you*, but *thanks be to you*, and the contracted form *thanks* is justified by several like expressions: as *Good-day* [be to you], *Welcome* [be to you], *Hail* [health be to you], and so on. "Thanks" (plural) occurs 55 times in Shakespeare.

That, a conjunction, and a pronoun relative and demonstrative.

This, that, plu. these, those, used in reference to two objects are thus distinguished: *this*, plu. *these*, refers to the object or objects nearest; *that*, plu. *those*, to the object or objects more remote.

1 What conscience dictates to be done,

2 Or warns me not to do,

This [2] teach me more than hell to shun,

That [1] more than heaven pursue.—(Pope.)

Referring to three distances, *this* plu. *these* refers to the nearest, *that* plu. *those* to the middle distance, and *yon* or *yonder* to the most remote: as *this shore*, *that sea*, *yon ship*.

Yon is used in the "Ormulum" (12th cent.) as a demonstrative.

To the end that, a conjunctive phrase indicating a purpose or intention. In order that, to the end that.

In that, because, for the following reason.

THAT for so is a vulgarism. Such phrases as these are indefensible:

I was *that ill* I could not go to work (so ill).

He was *that drunk* he could not stand upright (so drunk).

O. E. *that* or *thæt*, pron., adv., and conj.; *athon thæt*, to the end that.

Thatch, straw, &c., for covering the roof of houses, to cover a roof with straw; thatched (1 syl.); thatch'-ing, thatch'-er.

Old Eng. *thæc*, v. *theccan*), past *theahte*, past part. *ge-theaht*. The *-h* of this word is a blunder, *thack* is the right word.

Thaumatrope, *thaw'-ma-trōpe*, an optical toy for showing the persistency of impressions on the eye.

Greek *thauma trōpo*, (poet. *trōpeo*), I turn round marvellously.

Thaumaturgy, *thaw'-ma.tur.djy*, the power of working miracles; thaumaturgical, *thaw'-ma.tur''.dji.kāl*.

Thaumaturgist, *thaw'-ma.tur''.djist*, a wonder-worker.

Thaumaturgus, fem. *thaumaturga*, *thaw'-ma.tur''.gus*, *thaw'-ma.tur''.gah*, a title given to a thaumaturgist.

Thus we call *Apollo'nius* of *Tya'na* "Apollonius thaumaturgus," or "Apollonius the thaumaturgist." And *Filumē'na* we call "Filumena thaumaturga," or "Filumena the thaumaturgist."

Greek *thauma* gen. *thaumātos ergon*, a miraculous work.

Thaw, the melting of ice or snow, a change of weather causing a thaw, to melt ice or snow by heat; thawed (1 syl.), **thaw-ing**. (O. Eng. *thaw[an]*, p. *thawde*, p. p. *thawed*.)

The, often called the *definite article*. Thee, pronoun.

"The," Old Eng. *the*, for *se*, *seō* in the corrupt Ang.-Sax. chronicles after the year 1138. Both *an* and *the* are adjectives. *An* [or *a*] is used only with nouns in the singular number, but *the* is used with nouns singular or plural.

The more we have the more we desire. Here "the" is the Old Eng. *thī* or *thy* used, as Lye says, "præcipue pro ablativo singulari." So in Latin, "quo plus bibunt eo plus sitiunt."

"Thee," Old English *thē*, dat. and acc. of *thū*; Latin *tu* acc. *te*.

Theatre, *rhē'.ā.tr* (not *rhē.ā'.tr*), a playhouse, a field of action, a large lecture room; **theatric**, *rhē.āt'.rīk*; **theatrical**, *rhē.āt'.rī.kūl*; **theatrical-ly**.

Theatricals (*no sing.*), dramatic performances.

Greek *theatron*, v. *theāmai*, to view.

Theban, *rhē'.bān*, a native of Thebes (1 syl.); the **Theban year**, same as the Egyptian year. (It consisted of 365½ days.)

Thebes (1 syl.), captain of the Thebais, in Upper Egypt. Another city of the same name was the capital of Boeotia.

Theca-, *rhē'.ka*, **thēc-** before vowels (Greek prefix), a sheath.

Theca, *plu. thecæ*, *rhē'.kah*, *plu. rhē'.kē*, the spore-case of moss, an organ inclosing another.

Theca-phore, *rhē'.kū.for*, the stalk on which the ovary of some plants (as the caper-bush) is elevated.

Greek *thékē phéro*, I support the sheath or theca.

Theca-sporous, *rhē'.ka.spō''.rūs*, having (like the fungi) the spores (1 syl.) in thecæ or cases.

Greek *theca spōrōs*, sheath-seed or seed in sheaths.

Thec-odont, *rhē'.kō.dōnt*, a saurian which has teeth planted in sockets. **Thec-odontia**, *rhē'.ko.dōn''.shī.ah*, one of the 13 orders into which Prof. Owen arranges the reptil'ia.

Greek *thékē odontōs* gen. *odontōs*, teeth [in a] sheath or socket.

Thec-odonto-saurus, *plu. thecodontosauri* or **thec-odonto-saur**, *plu. thecodontosaurs*, *rhē'.ko.dōn'.to.saw''.rūs*, *plu. -rī*, or *rhē'.ko.dōn''.tō.sor*, the socket-toothed saurian.

Greek *thékē odontōs* gen. *odontōs*, *saurōs*, socket-tooth saurian.

Thee, object. case sing. of *thou*. The, the "definite article."

"Thee," Old Eng. *thē*, dat. and acc. of *thū*; Latin *tu*, acc. *te*.

"The," Old English *the*, for *se*, *seō*, subsequent to A.D. 1138.

Theft, robbery, larceny, v. **thieve**, *rhēev*, to steal; **thieved** (1 syl.); **thiev-ing**, *rhē'.ving* (R. xix.) **Thief**, *plu. thieves*, *rhēef*, *plu. rhēevz*, one who steals.

Old English *theof* or *thēf*, *plu. theofas*, thief, thieves; *theofih* theft, v. *theof[ian]*, past *theofede*, past part. *theofed*.

The plural *thieves* ought to be abolished for two reasons: (1) because it is wrong, as may be seen above, and (2) because it is the only word (except "beef," *beevs*) which violates this general rule:

"the only words ending in *-f* which form the plural by changing it into *-ves* are those which end in *-AF* or *-LF*" (Rule xxxviii.) Thus we have "belief," *beliefs*; "brief," *briefs*; "chief," *chiefs*; "clef," *clefs*; "fief," *fiefs*; "grief," *griefs*; "handkerchief," *handkerchiefs*; "misbelief," *misbeliefs*; "mischief," *mischiefs*; "relief," *reliefs*.

Theine, *thē'īn* (not *tē'īn*), a bitter principle found in tea.

Caffeine, *kāf'fēīn*, the same principle found in coffee.

"Theine," from *thea*, the tea-plant: Chinese *tcha* or *tha*.

"Caffeine," from the Turkish *cahveh*; Arabic *cahuah* or *cahoeh*.

Their, *thare*, belonging to them. There, *thare*, in that place.

Their is used adjectively, as *their house*, *their own farms*.

Theirs is used as an indeclinable pronoun in any case; as

1. Our farm is the largest, but *theirs* is the best (nom. to the verb *is*).
 2. The man who prunes my trees *prunes theirs* also (obj. after *prunes*).
 3. "Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs* (governed by *of*).
 4. Between my garden and *theirs* is a high wall (possessive case).
- To say that these sentences are elliptical and that *theirs*="of them" is to beg the question, and cannot be applied to No. 3 without a double "of."

¶ THEIR (for *his* or *her*). Is it correct to say "Neither John nor his sister knew *their* lesson"? or must we say "Neither John nor his sister knew *his* or *her* lesson"?

"Neither" sometimes unites in a negative predicable, and in that case may be followed by a verb or pronoun plural. In the example given above, the meaning is *John and his sister* were both unprepared with their [respective] lessons.

"Neither you nor I *are* in fault" (*M'Culloch*). That is, "You and I too are without fault."

"Neither physic nor law *are* practically known from books" (*Fielding*). That is, "Physic and law are not to be learnt practically from books."

§ *Are the following correct or incorrect according to this law?*

1. "A lampoon or a satire *do* not carry in them robbery or murder" (*Addison, Spectator*).
2. "Thersites' body is as good as Ajax' When neither are alive" (*Cymb. iv. 2*).
3. "I, whom nor avarice nor pleasure *move*, . . ." (*Walsh*).
4. "Either my brother or his son is king, And neither of them *thirst* for Edmund's blood" (*Marlow*).
5. "Neither he nor Broadhem *smoke* (*Piccadilly*, p. 31).
6. "Nor wood, nor tree, nor bush *are* there" (*Scott, Waterloo*).
7. "Hæc si neque ego neque tu *fecimus*" (*Terence, Andria*).
8. "There" (in that place), Old English *thar*, *thar*, or *ther*, adv.

Theist, *thē'ist*. Deist, *dē'ist*. Atheist, *a'·rhe·ist*.

Theist, one who believes that there is a God who superintends and governs all creation, but does not believe in the doctrine of a trinity or in revelation.

Deist, one who believes that there is a God who created all things, but does not believe in his superintendence and government. He thinks that the creator implanted in all things certain immutable laws, called the *laws of nature*, which act *per se*, as a watch acts without the interference of its maker. Like the theist he rejects revelation and the doctrine of a trinity.

Atheist, one who disbelieves even the existence of a God. He thinks that the elements of material things are eternal, and that creation is the result of the natural laws of matter. (Not of blind chance.)

Theism, *thē'izm*. **Deism**, *de'izm*. **Atheism**, *a'the'izm*.

Theistic, *the'is'tik*. **Deistic**, *de'is'tik*. **A-theis'tic**.

Theistical, *thē'is'tikāl*. **Deistical**. **Atheistical**.

Theis'tical-ly. **Deis'tical-ly**. **Atheis'tical-ly**.

"Theist," Gk. *theos* God. "Deism," Lat. *deus*. "Atheist," Gk. *a-neg.*, &c.

Them, obj. case of *they* (plu. of *he, she, it*); themselves (2 syl.); them in *propria persona*. (No such word as *theirselves*.)

We say *my-self, thy-self, your-self, her-self, our-selves*, &c., but not *his-self, its-self, and their-selves*, the self of me, of thee, of you, of her, of us, but not of him, of it, of them. Probably the dative (not the objective) case was the original form: as "me-self" (corrupted into *my-self*), "the-self" (corrupted into *thysel*), "her-self," *him-self* plu. [*them-selves* (all datives). The gen. cases would be *min-self, thín-self, her-self, his-self, hira-selves*.

Theme, *them*, a subject to be written or spoken on, a topic of discussion; (in *Music*) a series of notes used as a text.

Gk. *thēma*, a subject proposed (v. *tithēmi*, to propose or set down).

Themis, *thēm'is* (*th-* as in *thin*), goddess of justice.

Gk. *Themis*, goddess of law and order, justice personified (v. *tithēmi*).

Thēn, at that time. By then, by that time. Till then, till that...

Old English *thonne* or *thænne*; *thonne thonne*, then when.

Thence (1 syl.), from that place, from that time; thence-forth, from that time; thence-forward, *thence for'ward* (not *thence för'rüd*), from that time continuously.

Old English *thonon*, *thonon-weard*, or *thanon*, *thanonne*, &c.

FROM THENCE. **FROM WHENCE**. The purists object to these pleonasm, but the Germans say *von dannen*, and the phrases are sanctioned by our very best writers.

"He" [Hezekiah] "was magnified in the sight of all nations from thenceforth" (2 Chron. xxxii. 23).

"From thenceforth Pilate sought to release him" (John xix. 12).

"I will send and fetch thee from thence" (Gen. xxvii. 45).

"From thence is the shepherd" (Gen. xlix. 24).

"From thence will the Lord gather thee, and from thence will he fetch thee (Deut. xxx. 4).

Theo-, *thē'o* (Gk. prefix), god, god-like, fit for the gods (*thēōs*).

Theo-broma, *thē'o-brō'mah*, a genus of plants producing the cacao and chocolate nut; theobromine, *-o-brō'min*, a peculiar principle obtained from the chocolate-nut.

Greek *theo*-[*thēōs*] *broma*, food [fit for] a god.

Theo-crazy, plu. theocracies (Rule xlv.), *thē.ōk.rā.siz*, a state under priestly rule (the priests being the earthly representatives of deity. The ancient Jewish kingdom and the more modern popedom were theocracies).

Theocratic, *thē'o.krāt'ik*; **theocratical**, *thē'o.krāt'ākāl*; **theocratical-ly**. (See *Aristocracy*.)

Greek *theo*-[*thēōs*] *kratos*, government of god.

Theodolite, *ῥη.δὲ.δ.λίτε*, an instrument for surveying.

Greek *theōdōmai hōdos litos*, I view or survey a smooth road. The usual etymology is *theōdōmai dolichōs*, I view a long way; or *theōdōmai dolos*, I view [by a] stratagem. If the new suggestion is correct the word should be (according to our usual method of spelling such compounds) *thehodolite*; if either of the other two suggestions is correct, the word is hopelessly ill-formed.

Theo- (*continued*).

Theo-logy, *ῥη.δὲ.δ.λόγῃς*, any religious system which takes deity into consideration.

Theologian, *ῥη.δ.ο.λόγ.δῖ.αν*; **theological**, *ῥη.δ.ο.λόγ.ῖ.κῆλ*; **theological-ly**. **Theologise**, *ῥη.δὲ.δ.ο.λόγῖζε*, to frame a system of theology, to convert to theological illustration; **theologised** (4 syl.); **theologis-ing** (R. xix.), *-δ.δῖ.ζῖ.νγ*.

Greek *theōlōgōs*, *theōlōgia* (*thēōs lōgōs*, the word of God).

Theo-machy, *ῥη.δ.νμ.α.κῖ*, a battle with gods; **theomachist**, *ῥη.δ.νμ.α.κῖστ*, one who wars with gods.

Greek *theōmachia*, *theōmachōs* (*thēōs machōmai*, I fight god).

Theo-mancy, *ῥη.δ.ο.μᾶν.συ*, prophecy by oracles, divination by sacred things. (Greek *thēōs manteia*.)

Theo-pathy, *ῥη.δ.ὄπ.ᾶ.ῥηῖ*, sympathy with divinity, morbid religious sensitiveness; **theopathic**, *ῥη.δ.ο.πάῤῥῖ.ἰκ*.

Greek *thēōs pathos*, God-feeling or sympathy.

Theo-phany, *ῥη.δ.ὄφ.ᾶ.νῖ*, a manifestation of deity to man.

Greek *thēōs phaino*, God made-to-appear.

Theorem, *ῥη.δ.ῥῆμ*. **Problēm**. **Lenīma**, *λέν.μαῖ*.

Theōrem, a proposition to be proved or capable of proof.

Problem, a proposition to be constructed, a question of doubt to be resolved.

Lenīma, a proposition assumed to be proved and taken to help out the proof of another proposition.

Theory, *ῥη.δ.ῥῖζ*, an ideal scheme, a speculative explanation of phenomena, &c., the abstract principles of an art or science, philosophical guess-work; **theoretic**, *ῥη.δ.ο.ῥῆτ.ἰκ*; **theoretical**, **theoretical-ly**.

Theorize, *ῥη.δ.ῥῖζε* (R. xxxii.), to explain by philosophical guess-work, to form any ideal system of philosophy, &c., **theorized** (3 syl.); **theoriz-ing** (Rule xix.), *ῥη.δ.ῥῖζῖνγ*; **theorist**, *ῥη.δ.ο.ῥῖστ*, one who forms theories.

Greek *theōreia*, *theōrētikos*, *theōrizo* (*theōdōmai*, to behold).

Theo- (*continued*).

Theo-sophy, *ῥη.δ.ὄς.δ.φῖ*, divine wisdom not the effect of inspiration but of direct intercourse with deity.

Theosophism, *ῥη.δ.ὄς.ο.φῖζμ*; **theosophist**, *ῥη.δ.ὄς.δ.φῖστ*; **theosophic**, *ῥη.δ.ο.ὄς.ἰκ*; **theosophical**, *-ὄς.ἰκῆλ*.

Greek *theo*-[*thēōs*] *sōphisma*, *sōphōs*, *sophia*, *sophistēs*.

Therapeutics, *thēr'ri.pū.tīks*, the art of curing diseases, the healing art; **therapeu'tic**, adj.; **therapeu'tical**, -ly.

Greek *therapeutikós*, [hē]therapeutik[technē], or [ta]therapeutika.

"Therapeutics." Of the 55 or 60 sciences with this ending, all but 5 are of the plural number. The exceptions are French forms: viz. *arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric*.

There, *thāre*, in that place. **Their**, *thare*, belonging to them.

There, in that place. **Here**, *heer*, in this place.

Thereabout or **thereabouts**, about that number, near that place. **Hereabouts**, near this place.

There-after, *thāre.ăf'.ter*, in that manner, from that time.

Here-after, in this manner, in the life to come.

There-at, at that. **There-by**, on that, by that means, as a consequence of that. **There-fore**, *thare'for*, for this or that reason, consequently, as an inference.

There-from, from that or this. **Herefrom**, from this.

There-in, in this or that place, in this or that time.

There-into, into this or that place. **Here-in**, in here.

There-of, of this or that. **There-on**, on this or that.

There-out, out of this or that. **There-to**, to this or that.

There-unto. **There-upon**, on or upon this or that.

There-with, with this or that. **There-withal**.

"There," Old Eng. *thær, thar, or ther, thær-after, thær-inne, thær-of, thær-on, thær-to, thær-upon* there-upon, *thær-on, thær-ūte* there-out, *thær-with*. "Their," Old Eng. *thēra*, gen. plu. of *se* or *seō*.

Thermo-, *ther'.mo-*, therm- before a vowel (Gk. prefix), warm.

Thermal, *ther'.māl*, warm (applied to springs above 60° Fahrenheit). (Gk. *thermē*; *hai thermai*, hot-springs.)

Ther'midor, one of the months of the French Republic.

(From July 19 to August 17. "The hot month.")

Thermidorian, *ther'.mī.dōr'ri.ănz*, those who took part in the *coup d'état* which brought about the fall of Robespierre when the "Reign of Terror" ended (July 27th, 1794).

Thermo-electricity, *-e.lēk.tris'.i.ty*, electricity evolved by the unequal heating of metals.

Gk. *thermo*-[thermos]*eléctron*, electricity [developed] by heat.

Thermo-electrometer, an instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current.

Greek *thermo*-[thermos]*eléctron, metron* a measure.

Thermo-meter, *ther.mōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for telling the heat of bodies, the temperature of rooms, water, &c.; **thermometric**, *ther'.mō.mēt'.rīk*; **thermometrical**, *ther'.mō.mēt'.rī.kāl*; **thermometrical-ly**.

Greek *thermo*-[thermos]*metrōn*, a heat gauge. (See *Barometer*.)

Thermo-scope, *ther'.mo.skōpe*, Count Rumford's thermometer, Leslie's differential thermometer, &c.

Thermoscopic, *ther'.mo.skōp''īk*, adj. of thermoscope.

Greek *thermo*-[*thermos*]*skopeo*, I take-notice-of the heat.

Ther'mo-stāt, an instrument for regulating temperature; **thermo-static**, *ther'.mo.stāt''īk*, adj. of thermostat.

Greek *thermo*-[*thermos*]*stātōs*, standing heat, i.e., heat preserved at one uniform temperature.

Thermotics, *ther.mōt'īks*, the science of heating and the effects of heat on matter; **thermot'icāl**.

Greek *thermos*, heat. "Thermotics": Of the 55 or 60 sciences with this ending all but 5 are plural. The 5 exceptions (*arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric*) are from the French.

Thesaurus, *the.saw'rus*, a dictionary, a lexicon, a compendium of knowledge. (Gk. *thēsaurōs*, a store laid up, a treasury.)

These, *theez*, plu. of this, adj. pronoun called demonstrative.

Them is the objective plu. of *he*, *she*, *it* (not of *this*).

(For the distinction between "this," "these," "that," "those," see **That**.)

At one time "this, these" was declined like other adj., as follows:

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.		PLU. Nom. <i>thds</i>	all genders.
SING. Nom.	<i>thes</i>	<i>theōs</i>	<i>this</i>		Gen. <i>thissa</i>	"
Gen.	<i>thises</i>	<i>thisse</i>	<i>thises</i>		Dat. <i>thisum</i>	"
Dat.	<i>thisum</i>	<i>thisse</i>	<i>thisum</i>		Acc. - <i>thds</i>	"
Acc.	<i>thisne</i>	<i>thds</i>	<i>this</i>		Abl. <i>thisum</i>	"
Abl.	<i>thise</i>	<i>thisse</i>	<i>thise</i>			

THIS KIND OF SORT. **THESE KIND OF SORT.** **THAT KIND OF SORT.**

THOSE KIND OF SORT. The question is this: When a plurality of things is referred to, should *this* and *that* (followed by *sort* or *kind*) be sing. or plu.? Should we say *this sort of things* or *these sort of things*; *that kind of flowers* or *those kind of flowers*? The reply is this: Our best writers and speakers use *these* and *those*, making *sort-of-things*, *kind-of-things*, &c., a compound-word or sentence-noun. Examples:

"These kind-of-knaves I know" (*Lear* ii. 2).

"That crow so at these kind-of-fools" (*Twelfth Night* i. 5).

"These sort-of-authors are poor" (*Pope*).

Similarly we say: "All kind-of-fruits" (*Ecc.* ii. 5).

"All kind-of-riches" (*Ezek.* xxvii. 12).

Thesis, plu. *theses*, *thē'.sīs*, plu. *thē'.secz*, a theme or subject to be supported by argument, a school exercise on composition.

Gk. *thēsis*, a general question for argument (v. *tithēmi*, to propound).

Thespian, *thēs'.pī.ăn*, dramatic. (Thespis, inv. of the drama.)

Theurgy, *thē'.ur.djy*, magic, necromancy; **theurgist**, *-ur.djist*, a magician, a necromancer; **theurgic**, *thē.ur'.djik*; **theurgical**, *thē.ur'.gī.kāl*; **theur'gical-ly**.

Gk. *theourgia* (*theos ergon*, God's work or the work done by divine aid).

Thew, plu. *thews*, sinew, muscle. **Thews**, physical strength.

Old English *thedw* or *thedu*.

They, plu. of *he*, *she*, *it*; objective **them**.

Their is used adjectively. **Theirs** is used as an indeclinable pronoun of any case. (See p. 1311, **Their**.)

Thick, (*comp.*) thick'-er, (*super.*) thick'-est, not thin, dense, close, muddy, not clear, deep (as *five inches thick*), crowded together, stupid, intimate and attached to each other.

Thick'-ly, thick'-ness, thick'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim. added to nouns it means "like"). Thick'-headed, -hēd'.ed.

Thick'-set. Through thick and thin, throo..., through whatever may befall whether good or evil.

Thick-en, thick'n, to make thick (-en converts adj. to verbs); thickened, thick'nd; thicken-ing, thick'n-ing.

Thick'et, a copse with thick underwood.

Old Eng. *thio* or *thicc*, *thicce* thickly, *thiccetlu* thickets, v. *thiccian*.

Thief, plu. thieves, theef, plu. theevz, a robber, one who steals.

Thieve, theev, to rob; thieved, theevd; thiev-ing, theev'ing (R. xix.); thiev-ish, theev'ish; thiev'ish-ly, thiev'ish-ness.

Theft, plu. thefts, a robbery. Thief-catcher.

O. E. *theof* or *thef*, plu. *theofas*, *theofth* theft, v. *theof[ian]*, -ede, -ed. The plural *thieves* is quite abnormal, and is the only word (except "beef," *beeves*) which violates this general rule, viz., "the only words ending in -f which form the plural by changing it into -ves are those which end in -AF or -LF" (Rule xxxviii.) The other nouns in -ief are *belief-s*, *brief-s*, *chief-s*, *sief-s*, *grief-s*, *handkerchief-s*, *misbelief-s*, *mischiefs*, *relief-s*.

Thigh, *thi* (th as in *thin*). Thy (th as in *the*).

Thigh, the leg between the body and the knee. Thigh-bone.

Thy, your (singular number).

"Thigh," O. E. *theoh*. "Thy," O. E. *thi*n, gen. of *thú*, thou or you.

Thimble, *thim'b'l*, a metal cap for the tip of the second finger of the right hand in sewing; an iron ring with a groove round it to receive a rope. Thimble-rig, a sleight-of-hand trick; thimble-rigging, thimble-rigger.

A corruption of *thumb-bell*, Old Eng. *thuma belle*. Sailors wear the thimble on the thumb, tailors on the third finger.

Thin, (*comp.*) thinn'-er, (*super.*) thinn'-est, not thick, to make less thick; thinned (1 syl.), thinn'-ing (R. i.), thinn'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like").

Thin-skinned, -skind, unduly sensitive. To thin out.

O. E. *thin* or *thyn*, comp. *thynra* or *thynre*, super. *thynnest*, *thynnes* thinness, v. *thynn[ian]*, past *thynnode*, p. part. *thynnod*, *thynnung*.

Thine (1 syl.), thy or your (sing.) Used as an adjective and as an indeclinable pronoun of any case.

"Thine," "Mine" are used in poetry and in the Bible for *thy* and *my* before words beginning with a vowel: as *thine own*, *mine ears*.

"Thine" is also an indeclinable pronoun of all cases:

1. My farm is the largest, but *thine* is the best (nom. to verb *is*).
2. He who prunes my trees *prunes thine* (object, gov. by *prunes*).
3. 'Twixt his best actions and the worst *of thine* (gov. by *of*).
4. Between my garden and *thine* is a high wall (possessive case).

That the word *thine* does not equal of *thee* is certain from example 3, which would have double "of" by such a substitution.

Thing, properly means any material substance, a term of contempt, as *what a thing you are*, i.e. "how stupid you are."

Things, clothes, luggage, personal property, movables."

Old Eng. *thing*, *thineg*, or *thinc*. It is not true, as we are generally told, that *thing* and *think* are of the same stock, and that *thing* means "whatever we can *think of*." We can think of *deity*, but *deity* is not a *thing*. The word really means "whatever has *weight*," and the verb is not *thinc[an]* but *thing[an]*, to be heavy (materially, morally, and metaphorically). As a universal rule, nouns are not formed from *verbs*, but verbs from *nouns*.

Think, (*past*) thought, (*past part.*) thought, *thaut*; think'-ing, to reflect over, to revolve in the mind, to suppose, to believe; think'-able, think'-er.

Methinks, it seems to me; methought, it seemed to me.

To think much of, to esteem highly. To think little of, to esteem lowly. To think nothing of, to set no value on.

Old English *thinc[an]*, past *thúte*, past part. *ge-thúht* it seems.

"Methinks" does not mean *I think*, the verb *thincan* is impersonal, and *me* the dative not the accusative case of the pronoun, so that *methinks* is exactly equivalent to the Latin *mihi videtur* it seems to me. Old Eng. *methinc[th]*, *me gethúte* methought. It will be seen that the *g* is an interpolation.

"To think" is the O. Eng. verb *thenc[an]*, past *thóte*, past part. *thólet*.

There is also the verb *theaht[ian]*, -ode, -od, to take thought.

Third, ordinal of three (3), the sixtieth part of a second.

(60 minutes=1 hour, 60 seconds=1 minute, 60 thirds=1 second.)

(In *Music*) the third interval from any given note; thirds, sounding a note simultaneously with the third from it.

The third estate, the Commons, the other two estates are the lords temporal and the lords spiritual. Thirdly.

(The sovereign is not one of the three estates of the realm; the press is often called the fourth estate.)

Thirteen', 3 + 10; thirteenth, its ordinal.

Thirty, 3 × 10; thirtieth, its ordinal.

Old English *thrida* or *thrydda*, *thri* or *thry*, three. "Third" is a corruption of *thrid*, and we might as well call *three* "thir" as *thrid* third. So with *thirteen* and *thirty*.

Thirst, want of drink. Hun'ger, want of food.

To thirst, thirst'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), thirst'-ing, thirst'-er.

Thirst'-y, (*comp.*) thirst'-i-er, (*super.*) thirst'-i-est (R. xi.), thirst'-i-ness, thirst'-i-ly. Blood-thirsty, cruel.

FAMISHED (or) STARVED WITH THIRST. Is this correct? Cicero says "cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est" (*de Fin.* i. 11), showing that "fames" could not be applied to both *cibo* and *potione*, and this is the general verdict, although we want a word stronger than *parched* but less exaggerated than *dying* [with thirst].

"Starve" is the Old English *steor[an]*, to perish for want of sustenance. Milton says "starved with cold," and there seems no reason why we should not say *starved with thirst* (as drink may be called sustenance as well as food and genial warmth), but we never do.

Thirteen, *thir'teen* (a corruption of *thridteen*), 3 + 10; thirteenth, the ordinal of 13; thirteenth-ly.

Thirty, *thir'ty* (a corruption of *thridty*), 3 × 10; thir'ti-eth, the ordinal of 30. The thirty-years war, a great German Protestant war during the first half of the 17th century, terminated by the Peace of Westphalia, 1648.

"Thirteen," Old Eng. *thrityne*, *thrytyne*, *thrittyne* or *thryttyne*, 13; *thritteotha*, *thritteothe*, *thrytteotha* or *thrytteothe*, 13th.

"Thirty," O.E. *thrittig* or *thryttig* 30; *thrittigotha* 30th, *thrittig-seald*.

This, *plu.* these, *theez*, persons or things present.

That, *plu.* those, *thōze*, persons or things not present.

This book, the book I hold in my hand or am touching.

That book, the book I point at or am referring to.

This, *That*. *This* refers to what is nearest, *that* to what is more remote: as

"And (1) reason raise o'er (2) instinct as you can

In *this* (2) 'tis God directs, in *that* (1) 'tis man" (*Pope*).

The following sentence is not according to rule:

"Yeur (1) eyes contradict your (2) tongue. *That* (2) speaks of a protector..., but *these* (1) tell me you are ruined (*Kentworth*). Should be: *This* (2) speaks of a protector, but *those* (1) tell me....

Thistle, *thi's'l* (*th-* as in *thin*), a prickly weed. The thistle, emblem of Scotland, the *rose* of England, the *shamrock* of Ireland, the *leek* of Wales, the *lily* of France.

Thistly, *thi's'ly*. **Thistle-down**. **Thistle-crown**, a gold coin issued by James I. (Old English *thistel*.)

Thither, *thir'h'er* (first *th* like *the*, the second like *thin*), to that place. **Hither**, *hir'h'er*, to this place.

Thither-ward, **thither-wards**, towards that place.

"Thither," Old English *thider*, *thider-weard*, *thider-weardes*.

"Hither," Old English *hider*, *hider-weard*, *hider-weardes*.

Thole-pin, *thōle...* (1 syl.), *plu.* **thole-pins**, pins (instead of rowlocks) in the gunwale of a boat between which an oar is placed when rowing. (Old English *thōl*.)

Thomaism, *tōm'aizm*, the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Thomist, *tōm'ist*, a follower of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Thomsonite, *tōm'sun.ite*, a mineral named after Dr. Thomson, the chemist (*-ite* for Greek *lithos*, denotes a mineral).

Thong, *thong* (*th-* as in *thin*), a leather strap. (O. E. *thwong*.)

Thor, *thōr* (*th-* as in *thin*), son of Odin, the god of thunder, &c., the Jupiter of Scandinavian mythology.

Thurs-day (a corruption of *Thor's-day*), the fifth day in the week being sacred to the god Thor. (O. E. *thores-dæg*.)

Thorax, *tho'raz* (*th-* as in *thin*), the chest, the part between the neck and the abdomen, the second segment of an insect (between the head and the abdomen), a breastplate, a

cuirass, a corslet; thoracic, *thō.rūs'ík* (not *thō.rūk'ík*); thorac'ic-duct.

Greek *thōrax* from *thōrō*, to pulsate (as *drōpax* from *drēpō*).

Pliny says: "*Pectus præ-cordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit.*"

"Pectus" is often taken for *cor*, the Greek *thōrō* (*Forcellini*).

Thorn, a shrub, a prickle, a small splinter, a trouble; thorn'-y, thorn'i-ness, thorn'-less. Thorn'-apple, thorn'-bush, thorn'-hedge. Thorn'-back, a fish. Thorn'-but, a turbot.

Old Eng. *thorn*, *thornih* thorny; Germ. *dornbutte*, *dorn*, *dornig*, &c.

Thorough, *thūr'rah*, complete, through-out, from end to end; thorough-ly, thorough-ness. Thorough-bred, complete (as a *thoroughbred horse* or *dog*), of pure extraction.

Thorough-bass, *thūr'rah bāse*, the science of constructing harmony to any given bass (hence the fundamental rules of musical composition).

The *Theory of thorough-bass* comprehends a knowledge of the connexion and disposition of all chords, and of all the laws which regulate them. *Practical thorough-bass* is the knowledge of taking on a musical instrument the proper chords according to the figures placed over or under the *bass* part of a composition.

Thorough-bass was invented by Ludovico Viadana, in 1605.

Thorough-fare, *thūr'rah-fair*, a passage quite through.

Thorough-going, uncompromising, stanch, complete.

Thorough-paced, perfectly trained, uncompromising, stanch.

We say a *thorough-going* churchman, dissenter, quaker, &c., but *thorough-paced* horse, tory, whig, radical, &c.

Old Eng. *thurh*, *thurh-faru* thoroughfare. Our spelling is very corrupt. So "bur[gh]," *būr'rah*. Of all the ten irregularities of *-ough*, "thorough" is about the worst.

- (1) *ough* = off: *cough* (O.E. *cohk'*, contraction of *cohk[etan]*), to cough.
- (2) *ough* = öf: *sough*, *trough* = söf, tröf (O. E. *seof[ung]*, *troch* or *trog*).
- (3) *ough* = üf: *chough*, *enough*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough* (Old Eng. *ecogh*, *genoh* or *genog*, *rüh*, *slog*, *toh*).
- (4) *ough* = öw (as in *gröw*): *dough*, *though*, *furlough* (Old Eng. *dah* or *dag*, *theah*; Norse *forlov*, leave of absence).
- (5) *ough* = oo: *through* (Old Eng. *throh*).
- (6) *ough* = öw (as in *nöw*): *plough*, *bough*, *stough*, *dough-ty* (Old Eng. *ploh* or *plog*, *boh* or *bog*, *slog* (a bog), *dohtig*).
- (7) *ough* = ök: (?) *hough*, *lough*, *shough* (Old Eng. *hoh*, *luh*, *seeag'*).
- (8) *ough* = üp: *hiccough* (Dutch *huckup*).
- (9) *ough* = ürrah: *borough*, *thorough* (Old English *thurh*, *burh*).
- (10) *ought* = ort: *bought*, *drought*, *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought*. Add *fraught*, *naught*, *taught*. (Old Eng. *böhte* (v. *bycgan*); *drugath* or *drugoth*; *fohten* (v. *feohtan*); *nöht*, *öht*, *söhte* (v. *seccan*); *-thöhte* (v. *thencan*); *worhte* corrupted into *wrohte* (v. *weorcan*). Add *dht*, (Germ. *fracht*), *näht*, *tdhte* (v. *técan*).

A glance at these words will show that *ough* has been made to represent nine different combinations: viz., -ag, -ah; -eag, -eog, -eof; -og, -oh; -uh, urh. Such an absurd device could not fail to produce absurdity in spelling and pronunciation.

THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, OR THOROUGHLY WORKING ORDER.

The qualifying word of nouns and adjectives is an *adverb*. Now although we have made *thorough* an adjective, and have coined the

word *thorough-ly* for the adverb, yet originally *thurh* was an adverb. "Thorough-working" is therefore quite in conformity with old usage. Thus we had *thurh-seled* (thorough-lighted), *thurh-beorht* (thorough-bright), *thurh-bitter* (thorough-bitter), *thurh-don* (thorough-done), *thurh-halig* (thorough-holy), *thurh-hefi* (thorough-heavy), *thurh-hlæne* (thorough-lean), and scores of others.

Those, *thoze* (*th-* as in *the*), plu. of that (*which see*).

Thōth (*th-* as in *thin*), Egyptian god of eloquence and writing.

Thou, *thōw* (*th-* as in *the*, *-ōw* as in *nōw*), you (singular number).

Only used in poetry and prayer. Quakers use *thee* (for *thou*) as we use the word "you." (See **Though**.)

Old Eng. SING.: Nom. *thū*, Gen. *thin*, Dat. *thē*, Acc. *thēc* or *thē*.

PLU.: Nom. *ge*, Gen. *cower*, Dat. *eow*, Acc. *cowie* or *eow*.

Latin *tu*, Greek *su*. The use of *you* for *thou* dates from the close of the 13th century. "You," Greek *humets* (*ὅυεῖς*).

Though, *thōw* (*th-* as in *the*, *-ōw* as in *glōw*), notwithstanding, admitting that, even if. As though, as if. (See **Thou**.)

In most cases although may be substituted for though, but not when *though* closes a sentence: as

His book was successful *though*. Nell Gwynn was no model of propriety, she was very much liked *though*.

Old English *theah*. (For the spelling see **Thorough**.)

Thought, *thawt*, mental work, an idea, a conception of the mind, solicitude, a very little (as *I am a thought better*).

Thought'ful (R. viii.), thought'ful-ly, thought'ful-ness.

Thought'less, thought'less-ly; thought'less-ness.

Think (*verb*), past thought, past part. thought, think'-ing, think'-er. Methinks. (See **Think**.)

Old English *thōht*, v. *thencan*, to think, past *thōhte*, past part. *thōht*.

There is also *theaht[ian]* to "take thought," and the impersonal v. *thinean*, past *thūhte*, past part. *ge-thūht* "it seems" (which requires the subject to be in the dative case: as *me-thineth*).

Thousand, *thōw'-zānd* (*th-* as in *thin*, *ōw* as in *nōw*), ten-hundred; thousandth, the ordinal of thousand.

("th" postfix converts adj. to abstract nouns of a positive character. Abstract nouns of a negative character end in "-ness.")

A thousand fold, a thousand times repeated.

Old English *thūsēnd*, i.e. *taihuns-hund* ten-times-ten (10×10): *thūsēndteotha* or *thūsēndteothe*, *thūsēnd-feald*.

Thrall, *thrawl*, a bondsman; thrall'-dom, slavery.

Enthral', to make a slave (*-en* converts nouns to verbs); enthralled, *en-thrawld'*; enthrall'-ing (Rule iii.), enthrall'-er; enthral'-ment, the being caught in a snare.

Monosyllables ending in *l* and their compounds are very irregular.

When a prefix beginning with a vowel is added the double *l* is retained, but when a prefix beginning with a consonant is added no uniform system is followed. Happily the tendency of the present day is to retain the double *l*, but scores of words remain to be reduced to order, and some are hopeless.

Of the hopeless are such words as *al-mighty*, *al-most*, *al-ready*, *al-so*, *al-though*, *al-together*, *al-ways*; "full" in composition, especially at the close of words: as *hopeful*, *fretful*.

Of those which may be reformed are such as these: *dul-ness* for dullness, *wil-ful* for willful, *skil-ful* for skillful, *wel-come* for wellcome; *distil*, *instil*, &c., for distill, instill, &c.

We have *ill-ness*, *still-ness*, *tall-ness*, *shrill-ness*, *small-ness*, *fell-ness*, &c.; why then write *dul-ness*, *ful-ness*, and *chil-ness*?

We have *well-bred*, *well-born*, *well-nigh*, &c.; why write *wel-come*?

We have *full-age*, *full-blown*, *full-fed*, &c.; why write *ful-ness*?

∴ The rule ought to be that monosyllables ending in double l, and all their compounds, invariably retain the double "l," except when *-ly* is added. In Old English *full* not *ful* was the affix.

Thrash, to flog. Thresh, to beat out corn.

Thrashed (1 syl.), thrash'-ing, thrash'-er.

Threshed (1 syl.), thresh'-ing, thresh'-er.

Thresh'-ing machine, *-ma.sheen'*. Thresh'-ing-floor.

(This distinction is very general, especially with the upper classes.

We never say "I will give you a threshing," but some speak of "thrashing" and others of "threshing" corn.)

Both words are corrupt. The old form was *tharsc[an]* or *tharsc[an]*, past *tharsc*, past part. *tharscen*; *tharscol* a threshing-instrument, *tharscere* or *tharscere* a thrasher, *tharscol-flor* a threshing-floor.

From which it is evident that *thresh* is preferable to *thrash*.

Thread, *thrēd*, flax, cotton, silk, &c., twisted into lengths for fabrication or sewing, the prominent part of a screw, a filament of a flower, a line of argument or discourse, to pass a thread through the eye of a needle, to make way through an intricate passage; thread-ed, *thrēd'ed*; thread'-ing, thread'-y, thread'-i-ness, thread'-er.

Thread'-bare (2 syl.), worn to threads, stale; thread'-bare-ness. Thread'-shaped. (Old English *thrēd* or *thrēd*.)

Threat, *thrēt*, a menace. Threat-en, *thrēt'n*, to menace (*-en* converts nouns to verbs); threatened, *thrēt'nd*; threaten-ing, threat'ening-ly; threaten-er, *thrēt'n.er*.

Old Eng. *threat*, v. *threatian*, past *threatode*, past part. *threatod*.

A "threat" meant originally a band of soldiers, brigands, or robbers. As these hordes used threats, the word lost its original meaning and acquired its present signification.

Three, one more than two; third (for *thrid*), its ordinal.

Thrice (1 syl.), three-times, very greatly, exceedingly.

Triple, *trīp'l*, three united, three-fold.

Thirteen (a corruption of *thridteen*), 3 + 10. Thirty (a corruption of *thridty*), 3 × 10. Three-fold. Three score (2 syl.), 3 × 20. Three-deep, three in a row.

Three'-coat-work, plastering with three layers: (1) the picking-up; (2) the roughing-in; (3) the floating and finishing. Three-pence, *thrīp'nce*, a silver coin equal in value to a quarter of a shilling or the sixtieth part of a pound sterling. Rule of Three, proportion.

Old Eng. *thrī* or *thrý*, *thrittyne* 13, *thrittig* 30, *thri-fald* three-fold.

We might introduce the adverb "threefoldly," *thri-faldlice*.

Threshold, *thresh'*old (only one *h*), a door-sill, the beginning.

Old Eng. *thersc-wald*, the door-wood; Ger. *thürschwelle*, *thür*, a door; Gk. *thura*, a door (from *duó*, to enter in). Thresh- for *thersh*-.

Thrice (1 syl.), three-times. **Thrice-honoured**, highly honoured.

So in Latin *terque quaterque beati*; Old Eng. *thriwa* or *thriga*.

Thrift, parsimony; *thrift'-y*, *thrift'i-ly*, *thrift'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Thrift'-less, *thrift'less-ly*, *thrift'less-ness*.

Thrive, to prosper, (*past*) *thrōve* or *thrived* (1 syl.), *past part.* *thriven*, *thriv'en*; *thriv-ing*, *thri'ving* (Rule xix.); *thriv'-er*; *thriving-ly*, *thri'ving-ly*. (Danish *trives*.)

Thrill (*th*- as in *thin*). **Trill**. **Drill**.

Thrill, to pierce, to cause a shudder; *thrilled* (1 syl.), *thrill'-ing*, *thrill'ing-ly*, *thrill'ing-ness*.

Trill, an ornamental turn of the voice in singing.

Drill, an instrument for boring holes.

The primary meaning of "thrill" is to bore a hole, to pierce, to penetrate. As the instrument in boring is *turned round*, hence *trill*, a turn of the voice. "Thrill," a corruption of *thirl*.

Old Eng. *thyrl*, *thyrel*, or *thirel* a hole bored, v. *thyrli[an]* to bore a hole, past *thyrilode*, past part. *thyrlod*, *thyrlung* drilling or boring.

Thrive (1 syl.), *past* *thrōve* (1 syl.) or *thrived* (1 syl.), *past part.* *thriven*, *thriv'en*; *thriv-ing*, *thri'ving* (Rule xix.); *thri'ving-ly*; *thriv'-er*, *thri'ver*.

Thrift, *thrift'y*, *thrift'i-ly*, *thrift'i-ness*. (See **Thrift**.)

Throat, *thrōte* (*th*- as in *thin*), the fore-part of the neck.

He cut his throat, he murdered himself. (O. E. *thrōte*.)

Thrōb, a palpitation, to palpitate; *throbb'd* (1 syl.), *throbb'-ing* (R. i.), *throbb'ing-ly*. (Gk. *thōrūbōs* from *tōrōs*, audible.)

Three, *thrō*. **Throw** (as in *grōw*). **Through**, *throo*. **Though**.

Throe, a pain like that in child-birth. (Old Eng. *thrōw*.)

Throw, to cast. (O. E. *thrāw[an]*, p. *threow*, p. p. *ge-thrāwen*.)

Through, from end to end. (O. E. *throh*, see **Thorough**.)

Though (to rhyme with *grōw*), notwithstanding. (O. E. *theah*.)

"Throe," O. E. *thrōwere* means a martyr, *thrōwian* to suffer martyrdom.

Thrōne (1 syl.), a chair of state for a sovereign. **Thrōwn**, cast, hurled. **Enthrone'** (2 syl.), to place on a throne; **enthroned'** (2 syl.); **enthron-ing** (R. xix.), *en.thrō'ning*; **enthronement**. **Throne'-less**. **Dethrone'** (2 syl.), &c.

Gk. *thrōnōs* (from *thrōbō* to seat, *thrānos* a bench, from *thraō* to sit).

"Thrown," Old Eng. *thrāw[an]*, past *threow*, past part. *ge-thrāwen*.

Throng, a crowd, to crowd; *throng'd* (1 syl.), *throng'-ing*.

Old Eng. *thring[an]*, past *thring*, past part. *ge-thrungen*, noun *ge-thrang*, *ge-thring*, or *ge-throng* a throng or crowd.

Throstle, *thrōs'l*, the song-thrush. (O. E. *throstle* or *throsle*.)

Throttle, *thrōt'ul*, to strangle, to suffocate by pressure on the windpipe; throttled, *thrōt'uld*; throttling, *thrōt'ling*.

Old English *thrōte*, the windpipe or throat.

Through, *throo*. **Threw**. **Throe**, *thrō*. **Thrōw**. **Though**. **Thōu**.

Through, from end to end. (O. E. *throh*, see **Thorough**.)

Threw, did throw. (Old English *thrāw[an]*, past *threow*.)

Throe, pain of childbirth. (Old Eng. *thrōw*, martyrdom.)

Though (to rhyme with *grōw*), notwithstanding. (O. E. *theah*.)

Thou (to rhyme with *nōw*), you *sing*. (Old English *thū*.)

Thrōw (*th*- as in *thin*, -*ōw* as in *grōw*), a cast, a toss, a fling, to propel, to fling; (*past*) threw, (*past part.*) thrōwn, thrōw'-ing, thrōw'-er.

Thrōw'-ster, one who throws silk. (*-ster* is not a suffix indicating one of the female sex. It is added to any gender and means *vocation* or skill from practice, Rule lxii.)

To throw about. **To throw away**. **To throw back**, to retort, to reject. **To throw by**, to lay aside as useless. **To throw in**, to give as an extra, to cast in. **To throw [oneself] on another**, to attack. **To throw [oneself] on another's mercy**, to leave it to the mercy of another to decide what should be done. **To throw up**, to vomit, to resign a post. **To thrōw silk**, to twist singles into a cord. **Thrown silk**.

Old Eng. *thrāw[an]*, past *threow*, p. p. *ge-thrāwen*. (See **Through**.)

Thrūm, a weaver's cutting. "Thrumms" are the odds and ends cut off by a weaver in weaving; thrumm'-y (Rule i.)

Iceland. *thrawm*; Germ. *trumm*, a thrum; Gk. *thrumma*, a fragment.

Thrūsh, the mavis, the *throstle* is the song-thrush, a disease in the mouth and fauces, aphthæ.

"Thrush" (the bird), Old Eng. *thrisc*; (a disease), Latin *trīsum*.

Thrūst, a lunge, to lunge; (*past* and *p. p.*) thrust, thrust'-ing.

Home'-thrust, a severe rebuke, a turning of the tables on another, an *argumentum ad hominem* (corrupt. for *throsk*.)

Greek *thrōskō*, to spring on one, to attack.

Thūd, a dead heavy sound. (Old English *thoden*, a thud.)

Thūg, one of a religious fraternity in India. The fraternity live by plunder and never halt at violence or even murder.

(*The Thugs band together in gangs on horseback, assuming the guise of merchants, and having spotted their victim catch him with a lasso.*)

Thugg'-ism. (Hind. *t'hagnet*, to deceive.)

Thule, *thū'le* (not *one syl.*), as in *Ul'tima Thule*, the most northern part of the habitable world.

Pliny, Solinus, and Mēla take it for Iceland. Pliny says: "It was discovered in the Northern Ocean by Pytheas after sailing six days from the Orcadēs." Camden considers it to be Thylen's Isle, one of the Shetlands, in which he agrees with Molinus, Ptolēmy, and Tacitus. Bochart calls it Phœnician meaning *isles of darkness*; but probably it is Gothic and means the *most remote land*.

Thumb, *thǔm*, the two-jointed finger of the human hand, to handle, to soil or injure with fingering; thumbed (1 syl.); thumb-ing, *thūm'ing*. **Thumb'-screw**, an instrument of torture. **Thumb'-stall**, a hutkin for a sore finger.

By rule of thumb, a rough and ready guess in weights and measures. **A Tom Thumb**, a dwarf. (See **Thump**.)

Old Eng. *thūma*, *thūma-nāgel* the thumb-nail, *thūmel* as big as the thumb. It will be seen that the -b is an interpolation.

Thummim, as *Urim and Thummim*, three stones in the pocket of the breast plate of the Jewish High Priest.

One stone represented Yes, one No, and one No answer is vouchsafed. When any question was to be decided by the High Priest he drew out one of these stones, and the "lot" was supposed to be the answer of God (*Lev. viii. 8; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6*).

Thūmp, a blow, to give a heavy knock; thumped, *thūmpt*; thump'-ing, thump'-ing-ly, thump'-er. (See **Thumb**.)

Thump, a knoll, to form a hillock. (Welsh *tump*.)

"Thump," a corruption of *dump*, "to knock heavily" (See *Halliwell's Archaic Dict.* Vol. I, p. 324). Danish *dump* plump, v. *dumpe*. This is an exception to the rule that "words beginning with th- are either from the Anglo-Saxon or the Greek."

Thun'dér, the noise which follows a lightning flash, to thunder; thundered, *thūn'drd*; thun'dér-ing, thun'dering-ly. thun'dér-er; thun'dér-clap, a peal of thunder; thun'dér-bolt, a bel'emnite. The thunderbolt of war, an impetuous and irresistible conqueror.

Thun'dér-cloud. **Thun'dér-shower**. **Thun'dér-stone**, a bel'emnite, a variety of crystalline, iron pyrites (2 syl.)

Thun'dér-storm. **Thun'dér-struck**, astonished.

Old English *thunder*, *thuner*, or *thunor*, v. *thunor[ian]*, *athun[ian]*, *tonig[an]* or *ton[ian]*; Latin *tōno* or *tōnātruo*, n. *tōnitrus*.

Thu'ri- (*th-* as in *thin*), Lat. prefix from *thus*, gen. *thūris*, frankincense, from the Gk. *thuos*, incense, *thuō*, to offer sacrifice.

Thurible, *thū'ri.b'l* (*th-* as in *thin*), a censer.

Latin *thūrbūlum*, from *thus* gen. *thūris*, frankincense.

Thuri-ferous, *thū'rif'.ĕ.rūs* (*th-* as in *thin*), producing frankincense, like frankincense, sweet-smelling; thurification, *thū'ri.fī.kay'.shūn*, fumigation with frankincense.

Latin *thurifer*, from *thus* gen. *thūris* and *fēro* to bear.

Thursday, *thurz'day*, the fifth day of the week, sacred to Thor, the god of thunder (the Jupiter of Scandinavian mythol.)

Thus (*th-* as in *the*), in such a manner, in this manner, in that manner, to this extent. (Old English *thus*.)

THUS MUCH or **THIS MUCH** [*is evident*]. Which is correct?

We should certainly say "*thus far* shalt thou go and no further," meaning up to this point, to this extent. "This much is evident" does not mean it is evident up to this point or to this extent, but it is evident to a point or extent about to be named, which is this.... "Thus much" means up to the limit stated. "This much," up to the limit now about to be stated [which is this....].

Thwack, another form of whack, a blow; a thwacking or a whacking, a flogging; to thwack, thwacked (1 syl.), thwack'-ing. A good thwacking, a severe beating.

We say "a box on the ears," where "box" is the Greek *pux*, a blow or cuff, and *pux agathos* is a good box or cuffing: by a pun the Anglo-Saxon *hwæcca* (a box) is made to signify a "box [on the ears]," a blow, a beating.

Thwart, *thwort*, a rowers' bench, to frustrate, to resist; thwart'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), thwart'-ing, thwart'-ing-ly, thwart'-er.

Athwart, *a.thwart'*, across. Athwart'-ships, across the vessel from side to side (*lengthwise* would be fore and aft). Athwart'-hawse, across the cable, across the direction of a vessel's head.

Old English *thweor*, *thweorh*, or *thweorg*, diagonal, across; v. *thweor[ian]*, to thwart or oppose. (The end -t is interpolated.)

Thy (*th-* as in *the*), your (*sing.*), thyself, used only in poetry and prayer. Thine (1 syl.), used in poetry instead of thy before vowels, as *thine own*.

"Thy" is a possessive pronoun, and "thine" a pronoun indeclinable used in all cases. (See *Thine*.)

Old Eng. SING.: Nom. *thú*, Gen. *thín*, Dat. *thé*, Acc. *thé* or *thé*.

PLU.: Nom. *ge*, Gen. *ewer*, Dat. *cow*, Acc. *ewic* or *cow*.

Latin Nom. *tu*, Acc. *te*. "You," Greek *humeis* (*ὕμεις*).

Thyme, *time*, a plant. Time, duration measured by the sun.

Thym-y, *tí-my*, fragrant like thyme.

Greek *thumon* or *thumos*, from *thuó* to burn incense.

Thysrus, *thir'sūs* (*th-* as in *thin*), a wand wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves carried by the votaries of Bacchus, a panicle very compact as in the lilac, or like a bunch of grapes.

Greek *thursos*, from *thuó*, to sacrifice.

Tiara, *tí.air'rah*, the head-dress worn by the kings of ancient Persia, the mitre of the Jewish high-priest, the pope's triple crown; tiaraed, *tí.air'rah'd*; tiaroid, *tí.air'roid*.

Greek *tiāra* "tiaroid," *tiāro-eidēs* tiara-like; Persian *ār*.

Pope Pius IX. said (1871) that the tiara was the symbol of his "three-fold royal dignity, in heaven, upon earth, and in purgatory."

Tibia, *tíb'í.ah*, the larger of the two leg-bones; tibial, *tíb'í.āl*.

Latin *tíbia*, the shin-bone, a flute. The shank resembles a flute.

Tic, *tík*, neuralgia [in the face and head]. Tick (*see below*).

Tic-douloureux, *tík dōl'.oo.roo* (should be *doo'.loo.ro*).

French *tic douloureux*, face-ache, painful neuralgia [of the face].

Tick, *tík*, a parasite on sheep, dogs, &c., a small bean, the click of a watch or clock, a small notch made with a pen or pencil, trust, a cloth for bedding (also called ticking), to tick; ticked, *tíkt*; tick'-ing. To tick a thing off, to mark an item entered on paper with a small notch or

mark in the margin. To buy on tick, to buy on credit. To go on tick, to buy on credit. To take on tick, to take on credit. Tick-tack, the click-clack of a pendulum, the rat-tat of a small hammer driving tacks. (See Tic.)

"Tick" (a parasite), Fr *tique*. "Tick" (a small mark), Welsh *twe*. "Tick" (credit), so called from the custom of keeping scores on tallies. "Tick" (for bedding), Dutch *teek*; Latin *tego*, to cover.

Ticket, *tik'ēt*, a label, a small card of admission to some place of amusement, &c., the certificate given to travellers [by rail] in proof of their right of conveyance to the place named, to mark with a label; tick'et-ed, tick'et-ing.

Tick'et-porter. Tick'et-writer, one who writes and decorates show-cards for shop-windows.

Ticket-of-leave [man], a convict licensed to go at large before the expiry of his sentence.

That's the ticket, that's the right thing. (Fr. *étiquette*.)

Fr. *étiquette*, from the Greek *stix* gen. *stichos*, a row, range, order; v. *steicho*, to march in order. Some say it is a corruption of the words *Est hic quest. [questio] inter N et N*, formule que les procureurs mettaient autrefois sur leurs sacs de procédure.

Tickle, *tik'.k'l* (not *tittle*), to titillate, to please the fancy with some thing droll; tickled, *tik'.k'ld*; tick'ling, tick'ler (not *tittler*), tick'lish, tick'lish-ly, tick'lish-ness.

Old Eng. *citel*, *citeling*, *citelung* or *tocelung* a tickling, v. *tincl[an]* or *citel[ian]*, past *citeled*, past part. *citeled*.

Tid-bit (not *tit'.bit*), a delicate morsel.

Old Eng. *tidder*, *tiddr*, or *teder*, tender, choice (a choice-bit).

Tide (1 syl.), the alternate ebb and flow of the sea (Tied, see Tie), to work as the tide serves; tided, *tī'ded*; tid-ing (R. xix.), *tī'ding*. Tidal, *tī'dāl*. Tī'dal basin, a dock which is full at high tide. Tī'dal river, a river affected by the tide. Tidal train. Tide-less. To tide over a difficulty, to surmount a trouble. Tide'-current. Tide'-day, the interval between two tides. Tide'-gate (2 syl.), a lock to keep up water in a dock when the tide recedes. Tide'-gauge, ...*gāge*. Tide'-mill, a mill moved by the tide-water. Tide'-tables. Tide'-water. Tide'-wave (2 syl.)

Tide'-way, the channel in which the tide sets.

Ebb'-tide, the receding of the sea from a shore.

Flood'-tide, the flow of the sea towards a shore.

Neap'-tide, the lowest tide. (When the moon is in her quarters her attraction crosses that of the sun.)

Spring-tide, the highest tide. (When the moon is new or full, her attraction coincides with that of the sun.)

Betide, *be.tide'*, to befall; betī'ded, betī'ding.

-tide (native affix), season, time of.

Even-tide, the season or time of nightfall.

Noon'-tide, the season or time of noonday.

Shrove'-tide, the season of shriving (*i.e.* of confession, &c.)
(*Tuesday before Ash-Wednesday or the season of Lent.*)

Spring'-tide, the season or time of spring.

Twelf'-tide, the season of epiphany or twelfth-day.

O. E. *tīd* tide, *tīd[an]* to betide. "Twelf-tide" should be *twelfth-tide*.

Tidings, *tī'dings*. News, *newz*. Intelligence, *in.tēl'.i.gense*.

Tidings, information of some recent event.

("Tidings" is plural, and requires a plural construction: as
"These are heavy tidings.")

News, information of anything about to occur, now occurring, or having recently taken place.

("News," a plural noun used generally with a singular construction: as "This is indeed good news.")

Intelligence, an official report of some recent event.

"Tidings," Danish *tidende*; Old English *tīd[an]*, to happen.

"News," O. Eng. *neowe* or *niwe*. "Intelligence," Lat. *intelligentia*.

Tidy, (*comp.*) *tī'di-er*, (*super.*) *tī'di-est*, neat, arranged in good order, to put to rights, to clean up and put in order; tidied, *tī'did*; tidy-ing, *tī'di-ly*, tidy-ness.

Old English *tīd* season, *tīdig*, *tīdlīc* timely, *tīdlīce* fitly.

Tie, *tī*, a knot, an obligation, a restraint, a bond, to tie; tied, *tīde*, fastened. Tide, season, ebb and flow of the sea; tying. (So "die," *dying*; "lie," *lying*; "vie," *vying*; but "hie" makes *hieing*.) To tie down. To tie up.

Old Eng. *tīge*, *teag*, *teagh*, or *teah*; v. *tī[an]*, *tīg[an]*, or *tīg[ian]*.

Tier, Tear (both *teer*). Tear, Tare (both *tair*).

Tier, a row ("tiers" are rows one above another).

Tear [*teer*], water from the lachrymal glands.

Tear [*tair*], a rent, to rend.

Tare, a deduction from the gross weight for packages, &c.

"Tier," Old Eng. *tier*; Heb. *TIR*; Welsh *tyriad*, a piling, v. *tyru*.

"Tear" (water from the eyes), Old Eng. *téar*, *tár*, or *táher*.

"Tear" (to rend), Old Eng. *tér[an]*, past *tær*, past part. *tóren*.

"Tare," Fr. *tare*, from the Arabic *tarah*, to throw off.

Tierce, *tē'erse*, a cask = one-third of a pipe or 42 gallons, a sequence of 3 cards of the same colour, a thrust in fence.

"Tierce," French *tierce*, 42 gallons, a tierce of cards.

Tiercel, *tē'er-sēl*, a male goshawk (one-third of the female).

French *tiercelet*. Traditionally, the product of the third egg.

Tiers état, *tē'erz' a-tah'*, the third estate, the commonalty (Fr.)

Tiff, a small draught of liquor, a slight altercation, a pet.

Tiff'in, luncheon. **Tiffy**, easily provoked to ill-temper.

"Tiff" and "Tiffin" (refreshment), Welsh *distin*[o], to be refreshed.

"Tiff" (ill-temper from annoyance), Welsh *difiad*, an annoyance.

Tiger, *fem.* tigress (not *tiger-ess*), *tigress*, a savage wild beast of the feline family; *ti'ger-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), *ti'gerish-ness*, *ti'gerish-ly*; *tigrine*, *ti'grin*, adj. of tiger. **Ti'ger-cat**, a small tiger; *ti'ger-footed*; *ti'ger-shell*, a tiger-spotted cowrie-shell.

Old Eng. *tigris* (Glossary of Analecta Anglo-Saxonica), Latin *tigris*.

Tight, *tite*, (comp.) *tight'-er*, (super.) *tight'-est*, not loose, not leaky, close-fitting, ill-supplied (as *the market was tight*), scarce (as *money was tight*); *tight'-ly*, *tight'-ness*.

Tight-en, *tite'n*, to make tighter (*-en* converts adj. to verbs); *tightened*, *tite'nd*; *tighten-ing*, *tite'ning*; *tighten-er*.

Tights, tight-fitting pantaloons for stage dancers, &c.

Tight-rope, a rope suspended above the ground and tightened for someone to dance on.

Taut, (*Sea-term*) stretched, strained tight, trim.

German *dicht*, v. *dichten*. "Tight" (not leaky), Dan. *digte*, caulked.

Tike (1 syl.), a cur, a selfish ill-tempered boor, a rustic.

"Tike" (a clown), Celtic *tiak* or *tiac*. "Tike" (a cur), Iceland. *tyk*.

Tilbury, *plu.* tilburies, *tīl'bēr rīz*, a two-wheeled carriage without a hood. (So named from the original maker.)

Tile (1 syl.), a thin brick for roofing, flooring, lining, &c., to cover with tiles; *tiled* (1 syl.); *til-ing*, *tī'ling* (R. xix.), tiles collectively, covering with tiles; *til-er*, *tī'ler*.

Tyler, *tī'ler*, a brother freemason whose office is to see that the doors of a lodge are closed and properly secured.

To **tyle** a lodge, to secure the doors that no intruder may obtain admission. (Sometimes spelt *tiler*, *tile*, *tiled*.)

Old Eng. *tiegl*, *tigel*, *tigol*, *tigal*, *tigle*, or *tygel*; Latin *tēgula*.

Till, a drawer in a counter for cash, a money-box; to the time when, up to [referring to time, as *till to-morrow*]; *till* then. This conjunction is also spelt *until* (with one *l*). (In *Geol.*) a tough unstratified stony clay of the glacial formation; to cultivate; *tilled*, *tīld*; *till'-ing*; *till'-er*, one who tills, the lever of a rudder; *till'-age*, culture.

"Till" (until), O. Eng. *til* or *tille*. "Tillage," O. E. *tiliga* or *tiligea*.

"Till" (verb), O. Eng. *til[ian]*, past *tilode*, p. part. *tilod*, *tilung*.

Tiller, *tīll'-er*, the lever of a rudder, one who tills land.

"Tiller" (one who tills), O. E. *tilia*. "Tiller" (a lever), *telga*, a bough.

Tilt, a covering of a wagon, a military game on horseback, a thrust, to raise one end of a cask, to ride at each other

with blunt lances in a tilting match, &c.; tilt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), tilt'-ing, tilt'-er. To tilt a [beer barrell], to raise the far-end so that the liquor may flow through the tap. Tilted up, (in *Geol.*) said of strata pushed up from its bed at a high angle of inclination. Tilt-hammer, a huge hammer tilted by machinery and used in ironworks.

"Tilt" (verb), Old Eng. *tealt[ian]*, past *tealtode*, past part. *tealtod*.

"Tilt" (an awning), O. E. *ge-teald*, a tent; Span. *tolda* or *toldo*.

Timber, *tim'ber*, wood for building purposes, to furnish with timber; timbered, *tim'berd*; timber-ing.

Tim'bers, the ribs on which a ship is framed. Timber-head, -*hed*, the ends of the timbers which come above the decks (used for belaying hawsers and large ropes).

Timber-tree. Timber-work. Timber-yard, -mer'chant, &c.

O. E. *timber* or *tymber*, v. *timbr[ian]*, past *timbrode*, p. p. *timbrod*.

Timbre (French), *tahn'br*, the ring or quality of sound special to each musical instrument. (We know what instrument is sounded without seeing it by its *timbre*.)

Timbrel, *tim'breġ*, a sort of drum with bells round the rim, a tambourine. (Span. *tamboril*, *tambor* with diminutive.)

Our word is ill-spelt. It should be *tamborel* or *tambrel*.

Time (1 syl.) Thyme, a herb. (Greek *thumon*.)

Time, duration measured by the sun and moon (it has three phases, past, present, and future, and is now measured by clocks and watches), season, state of affairs (as *good times*, *bad times*), the time-value of a bar of music (indicated at the beginning of the piece), the speed at which a piece of music is to be played or sung.

Time, in regard to notes, is either *common* or *triple*.

COMMON TIME (marked C) has an even number of beats (as 2, 4, 6 crotchets, quavers, &c.) in each bar.

TRIPLE TIME (marked like a fraction with 3 as numerator) has an odd number of beats (as 3, 9, &c. crotchets, quavers, &c.) in a bar. Time, in regard to speed, is indicated by some Italian word: as *Adagio*, slow; *Largo*, quicker than "adagio"; *Larghetto*, quicker than "largo"; *Presto*, quick; *Prestissimo*, fast as possible, &c.

To time, to watch what time is taken for the performance of a function or achievement, &c.; timed (1 syl.); tim-ing, *ti'ming* (R. xix.); tim-ist, *ti'mist* (as a *good timist*, one who keeps time in music well; a *bad timist*, &c.)

Time'-ly, seasonable, early; time'li-ness.

Time'-less, done at an improper time; time'less-ly, ...ness.

Time-ous, *time'us*, done at the right time; time'ous-ly.

Absolute time, time irrespective of place or epoch.

Apparent time, time reckoned by the position of the sun.

Astronomical time, mean solar time.

- Civil time, time according to its ordinary divisions into seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, &c.
- Common time, (*Military*) about 90 steps per minute; (*in Music*) four crotchets in a bar or their equivalents.
- Mean time, average time as shown by a clock.
- Quick time, (*Military*) about 110 steps per minute.
- Rel'ative time, time measured by means of motion.
- Sidē'real time, time measured by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars.
- Solar time, time measured by a sun-dial.
- True time, mean time as shown by a good clock.
- Time'-ball, ...*bawl*, a ball lowered every day by electrical agency at 1 p.m. Greenwich time.
- Time'-bargain, a contract for the sale or purchase of stock at a stated future time (say a fortnight hence).
As the stock rises or falls the difference is paid or received.
- Time'-bill, a list of the times of starting and arrival of railway trains, steamboats, omnibuses, &c.
- Time'-book, a book in which the time that workmen begin and leave off work is duly recorded.
- Time' enough. Time'-honoured, -*on'rd*.
- Time out of mind, beyond the memory of man.
- Time'-keeper, a clock or watch, a clerk appointed to mark down the time that workmen begin and end work.
- Time' piece, -*peece*, an ornamental clock or pendule.
- Time'-pleaser, -*plee'zer*, one who goes with the time.
- Time'-sanctioned, -*sank'shūnd*, of long usage.
- Time'-server, one who veers as interest directs.
- Time'-table, a list giving the time at which railway trains, steamboats, omnibuses, &c., start and arrive.
- From time immemorial, beyond the reach of memory.
- To kill time, to do anything to prevent *ennui*.
- To lose time, -*looze*..., to delay, to go too slowly.
- Against time, at the greatest possible speed.
- At times, occasionally, sometimes.
- In time, not too late. In good time, rather early.
Old English *tīma*, *tīmlice* timely; Latin *tempus*.
- Timid, *tīm' id*, fearful, wanting courage; *tīm'id-ly*, *tīm'id-ness*.
- Timidity, *tīm'id' i.ty*. Timorous, *tīm' ō.rūs*; *tīm'orous-ly*, *tīm'orous-ness*. (Lat. *tīm'idus*, *tīm'iditas*, *tīmor*, *tīmorōsus*.)

Tin, a white metal, to coat with tin; **tinned**, *tind*; **tinn'-ing**; **tinn'-y**, abounding with tin. **Tiny**, *tī'ny*, very small.

Tinn'-er. **Tin'-foll**. **Tin'-man**, *plu. tin'-men*, one who makes or sells tin-ware. **Tin'-mine**. **Tin'-plate**, sheets of iron coated with tin. **Tin'-pyrites**, ...*pī'rites*, a sulphuret of tin, copper, and iron. **Tin'-ore**, ...*ōr*, the oxide of tin, the ore from which tin is obtained. **Tin'-ware**.

Block'-tin, pure tin in blocks or bars.

Stream-tin, *stream...*, ore found in gullies and streams.

Old English *tin*, *tinnen* made of tin; Latin *stannum* ['tan'].

Tincture, *tink'.tchūr*. **Decoction**, -*kōk'.shūn*. **Infu'sion**, -*shūn*.

Tincture, a solution of the active principle of some [vegetable] in a solvent: as *tincture of opium*.

Decoction, a boiled infusion: as *gruel*, *barley-water*, &c.

Infusion, a maceration without boiling: as *tea*.

Alcoholic tinctures, when alcohol (spirits of wine) is the solvent.

Ammoniated tinctures, when ammonia is the solvent.

Ethereal tinctures, when sulphuric ether is the solvent.

Simple tinctures, those which hold only one thing in solution.

Compound tinctures hold more than one thing in solution.

To tincture, to impregnate with some foreign matter; **tinctured**, *tink'.tchurd*; **tinc'tur-ing** (Rule xix.)

Lat. *tinctūra*, *tingo* to tinge. All tinctures have more or less colour.

Tin'der, a material for propagating a spark of fire. **Ten'der**.

Tin'der-y, like tinder. **Tinder-like**.

"Tinder," Old Eng. *tynder*, v. *tyndan* or *tendan*, to set on fire.

"Tender," Old Eng. *teder* or *tedre*; French *tendre*; Latin *tener*.

Tine (1 syl.), the tooth of a fork, harrow, prong, &c., the point of a deer's horn; **tined** (1 syl.), furnished with tines.

Old English *tine*, *tindas* tines; Latin *dens*, *plu. dentis* teeth.

Ting, the sharper tone of a bell. **Ding-dong**, the double tone of a bell. (Welsh *tine*, v. *tincio*, to tink.)

Tinge (1 syl.), a colour which shows a hue different to its own (as *blue* with a tinge of *red*), to dye, to colour slightly.

Tinged (1 syl.); **ting-ing**, *tin'.ging*. (Latin *tingo*.)

Tingle, *tin'.g'l*. **Tinkle**, *tin'.k'l*. **Tinsel**, *tin'.səl*.

Tingle, a prickly sensation under the skin.

Tinkle, the sound made by a bell, to sound as a bell.

Tinsel, something lustrous but of no value. (See *Tinsel*.)

Tingle, **tingled** (2 syl.); **tingling**, *tin'.gling*.

"Tingle," "Tinkle," Welsh *tine*, *tinciad*, v. *tincian* or *tincio*.

Tin'ker, a blacksmith, a mender of metal pots and pans, a botcher, to botch, to do tinkering work; **tinkered**, *tin'.krd*; **tin'ker-ing**. (Gaelic *teine-ceard*, a fire-smith.)

Tinkle, *tɪn'kl*, the sound made by a bell, to sound a bell, to make a sound like a bell; **tinkled**, *tɪn'kld*; **tink'ling**.

Welsh *tinc* with diminutive, v. *tincio*. (See above, **Tingle**.)

Tinsel, *tɪn'sɛl*, metallic ornaments of no intrinsic value; **tin'sell-ing**; **tinselled**, *tɪn'sɛld*, adorned with tinsel.

Cloth of tinsel, cloth inwrought with gold or silver thread.

French *étincelle*, that which glitters; Latin *scintilla*, a spark.

Tint. **Tinge** (1 syl.)

Tint, a slight colour laid on part of a surface of another hue, as rouge on the cheeks.

Tinge, a colour which shows a hue different to its own, as red with a tinge of blue.

To **tint**, **tint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **tint'-ing**, **tint'-er**.

Italian *tinta*, a tint; Latin *tinctus*, v. *tingo* to dye.

Tintinnabular, *tɪn'.tɪn.nəb''.u.lər*, tinkling, relating to a bell; **tintinnabulary**, *tɪn'.tɪn.nəb''.u.lə.rɪ*.

Tintinnabulation, *tɪn'.tɪn.nəb''.u.ləɪ''.shən*.

Latin *tintinnābulum*, a bell; *tintinnāre*, to ring a bell.

Tiny, (*comp.*) **ti'ni-er**, (*super.*) **ti'ni-est** (Rule xi.), very small.

Tiny teeny totty, very small indeed (a ricochet *comp. adj.*)

A diminutive of the Old English *thin* [thin-y].

-tion, **-sion**, at the end of nouns denotes act of, state of, power of.

Tip, the extreme end, a slight tap, a small present [to a school-boy], to add a point to [a pole, &c.], to throw, to jerk, to make [a boy] a present of money; **tipped**, *tɪpt*; **tipp'-ing**.

To **tip over**, to upset. **Tip** it here, throw it gently hither.

To **tip up**, to tilt. To **tip off** [the liquor], to drink it all up at once. To **tip down**.

Tipstaff, *plu.* **tipstafis** (not *tipstaves*), a constable who was at one time armed with a staff tipped with a bull's horn.

Tiptoe, *tɪp'.tō*, the extreme end of the toes. To stand on **tiptoe**. On the **tiptoe** of expectation, wide awake and watching for something expected.

Tip-tōp, the highest point, the highest degree.

To **tip the wink**, to telegraph to another with the eye.

Dan. *tip*; Welsh *tip*, a bit; Germ. *tippen*, to touch with the finger-tips.

A schoolboy's *tip* is a bit given to a schoolboy, now a bit of money, hence a gift, and the v. to give, hence to "tip the wink," to give intimation by a wink. The constable's *tipstaff* is often alluded to in Rymer's *Fœdera*.

Tip'pet, a covering for the neck. (Old English *tæppet*.)

Tipple, *tɪp'.p'l*, intoxicating drink, to drink to excess; **tipped**, *tɪp'.p'ld*; **tippling**, *tɪp'ling*; **tippler**, **tippling-house**.

Tip'sy, **fuddled**; **tip'si-ly**, **tip'si-ness**.

Welsh *sipio*, to sip; *sipian*, to keep sipping, *sipyn*, *sipiad*.

Tirade, *tī.raid'*, a declamatory protest, a string of censure (Fr.)

Tire (1 syl.), the hoop which binds together the felloes of a wheel, a head-gear, to weary; *tired*, *tī'rd*; *tir-ing*, *tīre'-ing*; *tired-ness*, *tī'rd-ness*, fatigue.

Tire-some, *tīre'.sum*, troublesome; *tire'some-ness*, *tire'-some-ly*. To *tire out*, to weary thoroughly.

Old English *teor[ian]*, past *teorode*, past part. *teorod*, to tire.

"*Tire*" (of a wheel), from the v. *tīgan* or *tīgian*, to tie or bind.

Tisic for **Phthisic**, affected with phthisis or consumption.

Greek *phthisis*, a wasting away; v. *phthio*, to waste away.

Tisri, *tīz'.ri*, the first month of the Hebrew civil year and the seventh of the ecclesiastical (September and October).

It began with the first new moon in Sept., and continued 30 days.

Tissue, *tīs'su*, a fabric, the elementary structure of any animal and vegetable organ, a concatenation.

Tissue-paper, silk-paper. A tissue of lies, a series of lies.

French *tissu*; Latin *textus*, v. *texere*, to weave.

Tit, a very small thing. **Tittle**, *tī'tl*. **Tit-bit** (corruption of *tid-bit*), a choice bit; *titt'y*, very small, mother's milk.

Tit for **tat**, the return of like for like, *quid pro quo*.

Tit-ling. **Tit-lark**. **Tit-mouse**, *plu. titmice* (*q.v.*)

Tittle-tattle, gossip, to gossip; **tittle-tattled**, *...tīt'.tld*; **tittle-tattling** (a ricochet word, Rule lxix). See **Title**.

A **ti'ny totty tit**, a very small thing indeed.

"**Tit**," Old English *tīte*, little. Welsh *tīten*, a midge.

"**Tit for tat**," Dutch *dīt vor dat*, this for that (*J. Bellenden Ker*).

"**Titty**," Old Eng. *tītte* or *tīte*, a pap, the breast. "**Tid-bit**," O. Eng. *tīdder*, tender, choice.

Titan, *tī.tān*, a giant; **titanic**, *tī.tān'.īk*, gigantic.

The Titans of classic mythology were a race of giants who made war on Zeus, the Latin Jupiter.

Titanium, *tī.tān'.īām*, an elementary mineral.

Titanite, *tī'.tān'.īte*, prismatic titanium ore.

Titanic acid, *tī.tān'.īk...* **Titaniferous**, *tī'.tān'.īf'''.ērūs*.

Greek *tītānōs*, lime, chalk, any white earth.

"Titaniferous" is half Greek and half Latin. It should be *titan-īphērous*, Greek *tītānos phero*, not the Latin *fero*.

Titano-therium, *plu. ...theria*, *tī'.tān.o-rhē''ri.ūm*, *plu. ...ah*, an extinct ta'pir about twice the size of a horse.

Greek *Tītān* genitive *Tītānos thērion*, a gigantic wild-beast.

Tithe (1 syl.), a tenth of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy of the established church, to tithe; **tithed** (1 syl.); **tith'-ing** (R. xix.), taxing for the clergy, a district (Originally the free pledges of ten neighbouring

householders to the king for the good conduct of each other); tithing-man, *plu.* tithing-men, the chief man of a borough, a constable.

Tith'-able. Tith'-er, one who collects or exacts tithes.

Old Eng. *teotha*, *v.* *teoth[ian]*, past *teothode*, past part. *teothod*.

Titillate, *tīt'īl.lāte*, to tickle; *tīt'illāt-ed*, *titillāt-ing*.

Titillation, *tīt'īl.lay''shūn*. (Latin *titillatio*, *titillāre*.)

Title, *tī'tl*, a label, the name by which a book, &c. is called, a term denoting dignity, a right, a written document in proof of a right, to name; *titled*, *tī'tld*, dignified, having a title of rank; *title-deeds*.

Title-page [of a book]. (Old Eng. *titul*; Lat. *titŭla*.)

In 2 *Kings* xxiii. 17, Josiah "spied" a certain sepulchre and asked the men of the city "What *title* is that that I see?" that is "What is the *name* [title] of that which I see [yonder]."

Titmouse, *plu.* titmice, a species of sparrow.

This plural is absurd, the sing. is bad enough. The word is the Old Eng. *tite mse*, little hedge-sparrow, and has no connexion at all with *mouse*, *mice*. Of course, it should be *titmase plu. titmases*.

Tit'ter, a giggle, to giggle; *tīt'tered* (2 syl.), *tīt'ter-ing*.

Latin *titillāre*, to tickle, hence the laughter provoked by tickling.

Titular, *tīt'u.lar*, having the title without the emolument, as a *titular bishop*; *titular-ly*, *titular'ity*.

Titulary, *plu.* titularies, *tīt'u.lā.riz*. (Latin *titŭlus*.)

-to, too (affix), asunder, apieces. **All-to**, altogether, entirely.

"A certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abim'elech's head, and all-to brake his skull" (*Judges* ix. 53), *i.e.* entirely broke it.

"Mercurio's icy hand had all-to frozen mine" (*Rom. and Jul.*, 1562).

"She plumes her feathers... that... were all-to ruffled" (*Mitn., Comus*).

"All-to topple" (*Pericles* iii. 2). "All-to nought" (*Venus and Adonis*).

"Shut-to the door," *i.e.* Shut it quite. Dickens says "Shut-too," which is wrong. "The window is not shut-to" (shut entirely).

To-, (prefix) adverbial, as *to-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow* on the...

We still hear in rural districts *to-year* for "this year."

To, too, before infinitives belongs to the third English period (1250-1350). Before the Conquest *-an* or *-ian* was added to the root, as *tell-an*, to tell.

To, too, preposition, up to (after a verb of motion), according to (as that is just to *my taste*); for as "Who had Canacō to wife" (*Milton, Il Penseroso*).

Too, also. **Two, too**, a couple. **Toe, tō**, of the foot. **Tōw**.

To and fro, too and *frō*, backwards and forwards, hither and thither.

To his face, personally. **To wit**, namely.

O. Eng. *to*, "to"; *tō*, "too"; *twō*, "two"; *tē*, "a toe"; *tow*, "tow."

Toad, *tōde*, a reptile. Toad-eater, *tōde ē'ter*, a cringing parasite.

Toad'-y, *plu.* toadies, *tō'dīz*, a sycophant. To toady, to act the sycophant; toadies, *tō'dīz*; toadied, *-dēd*; toad'y-ing.

Toady-ism, *tō'dī.izm.* Toad-stool, a fungus.

Toad-flax, i.e. *toad-flax*, so called from its *tods* or *clusters*.

Old Eng. *tāde*, *tādie*, or *tādige*. "Toad-eater," Span. [*mi*] *todita*, my factotum. When the Moors were overthrown, the Castilians employed them as servants, and their active habits greatly pleased the lazy Spaniards, who spoke of them as their *toditas*.

Sarah Fielding, in *David Simple*, calls "toad-eater" *quite a new word*, 1744. Walpole, however, used it in 1742.

Toast, *tōste*, scorched bread, an object or person named among toppers as an "excuse for the glass," to toast; toast'-ed (*R.* xxxvi.), toast'-ing, toast'-er. Toast'-master, a person employed at public dinners to announce the toasts, &c.

"Toast" (scorched bread), Lat. *tostus*, v. *torreo* sup. *tostum* to parch.

"Toast" (to drink to), German *stossen*, to clink glasses.

Tobacco, *tō.bāk'.kō*, a plant used for smoking. Tobacco-pipe.

Tobac'conist, a manufacturer or dealer in tobacco.

"De *tabacos* nom que les Indiens, selon Las Casas, donnaient à cette plante, ou de l'île de *Tabago* [Tobago], où il fut d'abord trouvé par les Espagnols" (*Dict. des sciences et des arts*).

Tocsin, *tōk'.sīn* (not *tōs'.kīn*), an alarm-bell (French).

"Du vieux français *toquer* (frapper) et *seing* ou *sing* (petite cloche) mot qui lui-même dérive du latin *signum* (signal)" (*Bouillet*).

Tōd, 28lbs. of wool, a bunch of anything fibrous as hemp, &c.

Gaelic *tod*, a mass of anything; Danish *tot*, a bunch.

Toddle, *tōd'.dl*, to walk unsteadily as a young child; toddled, *tōd'.dlđ*; todd'ling, todd'ler. (Germ. *zotteln*, to stagger.)

Toddy, *plu.* toddies, *tōd'.dīz*, spirits and hot water sweetened.

Toddy-ladle, *-lā'.dl* (corruption of *taudi*, Indian).

Taudi is the saccharine juice of palm spathes; Sanskrit *toldi* or *taldi*, from *tal*, palm-juice (*Rhind*, "Vegetable Kingdom").

Toe, *tō*. Tōw. To, *too*. Too. Two, *too*.

Toe, one of the five "digits" of the foot, one of the divisions of a beast's paw; toed, *tōde*, furnished with toes. Toad, *q.v.*

The light fantastic toe (*Milton*), dancing.

Old Eng. *tā*, a "toe"; *tow*, "tow"; *to*, "to"; *tō*, "too"; *twā*, "two."

Toffy, *plu.* toffies, *tōf'.fy*, *plu.* *tōf'.fīz* (not *tūf'.fy*), a sweetmeat.

Usually called *Everton toffy*, from *Everton*, a suburb of Liverpool.

Welsh *tofi*, to draw out in a long line. A sweetmeat drawn-out.

Toga, *tō'.gah*, (*plu.*) *togàs*, a loose gown worn by the Romans.

Togs, clothes; toged, *tō'.ged*, as the *toged consuls*; togged, *tōgd*, dressed. Toggery, *plu.* toggeries, *tōg'.gē.rīz*.

Togged out, dressed for a party. (Latin *toga*.)

Together, *to.gèth'er*, in union, in company, in one place.

O. E. *togetheðd[an]* or *togethied[an]*; to join to; *ge-theðd[an]*, to join.

Toil (1 syl.), labour, to labour; toiled (1 syl.), toil'-ing, toil'-er.

Toil'-ful (Rule viii.), toil'-ful-ly. Toil'-less.

Toil'-some, -sūm (-some, full of); toil'some-ly, -ness.

Old English *tiola*, v. *tioll[an]*, past *tiolode*, past part. *tiolod*, *tiolung*.

It will be observed that we have reversed the vowels.

Toils, a snare or net for catching animals. (French *toiles*.)

Toilet, *toy'.let*, all things used in washing and dressing the person.

Grand toilet, full dress; dem'i toilet, afternoon dress.

To make [one's] toilet, to wash and dress oneself.

Toilet-cloth, cover for a toilet-table. Toilet-glass.

Toilet-horse. Toilet-pincushion, -pin'.kūsh.ŷn.

Toilet-soap. Toilet-table, &c., &c. (French *toilette*.)

Toise; *toyz*, an old Fr. measure of length = 6 ft. Toys (for children).

Fr. *toise*; Low Lat. *tesa*; Lat. *tendere* snpine *tensum*, to stretch.

Tokay, *tō.kay'*, an Hungarian wine produced at Tokay.

Token, *tō'.kn*, a present (as a *token of friendship*), a sign (as the *rainbow*), a symptom (as *livid spots a token of the plague*), a coin in token of some event or for temporary use, a ticket, 10½ quires of paper; token-less.

Beto'ken, to indicate; beto'kened (3 syl.), beto'ken-ing.

Old English *tæcon* or *tæcun*, *tæcning* a betokening, v. *tacn[an]*.

Told, of verb tell (*q.v.*) Tolded, *told*, of verb toll (*q.v.*)

Toledo, *pli.toledos*, *tō.lē'.dōze*, a sword-blade of the finest temper.

Toledan, *tō.lē'.dan*, adj. of toledo. Tables of Toledo, astronomical tables for the meridian of Toledo (A.D. 1080).

Toledo, in New Castile, Spain, noted for its sword-blades, which might be rolled up like the mainspring of a watch.

Tolerable, *tōl'.ē.ra.bl* (note one *l* in the first syl.), pretty good, passable, not very excellent; tol'erable-ness, tol'erably.

Tol'erant, liberal in principles, indulgent; tol'erant-ly.

Tolerance, *tōl'.ē.ranse*; toleration, *tōl'.ē.ray".shŷn*.

Tolerate, *tōl'.ē.rāte*, to endure; tol'erāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.); tolerat-ing, *tōl'.ē.ra.ting*, permitting, enduring.

Latin *tōlērābilis*, *tōlērans* gen. *tōlērantis*, *tōlērantia*, *tōlērātio*, v. *tōlērāre* (from the Greek *talao*, to endure, to suffer).

Toll, *tōle* (not *tōl*), tribute, impost, the regular stroke of a funeral bell, to impose a toll on [goods], to ring a funeral bell.

Tolled, *tōld*, past tense of *toll*. Told, past tense of *tell*.

Toll-able, *tōle'.abl*; tollage, *tōle'.age*, payment of toll, impost of toll, amount of toll paid.

Toll'-bar. Toll'-booth, a prison, a booth for the collection of toll. Toll'-gate. Toll'-gatherer. Toll-house.

"Toll" (tribute), Old English *tól* or *tóll*; Welsh *toll*, v. *tolli*.

"Toll" (of a bell), Welsh *doloch* or *tolach*, a mean, to mean, or from Old Eng. *teoll[an]*, to tell, to announce; the "tolling bell," the announcing bell, *i.e.* announcing the death or funeral of someone.

Tolmen, *plu.* tolmens, a cromlech. (Also spelt dolmen.)

Keltic *tol* or *dol* table, *men* stone, a stone-table; French *dolmen*.

Tolu, *tō loo'* (not *too.loo'*), as Tolu-balsam or balsam of Tolu, a fragrant oleo-resin; Tolu loz'enges.

First brought from Tolu, in Carthagera (South America).

Tōm'ahawk, an Indian hatchet, an Indian war-club, to kill with a tomahawk; tom'ahawked (3 syl.), tom'ahawk-ing.

Ind. *tomehagen* or *tomoihecan*.

Tomato, *plu* tomatoes (Rule xlii.), *tō.mak'.tōze*, the love-apple.

Tomato-sauce. (Better *tomater*. Spanish *tomatera*.)

Tomb, *toom*, a sepulchre; tombed, buried in a tomb; tomb'-less.

Tomb'-stone (2 syl.) Tōmo, a volume.

Entomb, *en.toom'*, to put in a tomb; entombed (2 syl.), entomb'-ing; entomb-ment, *en.toom'.ment*.

French *tombe*; Greek *tombos*; Latin *tūmulus*. The French *tombe* is a tombstone, and *tombeau* the tomb itself.

Tōm'-boy, a romping hoydenish girl.

Tōm' cāt, *fem.* malkin, *mol'.kin*. A "Tom cat" is a full-grown male cat. Malkin or Gray-malkin, *Macbeth* i., 1, line 9.

"Malkin," little Moll or Mary. In Fr. the pretty word *minette*.

Tōme (1 syl.), one volume of a series. Tomb, *toom*, a sepulchre.

"Tome" is rarely used except for Gk. and Lat. books; Gk. *tōmōs*, a volume, from *temno*, to cut, a part of a work cut off from the rest.

"Volume" is from Lat. *volvo*, to roll, a single roll or scroll.

Tōm-fool', a great fool; tom-foolery, *plu.* tom-foolerics, *-fool'.lē.riz*, absurd folly, especially of a practical kind.

Tom-morrow, on the morrow. (See To-, prefix.)

Tompion, *tom'.pī.ōn*, or *tam'pion*, a bung or stopper for closing the mouth of a cannon or mortar.

French *tampon* a plug or stopper, v. *tamponner* to plug; Spanish *tapar* to plug. "Tompion" ought to be abolished.

Tōm-tit, the titmouse, a small bird of the sparrow kind.

Tom'-tom, an Indian drum made of copper and tin. (Hind.)

-ton (postfix in the names of places), ground inclosed with a fence, a dwelling, a village. (Old Eng. *tūn*, whence *town*.)

Ton, *tōhn*. Ton, *tūn*. Tūn. (See Tone.)

Ton [*tōhn*] French, the mode, the tip of fashion.

Ton [*tūn*], 20 cwt. (In ship measure), 40 cubic feet.

Tönn'age, the number of cubic feet that a ship contains.

This regulates the weight of goods it is licensed to carry.

Tũn, a cask holding two pipes or four hogshheads.

"Ton" (20 cwt.), Germ. *tonne*. "Tun" (a cask), Old Eng. *tunne*;
Lat. *tina*, a large tub.

Tōne (1 syl.), the timbre or character of sound, the modification of sound, inflexion of voice modified by feeling, &c., the character of the voice, vigour; (in *Paint.*), harmony of colours with just distribution of light and shade, to tone; tōned (1 syl.); ton-ing, tō'ning (R. xix.); tone'-less.

Tone'-syllable, the accented syllable. (*See Ton.*)

Tonic, tōn'ik, a medicine to give tone or more vigour; (in *Music*), the key-note. Tonic sol-fa [method], -sōle-fah..., a system of teaching music devised by John Curwen; tonic-sol-fa-ist, -sole-fah'ist. Tonicity, tō'nīs'ī ty.

Tō'ning down, subduing in colour or shade, softening.

Lat. *tōnus*; Gk. *tōnōs* (v. *teino*, to stretch or strain); Fr. *ton*.

Tong, tung, the catch of a buckle. (Old Eng *thwong*, a latchet.)

Tongs, tōngz, a jointed instr. for holding, forceps (*see below*)

Old Eng. *tang*, *tange*, or *tong*. "Tongs." When a pair is united and the two parts act together, the word has no singular, otherwise each part of a pair may be denoted by a noun singular. Thus, *tongs*, *shears*, *scissors*, *pincers*, *nippers*, *nut-crackers*, *tweezers*, *pliers*, *trousers*, *bellows*, &c., have no singular but *stockings*, *socks*, *shoes*, *boots*, *gloves*, &c., have the singular *stocking*, *shoe*, &c., because each part of the pair is separate and independent.

Tongue, tūng. Tong, tūng. Tongs, tōngz. Thong, thōng.

Tongue, tūng (not tōng), an organ of the animal body, language, to use the tongue in fluting; tongued, tūngd; tongu-ing, tūng'-ing (all double vowels, except -ue are retained when -ing is added); tongue-less, tūng'-less.

(*Die, lie, tie, vie* (not *hie*) change *ie* to -y before -ing.)

Tongue shaped, tūng'-shūp'd. Tongue-tied, tūng'-tide.

Hold your tongue! be quiet, be silent.

(*The absurd Frenchified spelling of this word is much to be deplored, especially as it is not Fr. The old spelling "tung" is far preferable.*)

Old English *tunge* or *tunga*, *tung-leas* tongue-less; Danish *tunge*.

"Tong" (of a buckle). O. E. *thwong*, a latchet. "Tongs" (forceps), O. E. *tong*. "Thong" (a strap), O. E. *thwang* or *thwong*.

To-night, to-nīte' this night. (*See To-*, prefix).

Tonquin-bean, tōn'.kwīn been, the strongly perfumed kernel of a shrubby plant growing in Guīa'na.

"Tonquin" is a gross geographical blunder for *Tonka* or *Tongo*, in Guiana. "Tonquin" is in Asia, *Tonka* in South America.

Tonsil, plu. tonsils, two glands at the base of the tongue.

Ton'sil-itis, inflammation of the tonsils.

Tonsile, tōn'sil, that may be cut, clipt, or shorn.

Latin *tonsillæ*, plu., the tonsils; *tonsillis*, tonsile. "Tonsillitis," a hybrid; Latin *tonsillæ* with Greek affix -itis, inflammation.

Tonsure, *tŏn'.sūre*, the *coro'na* or ring at the top of the head from which the hair has been removed as a mark of priesthood in the Catholic church; *ton'sured* (2 syl.); *tonsonial*, *tŏn.sŏr'ř.ăl*, pertaining to barbers.

Lat. *tonsor* a barber, *tonsorius*, *tonsūra*, v. *tondeo* to clip or shear.

Tontine, *tŏn'.teen*, a life-annuity or loan with benefit of survivorship. (As the original annuitants die off their shares are paid over to the survivors.)

The scheme was devised by Lorenzo *Tonti*, an Italian, when Louis XIV. found great difficulty in raising money for his wars.

Too, likewise. **To**, *too*, preposition. **Two**, *too* (2). **Toe**, *tō* (of the foot). **Tōw**, the coarser parts of flax and hemp.

Old Eng. *tó*, "too"; *to*, "to"; *twá*, "two"; *tá*, a "toe"; *tow*, "tow."

Took (to rhyme with *cook*, not *too'k*). See **Take**. (O. E. *tóc*.)

Tool, an implement, an instrument, a person employed as a "cat's paw;" **tool'-ing**, decorating the binding of books; **tooled** (1 syl.), decorated with gilding, &c.

To **tool** a coach, to establish and drive a stage-coach.

Old English *tól*, *tohl*, or *tool*, an instrument, an implement.

Tooth, *plu* **teeth**, the bony processes set in the jaws.

Tooth'ing (in *Brickwork*), bricks left at the end of a wall to afford union with an additional building.

Toothed (1 syl.), furnished with teeth. **Tooth'-less**.

Tooth'-ache, *-āke* **Tooth'-some**, *-sŭm*, palatable; **tooth'-some-ness**. **Tooth'-pick**. **Tooth and nail**, in earnest.

To **set** [one's] **teeth** on edge, to produce a disagreeable sensation in the teeth.

In the **teeth**, in direct opposition. **To his teeth**, to his face.

Armed to the teeth, completely armed.

To **cast in** [one's] **teeth**, to retort, to gibe.

To **show** [his] **teeth**, to snarl, to threaten.

In **spite of his teeth**, in defiance, regardless of threats.

To **escape with the skin of his teeth**, to escape with a very close shave having lost everything (*Job* xix. 20).

O. Eng. *tóth*, plu. *táth* or *téth*, *tóth-ecce* toothache, *tóth-leas* toothless.

Tōp, the summit, a plaything, to put above; **topped**, *tōpt*; **topp'-ing** (Rule i.) **Tip'-top**, the highest summit.

Tip-top full, full to the brim. **Top'-boots**.

Top'-coat, *-kōte*. **Top'-draining**, surface draining.

Top'-dressing, manure left on the surface and not turned in.

Top'-gallant [mast], the third above the deck.

Top'-mast, the second above the deck.

Top'-heavy, *-hěv'y*, too heavy on the top, tipsy. **Tōp'-knōt**.

Top'-most, uppermost. Top'-rope, rope for moving topmasts.

Top-sail, *tõp'.sl*, the second sail above the deck.

Top-gallant-sail, the third sail above the deck.

Top'-timbers, the timbers above the futtocks.

"Top" (a summit), Old Eng. *top*. "Top" (a plaything), Fr. *toupte*.

Topaz, *plu.* topazes, *tõ'.páz*, *plu.* *tõ'.pázēs*; a precious stone.

Gk. *topazos* (from *topázo*, to guess, because no one knew for certain where these stones came from). Pliny vi. 34 gives a different version; he says the name is from *Topázos*, an island in the Red Sea, also called *Opázos* and *Pázos*.

Tõpe (1 syl.), to bouse; *tõped* (1 syl.); *top-ing*, *tõ'.ping* (R. xix.)

Toper, *tõ'.per*, a bouser, a tippler.

To "tope" is to drink on the conclusion of a bargain, and comes from the Fr. *tope*, to consent to a bargain, whence *tops!* done!

Tophet, *tõ'.fět* or Topheth, *tõ'.fēth*, hell.

So called from a place in the valley of Hiunom where bodies were thrown to which the Jews refused burial. A fire was kept constantly burning to consume the carcasses, &c., and purify the air.

Topic, *tõp'.ík*, subject of conversation; topical, *tõp'.íkāl*.

Aristotle's *Organon* contains six subjects; the last but one is called *tõpika* (in eight books), being the general stand-points (*topoi*) from which subjects may be regarded and conclusions drawn.

Topo-, *to'.po-* (Greek prefix), place, country (*tõpõs*, a place).

Topo-graphy, *to.põg'.rǎ.fy*, a description of places with notices of everything connected with them; topographic, *tõp'.õ.grǎf''ík*; topographical, *tõp'.õ.grǎf''íkāl*.

Topographer, *to.põg'.rǎ.fer*. (Gk. *tõpõs*, *grapho* I describe.)

Topple, *tõp'.pl*, a tumble, to fall forwards; toppled, *tõp'.pld*; toppling, *toppler*. (Welsh *topyn*, a topple.)

Topsy-turvy, *tõp'.sy tur'.vy*, upside down, bottom upwards.

Old English *top side turn-weg-down*, top-side turned down-ways. Shakespeare says "tupsy-turvy-down" (1 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1).

-tor, -sor (Lat. -or following *t-* or *s-*), agent, as *doct-or*, *spons-or*.

Torch, a brand; torch'-bearer, *-bair'.er*. Torch'-light, *-lite*.

Ital. *torchio* (from Lat. *torquere*, to twist), flax twisted round a stick.

Tõre (1 syl.), torn, the past and p. p. of *tear*, *tare*. (See *Tear*.)

Torment, (noun) *tõr'.ment*, (verb) *tor.ment'*, torture, to torture; torment'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), torment'-ing, torment'ing-ly, torment'-or or torment-er.

Latin *tormentum*. "Tormentor" is not a Latin word, and therefore the termination is doubtful.

Tornado, *plu.* tornadoes, *tor.nā'.dõze* (Rule xlii.), a hurricane, a whirl-storm, a whirl-wind. (Spanish *tornado*.)

Torpedo, *plu.* torpedoes, *tor.pee'.dõze* (R. xlii.), the cramp-fish, a fish which gives an electrical shock when touched, a

machine which runs low in water, or even under water, and when touched by a ship explodes.

Latin *torpēdo*, the cramp-fish which numbs those who touch it.

Torpid, *tor'pīd*, somnolent, inert, insensible; *tor'pid-ly*.

Torpidity, *tor'pīd'ī.ty*; *tor'pid-ness*. **Torpescent**, becoming torpid (-sc is inceptive).

Torrescence, *tor'pēs'sense*. **Torpify**, *tor'pīfy*, to make torpid; *torpifies*, *tor'pīfize*; *torpified*, *-fide*; *torpify-ing*.

Torpor, *tor'por*. **Torpidude**, *tor'pītūde*. **Torporific**, *-īk*.

Lat. *torpidus*, *torpescens* gen. *-entis*, *torpor*, *torpeo* to make torpid.

Torrefy, *tōr'rēfy*, to dry by the fire, to parch or scorch; *torrefies*, *tōr'rēfize*; *torrefied*, *tōr'rēfide*; *torrefy-ing*.

Torrefaction, *tōr'rēfāk''shūn*. (Lat. *torrefacio*, *torrefactus*.)

Tōr'rent, a rushing stream. (Latin *torrens*, gen. *torrentis*.)

Torricellian, *tōr'rē.sēl''lī.ăn*, adj. of Torrecelli, the Italian.

Torrid, *tōr'rīd*, parched, burning hot; *tor'rid-ness*.

The torrid zone, the zone each side of the equator as far as the two tropics. (Latin *torridus*, torrid, dry.)

Torso, *plu. torsos*, *tōr'.sōze*, the trunk of a statue (Italian).

Tortoise, *tor'tīz*, a reptile covered with a hard shell; *tortoise-shell*, the shell of a tortoise manufactured.

"Mot dérivé par Roquefort du latin *tortus* (tortuous), sans doute à cause de la marche tortueuse de cet animal" (*Bouillet*).

Tortuous, *tōr'.tū.ăs*, winding, crooked; *tor'tuous-ly*, *-tuous-ness*.

Tortuosity, *tor'tu.ōs''ī.ty*. (Latin *tortuositas*, *tortuōsus*.)

Torture, *tōr'.tchūr*, anguish, torment, pain inflicted to extort something from the sufferer, to torture; *tortured*, *tōr'.tchūrd*; *tortur-ing* (Rule xix.), *tōr.tchūr-ing*.

French *torture*, Latin *torqueo* to twist.

-tory (Latin *-orīus* preceded by *t-*, French [*t*]oir), of the nature of, relating to, pertaining to, as *orat-ory*, *dormit-ory*.

Words with this ending have for the most part the accent on the first syllable (prefixes of course being cut off): as *au'ditory*, *rot'atory*, *rep'ertory*, *pur'gatory*, [*re*]pos'itory, [*contra*]dic'tory, &c.

Tory, *plu. tories*, *tōr'e'rīz*, opposed in politics to the Whigs.

"Tories" are now generally called *Conservatives*, their watch-words are "*Church and State*." The watch-words of the Whigs being "*Progress and the rights of man*." The Tory says, "Keep what you have got and improve it." The Whig says, "Remove everything inconsistent with the age and future progress."

Tory-ism, the political tenets of the Tories. **Whiggism**.

Lord Macaulay says: "The name [Tory] was first given to those who refused to concur in excluding James II. from the throne." He

furthermore says: "The bogs of Ireland afforded a refuge to popish outlaws, called *tories*."

F. Crossley gives as the derivation *taobh-righ* (Keltic), "King's party."

H. T. Hore gives *tuath-righ*, "partisans of the king" (*Notes & Queries*).

G. Borrow gives *tar-a-rí*, "come, O king."

Defoe says, the Irish *toruigh* (common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) signified "a band of Irish robbers," and is formed from the verb *toruighim*, "to make a sudden raid."

Goliuss says: "*TORY, silvestris, montana, avis, homo, et utrumque ullus haud ibi est.*" (See also Clarendon, *Rebellion* iv.)

Töss, the act of throwing upwards, to throw upwards; tossed, *töst*; *toss'-ing*, *toss'-er*. To toss off, to drink at a draught.

To toss the oars, to make a salute by raising the oars perpendicularly with the blades upwards. To toss up, to throw a coin in the air and bet on the side which will fall uppermost. To toss hay, to make it by turning it over. A toss-pot, a sot.

Welsh *tos*, *tosiad* a tossing, v. *tosio* to toss, to jerk.

Töt (a term of endearment), a wee-thing; *tott'-y*. (Gk. *iota*.)

Total, *tō'täl*, the amount, entire, the whole; *to'tal-ly*.

Totality, *tō.täl'ä.ty*. In *to'to*, wholly. (Lat. *totälis*, *tötus*.)

Töt'ter, to shake as if about to fall, to be unsteady; *tot'tered* (2 syl.), *totter-ing*, *tot'tering-ly*, *totter-er*.

German *zotteln*, to stagger; Latin *titübäre*, to reel.

Toucan, *too'.kän*, a bird remarkable for its large bill. (Fr. *toucan*.)

Touch, *tütch*, contact, the sense of feeling, the act of putting one's finger on something, the state of being touched, a stroke with a pencil or painting-brush, a small quantity intermixed, the Hall-mark of gold, to touch; *touched* (1 syl.); *touch-ing*, *tutch'-ing*; *touch'-ing-ly*.

Touch'-able. **Touch'-y**, peevish, irascible; *touch'-i-ly*, -ness.

Touch and go, a very narrow escape, a very brief encounter.

Touch'-needles, used by assayers of gold and silver.

Touch'-paper, paper impregnated with saltpetre.

Touch'-stone. **Touch'-wood**. To touch on, to treat on slightly.

To touch at, to pass a place without stopping at it.

To touch up, to improve by touches. **Touch-me-not**.

To keep touch, to be faithful, to do what one promises.

Of noble touch (Shakespeare), of genuine worth.

Fr. *touche*, v. *toucher*; Span. *tocar*; Ital. *tatto*; Lat. *tango*.

Tough, *tüf*, not easily broken or separated, hard to bite, hardy, difficult; *tough-ly*, *tüf'-ly*; *tough-ness*, *tüf'-ness*; *tough-ish*, *tüf'-ish* (-ish added to adj. is diminutive).

Tough'-en, *tüf'-n*, to make tough (-en converts adj. to verbs); *toughened*, *tüf'-nd*; *toughen-ing*, *tüf'-n.ing*.

(See *Thorough* for a full account of -ough.)

Old English *toh*, *tohle*, *tohlce* toughly, *tohnes* toughness.

Toupee, *too'pā*, a wig for a part of the head. (French *toupet*.)

Tour, *too'r* (not *tōw'er*), an excursion. *Tōw'er*, a high building.

Tour'-ist, one who makes an excursion for pleasure.

"Tour," Fr. *tour*. "Tower," O. Eng. *tor*, *torr*, or *tur*; Lat. *turris*.

Tourmaline, *toor'mă.līn*, schorl, a mineral. (Fr. *tourmaline*.)

A corruption of *tournamal*, the name given to it in Ceylon. It is sometimes called the Ceylonese loadstone.

Tournament, *toor'na.ment*, a mock fight on horseback for exhibiting martial prowess and skill in arms.

Tourney, *toor'ney*, to perform at a tournament, a tourna-ment; tourneyed, *toor'ned*; tourney-ing.

Low Lat. *tourneamentum*; Fr. *tournoi*; Ital. *torneamento*.

Tournure, *toor.nūre'*, the contour, the general style (French).

Tourniquet, *toor'nă.kēt*, a surgical bandage (French).

Touse, *tōwz* ("tōw" to rhyme with *now*), to tease wool; to pull one about, to rumple one's dress or toilet; toused (1 syl.), tous-ing (Rule xix.), tous'er.

Danish *tosse*, to behave like a fool; *tosser*, foolish; *tosseri*, foolery.

Tousle, *touz'l*. Tussle, *tūz'l*.

Tousle, to pull one about so as to disorder the toilet; tousled, *touz'ld*; tousling, *touz'ling*; tous'ler.

Tussle, to struggle; tussled, *tūz'ld*; tuss'ling, tuss'ler.

Germ. *zausen*, to touse or tousle. (See above, Touse.)

Tout (to rhyme with *out*), to ply for customers; tout'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tout'-ing, tout'-er (*scout*, Italian *scollāre*).

Tōw (to rhyme with *grōw*). Tce, *tō*. Two, *too*. To, *too*.

Tōw, the coarser part of flax and hemp; to drag a boat or ship by a rope; towed, *tōwd*; tōw'-ing. Tōw'-line.

Tow-rope. Tow'-path. Tow'ing-boat, *-bōte*.

Tow'-age, charge for towing, act of towing.

Old Eng. *tow* or *tāw*, "tow"; *teon*, past *teah*, past part. *togen*, to tug; *tā*, a toe; *twd*, "two"; *to*, "to."

Toward, *tōw'rd*, adj. Towards, *tōw'rdz* (not *towards*).

Toward, apt, quick, pliant, as a *very toward youth*; tow'ard-ly; tow'ardli-ness, docility, aptness.

Towards, in the direction of, regarding, near, at hand.

In the Bible *toward* is often used for the prep., but *towards* is better. Old English *toweward*, *towearde*; *towewardnes*, *towardness*.

Towel, *tōw'el* (*tōw* to rhyme with *nōw*), a cloth to wipe on.

Tōw'ell-ing, cloth for towels. (French *touaille*.)

The Dutch *dwæle*, a towel, gives the Norfolk word "dwiling," *dwī'ling*, thick house-flannel. A square cut for use is a *dwile*.

Tower, *tōw'r* (*tōw* to rhyme with *nōw*, not with *grōw*), a fortress, a high building attached to a house or church; if it is surmounted with a pinnacle it is called a *spire* (1 syl.), to rise above, to soar; *towered*, *tōw'rd*; *tow'er-ing*, *tow'er-y*. **Tower mustard**. **Tour**, *too'r*, an excursion.

"Tower," Old English *tor*, *torr*, *tur*, or *tirre*. "Tour," French *tour*.

To wit, *too wīt'*, namely. **Do you to wit**, make you to know.

Old English *ic do eow to witanne*, I do you to wit.

2 Cor. viii. 1, "We do you to wit of the grace of God," *facimus vos scire*, hence *videre licet* or *videlicet*, namely.

Tōwn. **Cit'y**. **Borough**, *būr'rah*. **Vill'age**. **Ham'let**.

City, a large collection of houses, with a body corporate, a cathedral or see of a bishop, and one or more representatives in parliament.

Town, a large collection of houses, without a cathedral or see of a bishop. Some are corporate, and some (called *market towns*) have a market. The word "town" is also used for a city, especially in compound-words and such phrases as *I am going to town*.

Borough, properly a walled town. It may or may not be corporate, but it must be represented in parliament by one or more members. Towns may be boroughs.

Vil'lage, a manor house with other dwellings in its immediate vicinity.

Hamlet, a small village or suburb, without a manor.

Town-clerk, *-clark*, an officer who keeps the records of a town and enters official proceedings.

Town-council, *-koun'sil*, a board elected by fellow citizens to manage the municipal affairs of a town.

Town-cri'er, a bell-man to make announcements of sales, &c., through a town.

Town'-hall, a building where the municipal business of a town is carried on.

Town'-house, a house in a town as opposed to a *country-house*. **Town'-ship**. **Towns-folk**.

Towns-man, *plu.* *towns-men*, *fem.* *towns-woman*, *plu.* *towns-women*, *wim'en*. **Town-talk**, the subject of general conversation.

Old Eng. *tūn*, an inclosed plot of ground, a dwelling, many dwellings inclosed with a wall; *tūn-mann*, *tūn-scipe* township.

Toxico-, *tōx'ā.ko-* (Greek prefix), poison (*toxikon*, poison).

Toxico-logy, *tōx'ā.kōl''.ō.djy*, that branch of medicine which relates to poisons, their effects, detection, and antidotes; **toxicological**, *tōx'ā.ko.lodj''.ā.kāl*; **toxicological-ly**; **toxicologist**, *tōx'ā.kōl''.ō.djist*, one skilled in toxicology.

Greek *toxiko-[toxikon]logos*, a treatise on poisons.

Tox'o- or **tox-** before vowels (Gk. prefix), a bow (*toxon*, a bow).'

Toxo-ceras, *tõx.õs'.ẽ.rås*, a genus of bow-shaped shells.

Gk. *toxo*-[*toxon*]*keras*, [an ammonite with] a bow-shaped horn.

Tox-odon, *plu. toxodons*, *tõx'.o.dõnz*, a large fossil quadruped with the two outer incisors curved in a bow-shape.

Gk. *toxo*-[*toxon*]*odous* gen. *odontos*, the bow-toothed animal.

Toxo-philite, *tõx.off'.ĩ.lite*, an amateur archer.

Gk. *toxo*-[*toxon*]*philõs*, a lover of the bow.

Toy, *plu. toys* (R. xiii.), a plaything, a bauble, to trifle, to dally amorously; toyed (1 syl.), **toy'-ing**, **toy-shop**.

"Toy," O. E. *tawa* (Dutch *tui*), implements of any kind, hence *taw*, a marble. "Toy" (to dally), Dan. *tøve*, to loiter about, to dally.

Trace (1 syl.), a strap by which horses, &c., draw vehicles, a vestige, to delineate by the aid of transparency; **traced** (1 syl.); **trac-ing**, *trā.sing* (Rule xix.); **trac-er**, *trā.ser*; **trace'-able** (-*ce* and -*ge* retain the -*e* before -*able*); **trace'able-ness**, **trace'ably**.

Tracery, *plu. traceries*, *trā.sẽ.rĩz*. **Trac'ing paper**."

"Trace" (to delineate), Fr. *trace*, v. *tracer*. "Traces" (harness), Welsh *tres*; Fr. *trait*; Lat. *traho*, to draw.

Trachea, *plu. tracheæ*, *trā.kee'.ah*, *plu. trā.kee'.ẽ*, the windpipe.

Trache'æ, the air-tubes in the body of insects. **Tracheal**, *trā.kee'.ål* (not *trā'.kẽ.al*).

The upper extremity is the *larynx*, consisting of five cartilages, the uppermost of which is called the *epiglottis* (a sort of valve).

Low Lat. *trachæa*; Gk. *trachus* f. *tracheia*, rough, the rough artery.

Trachelopod, *trā.kee'.lõ.põd*, one of the trachelipoda.

Trachelipoda (a blunder for *trachelopoda*), *trā.kẽ.lĩp''.õ.dah*, an order of molluses; **trachelipodous**, *trā'.kẽ.lĩp''.õ.dĩs*.

Lamarck's name for those molluses which have the foot attached to the neck. Greek *trachelõs pous* gen. *põdos*, neck-foot.

Lamarck ought to have observed the Greek compound *τραχηλο-* (not *τραχηλι-*) *δεσµότης*, before he made his compound.

Tracheotomy, *trā'.kẽ.õt'.õ.my*, the operation of cutting an opening into the windpipe.

Trachitis, *tra.kĩ.tis*, inflammation of the windpipe.

Greek *tracheia temno*, I cut the windpipe. "Trachitis," Greek *trach*-[*tracheia*] and -*itis*, which denotes inflammation: as *carditis* inflammation of the heart, *peritonitis*, &c., &c.

Track, a vestige. **Tract**, a small book.

To track, to follow a vestige; **tracked**, *tract*; **track'-ing**.

Track'-less, **track'less-ly**, **track'less-ness**.

Track'-road (a blunder for *tract-road*), a towing path.

"Track," Italian *traccia*, a vestige. "Track-road" is a "traction-road," from Latin *traho* supine *tractum*, to draw or drag.

Tract. Tracked, *tract*. Track, a vestige (*see* p. 1345).

Tract, a region, a short pamphlet. (Treatise, an extended disquisition.) Tracts for the times, a series of pamphlets on what has since been called puseyism, from Dr. Pusey, one of its expositors.

Tractarian, *trăk'tair'ri.ăn*, a puseyite, a writer of one of the "Tracts for the Times" or "Oxford Tracts."

Care should be taken to distinguish between *track* and *tract*.

"Tract," Old Eng. *traht*, Lat. *tractare* to treat of, to handle, *tractus* a draught, a region. "Track" is from the same Latin words, but is through the Italian *traccia* a trace, v. *tracciare*, and the association of the word with *trace* will help to fix in the mind that there is no final *t*.

Tractable, *trăk'tă.b'l*, docile; trac'table-ness, trac'tably.

Tractability, *trăk'ta.b'il'x.ty*. (Lat. *tractabilis*, *tractabilitas*.)

Tractile, *trăk'til*. **Ductile**, *dŭk'til*. **Flexile**, *flex'xl*.

Ductile is applied almost exclusively to metals. thus platinum is very ductile and a wire of this metal may be drawn out so fine that thirty thousand wires laid side by side would not measure an inch.

Tractile is applied to non-metallic substances as India-rubber, gutta-percha, and other substances which may be drawn out into fine threads.

Flexile means pliant, easily bent.

Tractil'ity. **Tractabil'ity**. **Ductil'ity**. **Flexibil'ity**.

Tractility, the quality of being tractile (*see above*).

Tractability, the quality of being easily managed.

Ductility, the quality of being ductile (*see above*).

Flexibility, the quality of being flexible (*see above*).

Traction, *trăk'shŭn*, the act of drawing, tugging or pulling.

Traction-engine, a locomotive for drawing heavy loads on a common road. **Angle of traction**, ...of draught.

Tractive, *trăk'tiv*. **Attractive**, *at.trăk'tiv*.

Tractive, capable of pulling. *Attractive*, alluring.

Lat. *trahere* supine *tractum* to draw, and *tractare*, *tractabilis*.

Trăde (1 syl.) **Profession**, *pro.fesh'un*. **Vocation**. **Avocation**.

Trade, commerce, mechanical or mercantile business.

Profession, a business neither mechanical nor mercantile, as that of ministers, lawyers, "doctors," and teachers.

Vocation, a man's regular trade or profession.

Avocation, a man's subsidiary employment followed for his amusement or diversion.

To trade, trād'-ed (R. xxxvi.), trād'-ing (R. xix.) trād'-er.

Trades'-man, plu. -men, (fem) trades'-woman, plu. trades'-women, -wim'n, persons engaged in trade.

Trade'-mark, a sort of crest adopted by a manufacturer to distinguish his goods from those of a rival house.

Trade'-price, the price (after deducting discount) allowed by wholesale dealers to retailers.

Trades'-people, -pee'.pl, shopkeepers. Merchants, q.v.

Trade' sale, a sale of books by publishers to the trade on certain days at reduced prices.

Trades-union, trādz u'.nĭ.ŭn, a combination among workmen to adjust the ratio between profits and wages.

Trade'-winds, winds which blow in a nearly uniform track or tread. In the Northern hemisphere from the north-east, in the Southern from the south-east.

(This word has nothing to do with the word *trade* (commerce).

It is the Ang.-Sax. *tredde-wind*, wind of a fixed beat.)

Spanish *trato*, v. *tratar* to traffic, *tratillo* a peddling trade; Italian *trattare*, to handle: Latin *tractāre*, to handle, to manage.

Tradition, trā.dish'.ŭn. Legend, ledg'nd.

Tradition, the transmission of opinions, dogmas, practices, rites, and customs by word of mouth from father to son, from generation to generation.

Legend, the transmission of historical exploits by word of mouth from father to son, from generation to generation.

The collection of traditions and legends like the collection of common laws, does not alter the case, it merely perpetuates what the collector learnt from hearsay.

Tradition-al, tra.dish'.ŭn.āl; traditional-ly.

Traditionary, tra.dish'.ŭn.ā.ry; traditionari-ly (Rule xi.)

Latin *traditio*, v. *trado* (i.e., *trans do*, to give or hand over).

"Legend," Latin *legenda*, things to be read, originally applied to the records of the lives of saints and martyrs, portions of which were read at meal times in monasteries.

Traduce, tra.dūse', to misrepresent a person, to defame; traduced' (2 syl.); traduc-ing, tra.dū'-sing (Rule xix.); tradu'cing-ly; traduc-er, tra.dū'.ser; tradu'cent, -sent.

Traduction, tra.dūk'.shŭn, slander; traductive, tra.dūk'.tīv.

Latin *trādūctio*, *trādūco* supine *trādūctum* to defame (*trans duco* to convey across, by metaphor to transfer (or change) one's actions and words from their original complexion to another meaning).

Traffic, trāf'.fĭk, trade, passage to and fro, to barter, to higgler; trafficked, trāf'.fĭkd; traffick-ing, traffick-er.

It would have been far better if we had dropped the c instead of the -k in "traffic," then all would have gone right: *traffik*, *traffiked*, *traffiking*, *traffiker*. The Latin and French c is the greatest pest we have in the language.

Tragacanth, *träḡ'ga.kánth* (not *tradḡ'a.kanth*), goat's thorn.

Greek *traga kantha* (*tragos akantha*, goat's thorn).

Tragedy, *plu.* tragedies, *träḡḡ'.ě.diz*, a drama with a fatal issue.

Comedy, *kõm'.ě.dy*, a drama with a happy issue.

Tragedian, *tra.djě'.di.ăn*, an actor or writer of tragedies.

Tragedienne (Fr.), *tra.djě'.di.enn'*, an actress of tragedy.

Tragic, *träḡḡ'.ik*; **tragical**, *träḡḡ'.ikäl*; **tragical-ly**, **tragical-ness**. **Tragi-com'edy**, *tradḡ'.i...*, a mixture of tragic and comic scenes with a happy issue.

Tragi-comic, *tradḡ'.i-kõm''.ik*; **tragi-comical**, **-comically**.

All these words are ill-spelt; "Tragedy" should be *tragody*, "tragedian" should be *tragōdian*, &c. The blunder is from the French *tragédie*, *tragédien*, where *é* represents *œ* of the Latin *tragœdia*, and the Latin *œ* represents the Greek *ω* in *trāgōdia* (*tragos* *ōdē*, the goat-ode, a goat being the prize given to the winner).

Trail, the track followed by huntsmen, the scent left by an animal pursued, anything drawn at length, to trail along; trailed (1 syl.), **trail'-ing**, **trail'-er**. (Welsh *rhel*, *rhelyw*.)

Train, a retinue, a part of the dress which trails behind, a series, a number of carriages or trucks attached to a locomotive, a line of powder communicating with a mine for explosive purposes, to educate, to habituate a tree to a certain manner of growth; **trained** (1 syl.) **train'ing** **train'-er**, **train'-able**. To **train up**, to educate.

Train of artillery, a number of large guns mortars, &c.

Train'-band, a band or company of militia.

The train-band of "John Gilpin" notoriety was a company of volunteer artillery who practised in Moorfields.

Train'-bearer **-bair'er**, one who holds up the train of a distinguished person. **Train-oil**, blubber oil.

Fr. *train*, v. *trainer*; Ital. *tranāre* (Lat. *trans nāre*, to float over).

"Train-oil," German *thranen*, v. *thranen* to run with drops.

Trait, *tray*. **Tray**. **Trey** *tray*. **Treat**, *treet*.

Trait, a feature, a peculiarity, a distinguishing characteristic. (French *trait*; Latin *traho*, to draw.)

Tray, a waiter, a board for domestic uses. (Old Eng. *trog*.)

Trey, the three of cards or dice. (O. E. *thryæ* or *thrý*, three.)

Treat, an entertainment, to manage. (Latin *tractāre*.)

Traitor, *fem.* **traitress** (not *traitoress*), *trā'.tor*, *trā'.tress*, one guilty of treason, one who betrays his trust; **traitorous**. *trā'.tō.rūs*; **traitorous-ly**, **traitorous-ness**.

Treason, *tree'.zn*; **treason-ous**, *-zn.ūs*; **treason-able**, **-ably**.

Lat. *trāḡḡ'tor* (*trādo*, to betray); Fr. *traître*, *traîtresse*, *trahison*.

The change of vowels in this set of words answers no good end, but misleads and adds to our spelling obstacles.

Traject, *tra.djekt'*, to cast through; traject'-ed, traject'-ing.

Trajection, *tra.djekt'.shun*. Trajectory, *plu. trajectories*, *tra.djekt'.tő.riz*. (Lat. *trajectio*, v. *trajicio*, sup. *trajectum*.)

Trans *jtciol[jäcio]*, to cast across, to strike through.

Trām, a coal-wagon, one of the rails of a tram-way; trām'-way, a road with wooden or iron rails.

A contraction of *Outram*, so called from Benjamin Outram who (in 1800) used stone sleepers at Little Eton, in Derbyshire, instead of timber, to support the ends of rails at their junctions.

Trammel (a blunder for *tramail*), *trām'.mēl*, an impediment, to hamper, to shackle; tram'melled (2 syl.), tram'mell-ing.

(Of the 55 or 56 words in *-el*, with the accent not on the last syl., 49 double the *l* when an affix beginning with a vowel is added. Of the exceptions, only 2 preserve the single *l* throughout, viz. *angel* and *parallel*.)

Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net; Lat. *traho mēcūlis*, to allure [fish] by spots or pieces of bright cloth attached to the nets.

Tramontane, *trām'.ōn.tāne*, the north-wind is so called in Italy; the Italians also apply the word to German, French, and other artists born north of the Alps. Ultramontane, *ul'.tra.mon''.tane*, overstrained Roman Catholic notions.

Ital. *tramontana* (Lat. *trans montes*, across the mountains, i.e. the Alps), *ultra-montane* (Lat. *ultra montes*, the other-side-of....).

Trance (ought to be *transe*, 1 syl.), a sort of swoon in which the mind sees visions; tranced (1 syl.), being in a trance.

Entrance' (2 syl.), to ravish with delight; entranced' (2 syl.); entranc-ing, *en.trān'.sing* (Rule xix.); entrance'-ment.

We have only 5 words in *-nse*, but nearly 500 in *-nce* most of which would be far better with *s* than *c*. Those in *-nse* are *condense*, *immense*, the compounds of *-pense*, *sense*, and *tense*.

Tranquil, *trān'.kwīl*, quiet, peaceful; tran'quil-ly.

Tranquill-ity, *trān.kwīl'.lī.ty*, freedom from disturbance.

Tranquillise (Rule xxxi.), *trān'.kwīl.ize*; tranquillised, *trān'.kwīl.ized*; tranquillis-ing (R. xix.), *trān'.kwīl.izing*; tranquillis-er, *trān'.kwīl.izer*.

("Tranquil" would be far better with single *l* throughout, unless words in *l* are made an exception to Rule iii., in which case the double *l* should be preserved throughout.)

Latin *tranquill[us]*, *tranquillitas*; French *tranquille*.

Trans-, *trānz-* (Latin prefix), across, over, through, beyond.

(Before *-s*, the "s" of *trans* is absorbed and lost.)

Trans-act', to carry through, to complete, to perform; transact'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), transact'-ing, transact'-or.

Transaction, *trānz.āk'.shān*, a proceeding, a matter.

Lat. *transactio*, *transactor*, *transactum* (*trans ago*, to transact).

Trans-alpine, *trānz.āl'.pīn*, lying beyond the Alps.

Cis-alpine, south of the Alps in regard to Rome.

Latin *transalpīnus*, *cisalpīnus* (*cis-*, on this side of).

Trans-atlantic, *tranz.ăt.lăn'.tîk*, lying beyond the Atlantic, across the Atlantic, the other side of the Atlantic.

Tran-scend, *trăn.sënd'*, to surpass, to surmount; **transcend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **transcend'-ing**, **transcend'-ent**, **transcend'ent-ly**, **transcen'dence**, **transcen'dency**.

Transcendental, *trăn'.sën.dën''.tăl*, metaphysical, that which exceeds human experience but not the power of human thought; **transcenden'tal-ly**.

Transcenden'tal-ism, **transcenden'tal-ist**.

Lat. *transcendentia*, *transcendo* (*trans scando*, to climb beyond).
(The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the verb -scend.)

Trans-scribe, *trăn.skrib'e'*, to write a copy, to copy; **transcribed'** (2 syl.), **transcrib'-ing** (Rule xix.), **transcrib'-er**.

Transcription, *trăn.skrip'.shûn*. **Trans'cript**.

Transcriptive, *trăn.skrip'.tîv*; **transcrip'tive-ly**.

Latin *transcriptio*, *transcriptus* (*trans scribo*, to transcribe).
(The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the verb -scribe.)

Tran'-sept, one of the arms of a cruciform church.

Latin *trans septum*, across the inclosure or fold.
(The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the word -sept.)

Trans-fer, (noun) *trans'.fer*, (verb) *trans'fer'* (Rule l.)

The six verbs in -fer (as *confer*, *defer*, *infer*, *prefer*, *refer*, and *transfer*) double the final -r when -er, -est, -ed, -ing are added, but not with -ance, -ant, -able, -ably, -ability, -ableness, -ent, -ence, -ently, -ency, -ee, -ible, -ibly, -ibleness, -ibility, &c.: as

Transferred, *trănz.fêr'd'*; **transferr'-er**, **transferr'-est**, **transferr'-ing**, **but transfer'-able**, **transfer'abil'ity**.

(Ought to be *transferible*, *transferibility*.)

Transfer-ee, *tranz'.fêr'ree''*; **transfer-ence**.

Transfer-book, **transfer-paper**.

Latin *transferens* gen. *transfrentis*; *trans fero*, to transfer.

As usual, we get the wrong conj., *transferable*, from the French. The whole of the spelling of this group of words needs entire reform. The double r should be carried throughout, and the affixes -able and -ability should be -ible and -ibility.

Trans-figure, *tranz.fîg'.er*, to change the outward form; **transfig'ured** (3 syl.), **transfig'ur-ing** (Rule xix.)

Transfiguration, *tranz.fîg'gûr ră''.shûn*.

Latin *transfigûro*, *transfigurâlio* (*trans figûro*, to transfigure).

Trans-fix', to pierce through; **transfixed** (*participial adj.*), **transfixt**, **transfix'-ing**; **transfixion**, *trans.fîk'.shûn*.

Lat. *transfixus*, v. *transfigo* sup. *transfixum*, to pierce through.

Trans-form', to change the shape or substance; **transformed'** (2 syl.), **transform'-ing**, **transform'-er**.

Transformation, *tranz'.for.may''.shûn*; **transfor'mative**.

Trans-fuse, *tranz.fûze'*, to pour from one vessel into another,

to transfer; transfused' (2 syl.); transfus-ing (R. xix.), *tranz.fū'.zing*; transfus-ible, *tranz.fū'.zī.b'l*.

Transfusion, *tranz.fū'.zhūn*; transfus-er, *tranz.fū'.zer*.

Latin *transfūsio*, *transfusor*, *transfusum* (*trans fundo*).

Trans-gress', to violate, to intrude, to pass the due limits; transgressed' (2 syl.), transgress'-ing, transgress'-or.

Transgression, *tranz.grēsh'ūn*; transgres'sion-āl; trans-gressive, *trans.grēs'.siv*; transgress'ive-ly.

Lat. *transgressio*, *transgressus*, *transgressor*, *transgrédior* (*trans grādior*, to step over; *grādus*, a step).

Trans-ient, *tranz'.ī.ent*, evanescent, of short duration; trans'ient-ly, trans'ient-ness.

Latin *transiens* gen. *transientis*, *trans-eo* to go over or by.

Trans-it, *trān'.zīt*, the passing of one heavenly body over the disc of another, conveyance.

Transition, *trans.sīzh'un*, change; (in *Music*) passing from one key to another; (in *Geol.*) the intervening state between two others; transition-āl; transitional, *trān.sīzh'ūn.ā.ry*, intervening.

Transitive, *tranz'.ī.tīv*; transitive-ly, transitive-ness.

Transition rocks or strata, *strā'.tah*, the metamorphic rocks or strata.

Transitory, *trān'.zī.tō.ry*; trans'itori-ly (Rule xi.); transitori-ness, *trān'.zī.tō.rī.ness*.

Lat. *transitio*, *transitōrius*, *transitus*, *transit* (*trans-eo* to go across).

Trans-late' (2 syl.), to construe, to transfer, to remove; translāt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *tranz.lā'.ted*; translāt-ing (R. xix.), translāt'-or (R. xxxvii.); translāt-able, *tranz.lay'.tā.b'l*.

Translation, *tranz.lay'.shūn*; translat-ive, *tranz.lay'.tīv*; translatory, *tranz.lay'.tō.ry*.

Latin *translātio*, *translatīvus*, *translātor*, *trans-fero*.

Trans-lucent, *tranz.lū'.sent*, semi-transparent; translū-cent-ly; translucence, *tranz.lū'.sense*; translū'cency; translucid, *tranz.lū'.sīd*, partly transparent.

Latin *translūcidus*, *translūcent* gen. *translucentis*, *translūcco*.

Trans-marine, *tranz'.ma.reen''*, beyond the seas.

Latin *transmarinus* (*trans mare*, beyond the sea).

Trans-migrate, *tranz'.mī.grāte*, to emigrate, to pass from one body into another; trans'migrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.); transmigrat-ing (Rule xix.), *tranz'.mī.grā.ting*.

Transmigration, *tranz'.mī.gray''shūn*. Transmigration of souls, the passing of the soul of man after death into another animal body; transmi'gratory.

Words ending in -ory or -ary have the accent on the first syl. (prefixes being omitted), as [*trans*]mī'gratory.

Latin *transmigrātio*, *transmigrāre* (*trans meo*, to pass over).

Trans-mit', to send from one person or place to another; **transmitt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **transmitt'-ing** (Rule iii.), **transmitt'-er**. **Transmitt'-ible**. **Transmitt'-äl'**.

Transmiss'-ible; **transmissibility**, -mĭs'si.bĭl' .i.ty.

Transmission, *tranz.mish'.än*; **transmissive**, *trans.mĭs'.sĭv*.

Latin *transmissio*, *transmitto* supine -*missum* (*trans mitto*).

Trans-müte' (2 syl.), to change from one substance into another, to transform; **transmüt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **transmut-ing** (Rule xix.), *tranz.mü'.ting*; **transmüt'-able**, **transmutable-ness**; **transmutability**, -mü'.ta.bĭl' .i.ty.

Transmutation, *tranz'.mü.tay''.shŭn*; **transmüt'-er**.

Latin *transmutatio*, *transmutāre* (*trans muto*, to transmute).

Tran-som, *trăn'.sŭm*, a piece of timber going across a ship's sternpost to strengthen the afterpart and give it form, a cross-bar in a window, the vane of a cross-staff.

Transom-knees, -*neez*, knees bolted to the transoms and after-timbers of a ship.

Latin *trans sumo*, to take across. The Latin *transenna* is the transom of a door or window (from *trans eo*, to go across).

(The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the word -som.)

Trans-parency, *plu. transparencies* (Rule xlv.), *tranz.pair'rĕn.sĭz*, a picture painted on a material which admits light to pass through and bring out the colours distinctly.

Transparent, *tranz.pair'rent*; **transparent-ly**, **transparent-ness**; **transparence**, *tranz.pair'rense*.

Lat. *transpārens* gen. *transpārentis*, *transpareo* to appear through.

Trans-pierce, *tranz.pĕr'se'*, to pierce through, to wound; **transpierced'** (2 syl.), **transpiere'-ing** (Rule xix.).

Latin *trans per cis eo*, to go through from one side to the other.

Trans-spĭre' (2 syl.), to emit through the pores of the skin, to breathe, to die, to get known; **transpired'** (2 syl.); **transpiring** (Rule xix.), *tranz.pĭr'e'ring*; **transpirable**.

Transpiration, *tranz'.pĭ.ray''.shŭn*. **Perspiration**.

Transpiration, the diffusion of liquids or vapours through a capillary tube, cutaneous exhalation.

Perspiration, water exuded through the pores of the skin from great bodily exertion or the effects of heat.

Lat. *transpiratio*, *trans spirāre* to breathe through [the pores]. (The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the verb -*spire*.)

Trans-plant', to remove and plant in another place; **transplant'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **transplant'-ing**, **transplant'-er**.

Transplantation, *tranz'.plăn.tay''.shŭn*.

A hybrid. *Transplant* and *transship* are the only words out of the 33 beginning with *trans-* which are not Latin. "Trans-plant" is Lat. *trans-*, and O. Eng. *plant[ian]*, p. -*ode*, p. p. -*od*.

Tran-splendent, *trăn.splĕn'.dĕnt*, brilliant as possible; **transplendence**, *trănsplĕn'.dense*; **transplen'dency**.

Lat. *trans splendens* gen *splendentis* (*trans, splendo* to shine).

Trans-port, (noun) *trăns'.port*, (verb) *trăns.port'* (Rule 1.)

Trans'port, a ship employed in conveying stores, rapture, ecstasy, a violent manifestation of rage.

Transport', to banish, to send or carry into exile, to remove from one place to another, to ravish with delight, *transport'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *transport'-ing*, *transport'ing-ly*, *transport'-er*, *transport'-able*.

Transportation, *trănz'.por.tay''shŭn*.

Latin *transportatio*, *transportāre* supine *-portātum* (*trans porto*, to carry across). "Transportation" is not French.

Trans-pose, *trănz.pōze'*, to change the order of [things]; (in *Alg*) to change a term from one side of an equation to the other by changing its sign; (in *Music*) to change the key; (in *Gram.*) to change the order of words or letters (contracted into *trs.*); *transposed* (2 syl.); *transpos-ing*, *trănz.pō'zing* (Rule xix.); *transpos-er*, *-pō'.zer*.

Transposition, *trănz'.po.zish'ăn*; **transposition-āl**; **transpositive**, *trănz.pōz'ă.ălv*; **transposit'ive-ly**.

Latin *transpōsitiō*, *transpōno* sup. *transpōsttūm* (*trans pōno*).

Trans'-ship, to convey from one ship to another; **trans-ship'-ment**, transfer of goods from one ship to another.

A hybrid. Lat. *trans*, Ang.-Sax. *scip*. This word, and the hybrid *transplant* (*q.v.*), are the only two words beginning with *trans*-which are not Latin.

Tran-substantiate, *trăn'.sŭb.stăn''shĕ.ate*, to change the nature of a substance; *transubstan'tiāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *transubstan'tiāt-ing* (Rule xix.); *transubstantial*, *-shŭl*.

Transubstantiation, *trăn'.sŭb.stăn'.shĕ.ă''shŭn*, the dogma that the bread and wine after consecration are transmuted into the true and very body of Jesus Christ (the second person of the Trinity).

Consubstantiation is the dogma that the elements remain bread and wine, but the body and blood of Christ are mystically superadded to them.

Fr. *transsubstantier*, *transsubstantiation*; Ital. *transustanziare*, *transustanziazione*; Lat. *trans substantia*, a transfer of one substance into another substance.

(The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the "sub" of *substantia*.)

Tran-sŭde' (2 syl.), to ooze through the pores of the skin; *transŭd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *transŭd'-ing*.

Transudation, *trăn'.su.day''shŭn*; *transŭdătōry*.

Lat. *trans sudo*, to sweat through; Fr. *transsuder*, *transsudation*. (The -s of "trans" is absorbed in the verb *sudo*.)

Trans-verse' (2 syl.), across, running in a cross direction; *transverse'ly*, *transver'sāl*. (Latin *transversus*.)

Trap, an engine for catching vermin, &c., a device for taking someone unawares, a contrivance in drains to prevent the return of effluvia, a game and the instruments used in it, any sort of private carriage (such as a phaëton, dog-cart, sulky, and so on, but not a gentleman's close carriage), any igneous rock of the first and second geological periods, to catch in a trap; trapped, *trapt* (Rule i.), trapp'-ing. Trap'-door. Trap'-stair. Traps, luggage, clothes, any packages carried about with one.

Trappean, *trăp'.pě.ăn*, pertaining to trap rocks.

Trapp-ous, *trăp'.pûs*, containing trap, trap-like.

Trapp'-y, resembling trap, composed of trap.

Entrap', to catch in a trap; -trapped, -*trapt'*; -trapp-ing.

Old Eng. *trappe* or *treppe*, v. *trepp[an]*, past *treppte*, past part. *treppt*.

"Traps" ("trappings," luggage), Spanish *trapazo*, *traperia*.

"Trap" (rock), Dan. *trappe*, a stair. These rocks are so called because they often occur in huge masses rising like stairs.

Trapan, *tra.păn'*, to catch by artifice. **Trepan**, to perforate the skull and take out what oppresses the brain.

"Trapan," O. Eng. *trepp[an]* to entrap, past *treppte*, p. part. *treppt*.

"Trepan," Fr. *trepan*; Gk. *trûpănon* a gimlet, *trûpa* a hole

Trapezium, plu. trapeziums or trapezia, *tra.pee' zî.ăm*, plu. *tra.pee' zî.ămz* or *tra.pee'.zî.ăh*, a plane figure containing four straight lines no two of which are parallel, one of the small bones of the wrist, trape'zius, a muscle in the neck.

Trapeze, *tra.pee'z'*, a swing (the two ropes, the bar, and the ceiling make the four straight lines).

Trapezoid *trăp' ě.zoid*, plu. trapezoides, *trăp' ě.zo' deez*, a plain figure contained by four straight lines only two of which are parallel, trapezoidal, *trăp'.ě.zoi''.dăl*.

(In French, the trapèze [trapezium] is our "trapezoid," and the trapezoïde is our "trapezium." "Trapèze" une quadrilatère dont deux côtés seulement sont parallèles. "Trapèzoïde" une quadrilatère dont tous les côtés sont obliques entre eux.)

Trapezohedron, *trăp' ě.zo hěd'' rôn*, a solid figure bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums

("Trapezohedron." Johnson, Chalmers, Sheridan, and Walker omit the *h*, the introduction of it is a retrograde movement.)

Lat. *trăpĕzion*; Gk. *trăpĕzion*. "Trapezoid," Gk. *trăpĕzion eidos*, trapezium-like. "Trapezohedron," *trăpĕzion hedra* (see R. lxx.)

Trap'pings, ornamental articles of dress, furniture, housings.

Spanish *trapazo* a large rag, *traperia* a mart for all sorts of finery, *trapero* dealing in frippery, *trapo* bunting, &c.

Trash, rubbish, worthless matter; trash'-y, worthless, rubbishy.

German *druse*, ore decayed by the weather; Old English *droos*.

Travail, *trav'el*. **Trav'el** (*see below*).

Travail, labour with pain, throes, to suffer throes; **travailed**, *trāv'ld*; **travail-ing**, *trāv'ling*.

Fr. *travail*, v. *travailler*. "Mot que l'on dérive, par métaphore, de *travail* dans le sens de machine de force qui sert à contenir les chevaux vicieux." (In *Medicine*) "la succession de phénomènes violents et douloureux dont l'ensemble caractérise la fonction de l'accouchement." The machine referred to is called a *trave*, a wooden frame for confining an unruly horse while it is being shod.

Travel, *trāv'l*. **Travail**, *trāv'l* (*see above*).

Travel, to journey. **Travels**, journeyings; **travelled**, *trāv'ld*; **trav'ell-ing** (R. iii.), **trav'ell-er**. **Travel-stained**, *-stain'd*.

Fr. *travail*, v. *travailler*; Dan. *trave* to trot, *travle* to be in a hurry.

Traverse, *trāv'erse*, to wander over, to journey over; (in *Law*) to deny what has been advanced by an opposite party; (in *Fence*) to turn as on a pivot; **traversed** (2 syl.); **travers-ing**, *trāv'er.sing* (Rule xix.); **trav'ers-er**, one who opposes a plea in law; **trav'ers-able**.

Trav'erse table, a platform which moves laterally on wheels for the convenience of shifting carriages.

Fr. *travers*, *traverse*, v. *traverser*; Lat. *transversus* across, v. *transverso*.

Travesty, plu. *travesties*, *-tiz*. **Parody**, plu. *parodies*, *-diz*.

Travesty [*trāv'ēs.ty*], a burlesque rendering of a subject treated by another in a serious style.

Parody [*pā'rō.dj*], an imitation (serious or ludicrous) of some popular literary production (generally in verse).

"Rejected addresses" are parodies of popular authors living at the time of their publication.

Shakespeare's tragedies represented as broad farces are travesties.

The most noted travesty is G. Battista Lalli's *Virgil*, in Ital.

To **travesty**; **travesties**, *trāv'ēs.tiz*; **travestied**, *-ēs.tēd*; **trav'esty-ing**. (French *travesti*, v. *travestir*.)

Trawl, fishing with a drag net; **trawl'-ing**, *-er*. (Lat. *trāgŭla*.)

Tray **Trey**. **Trait** (all *tray*).

Tray, a metal or papier-maché board for handing glasses, holding tea and coffee paraphernalia, and for other domestic uses. If very small and not silver or plated it is a **Voider**, if plated or silver it is a **Sal'ver**. If for holding bread or used as a plate it is a **Trench'er**. If made of wood and jointed it is a **Butler's tray**.

Trey, the three of cards or dice. (Old Eng. *thrȳæ* or *thrȳj*.)

Trait, a feature or characteristic. (Fr. *trait*; Lat. *traho*.)

"**Tray**," Old Eng. *trog*, a trough; Dan. *trug*; Swed. *trag*.

Treachery, plu. *treacheries*, *trēch'.ēriz*. **Treason**, *trēc'.zn*.

Treachery, betrayal of trust, perfidy, deception.

Treason, leze-majesty, violation of allegiance, disloyalty.

Treacherous, *trēch'.ērūs*; **treacherous-ly**, **treacherous-ness**.

"**Treachery**," Fr. *tricherie*, trickery. "**Treason**," Fr. *trahison*.

Treacle, *tree'kl*, **Molasses**, *mo.lās'sēz*, **Syrup**, *sr'rūp*,

Treacle, drainings from the sugar-refiner's moulds.

Molasses, the drainings of crude sugar.

Syrup, a medicated solution of sugar.

"Treacle" means strictly an antidote against the bite of a wild beast,
Gk. [*pharmāka*] *thēriaka* (from *thēr*, a wild beast); O. E. *tyriaca*.

"Molasses," Port. *melasses*, Gk. *mēli*. It is darker than treacle and
has a burnt flavour. It should be spelt *me-* not *mo-lasses*.

"Syrup," Low Lat. *syrrūpus*; Gk. *surias opos*, the Syrian juice.

Tread, *trēd*, a step; pressure with the foot, to step, to walk.

To tread, (*past*) *trōd*, (*p. p.*) *trodden*, *trōd'n*; tread-ing,
trēd'ing; tread-er, *trēd'er*. Tread'-mill. Treadle, *trēd'l*.

Old Eng. *trēd* or *trēdde*; v. *trēd[an]*, *past trōd*, *past part. treden*.

Both our spelling and conjugation of this verb are corrupt. There is
no justification for the interpolated *a*, which does not even repre-
sent an accent, and "trodden" is a blunder for *trēd* or *treden*.

Treason, *tree'zn*, leze-majesty, an offence against the duty of
allegiance; treason-able, treasonable-ness, treasonably.

Misprision of treason, *mīs.prīzh'ān*..., concealment of treason.

Traitor, *trā'tr*, one guilty of treason; traitor-ous, *-tō.rūs*;
traitorous-ly, traitorous-ness. Traitress, *trā'.trēs*.

Treacherous, *trēch'ērūs*. Treachery (*q.v.*)

It is to be regretted that the same vowels have not been preserved
in *treason* and *traitor*; Fr. *trahison*, *traître*; Lat. *trāditor*, a traitor.

The term *High treason* is now abolished, because *petty treason* is
regarded as murder. "Petty treason" used to be the treason of
an apprentice or workman against his master by conspiring his
death, and "high treason" was conspiring against the crown.

Treasure, *trēzh'r*, anything highly valued, hoarded wealth, to
hoard up; to value highly, to keep as a valued article;
treasured (2 syl.); treasure-ing (Rule xix.), *trēzh'r.ing*;
treas'ur-er, treasurer-ship (*-ship*, office of).

Treasury, *plu.* treasuries, *trēzh'r.iz*. Treasure-house.

Treasure-trove, coin or bullion found buried in the earth
without an owner. (This "treasure" belongs to the
crown and not to the finder.)

Treasury benches, the seats on the right hand of the
speaker occupied in the house of commons by the
ministerial party.

So called because the prime minister is the first lord of the
treasury. If a peer, the chancellor of the exchequer who has
the management of the revenue leads the house of commons

Treasury bond, a species of exchequer-bill.

Treasury-warrant, a legal official notice issued by the lords
of the treasury for the information of the public.

Lords of the Treasury, ministers of state who have the

control of the public revenue. The prime minister is *first lord*. (At present the board consists of five "lords.")

Old Eng. *tresor* (Sax. Chron. 1137); Lat. *thesaurus*, *thesaurārium*; Gk. *thēsaurós*; Heb. *thazer*; Fr. *trésor*, *trésorerie*, *trésorière*.

Treat, *treet*, an entertainment, something to give pleasure, to give a treat, to write or speak on a certain subject, to prescribe remedies, to subject [something] to the action of certain chemicals, to negotiate, to adjust; *treat'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *treat'-ing*, *treat'-er*, *treat'-ment*.

Treatise, *tree'tis*, a formal exposition of some subject.

Treaty, *plu. treaties* (Rule xlv.), *tree'tiz*, a negotiation, as a *treaty of peace*, *treaty of alliance*, *commercial treaty*.

To *treat with*, to negotiate with. To *treat of*, to have for subject. To *treat well*, to behave well to. To *treat ill*.

(?) HE TREATS THE SUBJECT MORALLY OR HE TREATS OF THE SUBJECT MORALLY (?) If the name of the subject is given, of must be supplied: *Dr. Smith treats of medicine....*, i.e. he writes or speaks about medicine; otherwise, either form is correct, although the more usual one is to omit *of*.

O. Eng. *traht*, v. *traht[ian]*, past *trahtode*, past part. *trahtod*, *trahtung* a treatise, *trahtere*; Fr. *traité*; Lat. *tractāre* to handle, *tractus*.

Treble, *trēb'l* (not *tribl*). **Triple**, *trīp'l*.

Treble, the highest part in music. *Triple*, three-fold.

(In *short whist*), gaining a game before your adversaries have scored a single point is called a *treble*; if your adversaries have scored one or two points, your game is a *double*; if your adversaries have gained three or four points, it is a *single*. By adding two for the rubber a "treble" is $3 + 2 = 5$ points; a "double" is $2 + 2 = 4$ points; a "single" is $1 + 2 = 3$ points. With shilling points a *treble* is paid 5s., a *double* 4s., and a *single* 3s.

"Treble" for *triple* ought not to be tolerated. The Lat. is *triplex*, *triplex*; Gk. *triplus*; Fr. *triple*; Ital. *triplo*, and we always say *triplet*, *triplicate*, *triplicity*, *tripod*, *trios*, &c., never "treblet," "treblicate," "trebllicity," and so on.

"Treble" is the part sung by little boys who bear the *thuribles*.

Tree, a plant with a woody trunk furnished with branches; *tree'-less*. **Family tree**, the picture of a tree showing the pedigree of a family from its founder.

Tree-nail, *trēn'.ēl* (not *trūn'.el*), a long wooden bolt used for nailing a ship's plank to the timbers.

Old English *treo*, *treow*, *treu*, *triow*, *triu*, *triw* or *tryw*, a tree.

Trefoil, *trēf'foil*, a three-leaved plant like clover, an architectural ornament consisting of three cusps symbolical of the Trinity. (Fr. *trèfle*; Lat. *trifolium*, *tres folium*.)

Trellis, *trēl'lis*, a light structure of cross-bars or lattice-work, to put up a trellis, to be furnished with trellises; *trellised*, *trēl'list*; *trēl'lis-ing*. (Fr. *treillis*, *treillissé*.)

From the Latin *trichila*, a covered walk made of vines, a bower.

Tremble, *trēm'.bl*, to shake; trembled, *trēm'.blđ*; trembling, *trēm'.bling*; trem'bling-ly. Trembling poplar or aspen.

Fr. *tremble*, v. *trembler*; Lat. *trēmŭlus*, *trēmŭla* the aspen-tree.

Tremendous, *tre.měň'.dŭs* (not *tre.měň'.djŭs*), enormous, very violent, terrible; tremen'dous-ly, tremen'dous-ness.

Latin *tremendus* to be feared (*trēmo*; Greek *trēmo*, to tremble).

Tremolite, *trēm'.ō.lite*, a variety of hornblende.

First noticed in the *Tremola*, a valley of Switzerland.

Tremor, *trēm'.or*, a shivering; tremulous, *trēm'.ŭ.lŭs*, quivering; trem'ulous-ly, tremulous-ness.

Latin *tremor*, *trēmŭlus*, v. *trēmo*; Greek *trēmo*, to tremble;

Trench, a ditch, the breastwork formed by the earth thrown out of a ditch, to dig deep, to defend with a trench; *trenched*, *trencht*; *trench'-ing*. **Trench-er**, one who digs a trench, a wooden platter, a table. **Trencher-cap**, a cap with a "mortar-board." **Trencher-man**, a feeder. **Trench'-plough**, *-plōw*. **Trench'ant**, cutting, sarcastic.

"Trencher cap." *Mortar-board* has nothing whatever to do with a board for carrying mortar. It is the French *mortier*, a cap worn by the ancient kings of France, and still used officially by the president of the court of justice.

"Trench" Fr. *trancher*, to cut; Ital. *trincea*, a trench, v. *trinciare*.

Trend, to have a bias or bend (said of a coast-line); trend'-ed (R. xxxvi.), trend'-ing. (O. E. *trendl*, a circle, a curve.)

Trepan, *trě.păn'*, a circular saw for removing part of the skull, to perforate the skull and take out what presses on the brain; trepanned, *trě.pănd*; trěpann'-ing, trěpann'-er. Trepana'tion, *-shun*. (See *Trapan*.)

(The word should be *trupan* or *trypan*. The error is from the Fr.) French *trepan*; Greek *trupănon* a gimlet, v. *trupăo* to perforate.

Trephine, *trě.feen'*, an improved instrument for trepanning, to use the trephine; trephined, *trě.feend'*; trephin-ing.

Fr. *tréphine*; Low Lat. *trĭpănum*; Gk. *trupănon* a gimlet, v. *trupăo* to perforate. *Tre-* ought to be *tru-* or *try-*. The error is French.

Trepidation, *trěp'.ĭ.day''shŭn*, a quivering with fear.

Latin *trēpidatio*, v. *trēpidāre*, to tremble with terror; Greek *trēpo*.

Trespass, *trěs'.păs*, a transgression; unlawful entry on the lands of another, to trespass; trespassed, *trěs'past*; tres'pass-ing, tres'pass-er. Trespass-offering, sin offering.

Norman *trespasser*; Latin *trans passus*, a step over [the limits].

Tress, a braid of hair, a ringlet; tresses, the hair of the head.

French *trousse*; Italian *treccia* a lock of hair, *trecciera* a snood.

Tressel (not *trussel*), *trěs'.sěl*, a movable support for a table-board or scaffolding-board, a support used by carpenters to rest timber on while it is sawn, &c.

French *treteau* now *tréteau*; Dutch *driestal*, a three-legged stool.

Trevet, a corruption of Trivet, *q.v.* (Old English *trýfōt*.)

Trey, Tray, Trait (all *tray*).

Trey, the three of cards or dice. (Old Eng. *thryæ* or *thryf*.)

Tray, a light board for domestic uses. (O. E. *trog*, Swed. *trag*.)

Trait, a feature, a characteristic. (Fr. *trait*, Lat. *traho*.)

ri- (Gk. or Lat. prefix), thrice, in threes. (Gk. *treis*, Lat. *tris*.)

Tri'-ad, three united, three subjects more or less connected worked up into a connected whole.

Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* is a triad. The Welsh triads are collections of historic facts, mythological traditions, moral maxims, or rules of poetry, disposed in groups of three.

A musical "triad," the common or fundamental chord consisting of the 3rd, 5th, and 8th of the fundamental base.

Harmonic triad, a compound of three radical sounds, viz., a fundamental note its 3rd and its 5th.

Greek *trias* gen. *triados*, a triad or group of three.

Tri-adelphous, -a.dēl'fūs, having three stamens united in three bundles by their filaments.

Gk. *tri*-[treis, tria]adelphōs, three brothers, bunches, or bundles.

Linnaeus called the stamens of flowers *andria* (male organs), the pistils *gynia* (female organs), and stamens in bundles *adelphia*.

Trial, tri'āl, legal examination, experiment. (See Try.)

Tri-angle, tri'ān.gl, a plane figure inclosed by three lines.

If all the 3 lines are of the same length the fig. is an *equilateral triangle*. If only 2 of the lines are equal the fig. is an *isosceles triangle*. If all the 3 lines are unequal the fig. is a *scalene* [ska.leen'] triangle. The lines may be straight or curved.

Triangular, tri'ān'.gu.lar; trian'gular-ly.

Triangularity, tri'ān'.gu.lār'rī.ty. Triangulate, tri'ān'.gu.lāte, to divide into triangles; trian'gulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), trian'gulāt-ing (Rule xix.) Triangulation, tri'ān'.gu.lay'shūn. Triangular com'passes.

Latin *tri*-[tres, tria]angūlus, [having] three angles.

Tri-archy, tri'ar.ky, government vested in three persons.

Greek *tri*-[treis, tria]archē, government of three.

Tri'-as (in *Geol.*), the Upper New Red Sandstone.

Triassic system, tri'ās'.sīk..., the rocks of the trias.

Greek *trias* gen. *triados*, a triad. The triassic system consists of (1) *Keuper*, (2) *Muschelkalk*, and (3) *Bunter*.

Tribe (1 syl.), a family, a race, a clan; tri'bāl.

Latin *tribus* (a tribus partibus in quas ager Romanus primo divisus erat, *Pedrianus*. *Varro* says: quod tribus principio tres fuerunt (1) *Tatienium*, (2) *Rhamnensium*, (3) *Lucerum*).

Tri-brach, tri'b'.rāk, a word of three short syllables,

Greek *tri*-[treis, tria]brachus, three short feet.

Tribulation, *trib'bu.lay''shŭn*; distress, severe affliction.

Latin *tribŭlare*, from *tribŭlum* a threshing instrument (not *tribŭlus*, Greek *tribŭlŏs* a caltrop or thistle, *treis bŏlas* three cusps).

Our pronunciation of this word misleads. It should be *tri'bu.lay'.shŭn* not *trib'.u.lay'.shŭn*, from Latin *tribŭlum* not *tribŭlus*.

Tribune, *trib'bŭne*, a magistrate of ancient Rome chosen by the people to protect them from oppression; **tribunate**, *trib'bu.nāte*; **trib'une-ship** (-ship, office of).

Tribunal, *tri.bŭ'nāl*, the seat of a judge, hence a court of justice; **tribunitial**, *trib'bŭ.nish''āl*, adj. of tribune.

Latin *tribŭnus*, *tribŭnal*, *tribunātus* (from *tribus*, a tribe).

Tribute, *trib'bŭte*, a tax paid by a subordinate state to an overlord either as a fine or in acknowledgment of suzerainty; **tributary**, *plu.* tributaries, *trib'bu.tŭ.riz*, a state which pays tribute; **tributary**, adj., subject to tribute.

Latin *tribŭlum*, *tribŭtarius* (the tax collected from the tribes).

Trice (1 syl.), a moment, an instant. In a trice.

"Trice," strictly speaking, is the 60th part of a second. The hour is divided into 60 minutes, the minute into 60 seconds, and the second into 60 trices or thirds. (Spanish *tris*.)

Tricentenary, *tri.sĕn'.tŭ.nŕy*, the three-hundredth anniversary, a space of 300 years.

Latin *tri*-[*tris*, *tria*]*centĕnarius*, pertaining to a period of 300 years.

Trichord, *tri'.kord*, a three-stringed lute. (Greek *treis chordē*.)

Trick, an artifice, a practice, a round of cards falling to the winner, to deceive, to dress fantastically; **tricked** (1 syl.), **trick'-ing**, **trick'-er**, **trick'-ster**.

(-ster is not an affix denoting one of the female sex, as we are usually taught; it is added to nouns of all genders, and means that skill which comes from habit. Even in the word "spinster" it means one skilled in spinning, hence a maiden.)

Trickery, *plu.* trickeries, *tri'k'.ĕ.riz*, artifice, deceit.

Trick-ish, given to trickery; **trick'ish-ly**, **trick'ish-ness**.

Trick'-y, artful, cross-grained, (*comp.*) **trick'i-er**, (*super.*) **trick'i-est**. (French *tricher*, *tricherie*, &c.)

Trickle, *tri'kl*, to run down in drops, to flow in a small stream; **trickled**, *tri'kl'd*; **trick'ling**, **trick'ling-ly**.

Greek *trecho*, to run. (See **Treacle**, a saccharine fluid.)

Trick-track, backgammon. (French *tric-trac*.)

"Onomatopée tirée du bruit que font les dés dans le cornet et sur le tablier" (*Dict. universel des Arts et des Sciences*).

Triclinium, *tri.kli'.nŭ.ŭm*, a Roman dining-room; **tricliniary**, *tri.kli'.ni.ary*, adj. of triclinium.

Latin *triclinium* (Greek *treis kleiné*, three couches), *tricliniarius*. The Roman dining-room usually contained three couches each of which accommodated three guests: placed thus ■■■■■

Tricolour, *tri.küller*, a national banner of three colours; **tricoloured**, *tri.küllrd*, having three colours.

The tricolor of **BELOIUM** is black, yellow, and red, divided vertically. The tricolor of **FRANCE** is blue, white, and red, divided vertically. The tricolor of **HOLLAND** is red, white, and blue, divided horizontally. The tricolor of **ITALY** is green, white, and red, divided vertically.

Lat. *tricolor*; Fr. [drapeau] *tricolor*. The Fr. *tricolor* shews the weakness of our plea for the termination *-our* instead of *-or*.

Tri'dent, a kind of sceptre with three prongs held by the sea-god; **tri'dent-ed**, furnished with three prongs; **tridentate**, *tri.dën'.täte*, (in *Botany*) having three teeth.

Latin *tridens* gen. *tridentis* (*tris*, *tria dens*, [having] three teeth).

Triennial, *tri.ën'.nī.äl*. **Tricennial**, *tri.sën'.nī.äl*.

Triennial, occurring every third year, lasting three years.

Tricennial, occurring once in thirty years, lasting thirty years.

Trien'ial-ly. **Triennial Act**, an Act of William and Mary providing that no parliament shall last longer than three years. (Prolonged to seven years by 1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 38.)

Latin *triennium* (*tri*-[*tris*] *annus*, three years).

"Tricennial," Latin *tricen'ni-annus* [*tricen'nus*], thirty years.

Annus in composition changes *a* into *e*: as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *sept-ennial*, *oct-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c.

Trifle, *tri'fl*, a thing of little value, a cake flavoured with spirituous liquor and soaked in cream, to indulge in trifles; **trifled**, *tri'fld*; **trifling**, *tri'fling-ly*; **trifler**, *tri'fler*.

Trivial, *triv'äl*, of trifling importance; **triv'ial-ly**, **triv'ial-ness**; **triviality**, *plu. trivialities*, *triv'äl'äl'tiz*.

"Trivial," belonging to the public road, Latin *trivium* (Greek *tribo*, to beat), the beaten road; hence common, worthless.

Tri-foliate, *tri.fõ'.lī.ate*, having three leaves or leaflets from the same point. **Trifolium**, *tri.fõ'.lī.äm*, a clover or trefoil.

Latin *tri*-[*tris*, *tria*] *folium*, [having] three leaves [together].

Trig, trim, neat, to trick out; **trigged**, *trigd*; **trigg'-ing** (R. i.), **trig'-ness**. (Welsh *trec* harness, *treciad* trappings.)

Tri-gamous, *trig'.ämüs*, having three sorts of flowers in the same flower-head; **trigamy**, *trig'.ämy*, having three husbands or wives living at the same time. **Bigamy**, having two husbands or wives living at the same time.

Greek *tri*-[*treis*, *tria*] *gámos*, three marriages.

Trig'ger, the catch of a gun-lock. (Welsh *trig* a stop, *trigad*.)

Triglyph, *trig'lif*, an ornament in a Doric frieze; **triglyphic**, *trig.lif'äk*; **triglyphical**, *trig.lif'äkäl*.

Greek *tri*-[*treis*, *tria*] *gluphé*, three sculptures or three cut.

The triglyph consists of three parallel grooves with drops underneath arranged at regular intervals throughout the frieze. The interval between two triglyphs is called the **metope**, *mē.tõ'.pe*, as thus: [!!! metope !!! metope !!!].

Trigon, *trí.gŏn*, containing three zodiacal signs. The entire zodiac is divided into four trigons, each with three signs.

1. The Watery trigon includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces.
2. The Fiery trigon includes Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.
3. The Earthly trigon includes Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus.
4. The Airy trigon includes Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

Trigonous, *tríg'.ŏ.nŭs*, having three angles; **trig'onal-ly**.

Trigonella, *tríg'.ŏ.nĕl''.lah*, a genus of plants with trifoliate leaves. **Trigonellites**, *tríg'.ŏ.nĕl''.lites*, a shell-like organism of triangular form (*-ite*, Greek *lithos*, a fossil).

Greek *tri*-[treis, tria]gonia, three angles.

Trigono-, *tríg'.ŏ.no-* (Greek prefix), having three angles.

Trig'ono-carpon, *-kar'.pon*, a genus of thick-shelled fruits occurring in the coal-measures.

Greek *trigono*-[trigŏnon, a triangle]karpos, triangle-fruit.

So called from three projecting corners in the surface of the shell.

Trig'ono-cerous, *-se'.rŭs*, having horns with three angles.

Greek *trigono*-[trigŏnon]kĕras, three-angled horns.

Trigono-metry, *tríg'.ŏ.nŏm''.ĕ.try*, measuring of or by triangles. Plane trigonometry treats of triangles described on a plane. Spherical trigonometry treats of triangles described on the surface of a sphere.

The modern use of this word is much extended, including all theorems and formulæ relative to angles and circular arcs, together with the lines connecting them.

Gk. *trigono*-[trigŏnon, a triangle]metron, measure of triangles.

Tri-lateral, *tri.lăt'.ĕ.răl*. **Tri-literal**, *tri.lit'.ĕ.răl*.

Trilateral, having three sides; **trilat'eral-ly**.

Triliteral, consisting of three letters; **triliteral-ism**, a language system, like Hebrew, where every word has three fundamental letters.

"Trilateral," Latin *tri*-[tris, tria]lătas, [having] three sides.

"Triliteral," Latin *tri*-[tris, tria]litĕra, [having] three letters.

Tri-lingual, *tri.ling'gwăl*, consisting of three languages.

Latin *tri*-[tris, tria]lingua, [having] three tongues or languages.

Tri-literal, *-lit'.ĕ.răl*, consisting of three letters; **trilit'eral-ism**, a language system like Hebrew, where the words have three fundamental letters to their roots. (*See* Trilateral.)

Trill, an ornamental turn or vibration of the voice in singing, &c., to trill; trilled, *trıld*; trill'-ing.

Welsh *treillio*, to trill or troul; Italian *trillo*, a trill, v. *trillare*.

Trillion, *trił'.yŭn*, the third power of a million, a unit and 18 ciphers. (Six figures = a million and $6 \times 3 = 18$.)

Fr. *trillion*; Lat. *tri*-[tris]millio, a million thrice [multiplied].

Trilobite, *trił'.ŏ.bite* (should be *tri.lŏ'.bite*), an extensive family of palæozoic crustaceans; trilobitidæ, *trił'.lŏ.bit''ă.dĕ*.

Gk. *tri*-[treis, tria]lŏbos, three lobes. So called because their body is divided into three lobes running parallel to its axis. (*-ite*, a fossil.)

Tri-ocular, *tri.lōk'ŭ.lar* (in *Bot.*), having three cells.

Latin *tri*-[*tris*, *tria*]*lōcŭlŭs*, [having] three little places or cells.

Trilogy, *trīl'ō.djy*, a series of three connected dramas, like the three parts of *Henry VI.* (Gk. *tri*-[*treis*]*logos*, three discourses.)

Trim, neat, spry, to put in order, to decorate, to adjust a vessel for sailing, to pare down opinions and conduct in the hope of pleasing two opposing parties; *trimmed*, *trīmd*; *trimm'-ing* (Rule i.), *trimm'-ing-ly*.

Trimm'-er, one who runs with the hare and holds with the hounds. **Trim'-ness**. In *trim*. In *ballast trim*.

To *trim up*, to make tidy. To *trim in*, to fit in.

Old Eng. *trym*[ian], to set in order, past *trymede*, past part. *trymed*.

Trine (1 syl.), the aspect of planets 120° or the *third* of a circle distant from each other. **Trinal**, *trī'nāl*, adj.

Latin *trinus*, the third. One-fourth is *square*, one-fifth is *quintile*, one-sixth is *sextile*, one-half is *opposite*.

Trinity, *plu.* trinities, *trīn'ī.tīz*, the triune godhead (the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost). **Trinitarian**, *trīn'ī.tair''rī.ăn*, adj. of trinity, one who believes in the doctrine of the trinity. **Unitarian**, one who believes that there is but one person (not three persons) in the Godhead.

Trinitarian-ism, *trīn'ī.tair''rī.ăn.izm*, the doctrine of the trinity. **Unitarian-ism**, the doctrine that there is but one person (not three persons) in the Godhead.

Trinity Sunday, the Sunday next before Whitsunday, when the doctrine of the trinity is set before church-goers.

Trinity house, north side of Tower Hill, a guild for licensing pilots, erecting lighthouses, &c.

Trinity Term (*law courts*), an issuable term beginning May 22 and ending June 12 (abolished in 1876).

Trinity Sitting begins June 13 and ends August 8.

Trinity Term (*Oxf. University*), the second half of Easter term. It begins the Saturday before Whitsunday and ends the second Saturday of July.

There is no *Trinity Term* at Cambridge University, but the Easter Term runs on to the fourth Friday of June.

The word "*Trinity*" (applied to the Godhead) was first used by Tertullian (A.D. 160-240), *Adv. Praz.* c. 3. (Latin *trīnitas*.)

(The doctrine of the Trinity is by no means peculiar to Christianity, almost every mythological system of the world teaches the same dogma. Pythagoras and Plato had their trinities, the Romans, the American Indians, the Brahmins, the Persians, the Egyptians, the Scandinavians, &c., &c.)

Trinket, *trīn'.kēt*, a small ornament, a bijou. (Welsh *treciad*.)

Trinō'da Necessitas, the three contributions to which all lands were subject in Anglo-Saxon times. They were

1. *Bryge-bōt*, for keeping bridges and high roads in repair.
2. *Bury-bōt*, for maintaining the military and keeping up fortresses.
3. *Fyrd*, for maintaining the naval force of the kingdom,

Tri-nomial, *trī.nō'.mī.āl*, an algebraic expression of three terms: as $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. **Bino'mial**, an algebraic expression of two terms: as $a + b$ or $a - b$. (Lat. *tri*-[tres]*nomen*.)

Trio, *plu. trios, tree'.o*, *plu. tree'.ōze*, a piece of music for three singers or players, three together. (French *trio*.)

Trip, a stumble, a catch of the foot in wrestling, a blunder, an excursion of pleasure, to skip, to strike the foot against someone to cause a fall, to fail, to err; tripped, *tript*; tripp'ing (Rule i.); tripp'ing-ly, glibly; tripp'-er.

To trip up, to cause a fall by striking the foot against some obstacle. To trip up [one's] heels, to cause a stumble,

To catch [one] tripping, to detect [one] in a mistake.

Welsh *trip*, v. *tripio*, *tripiad* a tripping; Danish *trip*, v. *trippe*.

Tri-partite, *tri.par'.tite*, (in *Botany*) deeply divided into three.

(*Tri'-fid*, cleft into three segments but not deeply.)

Tripartition, *tri'.par.tish'.ūn*, a division by three.

In *Botany*, *-fid* means cleft short of the middle; *-partite* means deeply cleft up to or beyond the middle.

"Tripartite," Latin *tri*-[tris, tria]*partitus*, parted in three.

"Trifid," Latin *tri*-[tris, tria]*fido*, *fidi* to cleave into three.

Tripe (1 syl.), the stomach of ruminants prepared for food.

Tripe-man, *plu. -men*, one who sells tripe. (Welsh *tripa*.)

Tri-pedal, *tri.pee'.dāl*, having three feet.

Latin *tri*-[tris, tria]*pedālis* (*pes* gen. *pēdis*, a foot).

Tri-pennate, *tri.pēn'.nate*, a compound leaf thrice divided in a pennate manner. (Latin *tri*-[tris]*pennātus*, *penna*.)

Tri-petalous, *tri.pēl'.ū.lūs*, having three petals or flower-leaves.

Greek *tri*-[treis, tria]*pētālon*, having three leaves or petals.

Triphthong (not *triphthong*), *tri'f'.thong*, a combination of three vowels into one sound: as "beau" = *bo*, "lieu" = *lu*.

Diphthong, the combination of two vowels into one sound: as *found*, *saucer*. If only one of two vowels is sounded and the other is ignored, it is an improper diphthong: as *break* (where *e* is lost), *speak* (where *a* is lost).

"Diphthong," Greek *diphthoggos* [*dis phthoggos*, a double [vowel] sound]. "Triphthong" is formed on the same model: *tris*-[treis]*phthoggos*, a triple [vowel] sound.

Tri-phyllous, *tri.fil'.lūs*, applied to plants which have their leaves in triple whorls. (Gk. *tri*-[treis]*phullon*, a leaf.)

Triple, *trip'l*. **Treble**, *trēb'l*, the highest part in music.

Triple, three-fold, three united, to increase three-fold; tripled, *trip'ld*; trip'ling, trip'ly.

Triple-crowned, *-krōwnd*, having three crowns.

Triple-time, (in *Music*) three beats in a bar.

(Either 3 minims, 3 crotchets, or 3 quavers— $\frac{3}{2}$, 3, $\frac{3}{4}$.)

Triplicate, *trĭp'.ĭ.kāte*, a third transcript of a document.

Duplicate, a second transcript of a document.

Done in triplicate. **Done in duplicate.**

Triplication, *trĭp'.ĭ.kay''.shŭn*.

Triplicity, *trĭ.plis'.ĭ.ty*; **triple-ness**. **Trip'lite** (2 syl.)

"Treble" is occasionally used for *triple*: thus in "Whist," a game won before your adversary has scored a single point is called a *treble*. We also say *It is trebled*, *He has treble as much as you*, &c., but this use of "treble" should be abolished, and *triple* should be always employed when *three-fold* is meant.

"Triple," Fr. *triple*; Ital. *triplice*; Span. *triplo*; Lat. *triplex*.

"Treble" (*thurible*), Latin *thuribulum*, a censer (thus gen. *thuris*, frankincense), so called because the thurible-boys sang *treble*.

Tripod, *trĭ'.pŏd*, a three-legged stool, the stool on which the priest or priestess was placed when oracles were sought.

Greek *tri*-[treis, tria]*pous* gen. *pŏdŏs*, having three feet or legs.

Tripoli, *trĭp'.ŏ.ĭ*, a polishing powder from *Tripoli* (Africa).

Tripes, *trĭ'.pŏs*, plu. *triposes*, *trĭ'.pŏs.ĕz*, in Cambridge University means a division into three classes or groups, and is applied to any faculty, mathematics, classics, law, &c.

The *mathematical tripes* consists of *Wranglers* (class 1), *Senior optimes* (class 2), and *Junior optimes* (class 3). The voluntary honour examination in classics for those who have already passed their degree examination consists of three groups, called *Class 1* (the highest), *Class 2*, *Class 3*. The same arrangement prevails in all the other tripes.

Gk. *tri*-[treis, tria]*pous*, three feet, a metaphor for three classes.

Triptote, *trĭp'.tŏte*, a noun used only in three cases.

Diptote, *dĭp'.tote*, a noun used only in two cases.

Monoptote, *mo.nŏp'.tŏte*, a noun used only in one case.

In English, pronouns are *triptotes*, nouns denoting animals are *diptotes*, and other nouns are for the most part *monoptotes*.

Lat. *triptŏlon*; Gk. *tri*-[treis, tria]*plŏsis*, three cases [in grammar].

Trireme, *trĭ'.reem* (not *trĭ'.ā.reem*), a vessel with three banks of rowers. (Lat. *triremis*, *tri-remus*, three [banks of] oars.)

Trisagion, *trĭs.ăg'.i.ŏn*, the words "Holy, holy, holy" (*Isa.* vi. 3).

Greek *tris*-[treis]*agŏs*, thrice holy. The word is borrowed from the Greek church, and corresponds to our *Sanctus*.

Tri-sect', to divide into three equal parts. **Bi-sect'**, to divide into two equal parts; **trisect'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **trisect'-ing**.

Trisection, *trĭ.sĕk'.shŭn*. **Bisection**, *bĭ.sĕk'.shŭn*.

Latin *tri*-[tris, tria]*seco* supine *sectum*, to cut into three parts.

Tri-sepalous, *trĭ.sĕp'.ă.lŭs*. **Tri-cephalous**, *trĭ.sĕf'.ă.lŭs*.

Trisepalous, having 3 sepals. **Tricephalous**, having 3 heads.

"Trisepalous," Gk. *tri*-[treis, tria] and the word *Sepal* (*which see*).

"Tricephalous," Gk. *tri*-[treis, tria]*kephălĕ*, [having] three heads.

Trismegistus, *trĭs'.mĕ.gĭs''.tŭs*, thrice greatest, applied to *Hermēs* the Egyptian philosopher. (Greek *tris*-[treis]*mĕgistŏs*.)

Tri-syllable, *trīs sĭl.la.bl*, a word of three syllables.

Dis-syllable, a word of two syllables.

Mōn'o-syllable, a word of one syllable.

Pōl'y-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

If "disyllable" is spelt with double *s*, "trisyllable" should have double *s* also; but if "trisyllable" is to be the model, one *s* should be taken away from "disyllable."

Fr. *tris-syllable* and *dis-syllable* (both double *s*), Span. *trislabo* and *dislabo* (both single *s*); Lat. and Gk. *tris-* and *dis-syllāba* [*sullābē*], or *tri-* and *di-syllāba* [*sullābē*], but not one and one.

Trite (1 syl.), stale, hackneyed; *trite'-ly*, *trite'-ness*.

Latin *tritū* (v. *tĕro*, supine *tritum*, to wear or rub away).

Tri-theism, *trī'·thē·izm*, the dogma that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are three Gods and not three persons in one God-head; *tritheist*, *trī'·thē·ist*, one who holds tritheism; *tritheistic*, *trī'·thē·is''·tik*; *tritheistical*, *trī'·thē·is''·tĭ.kāl*.

Gk. *tri*-[*treis*, *tria*]*thēōs*, three gods. "Theism" is not a Gk. word.

Triton, *trī'·tŏn*, a sea-god who produces the roaring of the sea by blowing through his horn, Neptune's trumpeter.

Lat. *tritōn*; Gk. *tritōn*. (See Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 171; x. 209....)

Triturate, *trīt'tu.rāte*, to rub or grind to a fine powder; *trit'urāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *trit'urāt-ing* (R. xix.), *trit'urāt-or*.

Trituration, *trīt'tu.ray''·shŭn*. **Triturable**, *trīt'tu.ra.bl*.

Lat. *tritūrātor*, v. *tritūrāre* (*tritūra*, a threshing); Fr. *trituration*.

Triumph, *trī'·ŭmf*. **Ovation**, *o.vay''·shŭn*.

Triumph, a public reception of the first order.

Ovation, a public reception of the second order.

The *triumph* was granted by the Roman senate for a grand victory over an enemy *never before conquered*. The victorious general rode in a gilt car drawn by four horses, wore a golden crown and gorgeous robe, was preceded by the senate, the captives and the spoils of war, and ascended the Capitol in grand procession to sacrifice a bull to Jupiter Capitolinus (See Cicero *In Pison.* 25).

An *ovation* was a lesser triumph. The conqueror did not ride in a chariot, but marched on foot. He was not arrayed in a gorgeous robe but in a magisterial gown (*toga prætexta*). He wore no golden crown, but a myrtle wreath. The senate did not head the procession. A bull was not sacrificed, but a *sheep*. Hence the word "Ovation" (from *ovis*, a sheep).

An ovation was granted when a conquest was not complete, when the contest had been against an inferior foe, when conquest had been achieved with little bloodshed, and when the people had been before subdued but had risen in rebellion.

To triumph; *trī'·ŭmft*; *trī'·ŭmph-ing*.

Tri'umph-er. **Triumphant**, *trī'·ŭm'·fānt*; *trīum'phant-ly*; *triumphal*, *·ŭm'·fāl*. **Triumphal arch**. **To triumph over**.

Lat. *trīumphālis*, *trīumphus*, *trīumphāre*; Gk. *thriambōs*, so called from *thriōn*, a fig-leaf, the victor being anciently crowned with fig-leaves, or from *trīazo*, to conquer an adversary *three times*.

Triumvir, *plu. triumvirs or triumviri*, *tri.ũm'.vir, -virz, -vĩ.rĩ*, one of three men united in the same office. **Triumvirate**, *tri.ũm'.vi.rāte*, the union of three men in joint government.
 Latin *triumvir plu. triumviri* (*trium vir*, a man of three).

Tri-ũne (2 syl.), three in one, the unity of the trinity.

Latin *tri*-[*tris*, *tria*]*unus*, three-one.

Trivet, *triv'.ēt* (not *trēvet*), a three legged shelf to fit on the bars of a grate for the purpose of holding a kettle, &c.

Old English *thryȝōt*, a trivet (*thryȝ* three, *fōt* a foot).

Trivial, *triv'.ĩ.āl*, trifling, of little worth or importance; **trivially**, *plu. trivialities*, *triv'.ĩ.āl''ĩ.tiz*.

Lat. *trivialis* (*trivium* the high-road, from *tēro*, *trivi* to rub off; Gk. *tribo* to beat, to wear with friction, the beaten path), belonging to the public road, hence common, worthless.

Abp. Trench connects it with *tres vie*, the meeting of three roads, a rendezvous of gossip, but this is needlessly fanciful.

Trivium, *triv'.ĩ.ũm*, the three roads which meet in eloquence (*viz.*, *grammar, rhetoric, logic or dialectics*).

Quadrivium, *kwōd.riv'.ĩ.ũm*, the four roads which meet in philosophy. (*Theology* was added in the 12th century.)

(The "quadrivium": *music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy*.)

Latin *trivium*, the place where three roads met. "Quadrivium," the place where four roads met.

-trix (Lat. term. to denote a female agent) as *administratrix, executrix, inheritrix, mediatrix, negotiatrix, testatrix*.

Troche, *plu. troches, trōtch*, *plu. trōtch'.ez*. **Trochee**, *trō'.ky*.

Troche, a small round or oval tablet containing medicine made palatable with gum and sugar. (*See Trochee*.)

French *trochisque*, from the Greek *trōché* a wheel.

Trochee, *plu. trochees, trō'.ke*, *plu. trō'.kez*, a dissyllabic poetical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by a short one.

(In English metre, an *accented* syllable followed by an unaccented one: as *ten'der*. **Trochaic**, *trō.kay'ĩk*, adj.

Trochaic metre, verses with trochaic rhythm: as

Where'-the bee'-sucks there'-suck I,
 In'-a cow'-slip's bell'-I lie;
 There'-I couch'-when owls'-do cry.

Greek *trōchaĩos* (*trōchos*, v. *trōcho* to run), the running metre.

The reverse rhythm is called **iambic**, *i.am'.bik*, that is, a short or unaccented syllable followed by a long or accented one. This measure is adopted in blank verse, and much lyric poetry, as:

How-sweet' the-moon'-light-sleeps' upon' the-bank'.
 On-Lin' -den-when' the-sun' was-low',
 All-blood' -less-lay' the-un-trod' -en-snow',
 And-dark' as-win' -ter-was' the-flow'
 Of-I' -ser-roll' -ing-rap' -ldly.

Trochilus, *trōk'.ĩ.lũs*, a genus of humming-bird.

Greek *trōchĩlōs* (*trōcho*, to run): Latin *trochilus*.

It is said that the trochilus feeds on insects which get between the teeth of crocodiles and greatly annoy them.

Troglodyte, *trŏg'.lŏ.dite*, a cave-dweller, one who lives so secluded as not to know the current events of the day.

(The *Saturday Review* introduced this use of the word.)

Gk. *trŏglodutēs* (*trŏglē duō*, to go into a hole or cave), a dweller in caves.

Trogotherium, *trŏ'.gŏn.rhe''.rŭ.ŭm*, an extinct rodent.

Greek *trŏgŏn* gen. *trŏgŏntōs thērŏn*, a gnawing wild animal.

Tro'jan, a native of Troy, pertaining to Troy, a capital fellow.

Troll, *trŏle*. **Troul**, *trŏwl*. **Trull** (to rhyme with *dull*).

Troll, to fish with a line furnished with a reel; *trolled* (1 syl.), *troll'-ing*, *troll'-er*.

Troul, to sing: as *troul a round*; to push round: as *troul the bowl*. (This word is also spelt *troll*.) *Trull*, a slut.

"Troll," Germ. *trollen*, Welsh *trol*, v. *trolŭan*. "Trail," the same v.

"Trull," Greek *matrullē* (*lena*), quæ se matrem fingit: a *μήτηρ*, hinc *ματρυλλείον*, *lupanar*, et Angl. *trull*, Schrevelius.

Trollop, *trŏl'.lŏp*, a slattern. (Welsh *trupa*, a trollop.)

Trombone, *trŏm'.bŏne*, a wind instrument. (Italian *trombone*.)

Troop, a division of a regiment of cavalry. **Trŏpe** (1 syl., *q.v.*)

To troop, to collect in numbers, to march in a body; *trooped* (1 syl.), *troop'-ing*; *troop'-er*, a horse-soldier.

Troops, soldiers in general, an army.

Old English *trepas*; French *troupe*, *troupes*, v. *s'attrouper*.

Trŏpe (1 syl.), a figure of speech, chiefly of four kinds.

1. METAPHOR, *mēt'.a.for*, a similitude expressed in a word: as when Herod is called "that fox," "bridle your anger."
2. METONYMY, *met'.ŏ.nŭm.y*, one word put for another: as "He keeps a good table," "They have *Moses*" (i.e., the pentateuch).
3. SYNECDOCHE, *sin.ek'.dŏ.ky*, the whole put for a part or v. v.: as "Twenty head of cattle," "The country was flooded" (i.e., some particular part or parts).
4. IRONY, *ī.rŏn.y*, saying one thing and meaning the contrary: as "You are a pretty fellow" (i.e., a troublesome one), "These are nice goings on" (meaning very censurable behaviour).

Tropical, *trŏ'.pŭ.kāl*, figurative. **Trop'ical**, adj. of tropics.

Tropically, *trŏ'.pŭ.kal.ly*. **Tropically**, *trŏp'.ŭ.kāl.ly*.

Tropist, *trŏ'.pist*, one who uses tropes.

Latin *trŏpus*; Greek *trŏpŏs* (v. *trŏphŏ*, to turn), a turn of speech.

Tropæolum, *trŏ.pee'.dŏ.lŭm* (not *trŏ'.pe.ŏ''.lŭm*), Indian cress or nasturtium. (Latin *tropæum*, a war-trophy.)

The allusion is to the shield-like leaves and blood-stained petals.

Trophy, *pŭ. trophŏez* (Rule xlv.), *trŏf'fŭz*, anything taken from an enemy which can be shown as an evidence of victory, [museum] articles artistically arranged; *trophied* (2 syl.)

Latin *tropæum*; Greek *trŏpaŏn*, a trophy raised at a *trŏpē* (or turning of an enemy), from *trŏpŏ*, to turn.

Tropic, *tröp'ik*, one of the two smaller circles of a terrestrial globe marking the sun's greatest limit north or south of the equator. Each tropic is 23° 28' from the equator

The tropic north of the equator is the *Tropic of Cancer*.

The tropic south of the equator is the *Tropic of Capricorn*.

Latin *trōpīcus*; Greek *trōpikōs* (from *trephō*, to turn back, because when the sun has climbed to the highest point north he turns back to the south, and *vice versa*).

Tröt, a pace between a walk and a run, to trot; trött'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), trott'-ing, trott'-er. Pig's trotters, pig's feet for food. Sheep's trotters.

German *trott*, v. *trotten*; Welsh *irotiaw*, to go in a trot, *troterth*

Tröth (to rhyme with *froth*, *Goth*), fidelity, truth; troth'-less.

I plight thee my troth, I pledge my fidelity to you.

Troth-plighted, -pli' ted. (Old English *treōwth*.)

We have some dozen words in -oth, and four different ways of pronouncing it: thus

1. oth = *ōth*: both, sloth, quoth (and loth or leath).
2. oth = *ōth*: cloth, froth, Goth, moth, troth.
3. oth = *ūth*: doth.
4. oth = *awth*: wroth.

Troubadour, *trōo'.ba.door'*. Trouvere, *trōo'.vair*.

Troubadours, minstrels of the south of France, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Their lays were songs of love and gallantry, or ballads of war and chivalry.

Trouveres, minstrels of the north of France, in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. Their lays were satires and romances, tales of knavery and adventure. Sir W. Scott's *Marmion*, *Lady of the Lake*, *Rokeby*, &c., are excellent imitations of the Trouvère minstrelsy.

The meaning of the two words is identical. "Troubadour" is from the Provençal verb *troubar*; and this word, pronounced *trouver* in the Walloon dialect, gives *trouvère*. The meaning is to invent. Our word *poet*, from the Greek *pōteo* (to make or create), is about tantamount to the same thing.

Trouble, *trub'l*, anxiety, distress, disturbance, inconvenience, shifting of the strata of a coal-field, to disturb, to distress, to inconvenience; troubled (2 syl.), troub'ling, troub'ler.

Troublesome, *trüb'l.süm*, tiresome, giving inconvenience; troublesome-ness, troublesome-ly. Troublous, *trüb'lüs*.

French *trouble*, v. *troubler*; Latin *turbare*, by metathesis *trubäre*, to disturb; Greek *turbē*, *thōrūds* uproar (*thouros* loud).

- (?) I SHOULD NOT HAVE NEEDED TO HAVE TROUBLED MYSELF about the matter if my letter had been duly forwarded. Is this grammatically or idiomatically correct? No. "Need-to-trouble" or "Need-not-to-trouble" is really a compound or phrase verb, conjugated like any other verb, *I-need-not-to-trouble*, *I-have-no-need-to-trouble*, *I-had-no-need-to-trouble*, *I-shall-not-need-to-trouble*, *I-shall-have-no-need-to-trouble*, *I-should-not-need-to-trouble*, *I-should-have-no-need-to-trouble*, and so on through all the moods and tenses. What is said of this phrase applies to all others of a similar construction.

Trough, *trōf* (not *trōw*), a long hollow vessel open atop and used for holding food or water for cattle, chemical mixtures, &c., the channel which conveys water to a mill; (in *Geol.*) any sudden depression of strata by which they are made to assume a basin-like form. The trough of the sea, the long hollow between two waves.

Old Eng. *trog*, *troh*, or *troch*. (See **Thorough** for all similar words).

Troul, *trōle*, to sing [a round or catch]. **Troll**, *trōlc*. **Trüll**.

Troul, *trouled* (1 syl.), *troul'-ing*; *troul'-er*, to sing all round, to circulate the bowl. (Same as **Troll**.)

Troll, *trolled* (1 syl.), *troll'-ing*; *troll'-er*, to fish with a line which runs on a reel. (Welsh *trol*, v. *trolian*.)

Trull, a slattern, a trollop. (Greek [*ma*]*trullé*.)

Trounce (1 syl.), to beat with a stick; *trounced* (1 syl.), *trounce'-ing*, *trounce'-er*. (Fr. *tronçon*, a stump or stick broken off.)

Trousers, *trou'zerz*, a garment worn by men and boys; *trouser*, adj. as *trouser-pocket*, *trouser-piece*; *trousered*, *trou'zerd*, put into trousers. *Trou'ser-ing*, cloth for trousers.

Pairs which are united and not merely assorted (as *gloves*, *shoes*, *stockings*, *bracelets*, *hinges*, &c.) have no singular: as *trousers*, *drawers*, *nippers*, *tongs*, *shears*, *nutcrackers*, *spectacles*, &c.

Both *trousers* and *gown* are Welsh: *trws*, *trwsiad*, *gwn*.

Trouseau, *plu. trouseaux*, *troo'sō*, *-sōze*, the outfit of a bride.

French *trouveau plu. trouseaux*, from the German *tross*, baggage.

Trout (1 syl.), a fish of the salmon kind. *Salmon-trout*, *sām'ōn...*, a sea-trout next in value to salmon. *Trout-coloured*, *-kū'l'erd*, white with sorrel spots. *Trout-stream*, *-streem*. *Trout-let*, a small trout (*-let*, dim.) *Trout'-ling* (*-ling*, dim.)

O. E. *truht*; Lat. *trocta*, Gk. *trōktēs*, the greedy fish (*trōgo*, to devour). The trout is very voracious, and will devour any kind of animal food.

Trōve (1 syl.) See **Treasure-trove**.

Trouvere, *troo'vair*. (See **Troubadour**.)

Trōw (to rhyme with *grōw*, not with *nōw*), to think, to suppose; *trowed* (1 syl.), *trow'-ing*. **Throw**, to cast, to hurl.

"*Trow*," Old Eng. *treōw[ian]*, past *treōwode*, past part. *treōwod*.

"*Throw*," O. E. *thrāw[an]*, past *throw*, p.p. *thrāwen* or *ge-thrawen*.

Trowel, *trōw'el*, not *trōw.el* (*trōw* to rhyme with *nōw*, not with *grōw*), a tool used by bricklayers for spreading mortar, a tool used by gardeners for planting; *trow'elled*.

Fr. *truille*; Lat. *trulla*, i.e. *trua* with dim. (*tru[v]ula*, a little ladle).

Troy-weight, *-wāte*, a weight used by gold and silversmiths.

The usual derivation is from *Troyes*, in France, and it is said that the weight was brought to Europe from Grand Cairo by crusaders, but this suggestion is untenable, as the term was in common use in the reign of Edward the Confessor. For the same reason Dr. Trusler's suggestion (that it is a contraction of *le-roy* weight [*pondus regis*], standard weight in the reign of Edward I.) may be

discarded. "Troy-weight" means *London* weight, in contradistinction to *Avordupoise* or *Norman* weight. London was called "Troy-novant" (British *tri-nouhant*, new-town), *Trinobantum*.

Truant, *trū'ánt*, an intruder, an idler, one absent from school without leave, idle; *tru'ant-ed*, absented from school without leave. To *play truant*, to shirk school.

French *truand*, "de *tru*, nom donné jadis en Bourgogne à un impôt onéreux qui réduisait souvent les contribuables à la mendicité" (i.e. to shirk the impost), *Dict. universel*.

Truce (1 syl.), a temporary suspension of arms. **Truce-breaker**, *-brū' ker* (not *bree'ker*), one who violates a truce.

Truce of God, a provision made by the church in 1010 forbidding combatants to fight between sunset on Wednesday and sunrise on the Monday following.

French *trêve*, from the German *treue*, a promise of fidelity.

Truck, a platform mounted on wheels, a railway wagon for the conveyance of goods, exchange, to barter by exchange; *trucked* (1 syl.), *truck'ing*, *truck'age*, the system of barter by exchange; *truck'er*. **Truck-system**, *-sīs'tēm*.

Truckle, *trūk'l*, to fawn, to give up to; *truckled*, *trūk'ld*; *truck'ling*, *truck'ler*. **Truckle bed**, a bed which can be pushed under another when not in use.

Old English *truc[an]* to truck, past *trucode*, past part. *trucod*.

This verb ought to be *truc[ian]*, otherwise it is quite abnormal.

Truculent, *trūk'kü.lěnt* (not *trū'kü.lěnt*), murderously inclined, bloodthirsty; *truc'ulent-ly*. **Truculence**, *trūk'kü.lěns*; *truculency*. (Latin *truculentia*, *trux*; Greek *truchō*.)

Trudge (1 syl.), to jog on ploddingly, to walk; *trudged* (1 syl.), *trudg'ing* (R. xix.), *trudg'ing-ly*. **Trudge off!** begone.

Welsh *trwyddo*, to pass through; *trwydd*, thoroughfare.

True, *trū*, in accordance with truth, faithful, real, exact; (*comp.*) *tru'er*, (*super.*) *tru'est*. (These are in reality degrees of *untrue*, not of "true," the degrees of true would be *nearly true*, *very nearly true*, *perfectly true*. **True'-ness**.

Tru'-ly; **tru-ism**, *trū'izm*, something self-evident.

Truth, what is true; *truth'ful*, *truth'ful-ly*, *truth'ful-ness*.

True bill, the formula by which a grand jury approves [or *finds*] a bill of indictment. **No true bill**.

True-blue, inflexibly honest and faithful to his party.

A contraction of "true as Coventry blue," in reference to the blue thread of Coventry, once noted for its permanent dye.

True'-born, not mongrel. **True'-bred**, of true breed.

True'-hearted, *-har'ted*; **true-hearted-ness**.

True'-love (a corruption of Danish *trolove*, to betroth).

True-love-knot, *-nōt*, and **True-lover's-knot** (a corruption of Danish *trolovelses knort*, a betrothment bond).

Old English *treōwa*, *treōwe*, or *trīwe*, true; *treōwa*, *treūth*, or *treōwth*, truth; *treōwlic* adj., *treōwlice* adv., *treōwnes* trueneess.

Truffle, *trūf'fl* (not *trū'fl*), a fleshy fungus found underground; truffled, *trūf'fld*, stuffed with truffles (corrup. of Fr. *truffe*).

T-rule, a rule shaped like a **T** for cutting angles.

Right to a **T**, perfectly correct, squaring with a **T**-rule.

Trull, a slattern, a sloven. (Greek *mātrullē*.)

Matrullē (lena), quæ se matrem fingit: a μήτηρ, hinc ματρὺλλῆος (lupinar), et Angl. **trull**.—*Schrevelius*.

Trump, the turn-up card in a deal. **Trumps**, the same suit as the turn-up card, to play a trump-card on another suit, to boast, to deceive, to publish abroad, to herald with a trumpet, to fabricate; trumped, *trūmpt*; trump'-ing.

To trump up a story, to invent a story.

To trump [one's] partner's best card, to put a trump on your partner's winning card.

"Trump" (in cards), German *trumpfen*, v. *trumpfen*; Spanish *triunfo*, v. *triunfar*; Italian *trionfo*, *trionfare*; our *triumph*. The "trumps" are the cards which triumph over all the other suits. (See Latimer's *Sermon on Cards*.)

Trumpery, plu. *trumperies*, *trūm'pēr'iz*, a worthless thing, rubbish, trifling, rubbishy. (French *tromperie*, v. *tromper*.)

Trumpet, *trūm'pēt*, a wind-instrument, to proclaim, to announce with the blast of a trumpet; trump'-et-ed (Rule xxxvi.), trump'-et-ing, trump'-et-er, trump'-et-call.

Trumpet-flower, a flower trumpet-shaped, like honey-suckle.

Trumpet-shell. Trumpet-tongued, loud.

Speaking-trumpet, *speek'ing*..., a trumpet for increasing the sound of the voice and sending it in some particular direction. Ear-trumpet, used by deaf persons.

French *trompette*, diminutive of *trompe*, a horn.

Truncate, *trūn'kate*, to lop, to lop off the limbs, to maim; trun'-cat-ed (R. xxxvi.); truncat-ing, *trūn'kāt'ing* (R. xix.)

Truncation, *trūn'kaj'shūn*, state of being truncated.

Latin *truncatio*, *truncātus*, v. *truncāre* (*truncus*, the trunk).

Truncheon, *trūn'shūn*, a short staff, a baton, a staff of office.

French *tronçon*, a piece broken or cut off.

Trundle, *trūn'dl*, to roll a hoop; trundled, *trūn'dld*; trun'-dling. Trundle-head, the wheel that turns a millstone. (O. Eng. *trendel*, a circle; *atrendlod*, trundled.)

Trunk, the bole of a tree, a box, a proboscis; trunked (1 syl.), having a proboscis. Trunk-hose, short wide breeches gathered in above the knees or immediately under them.

(*Trunk-hose* belong to the reigns of Hen. VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.) Lat. *truncus*, a trunk (from the Gk. *trēchnos*, a trunk. *Hesychius*).

"Trunk" (of an elephant) is a corruption of the French *trompe*, the "trumpet" of the elephant.

Trunnion, *trūn'yūn*, one of the two axles of a cannon, mortar, howitzer, &c., to support it on the cheeks of its carriage.

French *trognon* (la tige d'un chou dont on a ôté les feuilles).

Truss, a bundle of hay = 56 lbs., a hand-packed bundle of dry goods, an apparatus used in cases of hernia, a prop to support a roof, to prepare a fowl for roasting, to bind.

Trussed, *trust*, skewered and prepared for roasting. **Trust**.

Truss'-ing. To truss up, to make close and tight as to truss up the hair, to truss [one] on a tree.

Fr. *trousse*, v. *trousser*; Germ. *tross*, baggage. "Trust," see below.

Trust, credit, reliance, confidence, a deposit confided to one's charge, to trust; trust'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), trust'-ing, trust'-ing-ly, trust'-er. **Trustee**, *trust'ee'*, one who has property in trust for another; trustee'-ship (-ship, office of). **Trust'-ful** (Rule viii.), trust'-ful-ly, trust'-ful-ness.

Trustless, trust'-less-ly, trust'-less-ness.

Trust'-y, (*comp.*) trust'-i-er, (*super.*) trust'-i-est, trust'-i-ly, trust'-i-ness (Rule xi.) **Trust-worthy**, trust'-worthi-ness, trust'-worthi-ly.

Old English *trēows[ian]*, past *trēowsode*, past part. *trēowsod*; Danish *trøst*, v. *trøste*, *trøstiy*, *trøster*, &c.

Truth, *plu.* truths. "Truth" (to rhyme with *Ruth*, *youth*), but "truths" (to rhyme with *soothes*, 1 syl.), veracity. In the Bible it sometimes means *very true*, *truly*, *it is true*.

Truth'-ful (Rule viii.), truth'-ful-ly, truth'-ful-ness.

Truth'-less, truth'-less-ly, truth'-less-ness. In truth.

Of a truth, in reality, certainly.

True, adj., (*comp.*) tru'-er, (*super.*) tru'-est, tru-ly, tru'-ism.

Old Eng. *trēowth*, *trēow* true (-th added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns), *trēownes*, *trēowlic* truly. (See **Troth**.)

Try, to attempt, to make an experiment on, to prove, to examine, to bring into a court-of-law; tries, *trize*; tried, *tride*; try'-ing, tri'-er. To try on, to fit on an article of dress.

Try'sail. **Spencer**. **Spanker**.

Trysail, a sail carried at the mainmast of a full-rigged brig. (Set with a boom and gaff.)

Spencer, a sail carried at the foremast and mainmast of a ship or bark. (Set with a boom and gaff.)

Spanker, a sail carried at the mizenmast of a ship or bark. (Set with a boom and gaff.)

Trial, *tri'al*, examination, test. **Trial list**, list of causes...

Fr. *trier*, to sort, to pick out; Lat. *triero* sup. *tritum*, to thresh. The idea is to "sift out the truth, and separate it from the false."

Tryst, *trist*, a rendezvous, to agree to meet; tryst-ing, *trīs'ting*, arranged before hand as *trysting tree*, *trysting-place*, *trysting-day*; tryst-ed, *trīs'-ted*. (Scotch.)

T-square, a rule in the shape of a **T** used by mechanics for making angles and obtaining perpendiculars.

Tüb, a wooden vessel for domestic uses. **Tübe** (1 syl., *see below*).

To **tub**, to put in a tub; **tubbed**, *tübd*; **tubb'-ing** (Rule i.)

Tube makes **tubed** (1 syl.); **tubing**, *tü'bing*

A tale of a tub, a cock-and-bull story, a rigmareole.

From Dean Swift's religious satire so called.

To **throw a tub to a whale**, to create a diversion in order to avoid a real danger, to bamboozle or mislead an enemy.

In whaling, when a ship is threatened by a whole school of whales, it is usual to throw a tub into the sea to divert their attention, and then to make off as fast as possible.

"**Tub**," Welsh *twba*; Dutch *tobbe*. "**Tube**," Fr. *tube*; Lat. *tubus*.

Tübe (1 syl.), a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids, &c., to furnish with tubes; **tübed** (1 syl.); **tub-ing**, *tü'bing*.

Tub makes **tubbed** (1 syl.), **tubb'-ing**. (*See above*.)

Tubular, *tü'bü.lar*, adj. of tube; **tubulous**, *tü'bu.lüs*, &c.

"**Tube**," Fr. *tube*; Lat. *tubus*. "**Tub**," Welsh *twba*; Dutch *tobbe*.

Turnip, *tü'ber*, a root of a knob-like shape as a turnip, potato, arrow-root, &c. Parsneps and carrots are spindle-shaped (*tap-roots*). Onions and tulips are bulbous (*bulbs*).

Latin *tuber*, a knob or knot in a tree, fruit like the apple, &c.

Tubercle, *tü'ber.kl*, a small hard local tumour, a little tuber; **tubercular**, *tü'ber'.kü.lar*, full of tubercles, caused by tubercles, prone to generate tubercles; **tuberculate**, *tü'ber'.kü.läte* (in *Botany*), having tubercles.

Tuberculous, *tü'ber'.kü.lüs*. **Tuberiferous**, *tü'be.rif''.ë.rüs*.

Tuberous, *tü'be.rüs*. **Tuberoze**, *tü'berröze*.

Tuberosity, *tü'be.rös''.ä.ty*. (Latin *tübercülum*, *tüberösus*.)

Tubular, *tü'bü.lar*, tube-shaped. **Tubular boiler**.

Tubular-bridge, a bridge consisting of a great iron tube through which a railway-train passes. **Tü'buläted**.

Tubulous, *tü'bü.lüs*, composed of tubes. **Tü'bule** (2 syl.)

Tübe (1 syl.), **tubed** (1 syl.); **tub-ing**, *tü'bing*.

Latin *tübülarius*, *tübülätus*, *tübülus*, *tübüs*.

Tück, a plait or fold in a frock, a small sword. To **tuck up**, to push the borders of bed-clothes under the bedding. To **tuck [one] up**, to do for, punish, or stab with a tuck. To **tuck in**, to gormandise. To **tuck together**, to pack closely together. **Tucked**, *tükt*; **tuck'-ing**. **Tuck'-er**, a frill worn on the upper part of a frock, a fuller.

German *zucken*, to shrink, to draw in.

Tuesday, *tüze'.day*, the third day of the week dedicated by the Scandinavians to their war-god *Tuisco*.

Tufa, *tū'fah* (a blunder for *tufo*), a light porous rock composed of scorïæ and ashes, any porous mineral compound.

Tufaceous, *tū.fū'.shūs*, adj. of tufa. (Italian *tufo*.)

Tuft (ought to be *tuff*), a cluster, a flower-head, a little bundle of hair, leaves, thread, &c., to adorn with a tuft; tuft'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), tuft-ing, tuft'-y. Tuft-hunter, one who seeks to curry favour with the aristocracy. (So called from the *tuft* or tassel in the college cap of noblemen in the University of Oxford.)

(At Cambridge, noblemen students wear a hat.)

Welsh *tuwf*; German *zopf*; French *touffe*. (Our *-t* is a blunder.)

Tug, a pull, a small steam-vessel used to tow ships, to tow, to drag, to haul; tugged (1 syl.), tugg'-ing (R. i.), tugg'-er, tugg'ing-ly. The tug of war, the brunt of battle.

Old English *teog[an]*, *teoh[an]*, or *tog[an]*, past *togte*, past part. *togen*, *togung*, or *teohh[ian]*, past *teohhode*, past part. *teohhod*.

Tuileries, *twīl'.ĕ.rīz*, a palace in Paris.

The word means *tile-kilns*. The palace is built on the site of some old tile-kilns. Till 1416 the site was called the *sablonnière* or sand-pits. Nicolas de Neuville built a house there in the 16th cent., which was purchased in 1518 by François I. for his mother.

Tuition, *tū.ish'.ūn*, education, school business, the vocation of a teacher. (Latin *tuitio* defence, v. *tueor* to protect.)

A "tutor" means a guardian. In Danish *tugt* means discipline, *tugt-huus* a house of correction, *tugte* to chastise, and *tugte-mester*.

Tulip, *tū'.līp*, a bulbous root which bears a cup-like flower.

French *tulipe*; Persian *tuliban*, a turban; Turkish *tulban*.

Tulle, *tūle*, a kind of lace. Twill, *twīl*, cloth with diagonal ribs.

"Tulle," Fr. *tulle*, so called from *Tulle*, in Fr., where it was made.

Tumble, *tūm'.bl*, a fall, to fall; tumbled, *tūm'.blđ*; tumbling, *tūm'.bling*. Tum'bler, one who tumbles, one who exhibits posture-making and tumbling, a drinking-glass, a pigeon which turns over on the wing.

Tumblerful, *plu. tumblerfuls* (not *tumblersful*), two or more *tumblerfuls* means the quantity called a "tumblerful" repeated two or more times, but two or more *tumblers full* means two or more tumblers all filled.

Tum'brel, a cart which may be tilted up.

Old Eng. *tumbere* a tumbler, v. *tumb[ian]*, p. *tumbode*, p. p. *tumbod*. "Tumbrel," French *tombereau*; v. *tomber*, to fall, to turn over.

Tumefy, *tū'.mĕ.fy*, to swell, to rise in a tumour; tumefies, *tū'.mĕ.fize*; tumefied, *tū'.mĕ.fide*; tu'mefy-ing.

Tumefaction, *tū'.me.fāk''.shūn*, a swelling, a tumour.

Latin *tumefacio*, to cause to swell; French *tuméfaction*, v. *tuméfier*.

Tumid, *tū'.mīd*, swollen, distended, pompous, bombastic; tu'mid-ly, tu'mid-ness. Tumidity, *tu.mīd'.ī.ty*.

Tumescant, *tū.mĕs'.sent* (-sc inceptive, i. e., more and more.)

Lat. *tumidus*, *tumescens* gen. -entis; *tumescō*, to swell more and more.

Tumour, *tū'mor*, a swelling; **tumoured**, *tū'mrd*, swollen.

Fr. *tumeur*; Lat. *tumor*. This is one of the 19 words in *-our* vainly supposed to be of historic value, as a reminder that it comes to us from Latin through the French. As, however, scores of words so derived have dropped the *u*, and several words in *-our* are not French at all, the "trumpet makes a very uncertain sound," and more often deceives than guides aright. (See p. 769.)

Tumult, *tū'mält*, a commotion, an uproar, a disturbance.

Tumultuary, *tu.mäl'tu.äry*, disorderly, turbulent.

Tumultuous, *tū'mäl'tu.us*; **tumultuously**, *-ness*.

Latin *tumultuarius*, *tumultuosus*, *tumultus* (*tuméo*, to swell).

Tumulus, *tū'mul.üs*, plu. **tumuli**, *tū'mu.li*, a barrow or mound to mark a place of burial. (The head is placed north.)

A barrow formed of stones is a **cairn**. **Tumular**, adj. of *tumulus*. **Tumulous**, *tū'mu.lus*, containing *tumuli*.

"Tumulus," Latin *tumulus*, *tumulosus*. "Barrow," Old Eng. *byrgen*, a tomb. "Cairn," Welsh *cairn*, a heap, a *tumulus*.

Tun, **Ton** (both *tän*). **Tüne** (1 syl.) **Ton**, **Tone** (both *töne*).

Tun, four hogsheads or two pipes, to put into a **tun**;

tunned, *tünd*; **tünn'-ing** (R. i.) **Tun-bellied**, *-bèl'.lîd*.

Ton, 20 cwt., (in ship measure) 40 cubic feet.

Tune, a melody, to tune an instrument. (Italian *tuono*.)

Tön [*töne*], the mode, the fashion. (French *ton*.)

Tone, the timbre of an instrument. (Lat. *tönus*, Gk. *tönös*.)

"Tun," O. E. *tunne*; Lat. *tina*, a large tub; "Ton," Germ. *tonne*.

Tunding, *tün'.ding*, a beating with ashén sticks given at Winchester school by one of the monitors called *præfects* to a schoolfellow for breach of discipline. (Lat. *tundo*, to beat.)

Tune. **Tonè**. **Ton**, *tone*. (See above, **Tun**.)

Tüne, a musical air, to put musical instruments *en rapport* with each other or with some musical standard; **tuned** (1 syl.); **tun-ing**, *tū'.ning* (Rule xix.); **tun-er**, *tū'.ner*.

Tun-able, *tū'.nä.b'l*, musical; **tun'able-ness**, **tun'ably**.

Tune'-ful (Rule viii.), **tune'ful-ly**. **Tune'-less**.

Tu'ning-fork, an instrument for regulating the pitch of instruments. **In tune**, in good musical condition.

Out of tune, not in good musical condition.

The tuneful Nine, the nine muses. (See *Muses*.)

Italian *tuono*; French *ton*; Latin *tönus*; Greek *tönös*.

Tungsten, *tüng'.stën*, a metal sometimes called *wolfram*; **tungsténic**, *tüng.stën'.ik*, adj. of tungsten. **Tungstic**, *tüng'.stik*, obtained from tungsten as *tungstic acid*.

Tungstate, *tüng'.stäte*, a salt of tungstic acid and a base. *-ate* denotes a salt from an acid in *-ic*, i.e., containing a maximum of oxygen. (Danish *tung sten*, heavy stone.)

Tunic, *tū'nik*, a loose frock worn by boys, a natural covering, a seed-cover. *Tu'nicated* (in *Bot.*), covered with a membrane.

Tunicle, *tū'nī.kl*, a little tunic (*-le*, diminutive).

Tunicata, *tū'nī.kā'tah*, a class of headless molluscs protected by a leathery "tunic" instead of a shell.

Old English *tunece* or *tunice*; Latin *tunica*. In Rome, men wore an *under tunic*, an *over tunic*, and a *toga*. Women wore an *under tunic*, an *over tunic*, and a *palla*. Common people wore only tunics. *White tunics* were restricted to the better sort. Knights and senators wore tunics with studs. (*See* *Adrianus Junius De pictura vet.* ii. 8.)

Tunisian, *tū.nīs'ān*, adj. of Tunis.

Tunnage for *tonnage*, the number of cubic feet which a ship contains (40 cubic feet being a ton). The *tonnage* of a ship regulates the weight of goods it is licensed to carry.

Tūn'nel, a vaulted underground passage through a hill or under a river, road, or street; to make a *tunnel*; *tunnelled*, *tūn'neld* (Rule iii., -EL); *tun'nell-ing*.

Tun'ners, men who fill casks on shipboard with water.

This word presents a very curious phenomenon. We borrowed it from the Fr. [*en*] *tonnoir* (a funnel), but since the introduction of railways the French have taken from us their own word Anglicised.

Funny, *plu. tunnies*, *tūn'ntz*, the Spanish mackerel.

Latin *thunnus*; Greek *thunnōs* (from *thund*, to dart along).

Tūp, a ram; *fem.* Ewe, *you*, the dam of sheep. *Tūp'-lamb*, a male lamb; *ewe-lamb*, a female lamb. After the removal of the first fleece both are called *shearlings*. After the removal of the second fleece the *tup* *shearling* is called a *two-year tup*, and the female (if meant for the butcher) is called a *wether*, but if for lambing a *ewe*.

"*Tup*," Gk *tuptō*, to strike (i.e. to butt). "*Ram*," Old Eng. *ram*; the v. *ram* means to jam against (i.e. to butt). "*Ewe*," *cowu*, *plu. ewa*. "*Lamb*," O. Eng. *lamb*. "*Shearling*," O. Eng. *scē[an]*, to shear, with *-ling*, diminutive. "*Wether*," Old Eng. *wether*.

Tur'bān, an eastern head-dress; *tur'baned* (2 syl.), wearing a turban. (Fr. *turban*, corruption du mot arabe *tulban*.)

Turbid, *tur'bid*, muddy, not clear; *tur'bid-ness*, *tur'bid-ly*.

Per-turb, to make turbid. *Disturb*, to trouble, to disarrange.

Latin *turbidus* (v. *turbare*), *perturbare*, *disturbare*.

Turbine, *tur'bin* (not *tur.bine'*), a horizontal water-wheel.

Turbinidæ, *tur.bīn'ā.dē*, a family of molluscs having turbate shells. **Turbo**, *plu. turbines*, *tur'bi.neze* [or *turboes*], one of the *turbinidæ*, as the *periwinkle*.

Turbinate, *tur'bi.nate*, shaped like a top or inverted cone, wreathed conically, spiral; *turbinated*, *tur'bi.nā.ted*.

Turbation, *-bi.nay''shūn*. (Lat. *turbo*, *plu. turbīnēs*, a top.)

Turbot, *tūr'.bōt*, a large flat-fish. (French *turbot*.)

Turbulent, *tūr'.bū.lent*, disorderly, insubordinate; **turbulent-ly**.

Turbulence, *tūr'.bū.lense*; **turbulency**, *tūr'.bū.lēn.sy*.

Latin *turbulentus* (*turbūla* a little crowd, *turba* a crowd).

Tur'cōman, *plu.* **Turcomans** (not *Turcomen*), a native of Turcomania or that part of Armenia which belongs to Turkey. (*Turk-imams*, Turks of the true faith.)

Turcos, *tūr'.kōze*, native Algerian infantry officered by Frenchmen. The cavalry are Spahis.

-ture (suffix to abstract nouns), as *adventure*, *nature*.

Some words with this suffix are concrete: as *picture*, *aperture*, &c.

Tureen, *tu'reen'* (a blunder for *terreen*), a deep vessel for holding soup, sauce, &c. (French *terrine*, an earthen pan, *terre*.)

Turf, sward, peat, a race-course, horse-racing, to cover with sods; **turfed**, *turft*; **turf'-ing**, **turf'-y**, **turf'-iness**, **turf'-en**, *adj.*

Old English *turf*, *v.* *turf[ian]*, past *turfode*, past part. *turfod*.

Turgid, *tūr'.djid*, swelling, bombastic; **turgid-ly**, **turgid-ness**.

Turgidity, *tur.djid'ī.ty*, bombast, a swollen state.

Tur'gent, tumid; **turgescent**, *tūr'.djēs'.sent*, growing larger and larger (*-sc-* inceptive); **turgescence**, *tūr'.djēs'.sense*; **turgescency**, *tūr'.djēs'.sēn.sy*, inflation, turgidity.

Lat. *turgidus*, *turgescens* gen. *turgescentis*, *v.* *turgesco* (*turgeo*, to swell).

Turk, an Ottoman, a cruel tyrannical man. **Turk'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to *adj.* it is *dim.*)

Turkey, the country of the Turks. **Turkey**, *plu.* **turkeys** (not *turkies*, Rule xiii.), a domestic fowl originally from North America, so called from the Turkey-red wattle of the male bird or Turkey-cock.

The female bird is called a *Turkey* [or *Turkey-hen*], but without reference to sex both birds are called *Turkeys*.

Turkey-red, a fine durable red produced from madder.

Turkey-stone, a hone for sharpening cutlery.

Turkey-sugar, a white sweetmeat in sticks like sugar-barley.

Turkish delight, a confection of honey and gum, &c.

Turk-ism, *turk'.izm*, the habits and manners of a Turk.

Turquoise, *tūr'.kwoize'*, a precious stone from Turkey or rather from Persia.

Turk's'-cap, **Turk's'-head**, *-hēd*, names of plants.

Turcomans. **Turks**. **Turcos**. **Turquoise**, *tūr'.kwoize*.

Turcomans, a native of Turcomania or that part of Armenia which is subject to the Sultan of Turkey. The word is *Turk-imams* (Turks of the true faith) in contradistinction to the miscellaneous subjects of the Sublime Porte.

Turks, Ottomans, about one-third of the Turkish empire.

Turcos, native Algerian infantry officered by Frenchmen.

Turquoise, a precious stone brought from Turkey or Persia.

Turmeric, *tūr'.mĕ.rĭk*, a plant which yields a yellow dye.

Turmeric paper, paper stained yellow with turmeric and used as a test for free alkali. *Litmus paper*, a paper stained blue with litmus and used as a test for acids.

An alkali changes turmeric paper *brown*.

An acid changes litmus paper *red*.

Fr. *terre mĕrite*; Ital. *turtumaglio*. Thompson says Hind. or Sanskrit *zur* (yellow), *mirich* (pepper).

Turn, a bend, a twist, a short walk, a good office, that which comes by rotation, to turn; turned (1 syl.), turn'-ing.

Turn'-er, one who forms articles by a lathe; turn'ĕry.

Turn'key, *plu.* turn'keys (Rule xiii.), a prison official.

Turn'-coat, *-kōte*, one who forsakes his [political] party or changes his opinions and principles.

The dominions of the Duke of Saxony were bounded in part by France, and one of the early dukes hit upon the device of a coat *blue* on one side and *white* on the other. When he wished to be thought in the French interest he wore the *white* outside, otherwise the outside colour was *blue*. Whence he was nicknamed "Emanuel Turncoat" (*Scots' Mag.*, Oct., 1747).

The French *tourne cōte* (turn-side) is far more likely.

Turn'-pike (2 syl.), a public road on which tolls are exacted; *turnpike-road*. *Turnpike-gate*, the gate where road tolls are to be paid.

Turn'-spit, a machine for turning a spit in roasting.

Turn'spit-dog, a dog formerly employed to turn the spit in roasting, one who has all the toil without the profit.

Turn'-stile (2 syl.), a revolving bar or frame for admitting foot passengers to and fro a lane, pier, &c.

Turn'-table, *tā'bl*, a revolving platform on a railway for altering the direction of carriages or locomotives.

Turn'-ing-point, a crisis. *Turn'-out*, a strike by workmen, an equipage, a display.

By *turns'*, alternately. To a *turn'*, to a nicety.

To take a *turn*, to take a short walk.

To take [it] by *turns*, to take part alternately.

To *turn about*, to change the direction of the face.

To *turn an honest penny*, to make a trifling profit.

To *turn aside*, to avert, to deviate from a course.

To *turn away*, to dismiss from service, to avert.

To *turn down*, to fold down, to send back a [boy] or class to learn a lesson better.

- To turn in, to fold in, to go to bed.
- To turn off, to dismiss from service, to stop the supply of gas or water, to hang a criminal. To be turned off.
- To turn on, to set running, to attack, to set [a dog] to attack. To turn upon, to retort angrily.
- To turn out, to go or drive out, to leave, to expel, to strike as workmen, to put to pasture, to get out of bed.
- To turn over, to examine, to transfer.
- To turn over a new leaf, ...*leef*, to begin a new course.
- To turn tail, to run away, to retreat ignominiously.
- To turn to, ...*too*, to set to work, to have recourse to.
- To turn [one's] back on, to forsake, to quit with scorn.
- To turn [one's] head, to bewilder, to infatuate.
- To turn the head away, to look in another direction.
- To turn the scale, to change the balance from one side to another, to alter the position of affairs.
- To turn the stomach, ...*stüm'äk*, to produce nausea.
- To turn the tables, to reverse the order.
- To turn the table on [one], to bring a counter charge against an accuser.
- To turn up, to bend upwards, to come to light, to happen.
- Old English *tyrn[an]*, past *tyrnde*, past part. *tyrned*, *tyrning*; or *turn[ian]*, past *turnede*, past part. *turned*, *turnigend-lic*.
- Turnip**, *tür' nüp* (not *tür' nüp*). Parsnip, also spelt Parsnep. (Strictly speaking these words should be *turneap* and *parsneap*.) Tur'nip-fly, *plu.* turnip-flies, *-flize*, an insect which infects young turnips (*hal'tica nem'orum*).
- O. Eng. *næpe*, Lat. *nāpus*, Dan. *turnip*, a turnip, with *tur* (round). "Parship or Parsnep," a corruption of *pastinac*, from Lat. *pastināca* (*pastinūm*, a dibble), *pars-nip* or *pars-nep* means a dibble-turnip or turnip in the shape of a dibble. There is no reason why the final syl. of *turnip* and *parsnip* should not be alike.
- Turnsol**, heliotrope supposed to turn in the direction of the sun. Fr. *tourne-sol*. "Heliotrope" is Gk. *hēlios trepō*, I turn to the sun.
- Turpentine**, *tür' pën.tine* (should be *terbintine*), an oleo-resinous fluid which flows from the pine, larch, fir, &c.
- Germ. *terpentin*; Lat. *terebinthus*; Gk. *terebinthos*; the word is a contraction of the adj. *terebinthinos* (*ter'binthin'*).
- Turpitude**, *tur' pī.tüde*, baseness. (Latin *turpitudō*, *turpis*.)
- Turquoise**, *tür' kwōize*. Turcos, *tür' kōze*. (Both French.)
- Turquoise*, a precious stone brought from Turkey or Persia.
- Turcos*, native Algerian infantry officered by Frenchmen.

Turret, *tŭr'rĕt*, a small spire or tower; *tur'ret-ed*, furnished with turrets. **Turret-ship**, an iron-clad war-ship in which heavy guns are mounted within iron turrets. **Mon'itor**, an iron-clad ship without turrets. (Lat. *turris*, a tower.)

Turtle, *tŭr'.tl*, a species of pigeon (also called turtle-dove, *tŭr'.tl dŭv*), an edible sea-tortoise. **Turtle-shell**.

Turtle-soup, soup made with the sea-tortoise.

Mock turtle, imitation turtle soup made with calf's head.

"Turtle" (dove), Old English *turtel* or *turtle*; Latin *turtur*.

"Turtle" (sea-tortoise). Should be *tortle* or *tortul*; Latin *tortus* a tortuous gait, *tortŭlus* dim., the creature with a tortuous gait.

"Tortoise" is also from *tortus*, in French *tortue*. In Spanish the sea-turtle is *tortuga*, and tortuosity *tortura*.

Tuscan, *tŭs'.kăn*, adj. of Tuscany. **Tuscan-straw** or Leghorn.

Tuscan (*order of architecture*), one of the five ancient orders wholly without ornaments of any kind.

The other 4 orders were the *Dor'ic*, *Ion'ic*, *Corin'thian*, and *Com'posite*.

Tŭsh! an interjection of rebuke or contempt, don't talk nonsense!

Tŭsk, a long pointed eye-tooth; *tusked*, *tuskt*, having tusks as elephants and boars. (Old English *tusc*, an eye-tooth.)

Tussle, *tŭz'.l*. **Tousle**, *tou'.zl* (varieties of the same verb).

Tussle, to struggle, to wrestle, to have a hard contest; *tussled*, *tŭz'.ld*; *tussling*, *tŭz'.ling*; *tussler*, *tŭz'.ler*.

Tousle, to pull one about so as to rumple one's toilet; *tousled*, *tou'.zld*; *tousling*, *touze'.ling*; *tousler*, *touze'.ler*.

German *zausen*, to tousle or tousle; Danish *tosse*, to act like a fool; Welsh *tosio*, to toss.

Tut! or *tut*, *tut!* an exclamation of rebuke, not true! no, no!

Tutor, *tu'.tor* (Rule xxxvii.), a teacher, one who has the care of children; (in *civil law*) a guardian; (in the *universities*) one who superintends what are termed lectures (*lessons*), to teach, to correct; *tutored*, *tŭ'.trd*; *tu'tor-ing*, *tutor-ship* (*-ship*, office of).

Tutorial, *tŭ'.tor'rĭ.ăl*, adj. of tutor; *tutorial-ly*.

Tutelage, *tu'.tĕ.lage*. **Tutorage**, *tu'.ter.age*.

Tutelage, state of being under a tutor or guardian.

Tutorage, education (*-age*, work of, state of).

Tutelar, *tŭ'.tĕ.lar*, adj. guardian; *tutelary*, *tŭ'.tĕ.lă.ry*.

Tutor-ess, a female tutor. This word exists, but is not in use. The tendency is to abolish the distinctions between male and female employments: thus *authoress*, *poetess*, *instructress* are almost as strange as *orator-ess*, *speaker-ess*, and *writer-ess* would be.

Tutti, *tu'.ti*, (in *Mus.*) all performers to play in full concert (Ital.)

Tutty, *tŭt'ty*, impure oxide of zinc from the chimneys of smelting furnaces. (Fr. *tutie* "mot d'origine arabe." *Bouillet*.)

Twaddle, *twɔd'.dl*, weak silly talk, mere prate, to twaddle; twaddled, *twɔd'.dlɔ*; twaddling, *twɔd'.lɪŋ*; twad'dling-ly; twaddler, *twɔd'.lɪr*. (O. E. *twædding*, fawning.)

Twain, two. (Old English *twēgen*, *twām*, *twém*, *twá*, two.)

Twäng', a sharp sound like that from the spring of a bow, a nasal or provincial tone of voice, a disagreeable flavour, to shoot an arrow, to make a twanging noise; twanged (1 syl.), -ing. (Germ. *zwäng*, Dutch *dwang*, Dan. *tvang*.)

'**Twas**, *twɔz*, cont. of *it was*. 'Twere, *twɪr*, cont. of *it were*.

Tweak, *tweek*, a pull or jerk, to pinch or jerk; tweaked (1 syl.), tweak-ing. (O. E. *twice[ian]*, p. *twiccede*, p.p. *twicced*.)

Tweed, an undressed woollen cloth woven diagonally.

This word is a pure blunder, being a mistake for *twill* or *tweel*, imperfectly written and misread. The mistake was, however, adopted by James Locke, of London, after the error was discovered, the word being especially suitable, as these goods were largely manufactured in the valley of the Tweed. (See "*Border Advertiser*.")

Tweedledum and tweedledee, *twɛ'.dl.dʌm*, *twɛ'.dl.dɛ*, difference without distinction, two things almost exactly alike.

The happy conceit is due to J. Byrom, stenographer, who wrote the following *jeu d'esprit* on the Handel and Bononcini musico-political squabble. The Handel faction was headed by the Prince of Wales, that of Bononcini by the Duke of Marlborough.

"Some say, compared to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.
Strange all this difference should be
Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

Tweezers, *twɛ'.zɜz*, very small nippers for pulling thorns from the flesh. (Old English *twicc[ian]*, to twitch.)

Pairs consisting of two articles joined together have no singular, but pairs consisting of two assorted articles have both numbers: thus *tongs*, *pincers*, *nippers*, *shears*, *tweezers*, &c. have no singular; but *shoes*, *gloves*, *hinges*, *sheets*, *curtains*, &c. have both numbers.

Twelve (1 syl.), a dozen. **Twelfth**, ordinal of twelve.

A twelve-month, a year. This day twelve-months, a year hence. Twelve-pence, a shilling, Twelve-pennies, -pen'.nɪz. Twelfth-cake, an iced plum-cake for *twelfth-day* (January 6). Twelfth-night, -nite, the eve of the epiphany, twelve days after Christmas day.

Old Eng. *twelfe*, *twelf*, or *twelf*, *twelf-feald* twelve-fold, *twelf-hund* twelve hundred (1200), *twelf-mōnth* twelve-month, *twelf-hynde-mann* one of the upper twelve hundred, so called because his wergild was 1200 shillings. *Churls* were called *twyhynde* because their wergild was 200 shillings. "Twelfth," Old English *twelfte*.

The change of -f or -fe for -ve in "twelve" is not to be commended, seeing that *v* is not an Anglo-Saxon letter.

Twenty, *phu. twenties*, *twɛn'.tɪz*, a score. Twen'tieth, its ordinal. Twentyfold. Twentyfours, (in *Printing*) a sheet of paper

folded into 24 leaves (or 48 pages), a book of this size is technically called a 24mo., *plu.* 24mos.

Old English *twentig*, *twenti*, or *teontig*. "Twentieth," Old English *twentigtha*, *twentigotha*, or *twentigothe*.

Twice (1 syl.), two times. (Old Eng. *tuwá*, *twýwa*, or *tweowá*.)

(?) TWICE ONE is TWO (or) TWICE ONE are TWO (multiplication).

(?) TWO AND TWO is FOUR (or) TWO AND TWO are FOUR (addition).

Twice one is two is the more correct: the *twice* or *double* of one is two, *twice* or *double one* and the result is two. *The twofold of one* is two, or *one taken two-times* is equal to two. Two, three, &c., which have a *plu.*, cannot in the sing. number govern a verb *plu.* So *two and two is four* means a number called *two* added to *two* makes it four, to *two add a two* and the sum is four, *two added to a two* makes it equal to four.

Twiddle, *twid'dl*, to twirl, as to *twiddle* [one's] thumbs; *twiddled*, *twid'dld*; *twiddling*, *twid'ling*; *twiddler*.

Dutch *dwarlen*; German *querlen* to twirl, with diminutive.

Twig, a shoot, to catch one's meaning; *twigg'-y* (R. i.), *twigged* (1 syl.), *twigg'-ing*. ("Twig" (a shoot), O. E. *twig* or *twh.*)

"Twig" (to comprehend), Old Eng. *wit-an*, to know; Lat. *vid-eo*.

Twilight, *twi'lite*. Dusk. Dawn.

Twilight, the semilight before sunrise and after sunset.

Dusk, the shading off of evening twilight into dark.

Dawn, the lifting up of morning twilight into day-break.

"Twilight," O. Eng. *twæon-lecht*, doubtful light. This exists in our region while the sun is between the horizon and 18° below it.

"Dusk," Old English *dwæsc[an]*, to extinguish. This word is improperly applied to the glooming before daybreak.

"Dawn," Old Eng. *dagung*, daying; v. *dag[ian]*, to bring day.

Twill (Rule viii.), a cloth with a diagonal-ribbed surface, to weave a twill; *twilled* (1 syl.), *twill'-ing*. 'Twill, it will.

O. Eng. *twi-lln*, two threads (Lat. *bilix*, *bi*-[bis]*lucium* double thread, the weft-thread passing over one and under two of the warp-threads. Twills are now made in which the weft-thread passes under more than two weft-threads.

Twin, one of two born of the same parent at the same time; twin-born, twin-brother, twin-sister, twin-likenesses.

Old English *ge-twin*, a twin (from *twi* or *twý*, two).

Twine, cord with two [or more] threads twisted together, to twist together, to place or turn round; *twined* (1 syl.); *twin-ing*, *twi'ning* (Rule xix.); *twi'ning-ly*, *twin-er*.

Old English *twín*, v. *twín[an]*, past *twinde*, past part. *twined*.

Twinge (1 syl.), a pinch, a shock of pain, a rebuke of conscience, to pinch, &c.; *twinged* (1 syl.), *twing'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *twicc[ian]*, to twitch, past *twiccode*, past part. *twiccod*.

Twinkle, *twín'.kl*, a shining with a quivering light, a glistening merry sparkle of the eye, to shine with a quivering light; *twinkled*, *twín'.kld*; *twink'ling*, *twink'ling-ly*.

Old English *twinc[ian]*, past *twinclede*, past part. *twincled*,

Twirl, a rapid circular motion, a quick rotation, to twist, &c.; twirled (1 syl.), *twirl'-ing*. (Germ. *queslen*, to twirl.)

Twist, a cord made by winding separate parts round each other, a movement round, a contortion, a sprain, an obliquity of mind, to twist; twist'-ed (R. xxxvi.), twist'-ing, twist'-er.

Old English *ge-twys[an]*, past *getwyste*, past part. *getwist*.

Twit, to taunt; twitt'-ed (R. i. xxxvi.), twitt'-ing, twitt'-ing-ly, twitt'-er. (O. E. *ed-wiht* a reproof, v. *ed-wit[an]* to twit.)

Twitch, a jerk, a slight pull, to twitch; twitched (1 syl.), twitch'-ing, twitch'-er; twitch'-grass, couch-grass.

Old English *twice[an]*, past *twiccode*, past part. *twiccod*.

Twit'ter, a little tremulous noise like that of a swallow, to twit'ter; twit'tered, *twit'trd*; twit'ter-ing, twit'ter-er.

German *zitiern*; Dutch *kwelleren*; Archæic English *didder*.

'twixt, contraction of *betwixt*, between.

"Betwixt," O. Eng. *be-twix*, *betwys*, or *betwysst* (*be-*, *twi* or *twy* two).

"Between," Old English *be-tweonum*, *betweonan*, or *betwynan*.

Two, **Too**, **To** (all *too*). **Toe**, *tō*. **Tōw** (to rhyme with *grōw*).

Two, *plu. twos* (Rule. xlii.), a couple, one less than three.

Two'-edged (2 syl.) **Two'-faced** (2 syl.) **Two'-fold**.

Two'-handed. **Two'-handled**, *-hān'.dld*. **Two'-masted**.

Two'pence, *tūp'nce*. **Twopenny**, worth two-pence.

Two-pennies, *pēn'.iz*. **Twopenny-halfpenny**, *tūp'.pēn ny hay'.pēn.ny*, of small value, cheap and worthless.

Two'pence is the collective plural, *two pennies* the numerical plural. An article costs *two'pence*, but a couple of penny-pieces are two pennies.

O. E. *twā, twis, tūw*, or *tū*, *twā-feald* twofold, *twā hund* two hundred.

"Too," O. E. *tō*. "To," O. E. *to*. "Toe," O. E. *tā*. "Tow," O. E. *tow*.

-ty (Latin postfix *-tas*; Fr. *-té*), endowed with, possessed of: as *beauty, bounty, charity, captivity, cruelty, &c.*

Tycoon, *tī.koon'*, the executive ruler of Japan.

Mikado, *mī.kay'.dō*, the priest-king of Japan, to whom the tycoon pays homage.

Tychonic system, *tī.kōn'.ik sis'.tem*, the astronomical system of *Tycho* [Brahe, *brah'.he*, generally called *bray*].

Tympanum, *tīm'.pā.nūm*, plu. *tympana*, *tīm'.pā.nah*, the drum of the ear; *tympanic*, *tīm'.pān'.ik*, adj.

Tympan and frisket (of a printing press).

The *tympan* is a parchment frame on which the sheet to be printed is laid. The *frisket* is a light latticed cover, working on a hinge, which folds over the tympan to preserve the sheet in its place and keep its margin clean. The whole is attached to the carriage of the press.

Lat. *tympanum*, a drum; Fr. *tympan* (so called because it is covered with parchment tightly strained like a drum-head),

Type, tipe, the metal forms of letters used in printing.

Beginning with the smallest type in ordinary use, the following are the names of the different sizes used in printing: *Diamond*, *pearl*, *ruby*, *nonpareil*, *emerald*, *minion*, *brevier*, *bourgeois*, *long primer*, *small pica*, *pica*, and *English*. The text of this book is in *brevier*, the notes in *nonpareil*. *Pica* (double the size of *nonpareil*) is the printers' standard of leads. A complete fount of type contains 107,100 letters, viz.: of *e* 12,000, *i* 9000, *a* 8500, *i n o s* 8000, *h* 6400, *r* 6200, *d* 4400, *l* 4000, *u* 3400, *m c* 3000, *f* 2500, *v y* 2000, *g p* 1700, *b* 1600, *v* 1200, *k* 800, *q* 500, *j x* 400, *z* 200, *,* 4500, *.* 2000, *;* 800, *:* 600, *?* 200.

Type, a symbol, the distinctive character of a disease, the original conception of created things in the "mind" of the Creator, the impress of a coin, &c.; **typical**, *tīp'ā.kāl*, emblematic, prefigurative; **typical-ly**.

Typify, *tīp'ā.fy*; **typifies**, *tīp'ā.fize*; **typified**, *tīp'ā.fide*; **typify-ing**, *tīp'ifi-er*. **Typifaction**, *tīp'ā.fūk''shūn*.

Type-founder, a manufacturer of type. **Type-metal**.

Lat. *typus*; Gk. *tupos*, a stamp, mould, impression, &c. (from *tupto*).

Typhoid, *tī'foid*. **Typhus**, *tī.fūs*.

Typhus, a malignant fever (supposed to be infectious) and characterised by skin-eruption and great debility.

Typhoid, the mild typhus which lasts from 18 to 28 days.

Typhous, *tī'fūs*, adj. of typhus. **Typhomania**, *tī'fo.mā''nī.ah*, the delirium which accompanies typhoid fevers.

Greek *tuphos*, smoke or mist, hence stupor or coma.

"Typhoid," Greek *tuphos eidos*, typhus-like.

Typhon, *tī'fōn*. **Typhoon**, *tī.foōn'*.

Typhon, the evil genius in Egyptian mythology. In *classic mythology*, a fire-breathing monster of the primitive world, the author of hurricanes, whirlwinds, and storms.

Typhoon, a storm-wind that visits the seas of southern China between June and November.

"Typhoon," Gk. *tuphós*, a furious whirlwind, held by the Greeks to be the work of the giant Typhon; Latin *typhon*, a hurricane.

Typography, *tī.pōg'.rā.fy*, the art, &c., of printing; **typographic**; *tīp'.o.grāf''āk*; **typographical**, *tīp'.o.grāf''ā.kāl*; **typographical-ly**. **Typographer**, *tī.pōg'.rā.fer*.

Greek *tupos grapho*, I write with type.

Typology, *tī.pōl'.ō.djy*, the science of types and emblems.

Greek *tupos lōgós*, a discourse about types.

Tyrant. **Despot**. **Aristocrat**. **Emperor**. **King**. **Sovereign**.

Tyrant, *tī'rant*, properly means one who obtains sovereignty by usurpation. Now it means anyone who is overbearing and oppressive whether a sovereign or not.

Despot, *des'.pot*, one who is "a law unto himself."

Autocrat, an absolute sovereign, his legislative assemblies make laws for his subjects and assist him in ruling but he himself is independent and irresponsible.

Emperor, properly means a military sovereign. The title is now applied to the sovereign of a great military nation or the sovereign of several nations.

King, a constitutional sovereign, who rules according to a fixed system of government and whose power is modified by legislative assemblies more or less chosen by the people.

Sovereign, the highest in dignity in a royal state. In the United States of America the "supreme governor" is called a President.

Tyrant; tyrannical, *tī.răn'.nī.cūl*; tyran'nical-ly.

Tyranni-cide, *tī.răn'.nī.side*, murder of a tyrant.

Tyrannise, *tī'răn.nīze*; tyrannised, *tī'răn.nīzd*; tyrannis-ing, *tī'răn.nī.zing* (Rule xix.); tyr'annis-er.

Tyrannous, *tī'răn.nūs*; tyr'annous-ly.

Tyranny, plu. tyrannies, *tī'răn.nīz*, tyrannical conduct.

"Tyrant," Lat. *tyrannus* a tyrant, *tyrannis* tyranny, *tyrannicidium*, tyrannicide; Gk. *tyrannos*, *tyrannia*, *tyrannikós*, *tyrannis*;

Doric *kōirānds* from *kūrōs*, *kūrōs* lord or master.

(The word "tyrant" was first used by Archilochus about B.C. 700.)

"Despot," Greek *despôtēs*, *despôtikós*, *despozō* to obtain mastery (desmos a bond, *deo* to bind, Dr. Donnegan).

"Autocrat," Greek *autos krātōs*, self dominion, *krateo*, to rule.

"Emperor," Fr. *empereur*; Lat. *imperātor*, commander (v. *imperāre*, to command with authority, i.e. *prorsus paro*, *Perottus*).

"King," Old Eng. *cýning*, *cýnig*, or *cýng* (*cýne*, gentle, kind). In the Sermon on the Mount it was said "Blessed are the meek [gentle], for they shall inherit the earth" (Matt. v. 5).

"Sovereign," Lat. *suprēmus* [superānus], through French *souverain*.

Tyrian, *tī'rī.ăn*, adj. of Tyre. Tyrian dye. Tyrian purple.

Tyro, plu. *tyroes* or *tyros*. (As all the other words in -ro make the plural in -roes, the former is to be preferred. We have but four examples: *hero-es*, *negro-es*, [*tyro-es*], and *zero-es*. The Spanish *sombrero* makes the plu. *sombreros*.)

Tyrolese, *tī'rō.lēze*, adj. of Tyrol, a native of the Tyrol.

-ese in proper names is both sing. and plu.: a *Tyrolese*, the *Tyrolese*.

Tzetze, *zēt'.zy*, an African fly whose bite is fatal to animals.

U and the "indefinite article" An.

When *u*-, *ew*-, or *eu*- at the beginning of a word has the sound of *yū*-, "a" (not *an*) is to be set before it: as "a u-nit" = (*a yu-nit*), "a useful book" = (*a yuseful book*), "a ewe" = (*a yu*), "a Eu-ro-pean" = (*a yū.ro.pec'an*).

The "y" is a species of digamma.

But when *u* is not sounded as *yu*-, "an" (not *a*) is to be

employed: as "an um-pire" (not a *yum-pire*), "an ug-ly sight" (not a *yug-ly sight*), "an unusual phrase", (not a *yun-usual phrase*).

Ubiquitous, *ū.bīk'.wī.tūs*, omnipresent; **ubiquitous-ly**.

Ubiquity, *ū.bīk'.wī.ty*. (French *ubiquité*; Latin *ubique*.)

Ud'der, bag and milk-vessels of a cow or other large quadruped.

Old English *uder*; Greek *outhar* (*thaó*, to suckle).

Udometer, *ū.dōm'.ē.ter*, a rain-gauge (should be *hydrometer*).

Greek *hudōr metron*, a water measurer.

In Greek *hudōr* prefixed is always *hudro-*, in English *hydro-* (*hydr-* before vowels): as *hydr-aulics*, *hydr-acid*; *hydro-cephalus*, *hydro-gen*, *hydro-pathy*, *hydro-phobia*, &c., see p. 467. If the word *hudōr* is preferred, at any rate the initial aspirate should be kept.

Ugh! interjection of horror or of shuddering. (German *hu!*)

Ug'ly, (*comp.*) *ugli-er*, (*super.*) *ugli-est*, the reverse of handsome; *ugli-ness*, *ugli-ly*. (Welsh *hagr*, v. *hagrâu* or *hagru*.)

In Old Eng. we have the *ugge*, to stand in abhorrence of: as "Ilk man may ugge bothe yhowng and awlde" (*Hampole*, MS. *Boices*).

Uh'lans or **U'lans**, *ū'.lanz*, a kind of militia among the modern Tartars, a Polish light cavalry, the famous light cavalry of the Prussian army employed in foraging, &c.

Polish *hulan* or *ulan*, bearer of the *ula* or lance.

Ukase, *ū.kāse'*, a Russian proclamation or imperial order having the force of law. (Russ. *ukas*, *kasatj*, to speak or say.)

Ulcer, *ūl'.ser*, a running sore; *ulcerated*, *ūl'.sē.rā.ted*, affected with ulcers. *Ulceration*, *ūl'.sē.ray''.shūn*. *Ulcered*, *ūl'.serd*, having ulcers; *ulcerous*, *ūl'.sē.rūs*, adj. of ulcer; *ulcerous-ly*, *ulcerous-ness*.

Latin *ulcus* gen. *ulceris*, *ulcerōsus*, v. *ulcerāre* supine *ulcerātum*.

Ulema, *ū.leē'.mah*, a Turkish college or body corporate composed of the imams (*ministers of religion*), muftis (*doctors of law*) and cādes or *judges*. (Arab. *ulema*, the wise men.)

Ul'mus, a genus of trees including elms; *ulmic acid*, *ūl'.mīk....*, an acid exuded from elms, &c. *Ulmīn*, *ūl'.mīn*, a dark-brown substance exuded from the bark of elms, &c.

Latin *ulmus*, so called (according to *Isidore*) "quod uliginosis locis et humidis melius proficit."

Ulster, *ūl'.ster*, a long warm overcoat. So named from *Ulster*, the most northern province of Ireland.

Uterior, *ūl.tee'.rī.or*, more remote. **Uterior object**, an *arrière pensée*. **Ultima**, *ūl'.tī.mah*, most remote, furthest.

Ultima Thule, *ūl'.tī.mah t'hū'.lee*, the most remote spot of the habitable world, the ultimate object of our hopes or ambition, the very end of the end.

Virgil (*Georg.* i. 30) says "tibi serviat ultima Thule," probably Shetland was intended. Gothic *tiule*, most remote land.

Ultimate, *ũl'.tĩ.māte*, opposite of proximate, *prɔx'.ĩ.māte*.

Ultimate end [of an action], the final result.

Proximate end [of an action], the immediate result.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost" (*the proximate end*), "for want of a shoe the horse died, for want of a horse the man..." and so on to the end of the series or *ultimate end*.

Ultimate analysis, [*ũl'.tĩ.māte a.nāl'.ĩ.sĩs*], the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements.

Proximate analysis, the resolution of a substance into its ingredients.

The *proximate analysis* of bread would be its separation into flour, water, salt, and yeast; but the *ultimate analysis* would be hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chloride of sodium, and so on.

Ultimate ratio [*...rā'.shĩ.o*], the approach of two or more numbers towards each other till the difference between them is too small for any assignable numeral.

Thus suppose 2 and 4 the two numbers, by halving them we get 1, 2; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, until at last the fractions are infinitesimally small, and the difference between them too minute to be expressed.

Prime ratio [*primē* 1 syl.], the reverse of the preceding.

Ultimatum, plu. *ultima*, *ũl'.tĩ.may''tũm*, plu. *-may''tah*, the final conditions which will be submitted, the proposal from which no further concession will be made.

Ultimo, *ũl'.tĩ.mō* (written *ult.*); the last month.

"Ultimo" is the Latin *ultimo* [mense], the month just past.

"Proximo" is the Latin *proximo* [mense], the next month.

"Instant" is the Latin *instanti* [mense], the present month.

Latin *ultērior* (comp.) and *ultimius* (super.) of the obsolete adj. *ulter*, which gives the prep. *ultra* (beyond); French *ultimatum*.

Ultra, *ũl'.trah*, out and outer: as *ultra radical*, *ultra democrat*; *ultra-ism*, *ũl'.trah.ĩzm*; *ultra-ist*, *ũl'.trah.ĩst*. (Lat. *ultra*.)

Ultrā- (Lat. prefix), out and outer, over, beyond. (Lat. *ultra*.)

Ultra-marine, *ũl'.trā-ma.reen'*, a blue pigment obtained from the *lap'is laz'ũli*. So called because it comes from China or over the seas. **Ultramarine** ashes.

Ultra-montane, *ũl'.trā-mōn'.tain*, the south side of the Alps which is over or beyond the mountains to all Europeans except the Italians themselves, extreme as applied to the Rom. Catholic dogmas. **Ultramontism**, *ũl'.trā.mōn'.ĩizm*; **ultramontist**, *ũl'.trā.mōn''.tist*.

Papal infallibility, priestly absolution, apostolic succession, no salvation out of Rome, the immaculate nature of the Virgin Mary, transubstantiation, &c., are ultramontane dogmas.

Ultra-mundane, *ũl'.irā.mũn''.dain*, beyond the limits of our world and system. (Lat. *ultra mundus*, beyond the world.)

Umbel, *ŭm'.bĕl*. Umbles, *ŭm'.bl*. Humble, *hŭm'.bl*.

Umbel, a group of flower-stalks from a common centre;
um'bel-ar, adj. of umbel; umbelate, *ŭm'.bĕ.lāte*, having
 an umbel; umbelated, *ŭm'.bĕ.lā.ted*.

Umbellule, *ŭm'.bĕl.lŭle*, dim. of umbel.

Umbelliferous, *ŭm'.bĕl.lif''.ĕ.rŭs*, adj. of umbelliferæ.

Umbelliferæ, *ŭm'.bĕl.lif''.ĕ.ree*, a natural order of plants:
 as hemlock, fool's parsley, carrots, &c., &c.

Umbellifer, *ŭm.bĕl''.lĭ.fer*, one of the umbelliferæ.

Umble, adj. of umbles. Umbles, *um'.blz*, entrails of the
 deer. *Umbles-pie*, pie made of umbles served to those
 below the dais. To eat *umble-pie*, to bow submissively,
 to be degraded from the dais (where the *venison* is served)
 to the body of the hall amongst the retainers.

Humble, lowly minded, of mean rank or position:

"Umbel," Lat. *umbella*, the round head of a plant containing the seed.

"Umbles," Lat. *umbilicus*, the middle of anything; Gk. *omphālōs*.

"Humble," Fr. *humble*; Lat. *humilis* (from *humus*, the ground).

Um'ber, a pigment of a brown shade. (*Umbria*, in Italy.)

Umbilical, *ŭm.bil''.i.kāl*, pertaining to the navel.

Umbilical cord. Umbilicate, *ŭm.bil''.i.kāte*, having a navel;

umbilicāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.) Umbilicus, *ŭm.bil''.i.kūs*.

(Webster gives *umbilicous* which is correct in quantity (see Hor.
 Epod. XIV. 8), but we have above 500 Latin words in use
 equally false in quantity as "umbilicus," and it would be mere
 pedantry to pronounce them with the Latin quantities.)

Latin *umbilicus*; Greek *omphālōs*, the navel.

Umbo, plu. umbones, *ŭm.bō'.nĕze*, the boss of a shield, the knob
 of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge.

Umbonate, *um'.bo.nate*; knobbed in the centre.

Um'bonāt-ed. (Latin *umbo*, plu. *umbōnēs*, a boss.)

Umbrage, *ŭm'.brage*, offence, a feeling of resentment for some
 slight or offence, shadow; to take umbrage at, to take
 offence at; umbrageous (Rule lxvi.), *ŭm.brā'.dʒŭs*.

French *ombrage*; Latin *umbra*, shade.

Umbrella, *ŭm.brĕl''.lah* (not *um'.bĕ.rel''.lah*), a portable canopy
 carried in the hand as a shelter from rain.

A portable canopy against the sun is a *parasol* or sun-shade.

Latin *umbra*, with diminutive, a little shade or screen.

Swift (1710) mentions the umbrella (*A City Shower*, see *Tatler*, No.
 238, Oct. 17th, 1710), and Gay (1711) in his *Trivia*, Bk. i. 211.

Umpire, *ŭm'.pĭre*, an arbiter, a person chosen to decide a doubt;
 umpirage, *ŭm'.pĭ.rage* (-age, right, duty of); umpire-
 ship, *ŭm'.pĭre.ship* (-ship, office, rank of).

Low Lat. *umpirator*, *umpiragium*; Lat. *imperator*, a ruler.

For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

Un- (negative or privative affix), see page 1403.

Unanimous, *ũ.năn'.ĩ.mūs*, all being of one mind, all agreeing; unan'ymous-ly. Unanimity, *ũ'.nă.nĩm''ĩ.ty*.

Latin *unānimus* (*unus animus*), being of one mind.

Uncial letters, *ũn'.shũ.ăl lět'.ters*, letters an inch long used in certain MSS. between the fifth and ninth centuries, a letter which stands for a word as A.D., *anno domini*.

Latin *uncialis*, adj. of *uneta*, an inch.

Uncle, *ũn'.kl*, fem. Aunt, the brothers and sisters of either parent are uncles and aunts to the children.

Fr. *oncle*, Lat. *avunculus*. "Aunt," Lat. *āmita*, contracted into *am't*.

Unction, *ũnk'.shũn*, an anointing or smearing with oil or ointment, that which inspires devotional feeling, racy.

Extreme unction, *ex.treem' ũnk'.shũn*, the "sacrament" of consecrated oil for anointing one at the point of death.

Unctious, *ũnk'.shũs*, resembling oil or ointment, greasy; unctious-ly, unctious-ness. (Latin *unctio*.)

Undecagon, *ũn.děk'.ă.gõn*, a plane figure with eleven angles.

A hybrid. Latin *undēcim*, eleven; Greek *gónia*, an angle.

This word is a wretched blunder and ought to be *hendekagon* or *hendecagon*. Greek *ēvdeka γωνία*, eleven angles.

"Undecim" cannot be converted into *undeca*- even if the hybrid were accepted. There is the Lat. model *undēci-rēmis* for guidance.

Un'der, below, subordinate in office, in subjection to, less than.

To knock under, to submit, to yield. To keep under.

Under arms, ready for military action.

Under fire, exposed to an enemy's shot.

Under sail, applied to a ship when sailing.

Under sentence, having had sentence pronounced.

Under the lee, out of the wind.

Under way, moving, having commenced sailing.

Old Eng. *under*, *under-sægel* under sail, *under-wæg* under way, &c.

Under- (prefixed), subordinate in office, assistant.

N.B. When *under* is prefixed to a monosyllable, if the word is noun or adj. the accent is always on the *un'*-, but if a verb it is thrown to the end of the word: as *un'dershot*, *un'dersoil*, but *understand'*, *undersell'*.

Un'der-agent, an assistant agent.

Old Eng. *under*, Lat. *agens* gen. *agentis* (v. *agēre*, to act or do).

Under-bid', to bid less than another; underbidd'-ing, &c.

Old Eng. *under-abeden* or *under-beden* (v. *bēdan* or *beōdan*).

Un'der-bred, ill-mannered. (Old Eng. *under-brēden*.)

For Un- negative see from page 1404.

Under-build'er, -bīl'der, a subordinate in building.

Old Eng. *under* and a noun from *byld[an]* to build.

Un'der-clay, beds of clay which underlie coal-seams.

Old Eng. *under* and *clæg* clay.

Un'der-cliff, a cliff from which the top has fallen down.

Old Eng. *under* and *clif* a cliff.

Un'der-coat, -kōte, a coat worn beneath a great-coat.

Old Eng. *under* and Fr. *cotte*; Ital. *cotta*; Germ. *kute*.

Un'der-croft, a vault or crypt under the choir.

Old Eng. *under* and *croft* (Lat. *crypta* a cave).

Under-cur'ent, a current below the surface water.

Old Eng. *under* and Lat. *currens* gen. *currentis*, running.

Under-dea'con, -dee'.kōn, an assistant deacon.

Old Eng. *under-diacon*, a deacon acting under another.

Un'der-done, -dūn, not done enough, little cooked.

Old Eng. *under* and *gedōn* (verb *dōn* to do).

Under-drain', to drain by cutting a channel below the surface; under-drained (3 syl.), under-drain'-ing.

Old Eng. *under* and *drehnig[ean]*, to drain.

Un'der-foot, beneath the feet, in subjection.

Old Eng. *under* and *fōt*, under-foot.

Under-gird', to gird round the bottom (*Acts* xxvii. 17); past and past part. -girt or -gird'ed, -gird'-ing.

Old Eng. *under gyrd[an]*, past *gyrde*, past part. *gyrded*.

Under-go', (past) under-went', (past part.) under-gone, -gōn'; under-gō'-ing, to suffer, to sustain.

Old Eng. *under-gangan* or -*gdn*; past -*geong*, -*giong*, or -*gende*; past part. -*gangen*, -*gegongen*, or -*gdn*. The past is from the verb *wend[an]*, to proceed; past *wende*.

Under-graduate, -grād'.u.ate, a member of a university who has not taken his first degree; undergraduate-ship (-ship, state, position, rank of).

Old Eng. *under* and Fr. *gradué* (Lat. *grādus*, a degree).

Un'der-ground, below the surface of the earth.

Old Eng. *under-grund*, under the ground.

Un'der-growth, that which grows under trees:

Old Eng. *under-grownes*, v. *grōw[an]*, p. *greow*, p. p. *grōwen*.

Under-hand, un'.der.hand (adj.), clandestine, but un.der.-hand' (adv.), clandestinely. (Old Eng. *under* and *hand*.)

Under-keep'er, an assistant keeper.

Old Eng. *under cēpere*; verb *cēp[an]*, to keep.

Under-lay', to place or lay beneath, to support by something placed under; -lays, -laid, -lay'ing.

Old Eng. *under-lecg[an]*, past -*legcde*, past part. *leged*.

For *Un-* negative, see from page 1404.

Under-lét', to sublet; **underlett'-ing**, **underlett'-er**.

Old Eng. *under lét[an]*, past *-lét*, past part. *-létten*.

Under-lie', *-li*, to lie under or beneath; **-lies**, *lize*; (past) **-lay**, (past part.) **-lain**, **-lay'-ing**.

Old Eng. *under lig[an]*, past *-læg*, past part. *-legen*.

Under-line', to mark with a line below; **under-lined** (1 syl.); **under-lin-ing**, *-li'-ning* (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *under line* (Lat. *linea*, a line).

Un'der-ling, an inferior. (Old Eng. *under*, *ling* dim.)

Under-master, an assistant master.

Old Eng. *under mæster*, Lat. *magister* (*Māgus* a magician).

Under-mine', *-mine*, to excavate underneath, to remove the foundation, to injure another by secret and dishonourable means; **undermined** (3 syl.); **-min-ing**, *mī'-ning* (R. xix.); **-min-er**, *mī'-ner*. (O. E. *under* and Welsh *mwyn* a mine.)

Under-most, lowest, beneath all. (Old Eng. *undermæst*.)

Under-neath', *-neeth*, beneath. (O. E. *under-neothan*.)

Under-pay', to pay too little or at too low a rate; **under-paid'**, **underpay'-ing**. (French *payer*, to pay.)

Under-pin', to repair a wall at the basement; **-pinned**, *-pīnd*; **under-pinn'-ing** (Rule i.), **under-pinn'-er**.

Old Eng. *under*, Lat. *pono* to place. (*Underpon*.)

Un'der-plōt, a plot collateral with the main story of a drama or novel. (French *complot*, a plot.)

Under-prop, (noun) *ūn'der.prōp*, (verb) *ūn.der.prōp'*.

Underprop, a prop under another, a subordinate prop.

Underprop', to shove, to uphold, to support by props; **under-propped'**, *-prōpt*; **-prōpp'-ing**, **-prōpp'-er**.

O. E. *under* and "*prop*" (Dan. *prop* a cork, Germ. *pfropf* a graft).

Under-rate, (noun) *ūn'der.rāte*, (verb) *ūn.der.rāte'*.

Underrate, below the real value.

Underrate', to rate or value at too low a price; **under-rated**, *-rā'ted* (R. xxxvi.); **-rat-ing**, *-rā'ting* (R. xix.)

Under-rūn', to pass under in a boat.

To **underrun** a cable, to pass under it to examine it, &c.

To **underrun** a tackle, to separate its tangles and put it in trim. **Under-ran'**, **under-rūnn'-ing** (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *under renn[an]* or *reonn[an]*, past *ran*, *running*.

Under-secretary, *plu.* **-secretaries**, *-sēk'.rā.tā.rīz*, an assistant secretary. (Old Eng. *under*, Lat. *secretārius*.)

For *Un-* negative, see from page 1404.

Under-sell', to sell at a lower price than others.

Undersold, **undersell'-ing**, **undersell'-er**.

Old Eng. *under-sell[an]*, past *sælde*, past part. *seald*.

Under-ser'vant, an assistant servant.

Old Eng. *under*, Lat. *servus*, *servans* gen. *servantis*, serving.

Un'der-sheriff, a deputy sheriff.

Old Eng. *under*, *scr-gerefa* shire-reeve.

Un'der-shōt wheel, a wheel turned by water passing under not over it. (Old English *scēot[an]*, to shoot.)

Under-sign', *-sine*, to write one's name at the foot of a document; *-signed* (1 syl.), *-sign'-ing*, *-sign'-er*.

Old Eng. *under-sign[ian]*, past *signode*, past part. *signod*.

Under-sized', *-sized*, less than the usual size.

Old Eng. *under*, *assize* the statute measure.

Un'der-soil, the subsoil, the soil below the surface.

Old Eng. *under-sol*. "Subsoil," Lat. *sub solum*.

Under-stand', (*past*) **understood'**; **understand'-ing**, comprehending, the faculty of comprehending, mind.

Old Eng. *under-stand[an]*, past *stōd*, past part. *ge-standen*.

Under-state', to state less forcibly than the truth would warrant, the opposite of *over-state* to exaggerate; **under-stat-ed**, *-stā'ted*; **under-stat-ing**, *-stā'ting*.

Old Eng. *under*, Lat. *stare* supine *stātum* to set in array.

Under-take', (*past*) **undertook'**, (*past part.*) **undertaken**, *-tā'kn*; **undertā'king**, taking in hand an enterprise.

Undertaker, *ūn'.der.tā''ker*, one who manages funerals, one who engages in an enterprise.

Old Eng. *under-tac[an]*, past *tóc*, past part. *tacen*.

Un'der-tōne (3 syl.), a subdued tone. (Welsh *tón*, Lat. *tōnus*.)

Under-value, *ūn'.der.vāl'u*, to apprise too low, to estimate below the real worth; **under-valued**, *-vāl'ūde*; **under-val'u-ing** (verbs ending with any double vowel, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*), **under-val'u-er**.

(But verbs in *-ie* (except *hie*) change *-ie* to *-y* before *-ing*.)

Under-valuation, *vāl'u.ā''shūn*. (Latin *vālor*, price.)

Un'der-wood, brush-wood, coppice. (O. Eng. *under-wudu*.)

Under-work, (noun) *ūn'.der.werk*, (verb) *ūn.der.werk'*.

Un'derwork, subordinate work, petty work.

Underwork', to undermine, to work for less than others; *-worked* (1 syl.), *-work'-ing*, *-work'-er*.

Old Eng. *under-weorc*, verb *weorc[an]* or *wyrc[an]*.

For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

Under-writer, -rĭ'ter, one who insures ships.

Under-written, -rĭt'it'n, subscribed, written below.

Old Eng. *under writ[an]*, past wrdt, past part. *writen*.

Undulate, ũn'du.lāte, to move as waves, to vibrate; un'dulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), un'dulāt-ing (Rule xix.), un'dulating-ly.

Undulation, ũn.du.lay".shŭn; undulatory, ũn'du.lā.try.

The Undulatory theory, the theory that light is due to undulations in the atmospheric ether.

Lat. *undŭla*, a little wave (*unda*, a wave); Fr. *ondulation*, &c.

Ungual, ũn'.gwāl, pertaining to a nail or claw, having nails or claws; unguiform, ũn'.gwĭ.form; ungulate, ũn'.gu.late, having nails or claws; un'gulāt-ed.

Latin *ungŭlātus*, *unguis* (Greek *onux*, a nail or claw).

Uni-, ũ'.nĭ- (Latin prefix), only one. (Latin *unus*, one.)

Uni-axial, ũ'.nĭ.ax''ĭ.āl, having but one axis.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]axis, one axis (Gk. *axón*, an axle).

Uni-cellular, ũ'.nĭ.sĕl'.lu.lar, having but one cell.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]cellŭla, diminutive of *cella*, a cell.

Uni-clinal, ũ'.nĭ.klĭ''.nāl, strata with one break but otherwise in a normal position.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]clinātus, bent; *clināre* or *inclināre*, to incline.

Uni-corn, ũ'.nĭ.korn, a fabulous one-horned animal, the narwhal; unicornous, ũ.nĭ.kor'.nŭs.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]cornu, one horn (Heb. *K[o]RN*).

Uni-facial, ũ'.nĭ.fā''.shĭ.āl, having only one front.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]facĭes, [having only] one face.

Uni-florous, ũ'.nĭ.flō''.rŭs, or uni-floral, -flō'.rāl, having but one flower. (Latin *uni*-[*unus*]flos gen. *flōris*.)

Uni-form, having always the same form, regular, all alike in general appearance, an official dress, the military dress of soldiers, the official dress of policemen, postmen, &c.; un'iform-ly. Uniformity, ũ'.nĭ.fōr''.mĭ.ty.

Lat. *unĭformis*, *uniformĭtas* (*unus forma*, one form).

Uni-fy, ũ'.nĭ.fy, to reduce to uniformity; unifies, ũ'.nĭ.fize; unified, ũ'.nĭ.fide; un'ify-ing. Unification, -kay''.shŭn.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]fĭcio[fāciō], to make one.

Uni-gen'itus, a celebrated bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI., beginning with the word *unigenitus*.

This was a bull about "divine grace," in support of the Jesuits against the Jansenists.

Uni-genous, ũ.nĭdg'.ĕ.nŭs, of one and the same genus.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]gĕnus, [all of] one kind or genus.

For **Un-** negative, see from page 1404.

Uni-labiate, ū.nĭ.lăb'.ĭ.ăte, having but one lip.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]*lăbium*, [having but] one lip.

Uni-lateral, -lăt'.ĕ.răl, having but one side, (in *Botany*) arranged on one side only.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]*lătĕrălis*, *lătus* gen. *lătĕris* a side.

Uni-literal, -lăt'.ĕ.răl, consisting of one letter.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]*lătĕrălis*, *lătĕra* a letter.

Uni-ocular, -lők'kŭ.lar, (in *Bot.*) having but one cell or division. (Latin *lōcula*, dim. of *lōcus*.)

Uni-muscular, having but one muscle.

Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]*musculŭs*, diminutive of *mus*, a mouse. The idea is that the muscle [of the arm] resembles a little mouse moving under the skin.

Union, ū'.nĭ.ăn, concord, confederacy, league; **union-ism**; **union-ist**, a member of a trade's union.

The **Union**, the incorporation of the legislative assemblies of England and Scotland in 1706.

The **Union House**, the poor-house.

The **Union Jack**, the national banner.

It consists of the three crosses united: viz. St. George's cross (+) for *England*; St. Andrew's cross (X) for *Scotland*; and St. Patrick's cross (X) for *Ireland*. The word "*Jack*" is *jaque*, a surcoat emblazoned with a St. George's cross; James I. added the Scotch cross, St. Patrick's was added in 1801.

Union-joint, a joint for uniting gas pipes, &c.

Latin *unio* gen. *uniōnis*, from *unus*, one.

Unionidæ, ū'.nĭ.ăn''ĭ.dĕ, the river-mussel family.

Latin *unio*, with Greek patronymic *-idæ*, a family, the union-family, being found in all parts of the world.

Uni-parous, ū.nĭp'.ă.rŭs, producing but one at a birth.

Latin *uni*-[*unus*]*pario*, to bring forth one [at a birth].

U'ni-pĕd, plu. u'nĭpĕds, having but one foot.

Latin *uni*-[*unus*]*pes* gen. *pĕdis*, [having but] one foot.

Unique (Fr.), ū.neek', single of its kind, peculiar.

Uni-ra'diated, having only one ray.

Latin *uni*-[*unus*]*rădiătus*, *radius* a ray.

Uni-sex'ual, applied to plants which have only male or only female flowers. (Lat. *uni*-[*unus*]*sexus*, of one sex.)

Uni-son, ū'.nĭ.zn, applied to music means all singing or playing the same part, in opposition to *part* [singing] where some take treble, some tenor, some bass, &c.

Latin *uni*-[*unus*]*sōnus*, [all] one sound.

For *Un-* negative, see from page 1404.

Unit, *ū'nit*. Digit, *didg'it*. Integer, *in'tēdjer*.

Unit, the figure or number one [1].

Digit, any one of the ten symbols: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

Integer, any whole number in opposition to a fraction: thus 1, 50, 1,000, 30,000, &c., are integers. In the decimal 54.7, 54 is the integer and .7 the decimal. In $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2 is the integer and $\frac{1}{2}$ the fraction.

Figure, *fig'r*, is any one figure representing a number. The digits are figures uncombined, but a figure can be combined into any number of figures.

"Unit," Latin *unitas* unity, *unus* one.

"Digit," Latin *digitus*, a finger, representing a number.

"Integer," Latin *integer* [numerus], the whole number.

"Figure," Lat. [*nūmēri*] *figurātī*, numbers set forth in succession.

(?) A UNIT (OR) AN UNIT. A *unit* is correct. Whenever *u-*, *eu-*, or *ew-* at the beginning of a word = *yu-*, "An" drops the *n* as it does before a consonant. (See p. 1386.)

Unitarian, *ū'nī.tair''rī.ăn*. Trinitarian, *trīn'ă.tair''rī.ăn*.

Unitarian, one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinitarian, one who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

Unitarian-ism, tenets of the Unitarians.

Trinitarian-ism, tenets of the Trinitarians.

The Trinitarians believe there are three persons in the Godhead (The Father, The Son, and The Holy Ghost); that these three persons constitute one God, all three being nevertheless independent, co-equal, and co-eternal. The Unitarians deny the godship of the Son and Holy Ghost.

Unite, *ū'nīte'*, to join together, to mix, to combine; unit-ed, *ū'nī.ted* (Rule xxxvi.); unit-ing, *ū'nī.ting* (Rule xix.); unit-ed-ly; unit-able, *ū'nī.tă.bl.*

Unit-er, *ū'nī.ter*: Unity, *plu.* unities, *ū'nī.tīz*.

Aristotē'lian Unities, the three dramatic unities: viz., a tragedy must contain only one catastrophē; its plot must be limited to one day, and circumscribed to the acts of a single day.

United Brethren, the Moravians (a religious sect).

The United States (written U.S.), the states of North America united under the president for the time being.

Latin *unire* supine *unitum*, *unitas* (unus, one).

Universe, *ū'nī.verse*, the whole created system.

University, *plu.* universities, *ū'nī.ver'sī.tīz*, an incorporated group of colleges, one in Cambridge and one at Oxford. An incorporated institution in literature chartered with the power of conferring degrees.

For *Un-* negative, see from page 1404.

Universal, ū' nīver' sūl, without exception, all; univer'sal-ly, univer'sal-ism. Universal'ity.

Latin *universitas, universus, universālis, universālitās* (from [*ad*] *unum versum*, [all] to one end or object).

Univocal, ū nīv' ō. kūl, the opposite of equiv'ocal; univ'ocal-ly.

Latin *univocus, unus vox*, one voice.

Unless, ūn' less'. **Except**, ex' sept'. Sāve (1 syl.).

Unless is used with *verbs* to express a negative condition: as "I [should have] fainted unless I had believed ..." (*Psaln* xxvii. 13). Equal to Lat. *nī-si*, Gk. *el-mē*.

I should have fainted if I had not believed.

Except is used with *nouns* in the sense of *being excepted*: as "except the land of the priests" (*Gen.* xlvii. 26). "Nor worship any god, except their own God" (*Dan.* iii. 28). "They were all scattered, except the apostles" (*Acts* viii. 1). "Except these bonds" (*Acts* xxxi. 29).

The land of the priests *being excepted*.

Nor worship any god, their own god *being excepted*.

They were all scattered, the apostles *being excepted*.

These bonds *being excepted*.

In these examples *Unless* is a conjunction, and *Except* a participle absolute corresponding to a preposition. "Unless" is never used as a preposition, but "except" is often used as a conjunction, and may be substituted for "unless": as

Ye cannot bear fruit except [*unless*] ye abide in me (*Jno.* xv. 4).

How shall they preach except [*unless*] they be sent (*Rom.* x. 15).

That [which] thou sowest is not quickened except it die (1 *Cor.*)

He is not crowned except [*unless*] he strive lawfully (2 *Tim.* ii. 5).

Save is used only as a preposition, in the sense of *being excepted*, besides, in addition to.

He knew not ought save [*except*] the bread he did eat (*Gen.* xxxix. 6).

None save Caleb [*None besides Caleb*] (*Num.* xiv. 30).

Israel burned none save [*except*] Hazor only (*Josh.* xi. 13).

"Unless," O.E. *un-les(an)*, to unloose, to set free [from the condition].

"Except," Latin *ex-cipio(cāpio)*, to take out [of the condition].

"Save," Latin *salvāre*, to preserve, to keep [out of the condition].

Until' or **till** (Note, *until* with one "l," but *till* with double "l"), to the time when, before [in time], up to the time that.

This word should be *ontil* or *ontill*, Old Eng. *on* with *tīl* or *tille*; *un-* is only privative or negative. "Till" is the better word.

Unto, ūn' too, up to, to. (Not used in ordinary speech.)

This word should be *onto*, and ought to be used only with a verb of motion: as "Come unto me," i.e. *Come on* [even] to me. O.E. *on-to*.

Up (*adverb* and *preposition*). **Upon'** (*preposition*).

Up, (*adv.*) aloft, on high, above the horizon, to a higher place, in a state of insurrection, in order; (*prep.*) ascent with a verb of motion: as *Get up the hill*.

For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

Upon (prep.), on [in a state of rest], relating to, on the bank of, near to, during, by means of.

Up, (comp.) upp'-er, (super.) upper-most.

"Upper-most" is not *most upper* but a corruption of *most uppe* or *uppe*, aloft, high, elevated. So *inner-most* is not *most inner* (v. p. 513); nor *outer-most* *most outer* (v. p. 770).

Get up! get out of bed and dress yourself, rise from your seat and stand. Up and down, to and fro. Up to, to the same point as, to the same place with.

Up to snuff, wide awake, alive to one's interest.

Danish *snøfte*, slot, scent ("alive to the scent, on the scent").

Up-stream, against the current, towards the source;

Down-stream, with the current, away from the source.

Up-train, the train to or towards London;

Down-train, the train from London.

Up the country, from the coast more inland;

Down the country, towards the coast.

The ups and downs of life, the good and bad vicissitudes.

He up with [his fist], he raised his fist to strike.

He up with [a stick], he took a stick with intent to strike.

It is all up with him, he is done for, his lot is hopeless.

It is all U. P, it is a failure.

Time is up, it is time to start, the due time is past.

To blow up, to scold, to explode, to inflate, to vivify a fire with a pair of bellows; blew up, blown up; blow'-ing up.

To come up with, to reach or arrive at the same point [as some other person]; came up to, to approach close to.

To grow up, to live to become of full size.

Done up, quite exhausted, packed, put in order.

Old Eng. *upp*, *up*, or *uppe*, (comp.) *ufor*, (super.) *ufema*, *uppe-mæst* most exalted or most high.

(?) I AM GOING UP TO LONDON (or) DOWN TO LONDON. Ans. *Up to* London, *down from* London.

Upas, *ū'pās*, the poison-tree of Macassar.

The tradition of the poisonous influence of this tree is due to Foersch, a Dutch physician, who says (but without a shadow of truth) "not a tree, nor blade of grass is to be found in the valley or surrounding mountains. Not a beast or bird, reptile or living thing lives in the vicinity." Bennett says "the whole neighbourhood is most richly covered with vegetation, men may fearlessly walk under the tree, and birds often roost on its branches." A upas tree grows in Kew Gardens.

Up- (native prefix), with, up, high, erect, over.

Up-bear', *-bäre*, (past) *upböre'* (2 syl.), *upborne'* (2 syl.), to support, to elevate, to raise aloft.

Old Eng. *up-bēr[an]*, past *upbēr*, past part. *upboren*.

For **Un-** negative, see from page 1401.

Up-braid', to reprove; **-braid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **-braid'-ing**, **upbraid'-ing-ly**, **upbraid'-er**. (Old Eng. *upgebred[an]*.)

Up-cast', (*past* and *past part.*) **upcast'**, thrown or cast up.

Old Eng. *up* and *cedst* (v. *ceds[an]*, to fight, to hurl darts).

Up-coil', **-coiled** (1 syl.); **-coil'-ing**, to make into a coil.

A hybrid: Old Eng. *up*, Lat. *colligere* to collect, Fr. *cueillir*.

Up-heave', **-heev**, to lift up from beneath; **upheaved'** (3 syl.), **upheav'-ing** (Rule xix.), **upheav-al**, **up-hee'.vål**.

Old Eng. *up-hebb[an]*, past *-hóf*, past part. *-hafen*.

Up'-hill, difficult like climbing a hill. (O. E. *up-hyll*.)

Up-hold', (*past*) **up-held'**; **up-hold'-ing**, to sustain, to support; **uphold'-er**, an upholsterer.

Old Eng. *up-heald[an]*, past *-heold*, past part. *-healden*.

Upholsterer, *up.hõle'.stê.rer*, one who furnishes houses with curtains, bed furniture, &c.; **upholstery**, *up.hõle'.stê.ry*, the wares of an upholsterer; **upholstered**, *up.hõle'.sterd*.

A wretched word, wrong in every way. The word is *uphold*, then *-ster* was added, meaning *one skilled* [in upholding] *from practice*. Then, from a blundering notion that *-ster* denotes a female, *-er* a male agent was added. The whole being a jumble of blunders, resulting in nonsense.

Up'-lands, **high-lands**. We have not the word *down-lands*, but we use the word "low-lands." **Downs** means *hills* covered with pasture; **up'land** (adj.) **Up'land-er**, one who lives on the high-lands, the opposite of **low'-lander**; **up'land-ish**, rustic, rude.

Old Eng. *up-land*; *upland-ware*, a dweller on the uplands.

Up-lift', to raise up; **-lift'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **-lift'-ing**, **-lift'-er**.

O. Eng. *up-hlif[ian]*, *-hlifode*, past part. *-hlifod* (*t* interpolated).

Up'-most, **topmost**. (Corruption of *uppemost*.)

Old Eng. *uppe-mæst*, most elevated, most high.

Upon' (*prep.*), on, resting on the top or surface, raised to the top, assumption, at the arrival of. (Old Eng. *up-on*.)

Up'per, higher in position or rank; **up'per-most**.

"Uppermost" is not the absurdity it is generally supposed to be.

It does not mean *most upper*, but *most uppe* "most elevated."

So "inner-most" is *inne-mæst*, "utter-most" is *utte-mæst*.

Up'per crust, the lions of the day. The upper ten, the aristocracy. **Up'per-hand**. **Up'per-servant**. **Up'p-ish**, techy.

Up-right, *up'.rite*, perpendicular, erect, honest; **up'right-ly**, **up'right-ness**. (Old Eng. *up-riht*, *-rihtnes*, *-rihtlic*.)

Up-rising, *up.rî.zing*, a rebellion. **Up-rose'**, **-rõze**, started up, appeared above the horizon.

Old Eng. *up-risung*, verb *-ris[an]*, past *-rás*, past part. *-risen*.

For **Un-** negative see from p. 1404.

Up'-roar, -rōre, a noisy disturbance, a loud din; uproarious, *up'rōr rūs*; uproarious-ly, uproarious-ness.

Germ. *auf-ruhren*, "to stir up," not O. E. *up-rāran*, to roar up.

Up-root', to pull up by the roots, to eradicate; uproot'-ed (R. xxxvi.), -root'-ing, -root'-er. (Dan. *rod*, Lat. *rādiar*.)

Up'sees, partly tipsy, stupid with drink.

Dutch *upsee*, a heavy heady beer: as *Upsee-Dutch*, heavy Dutch beer; *Upsee-Freeze*, Friesland beer; *Upsee-English*, &c.

Up-set, (noun, adj.) *up'set*, (verb) *up.set'* (Rule 1.)

Up'set, a turn over, an overthrow.

Up'set price, the reserve-price of goods at an auction.

Upset', to overthrow, to ruffle one's temper, to derange; (*pāst* and *past part.*) *upset'*, *upsett'-ing*, *upsett'-er*.

Old Eng. *up-sett[an]* or *sett[an]*, past -*sete* or *sete*, p. part. -*seten*.

Up'-shōt, the result, the conclusion.

Old Eng. *up* and the v. *scēot[an]*, past *scēat*, past part. *scōten*.

Up'-start, a prig, a parvenu. (*Up* and *start*.)

Up'ward, *up'ward* (adj.), *up'wards* (adv.), opposed to *down'ward* and *down'wards*. (-s is the adverbial affix.)

Old Eng. *upweard* (adj.), *upweardes* (adv.)

It will have been observed that nouns and adj. of one syl. preceded by *up* have the accent on the "up," but in verbs the accent is thrown to the end of the word: as *up'roar*, *uplift'*.

Urania, *ū.ray'nī.ah*, one of the minor planets, the Muse of astronomy. **Uranite**, *ū.rā.nīte*, a mineral (-ite, a mineral). **Uranium**, *ū.ray'nī.ūm*, a metal. **Uranus**, *ū.rā.nūs*, a large planet between Saturn and Neptune. (In Roman mythology *Uranus* is father of Neptune.)

Ur'bān, pertaining to the city. **Subur'ban**, just outside the city. **Urbane**, *ur.bain'*, courteous, polite, considerate. **Urbanity**, *ur.bān'i.ty*. (Latin *urbānitas*, *urbānus*.)

From *urbs*, a city. "Urbanity" means *city manners*, in opposition to "rustic" or country manners.

Ur'chin, a hedgehog, a mischievous child; *sea'-urchin*.

Greek *urchē*, an orc. The French *herisson* is a corrupt form of the Latin *erinaceus*, by metathesis *eracineus*, whence *eracin*, *ercin*.

"Ercin" would be a better word than *urchin*.

Urge (1 syl.), to incite, to impel; *urged* (1 syl.), *urg'-ing* (R. xix.)

Ur'gency, pressing importance; *ur'gent*, *ur'gent-ly*.

Lat. *urgēo*, *urgens* gen. *urgentis* (Gk. *ergo*; *heirgo*, to drive off).

Urim and **Thummim**, part of the breastplate of the Jewish High Priest, whereby the "will of God" was revealed.

Probably three stones kept in a pocket of the breast-plate. One stone represented *Yes*, another *No*, and the third *No answer is vouchsafed*. When a response was sought, the High Priest put his hand in the pouch and brought forth one of the three stones (*Lev. viii. 8*).

For *Un-* negative, see from page 1404.

Urine, *ū'rin*; **urinal**, *ū'ri.nāl*; **urinarium**, *ū'ri.nair'ri.ām*; **urinary**, *ū'ri.nā.ry*. **Urinate**, *ū'ri.nate*; **ū'rināt-ed**, *ū'rināt-ing* (Rule xix.) **Urinous**, *ū'ri.nūs*.

Urinometer, *ū'ri.nōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument to determine the density of urine. (Greek *ouron metron*.)

Urea, *ū'rē.ah*; **ureter**, *ū'rē.ter*. **Urethra**, *ū'ree'.rhrāh*; **urethral**, *ū'ree'.rhrāl*. **Uretic**, *ū'rēt'.ik*, a medicine to act on the kidneys. **Uric**, *ū'rik*; **uric acid**.

Urate, *ū'rate* (-ate, a salt from an acid in -ic).

Uroscopy, *ū'rōs'.kō.py*, diagnosing from the urine.

Greek *ouron*; Latin *urina*, *urinālis*, *urinārius*, v. *urināri*.
"Uroscopy," Greek *ouron skopeo*, I inspect urine.

Urn. **Earn**, *urn*, to win as wages for service done.

Urn, a vase for holding hot water at table, a vase for holding the ashes of the dead, the theca of mosses.

"Urn," Latin *urna*. "Earn," Old English *ærn[tan]* or *earn[tān]*.

Ursa Major, *ur'.sah mā'.djor*, a constellation of seven principal stars, called the plough, Charles's wain, the wagon, &c.

Ursa Minor, *ur'.sah mī'.nor* (the lesser bear), the constellation which contains the pole-star or cynosure (3 syl.)

Ursa Minor is also called **Cynosura** (*st.no.sū'.rah*), "the Dog's tail," from its circular sweep. The pole-star is α in the tail.

Ursiform, *ur'.sī.form*, bear-shaped. **Ursine**, *ur'.sin*.

The "Great and Little Bears" are specimens of a large class of blunders founded on approximate sounds. The Sanskrit *arch* means "to be bright"; the Greeks added a termination and made the word *archlos*, this got corrupted into *arktos* (a bear). The Great Bear is also called **Hélíce**, *hél'.i.sy*.

Urticaceous, *ur'.tī.kay'.shūs*, having the character of a nettle; **urtical**, *-tī.kāl*, allied to the nettles, pertaining to nettles.

Urticaria, *ur'.tī.kair'ri.ah*, nettle-rash. **Urticating**.

Urtication, *ur'.tī.kay'.shūn*, stinging with nettles.

Latin *urtica*; French *urtication*, *urticaire* nettle-rash.

Us, objective case plu. of the pron. I. It is the *dative* case of the Anglo-Saxon pron.: Nom. *we*, Gen. *úser*, Dat. *ús*, Acc. *úsic*.

The Gothic is *unsia* [*u[nsi]s*]; German *uns*.

Use, (noun) *uce*, (verb) *uze*. **Use**, (noun) habit, benefit; to use; used, *úzd*; **us-ing**, *ū'zing* (Rule xix.); **usage**, *ū'zage*; **usance**, *ū'zance*. **Use'-ful**, *use'ful-ly*, **use'ful-ness**. **Use'-less**, *use'less-ly*, **use'less-ness**. **Usual**, *ū'zu.āl*; **usual-ly**. **In use**. **Out of use**. **Used up**, exhausted.

Other words in which the *s* of the noun = *z*, and of the verb = *are*:

Abuse, *close*, *diffuse*, *disabuse*, *disuse*, *excuse*, *grease*, *house*, *misuse*, *mouse* (as a mouce, to mouze), &c.

For Un- negative, see from page 1404.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I use to play [the flute]. *I use to be able to do it.* Should be *I used to play* [the flute], *I used to be able to do it.*

Lat. *usus*, *usual*, v. *utor*; Fr. *user*, *usage*, *usance*. "Usuary," one who has the use of anything (Lat. *usuarius*) might be introduced.

Usher, *ush'ér*, an inferior teacher in a school, an inferior officer in some law-courts, one who announces visitors, to announce visitors; ushered, *ush'rd*; *ush'er-ing*.

Ush'er-ship (-ship, office of), situation as an usher.

Ital. *uscieri*, a door-keeper (*uscio*, a door); Fr. *huissier*; Lat. *ostiarius*. The "usher of a school" opens the door of knowledge.

Usquebaugh, *üs'.kwě.baw*, whisky.

Irish *uisge-beatha*, water of life. So in Fr. *eau de vie*, brandy, and in Lat. *aqua vitæ*. "Whisky" is *isque-ey*, water of waters.

Usufruct, *ü'.sü.fruct*, the right of using but not of wasting or destroying what belongs to another; usufructuary, *plu.-ries*, *ü'.sü.frük''.tu.ür.y*, one who enjoys a usufruct.

Latin *usufructus*, *usufructuarius* (*usus fructus*, use of the fruit).

Usurp, *ü.zerp'*, to arrogate to oneself without right; usurped, *ü'.zerpt'*; usurp'-ing, usurp'-er.

Usurpation, *ü'.zur.pay''.shün*. **Usurpatory**, *ü.zur'.pǎ.tō.ry*; usurping-ly, *ü'.zur'.ping.ly*.

Latin *usurpatio*, *usurpare*; French *usurper*, *usurpation*, &c.

Usury, *plu. usuries*, *ü'.zhür.iz*, exorbitant rate of interest for a loan of money. **Usurer**, *ü'.zhür.er*, a money-lender.

Usurious, *ü.zü'.ri.üs*; usu'rious-ly, usu'rious-ness.

Usura dicitur quia datur pro usu æris (Cowell).

Ut (Anglo-Saxon preposition and affix), out, abroad: as **Utoxe-ter**, in Staffordshire, the outer camp town.

Strain at [ut or out] a gnat, and swallow a camel (Matt. xxiii. 24).

Utensil, *ü.ten'.sil*, a vessel or instrument used for domestic or farm purposes. (Latin *utensilis*, needful for use.)

Uterine brother or sister, *ü'.tēr.rñ*, one having the same mother but not the same father. (Latin *uterinus*.)

Utility, *ü.til'.i.ty*, use, benefit. **Utilise**, *ü'.tī.lize*, to turn to some use; utilised, *ü'.tī.lizd*; utilis-ing (Rule xix.), *ü'.tī.lī.zing*. **Utilisation**, *ü'.tī.lī.zay''.shün*.

Utilitarian, *ü.til'.i.tair''.ri.än*, one who values everything according to its use, one who weighs everything with a *cui bono*. John Stuart Mill introduced the word.

Utilitarianism, the tenets of a utilitarian.

Jeremy Bentham meant by *utility* "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." (Latin *utilis*, *utilitas*; *utor*, to use.)

Ut'most, the most possible, extreme. (Old English *ut-mæst*.)

Utopian, *ü.tō'.pī.än*, chimerical, impracticable, ideal perfection;

For **Un-** negative, see from page 1404.

uto'pian-ism, a scheme which cannot be reduced to practice. (So called from More's *Utōpia*.)

Gk. *ou tōpós*, "no-where," an island where everything is perfection.

Utter, *ūt'ter*, absolute, thorough, to speak, to circulate; *ut'tered* (2 syl.), *ut'ter-ing*, *ut'ter-er*, *ut'ter-able*. **Ut'ter-ance**.

Ut'ter-ly, entirely. **Ut'termost**, extreme, furthest or highest possible. To the uttermost or *ut'most*.

Old English *ūt*, comp. *ūtōr* or *ut'ter*, *ut'mōst* or *ut'emōst*.

"To utter" is to put or send out.

Uvula, *ū'vu.lah*, a fleshy film which hangs from the palate over the root of the tongue; *u'vular*, adj:

Latin *uvula* ("a similitudine *uvæ* dicitur," Ellis).

Uxorious, *ux.ōr'ñ.ūs*, foolishly fond of a wife; **uxorious-ly**, **uxorious-ness**. (Latin *uxōrius*, *uxor*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-. In-. Dis-. Non-. De-. Mal-. (Prefixes.)

Un- (Native prefix, generally of a *passive* character and joined to the passive participle). It mostly means that union never existed, the absence of; but occasionally it reverses like *dis-*, as *un-wind*.

It is joined to native words; to those Latin words which have no negative prefix of their own; to French words in the place of *non*, *peu*, *pas*, *sans*.

In- (Lat. prefix), void of, failure of effort (written *il* before *l*).

The relative force of *un-* and *in-* in the same words is strongly illustrated in this, *in-* precedes words of an active force, and *un-* is the chief prefix of past participles: as "un-communicated," but *in-communicable*; "un-comprehended," but *in-comprehensible*; "un-compressed," but *in-compressible*; un-concluded, *in-conclusive*; unconsumed, *in-consumable*.

Dis- (Gk. and Lat. prefix, generally of an *active* character and joined to all parts of active verbs). It means severance, the reverse of, the deprivation of.

(Used chiefly with words directly or indirectly from the Latin.)

Non- (Lat. prefix), not, failure in *agents* but simply privative where no agent is concerned.

De- (Lat. prefix), diminution, sometimes even reversion.

Mal- (Lat. adverb *malē*), ill, badly, not *en rapport*.

The list of words beginning with *un-* is very long indeed. Every past participle capable of a privative or negative meaning may be compounded with *un-*, even those which admit other negative particles: as *in-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *mal-*, *non-*, &c.

Many adjectives, participial adjectives, adjectival nouns, and abstract nouns belong to the same list, the total number being little short of 2,000.

Only those are here given which present some difficulty of spelling or pronunciation, some distinct shade of meaning when compared with other negative compounds of the same word, or some other feature worthy of especial attention.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-abbreviated (double *b*); *-ab.bree'.vī.ā.ted*, not shortened.

Un- with Latin *abbreviāre* (*brēvis*, short).

Un-able, not able, not possessed of sufficient power, &c.

Disabled, deprived of power once possessed.

In-ability, want of ability. (Latin *in-habilitas*.)

"Unable," Old Eng. *un-abal* (*Cædmon*, *Metrical Paraphrase*).

"Dis-abled," Latin *dis* with *hābilis* skilful, dextrous.

Un-accept'able, not acceptable, not pleasing. **Unaccept'ed**.

"Unacceptable" would be better *inacceptable*, Lat. *in- acceptāre*,

Fr. *inacceptable*, but "unaccepted" (Fr. *non accepté*).

Un-acces'sible should be abolished. **Inaccessible** (Fr.)

Latin *in-* *ac[ad]ccsus*, no approach to (*ad cedo*) unapproachable.

Un-ac'curate (*should be abolished*). **Inac'curate**, not correct.

Latin *in-* *accūrātus* (*ac[ad]curāre*, [done] with care).

Un-accountable, *-ak.koun'.tā.bl*, not accountable; unaccountability, *-ak.koun'.tā.bl''ī.ty*.

A word coined from the Latin *ac[ad]computāre*, to count up.

"Un-accountable" means not to be brought to book like an account.

Un-accredited, *-ak.krēd'.īt.ed*, not authorised.

Discredited, positively rejected or dishonoured.

Latin *in-*, *dis-* with *ac[ad]crēditus* (*ad credo*, to trust to).

Un-acknowledged, *-ak.nōl'.ledgd*, not answered, ignored.

Dis-acknowledged, positively disowned or denied.

Old English *endw[an]* to know, *endw-lach*, (after the Conquest) *endwlech* knowledge, with prefix *a* and the negative prefix *un-*, *acnawlech* acknowledge, whence *acknowledged*.

Un-acquaint'-ed, not known to each other. **Non-acquain'tance**, want of acquaintance. (Old Fr. *accointer*, *accountance*).

Un-acquitt'-ed, not acquitted (double *t*, Rule iii.)

Fr. *non acquitté* (from the Lat. *cedo*: as *cedere lite*, *cedere alicui litem*).

Un-addressed, *-ad.drest'* (double *d* and double *s*), not directed.

Un- with Fr. *adresser* (Lat. *ad-dirigo*, to direct to; *di-rego*).

Un-admitt'-ed (Rule iii.), not admitted. **In-admis'sible**.

Un- with Latin *ad-mitto* supine *missum*; French *inadmissible*.

Un-advisable, *ūn'.ad.vī''.za.bl*, not expedient; **unadvised** (3 syl.), without being advised, inconsiderate; **unadvised-ly**,

-ad.vī''.zed.ly; **unadvised-ness**, *ūn'.ad.vī''.zed.ness*.

French *mal avisé*; Latin *ad viso* to go to see [someone] for a consultation, *alicui consūlere*.

Un-affect'ed, simple in manners, not moved in feeling; **un-affect'ed-ly**, **un-affect'ed-ness**, **un-affect'-ing**, **unemotional**.

Disaffected, ill disposed.

"Unaffected" is simply "indifferent," "no feeling at all displayed," but "dis-affected" is feeling positive hostility or discontent.

French *désaffection*, *non affecté* (Latin *af[ad]fectus*).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-agreeable, not pleasing. **Disagreeable**, positively unpleasant (*désagreeable*, pas agréable from *gré* the will).

(The French forms with one "e" must be carefully avoided.)

"Agreeable" should have double *g*, *ag[ad]gratiam* (Fr. *gré*), according to the will or choice.

Un-alienated, *ŭn.ăl'.i.nă.ted*, not forfeited, not estranged.

Inalienable, *-al'.i.ĕ.nă.b'l*; **inalienably**, **-nable-ness**.

Here the passive force of *un-* is strongly marked, *in-alienable* means protected by law against alienation, but *unalienated* means simply that no alienation has taken place.

Latin *in-alienātus*, *alienatio*, v. *alienare* (*altus*, another).

Un-allied, *ŭn'.ăl.lidē*, not connected by blood or marriage.

French *non-allié*, Latin *al[ad]ligo*, to tie to.

Un-alloyed, *un'.ăl.loid'*, not mixed with foreign matters (R. xiii.)

"Alloy," formerly *allay*, a corruption of the Fr. *alliage* (Lat. *non al[ad]ligāre*, not bound or tied to [another substance]).

Un-amenable, *-a.mee'.na.bl* (not *a.men'.a.bl*), not accountable.

Fr. *amener*, to strike sail; "unamenable," not obliged to strike sail.

Un-amiable, *-ă'.mĭ.ă.b'l*, not calculated to win love; **-amiably**, **unamiable-ness**. (Should be *inamiable*, *inamiably*, &c.)

Latin *inamīabilis* (*in-amāri*, not to be loved).

Un-animated, not lively. **Inanimated**, lifeless.

Here the passive force of *un-* is strongly marked: "*unanimated*" means void of spirit; but *inanimate* that the spirit is gone.

Latin *inanimātus*, dead (*in-anima*, without soul or life).

Un-annexed, *-an.nex't*, not joined. **Disannexed**, separated.

Un-, *dis-*, with Latin *annexus* (*an[ad]necto* sup. *nexum*, to tie to).

Un-announced, *-an.nounst'* (double *n*), not announced.

Un- with the Fr. *annoncer* (Lat. *an[ad]nuntio*, to tell to others).

Un-annulled, *un'.an.nŭld'*, not abrogated.

Disannulled, abrogated; **disannul'**, **disannul'-ing**.

Dis-annul is a pleonasm, **annul** is sufficient.

Un-, *dis-*, with Fr. *annuller* (Lat. *an[ad]nullum*, to bring to nothing).

Un-answerable, *-an'.ser.ă.bl*, irrefutable; **unanswerably**, **unanswerable-ness**; **unanswered**, *-an'.serd*, not replied to.

Old English *un-andswared*, v. *andswar[ian]*, past *andswarede* or *andswarode*, noun *andswaru*. Desdemona "swore in truth [that Othello's tale] was pitiful" i.e. *said [swerian]*. "And-" (prefix) = the Latin *contra*, and *and-swarian* is "to say in reply." Our word should be **Answer**, for *an-* never means *contra*.

Un-appalled, *ŭn'.ap.pauld'* (Rule iii.), not daunted.

Un- with Latin *ap[ad]paleo*, to turn very pale at [something].

Un-apparent, *un.ap.pair'rent*, not manifest. **Non-appearance** (should be *-rence*), default of appearing in a law-court.

Dis-appear, to withdraw from sight; **disappeared**, *dis'-ap.peerd'*; **-appear-ing**, **-appear-ance** (should be *-ence*).

French *non-apparent*; Latin *apparens* gen. *apparentis*, *apparere* *apparentia* (not *-antia*), from *ad pareo*, to appear to; Gk. *pareimē*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-appeasable, -ap.pee'.za.bl, not to be pacified; **unappeased'**.

Un- with French *apaiser* (Latin *ap[ad]* with *pacificare* to pacify, *pax-ficio[facio]* to make peace).

Un-applauded (double p), ũn'.ăp.plaw".ded, not applauded.

Un- with Latin *ap[ad]*plaudo, to clap the hands to.

Un-applied, un'.ap.plide', not used or applied.

In-applicable, -ap'.pli.kă.bl, not bearing on the point.

Un- with Latin *ap[ad]*plicare, to fold to; French *pas appliqué*.

Un-appoint'ed, not appointed. **Disappointed**, frustrated in hope. **Non-appoint'ment**, failure of appointment.

Dis-appointment, frustration of hope or expectation.

French *dés-appointé*, *déappointement* (4 syl.), *appointer* to give one a salary. The *appoint* is the balance of a bill, and to "dis-appoint" is to fail in paying the balance, or "odd money" of a bill.

Un-appreciated (double p), -ap.prē'.shĭ.ă.ted, not duly estimated.

Fr. *non apprécié*; Lat. *ad prettūm*, [not valued] up to the price.

Un-apprehensive, -ap'.pre.hĕn''.sĭv, not suspecting.

Inapprehensive, slow in catching an idea, regardless.

Inapprehensible, -ap'.prĕ.hen''.sĭ.bl, unintelligible.

Un-, in-, with Latin *ap[ad]*prehendere supine *prehensum* to lay hold of one, to grasp in the mind, to understand.

Un-approachable or Inapproachable, -ap.prōch'.ă.bl, inaccessible; **in- or un-approach'ably**. **Unapproached'** (3 syl.)

Un-, in-, with French *approcher* (*proche*, near) to draw near.

Un-appropriated, -ap.prō'.prĭ.ă.ted, not applied to any specific object. **Inappropri'ate** (5 syl.), not suitable.

Here the force of *un-* and *in-* is strongly marked.

French *peu approprié* (Latin *ap[ad]*proprius, [to take] to oneself).

Un-approved, -ap.proōvd', not receiving approval.

Dis'-approved'', receiving positive objection.

Unapprov'-ing, disapprov'-ing, disapproba'tion.

Un-, dis-, with Latin *ap[ad]*probo, to make it appear right to one.

Un-apt' or inapt', unsuitable (with *to* before verbs, and *for* before nouns, as *unapt to learn, unapt for noble deeds*); **unapt'-ly or inapt'-ly**, *mal à propos*; **unapt'ness or inapt'ness.**

Inaptitude, in.ap'.tĭ.tude (never *unaptitude*), unfitness.

In- is the better prefix, but *apt* is incorrect according to the Latin compounds, *ineptus, ineptitude*. The French is *inaptitude*.

Un-armed, un.armĭd', devoid of armour or arms, without any weapon of defence, without scales, prickles, &c.

Disarmed, deprived of arms; **disarm', disarm'-ing.**

Un-, dis-, with Latin *armāre*. The Latin compounds are *inermus*, unarmed; *inermō*, to disarm. The Fr. is *désarmer, non armé*.

Un-arranged, -ar.rāngĭd', not disposed in order.

Dis-arranged', [things] put into the wrong places.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Deranged'**, thrown into confusion, mad.
Dis'arrange' (3 syl.), -**arrang'-ing** (R. xix.), -**arrange'-ment**.
Derange' (2 syl.), **derang'-ing** (Rule xix.), **derange'-ment**.
Fr. déranger, dérangement, pas arrangé (ar[ad]rang, in rank).
Un-arrayed, *in'.ar.raid''* (R. xiii.), not arrayed. **Dis'arrayed''**
 undressed, thrown into confusion; **disarray'**, confusion.
Un-, dis-, with Low Latin *arraya* an array; French *désarroi*.
Un-arrest'-ed (double r), not arrested, not stopped.
Low Lat. arresto to arrest (Gk. *aresta* the judgment of the court).
Un-artic'ulāted, not articulated, not distinctly pronounced.
Inartic'ulate, not distinct, without joints; **inartic'ulate-ly**.
Inartic'ulate-ness. **Inarticulation**, *in'.ar.tik'.u.lay''.shūn*.
Lat. articūlātiō, articūlātus, articūlus dim. of *artus* a joint.
Un-ascertained, -*as'.ser.taind''*, not known for certain; un-
 as'certain''-able. (*Un-*, with *Lat. as[ad]certus* for certain.)
Un-assailed, -*as.saild'*, not molested; **unassail'-able**, impreg-
 nable. **Unassaulted**, *un'.as.saul''.ted*, not molested.
French non assailli. The Latin is *as-[ad]silto[sil]to[sil]lo* supine *assultum*,
 to leap on one. In the word *insult* we have retained the *Lat. form*.
Un-assigned, -*as.sind'*, not allotted; **unassign'-able**.
Un-, with Latin *as-[ad]signāre* to mark out for another.
Un-assim'ilāted (double s). **Un-assim'ulāted**.
Unassimilated, not converted into the same substance;
Unassimulated, not counterfeited, not feigned.
Un-, with Latin *as-[ad]similāre* (*similis*, like).
Un-, with Latin *as-[ad]similāre* (*simūlo*, to feign).
Un-assist'ed (double s), not aided; **unassist'-ing**.
Un-, with Latin *as-[ad]sistere* to stand by one, to assist.
Un-asso'ciāted (double s), not in fellowship, not connected.
Dis-asso'ciāted, turned out or cut off from fellowship.
Disso'ciāted, severed, disunited. **Dissociate** (4 syl.),
disso'ciāt-ing. **Dissociation**, *dis.sō'.sī.ā''.shūn*.
Un-, with Latin *as-[ad]sociāre; dissociāre* (*socius*, a companion).
Un-assuaged (double s), -*as.swaged'*, not relieved, not appeased.
Old English ungeswic[an], geswic[an] to desist, to leave off.
Un-assumed (double s), -*as.sūmed'*, not assumed; **unassum-ing**,
-ās.sū'ming, not pragmatical, retiring, modest.
Un-, with Latin *as-[ad]sūmere* to arrogate to oneself.
Un-assured (double s), -*as.shūrd'*, not assured, not certified.
Fr. non assuré; Low Lat. assūro; Lat. as[ad]secūro, to secure to one.
Un-atoned (only one t), *un'.ā.tōned''*, not expiated; **unaton-able**,
in'.ā.tō''.nā.bl, not able to be expiated.
Un-at-one, "not at one." Christ has made man "at one with God."

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-attached (double t), *-at.tatchd'*, not attached.

French *non attaché*; Low Latin *attachi*; Welsh *tasg*, a bond.

Un-attacked (double t), *-at.takt'*, not attacked.

Fr. *non attaqué*; Lat. *attactum*, to arrive at, to reach [the foe].

Un-attained (double t), *-at.taind'*, not reached or procured; unattain'-able, not able to be procured (*wrong conj.*)

Un-, with Latin *at-[ad]tineo[tenēre]*, to hold on.

Un-attempt'ed (double t), not tried or attempted.

Un-, with Latin *at-[ad]tento*, to try to [do]; French *non tenté*. Our spelling is corrupt, "-mp-" should be *n-*.

Un-attend'ed, not accompanied. **Non-atten'dance** (should be *-ence*), failure of attendance. **Inattention**, *in'.at.tēn''-shūn*, or **Non-attention**, failure of paying attention.

Un-attentive, better **inattentive**, *in'.at.tēn''-tiv*; *-ly*.

Latin *at-[ad]tendēre* to stretch [the thought to what is said or done], *-tendens* gen. *tendentis*, *attentio*; French *inattentif*.

Un-attest'ed (double t), not duly witnessed. **Intestate**, *-tēs'.tate*, without a "will" duly witnessed.

Fr. *non attesté*, *intestat*; Lat. *at-[ad]testāri*, to bear witness to.

Un-attired (double t), *-at.tired'*, not dressed or adorned.

Un-, with French *atours* attire, v. *atourner* to trick out.

The spelling of this word is indefensible. It seems to be a compound of *at* (ad) and *tire* the head-dress, Old Eng. *tyr* a tiara (Somner *dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum*), Heb. *TUR*, which has got jumbled with *tie* "to bind," hence the *tire* of a wheel. If from the French *atourner* it is hopelessly corrupt.

Un-attractive (double t), *-at.trāk'.tīv*, not prepossessing; unattract'-ed, unattract'-ing. **Non-attraction**, *-trak'.shūn*, absence of attractive power or effect.

Un-, with Latin *at-[ad]trahō* supine *tractum* to draw to.

Un-authentic. Not genuine. **Spurious**. **Surreptitious**.

Authentic, *aw.rhen'.tik* [book], one which states facts.

Unauthentic [statements], those which are not proved facts.

Genuine, *gēn'.u.ŋn* [book], one written by the person whose name it bears. Not genuine, a forgery.

Spurious, *spū'.rī.ūs* [book], one put clandestinely in the place of another, a bastard copy or imitation.

Surreptitious, *sur'rept.tish''ūs* [passage], one foisted into a book by fraud, a *surreptitious* gospel is a forged gospel.

"Unauthentic," un- with Latin *authenticus*; Greek *authentēs* (*autos* *entea* the very tools, *Liddell*), the very data.

"Genuine," Latin *genuinus* (from *geno*, to beget), the father of the book. Not genuine, not rightly fathered.

"Spurious," Latin *spūrius*, a bastard. "Qui matre quidem certa, patre autem incerto, nati sunt, spurii appellantur" (*Ulpian*).

"Surreptitious," Latin *surreptitius*, obtained by stealth. A mutilated copy of a book pirated and issued without permission.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-authorised, *-aw' . rho . rized*, issued without authority.

French *non autorisé* (Latin *author, authoritas*).

Un-avail'-able, inefficacious; **unavail'-ing** (wrong conj.)

French *non valable* (Latin *non valere* or *invalidere*, not to prevail).

Un-avoid'-able. **Inev'itable**.

Unavoidable, not to be prevented or run away from.

An *unavoidable* misfortune is one you could not prevent.

Unavoidable evils must be endured patiently.

Inevitable, certain because it is doomed to occur or because it is the result of an inexorable law of nature.

Death is the inevitable lot of man.

"Inevitable" is much the stronger word. If a man is too late, he says it was *unavoidable*, because a friend detained him; if he fails in business, he says it was *unavoidable*, because he could not get his debts paid; neither of these events were inevitable. But if you build a house without a foundation it will *inevitably* fall. There is a natural sequence in the latter case, but an accidental one in the former.

Un-avowed, *-a . vovd'*, not acknowledged. **Disavowed**, disclaimed; **disavow'**, **disavow'-ing**, **disavow'-al**.

French *non avoué, dés-avouer* (Latin *voveo*, to vow).

Un-awaked, *-a . wākd'*, or **unawoke'**, not roused from sleep.

Unawakened, *-a . wā . kend*, not aroused from spiritual slumber, not quickened into religious vitality.

Old Eng. *awacan*, past *awode*, past part. *awacen* to awake;

awacn[an], past *awacnode*, past part. *awacnod* to arouse.

It will be seen that *awaken* is the normal past part., which should be restored. "Awaked" is very hideous.

Un-aware, *un' . a . wair'*, not cognisant; **un'awares** (3 syl.) *adv.*, unexpectedly. (Old Eng. *unwær* adj., *unwāres* adv.)

Un-baffled, *-bāf'fld*, not baffled. (French *bêfler*, to be fool.)

Un-balanced, *-bāl' . āncd* (one l), not poised, not adjusted.

French *non balancé* (Latin *bilanz* gen. *bilancis*, two platters).

Un-bar', to draw back a bar; **unbarred**, *un . bard'* (Rule iii.); **unbarr'-ing**. **Disbar'**, to degrade a barrister from his right to plead; **disbarred'**, **disbarr'-ing**.

"Unbar," Fr. *débarrer*, *barre* a bar, *barrer* to bar; Welsh *bar* a bolt.

"Disbar." In law-courts there is a rail or bar to separate the pleaders from the general public; to "disbar" is to forbid a barrister to pass this rail.

Un-bear'-able, *un . bare' . ā . bl*, not to be endured or borne.

Old Eng. *un-*, with the verb *bér[an]* to bear, and *abal* ability.

Un-becoming, *-be . kŭm' . īng*, not *comme il faut*, not suitable.

Old English *un-*, with *becumung*, v. *becum[an]*.

Un-befitt'-ing (R. iii.), not consistent, not becoming. (**Un-fit**.)

"To fit" is the Latin *facio*, as "Non faciet capiti dura corona meo" (*Propertius* iii. 1, 20). "Non facit ad lacrymas barbitos ulla meas" (*Ovid*, *Epist.* xv. 8). With Old Eng. prefixes *un-* and *be-*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-begun, *-be.gʊn'*, not begun. (Old English *un[be]gan*.)

Un-belief, *-be.leeʃ'*, absence of belief, infidelity; **unbeliev-er**, *-be.lee'ver*; an infidel, one who does not believe in a divine revelation; **unbeliev'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Disbelieve, *dis'.be.leev''*, to discredit a statement; **dis'be-lieved''**, not trusted, not credited; **disbeliev-ing** (R. xix.); **disbeliev-er**, *-bē.lee''ver*, one who discredits a statement.

"Unbelief" is restricted to religious want of faith.

"Disbelief" is want of faith in secular statements.

Old Eng. *ungeledsa* unbelief, *ungeledful*, *ungeledfullc*, *ungeledfullce* unbelievably, *ungeledfullnes*, *ungeledfsum*.

Un-bend', (*past*) **unbent'**, (*past part.*) **unbent'**, **unbend'-ing**.

Old English *un-bend[an]*, *past -bende*, *past part. -bended*.

Un-bias, *-bi'.ās*, not to bias or prejudice; **unbiassed**, *-bi'.ast*; **unbi'ass-ing**. (The doubling of the *s* is an outrage.)

Fr. *biais* a bias, *v. biaiser* to bias, with *un-* (Gk. *biaō*, to force).

Un-bidd'en, not asked, uninvited, spontaneous.

Forbidden, prohibited; **forbid'**, (*past*) **forbade**, *for.bād'*; **forbidd'-ing**. (O. E. *forbeod[an]*, *p. forbeād*, *p. p. forboden*.)

Un-bigot-ed, *ʌn.bi'g'.ōt.ed*, not prejudiced, free from bigotry.

Old Eng. *big[an]* or *bigg[an]* to worship, and *-ot* term. of nouns.

Un-bind', (*past* and *past part.*) **unbound'**, **unbind'-ing**.

Old Eng. *unbind[an]*, *past unband*, *past part. unbunden*.

Un-bishop, to deprive of episcopal orders; **un-bishoped**, &c.

Old English *unbiscopod*. ("Bishoped," &c., only one *p*, Rule iii.)

Un-bitt'en, not bitten. **Unbitted**, not furnished with a "bit."

Old English *un-biten*, *v. bit[an]*, *past bāt*.

Un-blest', not blest. (Old Eng. *un-blessod*, *v. bless[ian]*, &c.)

Un-born, not born. (Old English *un-geboren*.)

Un-bought, *-bawt*, not sold, not purchased (*g* interpolated).

Old English *un-gebot* or *ungeboht*, *v. bycg[an]* to buy, *past bōhte*.

Un-bound', not bound, loosed from bonds, [a book] not put into stiff boards with leather cover. **Half-bound**, [a book] put into stiff boards with a leather back. **In boards**, [a book] put into stiff boards with paper cover. **In cloth** or **American binding**, stiff boards with cloth cover. **Un-bound'-ed**, very great, unlimited; **unbound'-ed-ly**.

Old Eng. *unbunden* or *un-gebunden*, *v. unbnd[an]*, *past un-band*.

Un-broken, *-brō'.kn*, not broken. **To break in**, to tame or teach a horse to go in harness or bear a rider.

Old English *unbrocen* or *ungebrocen*, *v. bree[an]*, *past braec*.

Un-buried, *ʌn.bēr'rid*, not interred or put under the ground.

Old Eng. *un-byrod*, *v. byr[ian]*, *bur[ian]*, or *byrg[ian]*, *past byrode*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-burden, *ün.bur'dn*, or **Disburden**, to take off a burden, to relieve the mind by revealing its sorrows; **unburden-ing** or **disburden-ing**. (*d* is sometimes changed into *th*.)

Un-burdened, *-bur'.dend*, without a load; **-burthened**.

Disburdened, relieved of a load (or **disburthened**).

Un- or *dis-*, with Old Eng. *byrden* or *byrthen*, *v. byrdian* (Benson). Our word should be *byrden* or *berden*. Kemble, in his Glossary, gives *byrd* heavy, but *v. bér[an]* to bear, would suffice.

Un-burnt, not burnt. (O. Eng. *unburnen*, *v. byrn[an]*, *p. barn*.)

Un-business-like (not *baisness* nor *buisiness*), not in methodical order, referring to accounts it means kept in an incorrect and disorderly manner.

Old English *un-*, with *bysgung* and *-lic*, *v. bysg[ian]* to occupy.

Un-called-for, *un.cawld'.for*, unproved, not required.

Un-, with the Latin *v. cālāre* to call; Greek *kālō*.

Un-cancelled, *-kan'.seld* (Rule iii. -EL), not crossed off.

Un-, with Lat. *v. cancello* to make lattice work or crosses with the pen.

Un-cared'-for (3 syl.), not heeded, not taken care of.

Un-, with Old Eng. *cārod*, *v. cār[ian]* to care, past *cārode*.

Un-caught, not taken. (O. E. *un-*, with Low Lat. *catzurus*.)

"*Catzurus*" contracted into *ca'ut*. *-gh-* should be expunged.

Un-ceasing, *un.secc'.ing*, everlasting; **unceas'ing-ly**.

Inces'sant, constant, on and on; **incessant'-ly**.

Cease'-less, continuous; **cease'less-ly**, **cease'less-ness**.

We say *incessant pain*, *incessant rain*, *incessant gabble*, meaning continuous while it lasts; but *the unceasing happiness of saints*, *the unceasing love of God*, &c., meaning everlasting and what will never cease. "Ceaseless" is even stronger than "unceasing."

"*Incessant*" should be *incessent*, but our error is from the French.

Fr. *sans cesse*, *incessant*; Lat. *incedens* gen. *cedentis*, *incēdo* to go on.

Un-certain, *ser'.tn* (should be *incertain*), not sure. **Incertitude**, *in.ser'.tū.tūde*, a state of doubt. (Lat. *in-certus*, not sure.)

French *incertain*, *incertitude*; Italian *incerto*; Spanish *incierto*.

Un-changed' (2 syl.), not altered; **unchange-able** (*-ge* and *-ce* preserve the *e* before *-able*), **unchange'able-ness**, **un-change'ably**, **unchang'-ing** (Rule xix), **unchang'ing-ly**.

French *non changé*; Latin *cambiāre* to change, *cambium* change.

Un-charged' (2 syl.), not loaded. **Discharged**, fired off; **dis-charge'** (2 syl.), **discharg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **discharg'-er**.

French *décharger*; Low Latin *carco*, to load (our cargo).

Un-charitable, *-tehūr'rī.tū.bl*, not benevolent, severe in judging others; **unchar'itable-ness**, **unchar'itably**.

Fr. *peu charitable*, *sans charité*; Lat. *chāritas*; Gk. *charitēs*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-chaste, Un-chased (both *un.tchaist*).

Unchaste, not modest, not continent; *unchaste'-ly*, *unchaste'-ness*; but *inchastity*, *in.tchás'.tí.ty*.

Unchased, not hunted, [*metal*] not embossed.

"*Unchaste*," Fr. *non chaste, sans chasteté*. "*Unchased*" (not hunted), Fr. *pas chassé*, (not embossed) Fr. *pas enchâssé*.

Un-chosen, *ün.tchō'.zn*, not selected. (Old Eng. *un-gecōren*.)

From the verb *ceōs[an]*, past *ceðs*, past part. *cōren*.

Un-christian, *un.krís'.tí'ün*, not Christian-like.

Old Eng. *un-cristen* (Somner *dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum*.)

Un-circumcised, *-sir'.küm.sized*, applied to a Gentile as opposed to a Jew. **Uncircumcision**, *-sir'.küm.sizh''ün*.

Latin *incircumcīsus*, *incircumcītio* (*circum cædo* supine *cæsum*, to cut all round). *In-* would be better than *un-*.

Un-civ'il, not courteous; **unciv'il-ly**. **Inciv'il'ity**, discourtesy.

Uncivilised, *ün.siv'.l.izd*, barbarous, unpolished.

French *incivil, peu civilisé, incivilité*; Latin *incivilis, incivilliter*.

"*Uncivil*," "*uncivilly*," should be *incivil*, &c.

Un-claimed' (2 syl.), not claimed. **Disclaimed**, disavowed.

Fr. *non réclamé*; Lat. *clamāre*, to cry aloud [for something].

Un-clean, *ün.kleen'*, dirty, unchaste, not purified; **un-clean-ly**, *un.kleen'.ly*, not in a clean manner, but *un.klën'.ly*, dirty in habits or person; **unclean'-ness**, *un.klën'.ness*; **uncleanli-ness**, *ün.klën'.l.iness*.

Uncleansed, *ün.klëndz'*, not made clean, not purified.

Old English *unclæne*; *unclænnes*, *uncleanness*; *ungecleansed*.

Un-clerical, *-klër'ri.käl*, not consistent with the vocation of a clergyman. (French *peu clerical*.)

Un-clōg', to free from obstructions; **unclogged** (2 syl.), **unclogg'-ing**, Rule iv. (*Un-* with Welsh *cloigen*.)

Un-close, *un.klōz'*, to lay open, to expose to view; **unclosed** (2 syl.), laid open, not sealed up; **unclos-ing**, *ün.klō'.zing*, laying open, breaking the seal.

Dis-close', to reveal a secret; **disclosed'** (2 syl.), **disclōs'-ing**; **disclosure**, *dis.klō'.zhūr*, discovery, exposition.

Old Eng. *un-, dis-, clusa* a prison; Latin *claustrum*, v. *claudio*.

Un-clōthed' (2 syl.), naked. **Un-clād**, not dressed.

Unclōthe (2 syl.), to divest of clothing; **unclōth-ing** (R. xix.)

Old English *uncladed* or *ungecladed*, noun *clāth* or *clēth*.

Un-cloud'ed, free from clouds; **uncloud'-y**, **uncloud'i-ness**.

Old English *un-, clād* a heap, a pile, *clūdig* cumulous.

Un-coffined, *ün.kōf'fīnnd*, not put into a coffin.

Old Eng. *un-, cofa* a box; Low Lat. *cofera* or *cofra*; Lat. *cōphīnus*; Gk. *kōphínós*. "Coffin" should have but one *f*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-coloured, -kŭl'lerd, not tinted, not dyed. **Discoloured** (3 syl.), stained, defiled. (Should be uncolored, dis-.)

Latin *incolorāre*, *decolorāre* to stain; French *incoloré*, *décoloré*.

Un-come-at'-able, -kŭm..., unobtainable, inaccessible.

A compound of Old English *un-*, v. *cum*[an], *at-*, and *-abal*.

Un-come-ly, *un.kŭm'.ly*, not comely; **uncome'li-ness**.

Old Eng. *un-*, *cum*[an] to come. So Lat. *con-veniens* (*vento* to come).

Un-comfort-able, *ŭn.kŭm'.fort.ă.bl*, ill at ease; **uncom'fortable-ness**, **uncom'fortably**. **Discom'fort**, actual uneasiness or disquietude. **Uncom'fort-ed**, not consoled.

Discom'forted, made uneasy; **discom'fited**, routed, defeated.

Uncom'fort-ing, not consoling. **Discom'fort-ing**, annoying; **discom'fit-ing**, routing, defeating in battle.

Comfort-less, *kŭm'.fort.less*, without the comforts of life; **com'fortless-ly**; **com'fortless-ness**, disagreeableness.

Fr. *peu comfortable*, sans comfort; Lat. *confortāri*, to be strong.

"Discomfit," Fr. *déconfire*; Lat. *dis-*, *configo* to fix or fasten; Ital. *confitto* to pierce or shoot through, *s-confitto* to rout, *sconfiggere*.

Un-commend'ed (double *m*), not praised. **Discommend'ed**, reprehended; **discommend'**, **discommend'-ing**, **discommend'-er**, **discommend'-able**, **discommend'able-ness**.

Lat. v. *commendāre* (*con'mando*, to commit to one's charge.)

Un-committ'-ed (double *m* and double *t*, R. iv.), not committed.

Non-commissioned, -*kom.mish'.ŭnd* [officer], one below an ensign or cornet; (in the Navy) below a lieutenant.

Non-committ'al, the state of not being committed.

Un-, *non-*, Latin *committo*, *commissio*; French *non commis*.

Un-com'mon, not common, rare; **uncommon-ly**, in an unusual degree; **uncom'mon-ness**. (We use the words **com'mon-er** and **common'-est**, but very rarely **uncommon-er**, **uncommon-est**, because we object to long words.)

Fr. *peu* or *non commun*; Lat. *communis* (*com-munis*, daily routine).

Un-commū'nicāted; not imparted; **uncommunicative**, -*tīv*.

Incommū'nicable, not to be communicated; -**ness**; **incommū'nicably**, **incommunicabil'ity**; **incommū'nicative**, *in'.kŏm.mŭ''.nă.kă.tīv*, reserved, not frank.

Fr. *peu communicatif*, incommunicable; Lat. *incommunicabilis*, v. *communīcāre* (*communis*, common. See **Common**.)

Un-compared, *ŭn'.kŏm.paird''*, not compared.

Incomparable, *in.kŏm'.pă.ră.bl*, without compeer; **incom'parable-ness**; **incom'parably**, infinitely.

Fr. *incomparable*; Lat. *incomparābilis* (*non comparāri*, *par*, equal).

Un-complain'-ing, not complaining, not murmuring.

Un-, with Fr. *complaindre*; Lat. *com-plangere*, to bemoan with one.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-complaisant, *ŭn.kom'pla.zant''*. (See **Uncomply'ing**.)

Un-complet-ed, *ŭn'.kõm.plee''ted*, not finished.

Incomplete, *in'.kõm.pleet''*, in an unfinished state; **incomplete'-ness**; **incomplete'-ly**, not entirely.

Fr. *non complété*, *incomplet*; Lat. *in-com-plēre* not to fill quite.

Un-complicat-ed, *ŭn.kõm'.pli.kū.ted*, not involved, simple.

Incomplex, *in'.kõm.plex''*, not complicated, simple.

Fr. *incomplexe*; Lat. *in-com-plexare* to fold together, to involve.

Un-complimen'tary, not flattering. (French *compliment*.)

Un-comply'-ing, unyielding [in temper], disobliging.

Incompli'able, **incompli'ant**, **incompli'ance** (4 syl.)

Un-complaisant, *ŭn.kõm'pla.zant''*, discourteous; **uncomplaisant-ly**. (Fr. *peu complaisant*, *sans complaisance*.)

Non-compli'ance, the not assenting to; **non-comply'-ing**.

Latin *com[cum]plicāre*, to fold with you, i.e. to agree (not *complēre* to fill up, nor yet *complacere* to be liked).

Un-composed, *ŭn'.kõm.põzd''*, not composed. **Dis'composed''**, ruffled. **De'composed''**, putrid, analysed.

Discompose, *dis'.kõm.põze''*; **discompos-ing**, *-kõm.põ'zing*.

Decompose, *de'.kõm.põze''*; **decompos-ing**, *-kõm.põ'zing*; **decomposition**, *de'.kõm.po.zish''ŭn*, decay, analysis; **decompos-able**, *de'.kõm.põ''zū.bl*; **decom'posite**, *-zīt*, compound of a compound, (in *Bot.*) applied to leaves.

Incom'posite, *-zīt*, uncompounded, [prime] numbers.

(Thus 3, 5, 7, 9, &c., are *incomposite* numbers, because they are not divisible, but $4 = 2 \times 2$, $6 = 2 \times 3$, $8 = 2 \times 4$ or $2 \times 2 \times 2$.)

Fr. *non composé*, *décomposé*, *incomposé*, *decomposition*, *decomposer*; Lat. *incompōsitus*, *decompōsitus* (*com-pono*, to put together).

Un-compound'-ed, not compounded, not mixed.

Un-, with Lat. *componderāre*, to pound together (not *componere*).

Un-comprehend'-ed, not understood; **un-comprehensive**, *-siv*.

Incomprehen'sible, beyond the reach of human conception; **incomprehen'sible-ness**, **incomprehen'sibly**, **incompre-hensibil'ity**; **incomprehension**, *in.kom'.pre.hen''shūn*.

Fr. *peu compréhensif*, *incompréhensible*, *incompréhensibilité*; Latin *incomprehensibilis*, *incomprehensus* (*com-prehendo*, to grasp).

Un-compressed, *ŭn'.kom.prest''*, not squeezed together.

Incompress'ible, not capable of compression; **-pressibil'ity**.

Fr. *incompressible*, *incompressibilité*; Lat. *comprimō* supine *compressum* (*com[cum]primō* [*primō*], to squeeze together).

Un-compromis-ing, *-kom'.pro.miz-ing*, not agreeing to modify terms; **uncompromised**, *-kom'.pro.mizd*, not pledged; **uncompromi'sing-ly**, with rigid adherence to terms.

Un-, with Latin *compromitto* supine *compromissum* (*cum pro mīto*, to send forth with [a bond], to abide by arbitration).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-compu'ted, not computed. **Incompu'table**.

Un-, in-, with Latin *compūtābilis*, *compūtāre* to count. "Dextra digitis rationem compūtāt" (*Plautus*, *Mil. ii. 2*, 49).

Un-conceived, *ŭn'.kõn.seevd'*, not imagined or thought of.

Inconceivable, *in'.kõn.see''.vǎ.bl*, beyond the grasp of thought; **inconceiv'able-ness**, **inconceiv'ably**.

-able, wrong conj., as usual from the French *inconcevable*; Latin *con-[cum]cipio[capio]*, to take hold of [by the mind].

Un-conclū'ded, not finished. **Inconclusive**, *in'.kõn.klū''.siv*, not satisfactory; **inconclusive-ly**, **inconclusive-ness**.

Fr. non conclu; *Lat. conclūdo* supine *-clūsum* (*claudo*, to close).

Un-condemned, *ŭn'.kõn.demd''*, not condemned.

Un-, with Latin *condemno* (*con damno*, to cast in a law-suit).

Un-condensed, *ŭn'.kon.denst''*, not condensed. **Incondensable**, *in'.kon.den''.sǎ.bl* (not *-ible*); **incondensibil'ity**.

Non-condens'ing [engine], high-pressure steam engine.

French *non-condensible* (wrong), *non-condensibilitḗ*.

If our silly rule about *-our* were worth a straw, "conductor" should be *-our*, for there is the Latin *conductor* and the French *conducteur*.

Un-conduct'-ed, not conducted. **Non-conduct'or** (*R. xxxvii.*), a substance that does not conduct heat or electricity; **non-conduct'-ing**; **non-conduction**, *-kõn.dũk'.shũn*.

Fr. non-conducteur; *Lat. con-dũco* supine *-ductum*, *conductor*, &c.

If our silly rule about *-our* were worth a straw, "conductor" should be *-our*, for there is the Latin *conductor* and the French *conducteur*.

Un-conformed, *-kõn.formd''*, not conformed; **unconform'-able**, **unconform'ity**. **Non-conform'ist**, one who dissents from the Episcopal Church of England; **non-conform'ing**; **non-conform'ity**, dissent from the established church.

Mal-conforma'tion, *-shũn*, abnormal shape.

Fr. non-conformḗ, *non-conformité*, *non-conformiste*; *Lat. conformare*.

Un-congealed, *ŭn'.kõn.djeeld''*, not frozen. **Incongeal'able**, not capable of being congealed. (The *a* is indefensible.)

Lat. incongelābilis, *con-gēlāre* (*gēlu* frost, *Gk. kru[os]*); *Fr. non-congelé*, *non-congelable*.

Un-connect'ed, not joined together. **Disconnect'ed**, severed, not bearing on the same point or subject, separate.

Un-, dis-, with *Lat. con-necto* supine *-nexum* to tie or bind together.

Un-conquered, *ŭn.kon'.kwērd* (not *un.kon'.krđ*), not subdued; **unconquer-able**, *ŭn.kon'.kwer.ǎ.bl*; **unconquerably**.

Fr. non conquis, *v. -conquerir*; *Lat. conquīrere* to seek to obtain, *conquīrere milites* to raise levies, hence to fight, to subdue.

Un-conscionable, *ŭn.kon'.shũn.ǎ.bl*, unreasonable, exorbitant; **uncon'scionably**; **-con'scionable-ness**, **unreasonableness**.

Unconscientious, *un.kon'.shũ.en''.shũs*, unprincipled.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Unconscious, *ün.kon'shüs*, not knowing, not privy to; uncon'scious-ly, uncon'scious-ness. (Latin *inconscious*.)

Man is supposed to be a dual being, "con-science" is the joint knowledge of the "inner" and "outer" man.

Un-consecrä'ted, not consecrated. Desecrated, *des'ë.krä.ted*, profaned; des'ecrate (3 syl.), des'ecrating, des'ecräter; desecration, *des'ë.kray".shün*. Ex'ecrate, to curse.

Observe -se- not -sa- in the compounds of "sacred." Rule: *a* of the simple is changed into *e* or *i* in the compounds: thus from "capio" we get *de-captive*, from "facio" *ef-ficient*, "sacro" *con-secrate*, &c.

Un-, with Latin *consecrare*, *desecrare* (*sacräre*, to hallow).

Un-considered, *ün'.kon.süd".rd*, not considered or attended to.

Inconsiderate, *in'.kon.süd".ë.rate*, thoughtless; inconsiderate-ly, thoughtlessly; inconsiderate-ness.

Inconsiderable, *in'.kon.süd".ë.rä.bl*, trifling, of small account; inconsiderable-ness, inconsiderably, -sideracy.

Fr. *peu considérable*, *inconsidéré*, *peu considéré*. Lat. *con-siderare*, to study the stars (*sidera*), to contemplate (*Festus*).

Un-consolated, *ün'.kon.söld"*, not comforted. Inconsolable, not to be solaced; inconsolably, beyond being consoled.

Disconsolate, *dis.kon'söld.late*, lost to hope or comfort; disconsolate-ly, disconsolate-ness.

Fr. *inconsolable*; Lat. *inconsolabilis*, v. *con-söläri* (*söl* the sun) to be in the sun. Not to be in the sun, to be in darkness. "Such as sit in darkness" (*Ps. cvii. 10*), i.e. disconsolate.

Un-consumed, *ün'.kon.sümd"*, not consumed. Inconsumable, *in'.kon.sü".mä.bl*. (Fr. *peu consumé*; Lat. *inconsumätus*.)

Un-contagious, *ün'.kon.tay".djüs*, not communicated by touch.

Non-conta'gious, non-conta'gious-ness.

There is no difference at all between these two words, *uncontagious* is more English. Fr. *non contagieux*; Lat. *contagiösus*. "Contagion" is the Lat. *contagio*, from *tago* old form of *tango* to touch.

Un-content'ed, not fully contented. Dis-content'ed, not contented at all. Mal'-content, one dissatisfied with the political state. Non-content, one who votes "No" in the "House of Lords." (Fr. *mécontent*; Lat. *incontentus*.)

Un-contest'ed, not contested. Incontes'table, unquestionable; incontestably. (French *incontesté*, *incontestable*.)

Un-continued, -kön.tin'.üde, not gone on with; uncontinuous, *ün'.kon.tin'.üüs*, intermittent. Discontinue, -kon.tin'.u, to cease; discontinued, -kon.tin".üde; discontin'u-ing; discontinuation, *dis'.kon.tin'.u.ä".shün*, cessation.

Fr. *discontinuer*, *discontinuation*; Lat. *continüäre* (*con ténö*).

Un-controlled", not controlled; uncontröll'able, -troll'äbly.

Fr. *sans contrôle* (*contra rôle*); Lat. *contra rötülus*, a counter register. "Uncontrolled," not inscribed in the public register of contracts.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-con'troverted, not disputed. **Incontrover'tible**, incontestable; **incontrover'tibly**; **incontrovertibil'ity**, indisputability.

This group of words is disgraceful, the Latin verb is *controversari*, *controversus* (not -tus) from *versare* to consider, not *vertère* to turn. Why not write *controvert* for "controversy," as *unity* from "unite," &c.? (French *incontroversable*, *non controversé*).

Un-convert'ed, not converted. **Inconver'tible**, unalterable.

Fr. *non convertible*; Lat. *convertère* (*con verto*, to convert).

Un-convinced, *ün'.kon.vĩnsd'*, not convinced; **unconvin'cing**.

Unvincible, not to be convinced; **inconvincibly**.

Un-, in-, with Latin *con-vincere* (*vinco*, to conquer).

Un-correct'ed, not corrected. **Incõrrect'**, not right; **incorrect'-ly**, **incorrect'-ness**. **Incorrigible**, *in.kõr'ri.djĩ.bl*, not able to be reformed; **incor'rigible-ness**, **incor'rigibly**; **incorrigibility**, *in.kõr'ri.djĩ.bil''.ĩ.ty*, remedilessness.

French *incorrect*, *non corrigé*, *incorrigible*, *incorrigibilité*; Latin *incorrectus*, v. *corrígere* supine *correctum* (*con regere*).

Un-corrõ'ded, not corroded; **uncorrõ'ding**. **Incorrõ'dible**.

Un-, in-, with Latin *corrõdere* (*con rodo*, to gnaw thoroughly).

Un'-corrũpt', not depraved; **uncorrũpt'-ed**, **uncorrũpt'-ing**, **uncorrũpt'-ible**, **uncorrũptibil'ity**; **uncorrũp'tion**, -*shũn*.

Incorrũpt, not subject to decay; **incorrũpt'ed**; **incorrũpt'-ible**, not liable to decay; **incorrũpt'ible-ness**; **incorrũptibility**; **incorrũption**, *in'.kõr.rũp''.shũn* (1 Cor. xv. 50).

Latin *incorrũptus*, *incorrũptibilis*, *incorrũptio* (*rũmpo*).

Un-courteous, *ün.kõr'.tẽ.ũs* (not *un.ker'.tchũs*), impolite; **uncour'teous-ly**, **uncour'teous-ness**.

Uncourt'-ly, not suave as those belonging to the court.

Discourteous, *dis-cũr'.tẽ.ũs*, rude; **discour'teous-ly**, **discour'teous-ness**; **discour'tesy**, **uncivility**.

French *discourtois*, *discourtoisie* (*cour*, a court; Latin *curia*).

Un-couth, *ün.koorth'*, awkward, ungraceful; **uncouth'-ly**, **uncouth'-ness**. (Old English *uncũth*, *cũth*, familiar.)

Un-cover, *ün.kũv'.r*, to remove the cover; **uncovered**, -*kũv'.rd*, without covering, laid bare; **uncov'er-ing**.

Discov'er, to reveal, to find out; **discov'ered** (3 syl.), **discov'er-ing**, **discov'er-er**, **discov'er-able**.

Fr. *découvrir*; *Un-, dis-*, with Lat. *convertio*, to clothe wholly.

Un-created, -*kre.ã'.ted*, not created. **Increate**, *in'.kre.ãte*, [*u* being] never created, that is, self-existing.

Fr. *incrée*; Lat. *increátus* (*creäre*, Gk. *keráo* to mix a compound).

Un-craved, *ün.krãvd'*, undesired. (Old English *uncrafod*.)

Un-cred'it-ed, not credited. **Discred'it-ed**, disbelieved; **discred'it**, **discred'it-ing**, **discred'it-able**, **discred'itably**.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Incred'ible, not believable; **incred'ible-ness**, **incred'ibly**; **incredibil'ity**, **unlikeliness**.

Incredū'lity, indisposition to believe, scepticism.

Incredulous, *in.krēd' ũ.lūs*, sceptical; **incredulous-ness**.

Lat. *incredibilis*, *incredibilitas*, *incrēditus*, *incrēdūlitas*, *incrēdūlus*;
Fr. *discredit*, *incrédulité*, *incredible*, *incrédibilité*.

Un-cured, *un.kūr'd*, not cured. **Incū'able**, **incurably**, **incū'able-ness**; **incurability**, *in.kū'.ra.bīl' ũ.ty*.

Fr. *incurable*, *incurabilité*; Lat. *incurātus* (*curāre*, *cūra*).

Un-dām', to remove a dam; **undammed'** (2 syl.), **undamm'-ing**.

German *losdammen*, noun *dam*; Danish *dam*, a pond, a dike.

Un-dated, *ŭn.dā'.ted*, not dated. (French *sans date*.)

Un-decayed (R. xiii.), *ŭn'.dē.kāde'*, not decayed; **undecay' ing**.

Latin *de cado*, to fall down.

"Decay" is a blunder for *decade*, *decaded*, *decading*.

Un-deceive, *ŭn'.dē.seev''*, to free from deception; **undecieved**, *ŭn'.dē.seev'd''*; **undeceiv-ing** (Rule xix.), *ŭn'.dē.seev'' ing*; **undeceiv-er**, *-dē.see'' ver*; **undeceiv-able**, *-de.see'' vā.bl* (should be *-ible*); **undeceit-ful**, *ŭn'.dē.seei'' ful*; **undeceptive**, *ŭn'.dē.sēp''.tīv*; **undecep'tible**.

Un-, with Latin *deceptivus*, *deceptus* *deceit*, v. *decipere* [capio].

Un-deci'ded, not decided. **Indecision**, *in'.dē.siz'h'' ŭn*; **indecisive**, *in'.dē.sī'' sīv*; **indecisive-ly**, **indecisive-ness**.

Un-, *in-*, with Latin *decisio*, *decisus*, *decidēre* (*de cado*) to cut off [doubt]; French *décider*, *décisif*, *décision*.

Un'-declined'' (3 syl.), not declined. **Indecli'nable**.

Un-, *in-*, with Latin *declināre* (*de clīno*, to lean downwards).

Un-decomposed, *ŭn.de'.kōm.pōzed''*, not decomposed.

Indecompō'sāble. (French *non décomposé*, *indécomposable*.)

-able should be *-ible*, but we have blindly followed the Fr. error.

Latin *de componēre*, to reverse the putting together.

Un-defend'ed, not defended. **Indefen'sible**, **indefensibly**.

French *non défendis*, *pas défendable* (!), *sans défense*.

Latin *de-fendo* supine *-fensum*, to ward off.

Un'-defined'' (3 syl.), not defined. **Indefinite**, *in.dēf' ũ.nīt*; **indefinite-ly**, **indefinite-ness**, **indefin'ity**; **indefinitive**, *in'.de.fīn'' ũ.tīv*; **indefin'itive-ly**; **indefinable**, *in'.dē.fī'' nā.bl*; **indefi'nably**.

Lat. *indefīnītus*, *indefīnītē*, *-defīnītīvus*, v. *de-fīnīre*. "Indefinable" should be *-ible*. The Fr. *indefinissable* is preposterous.

Un-delivered, *ŭn'.de.liv''.rd*, not delivered. **Non-delivery**, *plu. non-deliveries*, *-de.liv''.e.rīz*, neglect of delivery.

French *non livré* (Latin *de libēro* to liberate, *liber* free).

Un-demon'strāted, not demonstrated. **Indemonstrable**, *in'.de.mōn'' strā.bl*. (Latin *indemonstrābilis*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-denied, *ŭn'.de.nide''*, not denied; **undeni'able**, **undeni'ably**.

French *pas niable, déni, dénier*. Latin *dēnegāre, nēgo* (non ago).

UNDER, see p. 1390.

Un-described, *un'.de.skribd'* (not *un'.des.kribd*), not described.

Indescribable, *in'.de.skri''bā.bl*; **indescr'i'bably**. Non-descript, *non'.de.skript'*, an oddity. (Lat. *indescriptus*.)

-able, -ably should be -ible, -ibly. "Indescriptible, -descriptibly," would be better. Lat. "scriptilis," scriptile, might be introduced.

Un-deserved, *un'.de.zervd''*, not deserved; **undeserv'er**; **undeserved-ly**, *un'.dē.zer''ved.ly*; **undeserv'-ed-ness**, **undeserv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **undeserv'-ing-ly**.

Lat. *de-servio*, to serve humbly; *deservire studiis*, to apply closely to one's studies. An "undeserver" is one who neglects his duty.

Un-designed, *un'.de.zined'*, not designed, unintentional; **undesign-ing**, *un'.de.zi''ning*, not artful, frank; **undesigned-ly**, *un'.de.zi''ned.ly*, unintentionally.

Un-, with Latin *designāre, designātus* (signum, a sign).

Un-desired, *ŭn'.de.zi'rd''*, not desired; **undesir-ing**, *-de'.zi'.ring* (Rule xix.); **undesir-able**, *ŭn'.de.zi''rā.bl*.

French *peu désirable, non désiré*; Latin *desiderāre, desiderium*.

Un-destroyed, *ŭn'.de.stroid''* (not *ŭn'.des.troid'*), not destroyed.

Indestructible, *in'.de.strük''ā.bl* (not *in'.des.trük''ā.bl*); **indestruc'tible-ness**, **indestruc'tibly**, **indestructibil'ity**.

Fr. *indestructible, indestructibilité*; Lat. *de-struere*, to throw down.

Un-determined, *ŭn'.de.ter''münd*, not determined. **Indeter'min-able**, **indeter'minably**. **Indeterminate**, *-de.ter''mī.nāte*, **indefinite**; **indeterminate-ly**. **Indetermination**, *-shŭn*.

French *indétermine, indéterminable, indétermination*; Latin *indē-terminātē, determinatio, determinatus, determināre* (terminus, a boundary; Greek *terma*, a boundary).

Un-deterred, *ŭn'.de.terd''*, not deterred or hindered.

Un-, with Lat. *deterrere* (de terreo, to frighten from [doing a thing]).

Un-developed (one l and one p), *ŭn'.de.vēl''ōpd*, not developed.

Non-development, *nōn'.de.vēl''ōp.ment*, non-expansion.

Un-, with French *développer, développement* (-ppe). Italian *viluppo*, a bundle; *deviluppo*, to undo a bundle or intricacy.

Un-deviating, *ŭn'.dē'vi.ā.ting*, unswerving; **undeviating-ly**.

Fr. *dévier, déviation*; Lat. *dēvius* (de via, from the straight path).

Un-digest'ed, not digested. **Indigest'ible** (not -able).

Indigestion, *in'.dī.djēs''tchŭn*, dyspepsia.

Fr. *indigeste, indigestion, indigestible*; Lat. *indigestio, indigestibilis, in-digērere* supine *digestum* not to digest.

Un-diminished, *ŭn'.dī.mīn''ishd* (-di-, not -de-), not diminished; **undimin'ish-ing**, **undim'inish-able**.

Un-, with Latin *dīmīnuere, dīmīnūtio* ("able" should be -ible).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-dimmed, *ün.dĩmđ'*, not dimmed, not obscured.

Old English *un-dim* or *dym*, *dimlic* dimly, *dimnes* dimness.

Un-dipped, *ün.dĩpt'*, not dipped, not plunged under water.

Old English *un-dipp[an]*, past *dippede*, past part. *dipped*.

Un-direct'ed, not having an address. **Misdirect'ed**, having a wrong address. **Indirect'**, not straightforward; **indirection**, *in'.di.rẽk''.shũn*, crooked conduct.

Un-, with Lat. *directus*, *indirectus* out of order; Fr. *indirecte*.

Un-discerned, *ün'.dis.zernd''* (not *ün'.de.zernd''*), not perceived or noticed; **undiscern-ing**, *ün'.dis.zer''.ning*, without discrimination; **undiscern'-ible** (not *-able*.)

Un-, with Lat. *discernere* (*dis cerno*, to see [each thing] separately).

Un-disciplined, *ün'.dis'.sĩ.plĩnd*, not disciplined.

Un-, with Lat. *disciplināri* (*discipulus*, a scholar; *disco*, to learn).

Un-discouraged, *ün'.dis.kũr''raged*, not disheartened.

Un-, with French *décourager* (Latin *dis cor ago*, to dishearten).

Un-discovered, *ün'.dis.kũv''rd*, not discovered, not found out; **undiscover'-able**. **Non-discovery**, *non'.dis.kũv''.ẽry*.

Fr. *peu découvert*, v. *découvrir* (Latin *cõphĩnus*, a coffer or box).

Un-discrim'ināted, not discriminated; **undiscrim'ināt-ing**, not observing differences. **Indiscrim'ināte** (5 syl.), without regard to different sexes, age, condition, temper, &c.; **indiscrim'ināte-ly**, **indiscrim'ināte-ness**; **indiscriminative**, *in'.dis.krĩm''.ĩ.nā.tĩv*; **indiscrimination**, *in'.dis.krĩm''.ĩ.nay''.shũn*, want of judgment.

Un-, in-, with Latin *discrimĩnāre*, *discrimĩnātio*, *discrimĩnātus*, *discrimen* a difference (from *dis-cerno* to distinguish).

Un-disguised, *ün'.dis.gĩzed''* (*g* hard), not masked, candid.

Fr. *non déguisé* (Old Fr. *desguiser*), *guise* costume; Welsh *gwis*, *gwisg*; Germ. *weise*; Old Eng. *wisa*, *guise*.

Un-dismayed, *ün'.dis.maid''* (should be *des-*), not discouraged.

Un-, with Spanish *desmayado*, v. *desmayar* (*desmayo*, a swoon).

Un-dispensed, *ün'.dis.penst''*, not dispensed; **undispens'-ing**.

Indispensable, *in'.dis.pẽn''.sũ.bl*, quite necessary; **indispensable-ness**, **indispensably**, **indispensabil'ity**.

French *indispensable*, *indispensabilité*.

Latin *dispensātus*, *dispensātio*, *dispensāre* (*penso*, to weigh).

To "dispense" is to lay out money. "Indispensable," not able to lay out money, hence *in need*, *in necessity*, *necessary*.

Un-displayed, *ün'.dis.plāde''* (R. xiii.), not displayed or unfolded.

Un-, with Latin *dis-plicāre*, to unfold.

Un-disposed, *ün'.dis.pōzed''* [of], not sold, not parted with.

Indisposed', not well; **indisposed towards**, averse to.

Indisposition, *in'.dis.pō.zĩsh''.ũn*, illness, reluctance.

Latin *indispõstus* put out of order, *dispono* to put in order; French *indisposer*, *indisposition*, *pas disposé*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-disputed, *ŭn'.dis.pŭ''ted*, not disputed; undispu'ted-ly.

Indisputable, *in'.dis'.pu.tă.bl* (not *in'.dis.pŭ''.tă.bl*); indis-putable-ness; indis'putably, beyond all doubt.

Fr. *indisputable*; Lat. *in-disputābilis*, *dis-putāre* to think differently.

Un-dissembled, *ŭn'.dis.zēm''bld*, undisguised; undissem'bling.

A vile compound of the French *sembler*, with *un-* and *dis-*. The French word *dissimulé* or *non simulé*; Latin *dissimulāre* (*similis*, like) ought to have suggested a better word.

Un-dissolved, *ŭn'.diz.zōlvd''*, not dissolved; undissolv'-ing (R. xix.), undissolv'-able. **Indissoluble**, *in'.dis'.sol.lŭ.bl*; indis'soluble-ness, indissolubly, indissolubil'ity.

Insoluble, *in.sōl'.ă.bl*; insol'ubly, insolubil'ity.

Insol'vent, one not able to pay his debts; insol'vency.

Latin *insolūbilis*, *insolūbilis*, *insolvens* genitive *insolventis*.

French *indissoluble*, *indissolubilité*, *insoluble*, *insolvabilité*, &c.

Un-distilled, *ŭn'.dis.tīld''*, not distilled. (*Un-*, Lat. *distillāre*.)

Un-distinguished, *ŭn' dis.tīn''.gwisht*, not distinguished; undistin'guish-ing, undistin'guish-able, -disting'uishably.

Indistinguishable, *in'.dis.tīn''.gwish.ă.bl*. **Indistinct**, indistinct'-ness, indistinct'-ly. **Indistinc'tion**, -*shun*.

(-able, -ably ought to be -ible, -ibly. (It is not the first Latin conj.)

Latin *indistinctus*, *indistinguibilis*, v. -*distinguere*; French *non distingué*, *indistinct*, *indistinction* (Greek *stigma*, a mark).

Un-distributed, *ŭn'.dis.trīb''.u.ted*, not distributed or dealt out; indistributive, *in'.dis.trīb''.u.tiv*; indistributive-ly.

Un-, *in-*, with Latin *distribūtus*, *distribūere* (*tribuo*, to give).

Un-disturbed, *ŭn'.dis.turbd''*, not disturbed; undisturb'-ing.

Un-, with Latin *disturbātus*, *disturbāre* (*turbo*, to trouble).

Un-diversified, *ŭn'.di.ver''.sĭ.fide*, not varied.

French *non diversifié*; Latin *diversi ficere* (*diversus* *fācio*).

Un-divided, *ŭn'.dĭ.vĭ''.ded*, not divided; undivided-ly.

Indivisible, *in'.dĭ.viz''.ă.bl*; indivisibly, indivisibil'ity.

Latin *indivĭsus*, *indivĭbilis*; French *indivisible*, *indivisibilité*.

Un-divorced, *ŭn'.dĭ.vorst''*, not divorced. (French *non divorcé*.)

Un-divulged, *ŭn'.dĭ.vulgd''*, not divulged. (Fr. *non divulgué*.)

Un-do, *ŭn.doo'*. **Un-due**, *ŭn.dŭ'*, not yet due.

Undo, (*past*) *undid'*, (*past part.*) *undone*, *ŭn.dŭn'*; **undoes**, *un.dŭz'*; **undo'-ing**, to take to pieces, to loose, to unravel, to annul, to reverse. **Undo'-er**.

"Undo," O. Eng. *undōn*, *past undyde*, *past part. ungedōn*, *dēh* does.

"Undue," *un-* with Fr. *dū* (of the v. *devoir*); Lat. *debeo*, *perf. debui*.

Un-doubted, *ŭn.dout'.ed*, not doubted; undoubt'ed-ly, without doubt; **undoubt'-ing**. **Indubitable**, *in.du'.bĭ.tă.bl*;

indn'bitably, **indn'bitable-ness**; **indubious**, *in.dŭ'.bĭ.ŭs*.

Latin *indubĭtābilis*, *indubĭtātus*, *indubĭtus*, *in-dubĭtāre*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-drawn, not drawn. (Old English *undragen* of v. *-dragan*.)

Un-dreamt (not *undreampt*), *un.drēm't*, not dreamt.

German *nicht geträumt*, verb *träumen*, noun *traum* a dream.

Un-dress, (noun) *un'.dress*, (verb) *un.dress'* (Rule 1.)

Un'dress, a loose negligent dress for domestic ease.

Undress', to take off one's clothes; *undressed*, *un.drest'*,

(p. p.) *undrest*, *undress'-ing*, *undress'-er*. (Fr. *dresser*.)

Un-dried, *un.drīdē'*, not dried. (Old English *undrugod*.)

Un-drinkable, *un.drink'.ā.bl*, not fit to drink.

Un-drunk, not drunk (past part. *undrank*; is used by those who are too squeamish to say "drunk").

Old Eng. *undruncon* from v. *-drincan*, past *drunc*, p. p. *druncon*.

Un-driven, *un.drīv'.n*, not driven. (Old English *undrifen*.)

Un-drowned, *un.dround'* (*un.droun'.ded* is a mere vulgarism), not drowned. (German *nicht ertrunken*.)

Un-due, *un.dū'*, not due. Undo, *un.doo'*, to take to pieces.

Undu'.ly (all double vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ly*), not slightly. (French *non dû*.)

Un-dutiful, *un.dū'.tī.ful*, not dutiful; undu'tiful-ly, undu'tiful-ness. (Fr. *dû* of the v. *devoir*; Lat. *debeo*, to owe.)

Un-dyed, *un.dīdē'*, not stained with dye. (Old Eng. *undeāgod*.)

Un-dying, *un.dy'.ing*, not subject to death. (O. E. *undeādlic*.)

Un-earned, *un.urnd'*, not earned. (Old English *unærned*.)

Un-earthed, *un.ǣrrhē'*, driven from its burrow, taken out of the ground; unearth'-ing. Unearth-ly (adj.), supernatural.

Old English *eorthe* or *eorth*, the earth; *eorthlic*, earthly.

Un-easy, *un.ē'.zy*, not easy; (comp.) *uneasi'-er*, (super.) *uneasi'-est*; *uneasi-ly*, *un.ē'.zī.ly*; *uneasi-ness*. Disease, *diz.eez'*, illness; *diseased'* (2 syl.); *diseased-ly*, *-ē'.zed.ly*.

Old Eng. *unedælic* or *unæthelic*, *unæthelce* (adv.), *unæthnes*, &c.

Un-eat-able, *un.eet'.ā.bl*, not fit for food, too hard to masticate.

Unedible, *un.ē'.dī.bl*, not suitable for food.

Old English *etan*, to eat; Latin *edulis*, verb *edo* to eat.

Un-edify-ing, *un.ēd'.ī.fy.ing*, not instructive; uned'ified, *-fide*.

French *peu édifiant*, *non édifié*; Latin *instructio* (*adēs fūcio*).

Un-edit-ed, *un.ēd'.īt.ed* (better *ined'ited*), not edited.

Latin *inedītus*; French *inédit*. "Unedited" should be abolished.

Un-educated, *un.ēd'.u.kā.ted*, not educated, illiterate.

Un-, with Latin *educātus*, v. *educāre* to pilot out (not *ducēre*).

Un-effaced, *un'.ef.fūsed'*, not effaced, not obliterated.

Ineffaceable, *in.ēf.face'.ā.bl*; ineffaceably, *-ēf.fācē'.ā.bly*.

French *non effacé*; Latin *ex fūcies*, [to rub off] from the face.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-effect-ed, *ŭn'.ef.fĕk''.ted*, not accomplished. **Ineffective**, *in'.ef.fĕk''.tĭv*; **ineffective-ly**, **ineffective-ness**. **Ineffectual**, *in'.ef.fekt''.u.ăl*; **ineffectual-ly**. **Inefficacious**, *in'.ef.fĭ.kay''.shŭs*; **ineffica'cious-ly**, **ineffica'cious-ness**.

In-efficient, *in'.ef.fĭsh''.nt*; **inefficient-ly**, *in'.ef.fĭsh''.nt.ly*.

Inefficiency, *-fĭsh''.en.sy*, want of power to produce results.

Latin *inefficax* gen. *-efficācis* (in *ef-[ex]ficio[fācio]*, without [power to] make a thing throughout).

Un-elastic (*ŭn'.e.lăs''.tĭk*), **inelas'tic**, or **non-elas'tic**, not elastic.

French *non élastique* from Greek *elauno* to draw out.

Un-elected, *un'.-e.lĕk''.ted*, not elected. **Non-elect**, (in *Theol.*) one not ordained to salvation. **Non-elec'tion**, *-shŭn*.)

Un-, non-, with Latin *electus*, *electio* (*e-lego*; to pick out).

Un-embalmed, *ŭn'.em.bălmĭd''*, not embalmed.

Un-, with French *embaumé*; Latin *in-balsamum*, balsams [put] in.

Un-embarrassed (double *-r-* and double *-s-*), *ŭn'.em.băr''rst*, not perplexed, free from pecuniary difficulties.

Disembarrassed, *dis'.em.băr''rst*, freed from embarrassment; **disembarrass-ment**, **disembar'rass**, **disembar'rass-ing**.

Fr. *non embarrassé*, *débarrassé* (Low Latin *barra* a barrier, *em-[en]-barra* to make a barrier, *dis-embarra* to throw down barriers).

Un-embellished, *ŭn'.em.bĕl''.lishd*, not embellished.

Dis-embellish, to deprive of embellishments; **-em-bel'lished** († syl.), **dis-em-bel'lish-ing**, **dis-em-bel'lish-ment**.

Un-, dis-, with Fr. *embellir*, *embellissement*; (Latin *bellus*, pretty).

Un-embittered, *ŭn'.em.bĭt''.trd*, not embittered.

Old Eng. *biter* bitter, *em-[en]biter* to make bitter, *un-*, &c.

Un-embodied, *ŭn'.em.bŏd''.ĭd*, not embodied; **disembod'y**; **disembodies**, *dis'.em.bŏd''.ĭz*; **disembodied**, *-em.bŏd''.ĭd*; **disembod'y-ing**, **disembod'i-ment**.

Old Eng. *bodig* a body, *em-[en]bodig* to make a body, *un-*, *dis-*, &c.

Un-emphatic, *ŭn'.em.făt''.ĭk*, or **non-emphatic**, not emphatic.

Un-, non-, with Latin *emphāticus*, Greek *emphatĭkos*.

Un-employed (Rule xiii.), *ŭn'.em.ploid''*, not occupied.

Fr. *non employé*, from the Lat. *non im-[in]plicāre* not to fold in.

Un-empowered, *ŭn'.em.pŏw''.erd*, not empowered.

Un-, with the French *pouvoir*, *em-[en]pouvoir* to give power.

Un-encumbered, *ŭn'.en.kŭm''.brd*, not encumbered; **disencum'ber**, to remove an incumbrance; **disencumbered**, *dis'.en.kŭm''.brd*; **disencum'ber-ing**, **disencum'ber-er**.

Fr. *non encombré*; Lat. *non incumbēre*, not to lie on [another thing].

Un-end'ing, not ending. **Never-ending**. **End'less**. **Unend'ed**.

Old Eng. *ungeended*, *unended*, *unendigenlic*, *unendlice*, *unendung*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-endowed, *un'en.dōwd'*, not endowed. **Disendow**, *dis'en.dōw'*, to deprive of endowment; **disendowed** (3 syl.), **disendow'ing**, **disendow'-ment**. (Norman *non endoué*.)

From Latin *dos* a dowry, *en-dos* to give a dowry; *un-, dis-, &c.*

Un-endurable, *un'en.dure''ā.bl*, not to be borne.

Un-enduring, *un'en.dure''.ing*, not lasting, not abiding.

Fr. *peu durable*, v. *endurer*; Lat. *indurēre*, to grow hardened (*durus*).

Un-engaged, *un'en.gaged''*, not being engaged by an employer; **disengaged**, not being busy. **Unengaging**, *en.gā''.ging*, not attractive, not captivating.

Fr. *non engagé*, *non engageant*. Old Eng. *wæd*, a pledge; *en-wæd*, to make a pledge; *un-, dis-, &c.* (Lat. *vādimōnium*).

Un-English, *un.in'.glīsh*, not consistent with the English character or language. (Old English *un-englisc*.)

Un-enjoyed (R. xiii.), *un'en.joid''*, not enjoyed; **unenjoy'-able**, **unenjoy'-ing**. (*Un-*, with Fr. *jouir*, Lat. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.)

Un-enlarged, *un'en.largd''*, not enlarged. (Lat. *largus*, large.)

Un-enlightened, *un'en.līte''n.ing*, not enlightened; **unenlighten'-ing**, *-en.līte''n.ing*. (O. E. *lihtung* with *en-*, to make, &c.)

The interpolation of *g* before *h* in "light," &c., is to be regretted.

Un-enlivened, *un'en.lī''.vend*, not enlivened; **unenlī'ven-ing**.

Old Eng. *līf* with *en-* to make (to give life or animation), *un-, &c.*

Un-ennobled, *un'en.nō''.bld*, not made a noble; **disennobled**, deprived of the patent of nobility. (Fr. *ennobler*, Lat. *nōbīlis*.)

Un-enrolled, *un'en.rōld''*, not enrolled; **disenrolled**, taken off the roll. (Fr. *enrôler*, Lat. *rōtūla*, with *en-*, to "make" up.)

Un-enslaved, *un'en.slāvd''*, not made a slave; **unenslāv'-ing**.

Un-, with Germ. *slave*, *en-slave* to make a slave; Low Lat. *sclavus*.

Un-ensnared, *un'en.snāred''*, not ensnared; **unensnar-ing**, *un'en.snair''ring*. (O. E. *sneāre*, with *en-*, to make, &c.)

Un-entailed, *un'en.taild''*, not entailed; **disentailed**, the entail abolished. (Fr. *tailler*. Low Lat. *tallium*, a fee-tail.)

Un-entangled, *un'en.tang''gld*, not entangled. **Disentangle**, *dis'en.tang''gl*, to free from entanglement; **disentangled**, *dis'en.tang''gld*; **disentangling**, *dis'en.tang''gling*; **dis-entangle'-ment**. (Welsh *tengl* a girth, *tenglu* to tie with...)

To "entangle" is to get tied with a girth; or Germ. *tang*, sea wrack.

Un-entered, *un'en.trd*, not set down in the book of accounts.

Non-entry, *plu. non-entries*, *non.en'.trīz*.

Un-, with French *entrer*; Latin *intrare* to go in, *intro* within.

Un-enterprising, *un.en'.ter.prī.zing*, not enterprising.

Fr. *peu entreprenant*; Lat. *inter prehensum*, to take in hand.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-entertaining, *ün'.en.ter.tain''ing*, not amusing; un-entertained, *ün'.en.ter.taind''*. (See Entertain.)

Un-enthralled, *ün'.en.thrawld''*, not made captive; unenthral-ling. Disenthral (should be disenthral), *thrawl*, to free from enthrallment; disenthralled, *dis'.en.thrawld''*; dis-enthral'-ing; disenthral-ment, *dis.en.thrawl'ment*.

(The double *l* should be restored to *enthral*, *enthralment*, &c.)

Old Eng. *thrall* a servant, *en-* to make [a thrall], *un-*, *dis-*, &c.

Un-enthroned, *ün'.en.thrönd''*, not enthroned. Disenthrone, *dis'.en.thröne*, to depose from the throne; dis'enthroned (3 syl.), *disenthron'-ing*; disenthrone'-ment, deposition.

Lat. *thrönus*, Gk. *thrönös* (from *thraō* to sit down), v. *enthronizo*.

Un-entombed, *ün'.en.toomd''*, not put in a tomb; disentomb, *dis'.en.toom''*, to remove from its tomb; disentomb'-ing; disentombed, *dis'.en.toomd*; disentomb'-ment.

Latin *tumba*, a tomb; *en-* converts nouns to verbs; *un-*, *dis-*, &c.

Un-enviable, *un.en'.vī.ä.bl*, not enviable; un-en'viably; unenvied, *ün.en'.vid*; unenvious, *ün.en'.vī.üs*; unenviously.

French *sans* or *peu envié*, *non envieux*; Latin *invidia*, *invidiosus*.

Un-equable, *ün.ek'kwä.bl* (should be in-equable), not equable; unequable-ness; unequably, *ün.ek'kwä.bly*; -ability.

Un-equal, *ün.ē'.kwl*, not equal; une'qual-ly, une'qual-ness; unequalled, *un.ē'.kwld*. Inequality, *in'.ē.kwöl''ä.ty*.

Unequalised, *un.ē'.kwä.lized*, made into unequal parts.

"Un-equal" should be *inequal*, Lat. *inæqualis*, *inæquāblis* (*æquus*).

Un-equitable, *-ek'kwī.tä.bl*; uneq'uitable-ness; uneq'uitably, or Ineq'uitable, ineq'uitable-ness, ineq'uitably.

Iniquity, plu. iniquities, *-ik'kwī.tiz*, wickedness; iniquitous, *in.ik'kwī.tus*; iniq'uitous-ness, iniq'uitous-ly.

"Inequitable," &c., should be abolished, as the Lat. word *inequitabilis* means "not to be ridden on" (*equus*, a horse). If anything, it should be *iniquitable*, after the models *iniquity*, *iniquitous*.

Latin *iniquitas*, *iniquus* (*in æquus*, not equal or just); Fr. *iniquité*, *peu équitable* (objectionable because Latin *equitabilis* means "fit to be ridden on").

Un-equivocal, *ün'.e.kwiv''.o.käl*, not equivocal; unequiv'ocal-ly, unequiv'ocal-ness; unequivocat-ing, *-e.kwiv''.o.kä.ting*.

French *peu* or *sans équivoque*; Latin *æquivocus* (*æque vöco*, to call [two things] equally, i.e. by one name).

Un-eradicated, *ün'.e.räd''ä.kä.ted*, not rooted up; inerad'icable.

Un-, with Lat. *eradicäre* (*e radix*, [to pull up] from the roots).

Un-erring, *ün.ēr'ring*, not erring; unerring-ly, surely.

Un-, with Latin *erräre*, to wander. The Latin *inerräre* is not in negative but in intensive; French *errer*.

Un-essayed, *ün'.ēs.säde''* (R. xiii.), unattempted. (Fr. *non essayé*.)

(This word has no connexion with our native verbs *say*, *said*, *said*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-essential, -*es.sën''shül*, not indispensable. **Non-essen'tials**.

Fr. *non essentiel* (wrong); Lat. *essentiālis*. (See **Essence**, p. 324).

Un-established, *ün'.es.tüb''lishd*, not permanently fixed.

Disestab'lish, to revoke or overthrow what is established;
disestab'lished (4 syl.), **disestab'lish'-ing**, **disestab'lish-**
ment. (*Un-, dis-*, with French *établir*, now *établir*.)

Un-esteemed, *ün'.es.teemd''*, not esteemed. **Inestimable**, *in.es'.-
tī.mā.bl*, priceless; **ines'timably**, **ines'timable-ness**.

Disesteem, to think ill of; **disesteemed'** (3 syl.), **-teem'-ing**.

Un-, dis-, with French *estimer*, *inestimable*; Latin *inestimābilis*,
inestimāre (Greek *eis timō*, to hold in honour).

Un-evangelical, *ün'.ē.van.djël''ā.kāl*, not Calvinistic.

Fr. *peu évangélique*. "Evangelical" has become a theolog. tech. word.

Un-even, *ün.ē'vn*, not level, odd; **une'ven-ness**, **une'ven-ly**.

Old English *un-æfen*, *-efen*, or *-efn*.

Un-exaggerated, *ün'.ex.adg''gē.rā.ted*, not exaggerated.

Un-, with Latin *exaggerātum* (*agger*, a pile or heap). The French
exagérer (one *r*) is nonsense, being a compound of *ager* a field.

Un-exalted, *ün'.ex.ōl''ted*, not exalted. (Latin *exaltāre*.)

Un-examined, *ün'.ex.ām''īnd*, not examined.

Fr. *non examiné*; Lat. *exāmīnāre* (*exāmen*, the tongue of a balance).
("To examine" means to watch the indicator of a pair of scales.)

Un-exampld, *ün'.ex.ām''pld* (should be **unexempld**), **unpre-**
cedented. **Un-exemplified**, *ün'.ex.ēm''plī.fide* (*q.v.*)

French *sans exemple*; Latin *exemplum*, *exemplifico*.

Un-excelled, *ün'.ex.seld''*, not surpassed. (Latin *excello*.)

Latin *ex cello*, to go beyond; Greek *kello*, to drive, to run, to move.

Un-expected, *ün'.ex.sēp''ted*, not excepted; **unexceptionable**,
ün'.ex.sēp''shūn.ā.bl, unobjectionable, without exception;
unexcept'ionable-ness, **unexcept'ionably**.

Un-, with Latin *exceptus* (*ex cāpio*, to take out).

Un-excited, *ün'.ex.sī''ted*, not excited; **unexcit-ing** (Rule xix.),
ün'.ex.sī''ting; **unexcī'ting-ly**. **Inexcitable**, *-sī''tā.bl*;
inexcī'table-ness; **inexcitability**, *in'.ex.sī'.ta.bīl''ā.ty*.

Un-, with Latin *excitāre* (*ex cieo*, to stir up).

Un-executed, *ün'.ex'.ē.kū.ted*, not performed, not put to death.

Non-execution, *nōn'.ex'.ē.kū''shūn*, non-performance.

Fr. *inexécution*; Lat. *executio* (*ex séquo*, to follow out).

Un-excused, *ün'.ex.kūzed''*, not excused. **Inexcusable**, *in'.ex.-
kū''zā.bl*; **inexcusable-ness**, **inexcusably**.

Latin *inexcūsābilis*, *inexcūsātus* (*in ex causa*, not without a motive).

Un-exemplified, *ün'.ex.em''plī.fide*, not exemplified.

Unexemplary, *ün'.ex.em''plā.ry*; **unexem'plari-ly**.

French *sans exemple*, *peu exemplaire*; Latin *exemplifico* (*exemplum
facio*[*facio*], to make or give an example).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-exercised, *ŭn.ex'.er.sized*, not exercised, not practised.

Fr. *incercé*; Lat. *inexercitus* or *inexercitatus* (*ex arceo*, to drive out).

Un-exhausted, *ŭn'.ex.haust''.ed*, not exhausted; *unexhaust'-ing*.

Inexhaustible, *in'.ex.haust''.i.bl*; *inexhaust'ibly*, *inexhaust'ible-ness*, *inexhaustibil'ity*.

Latin *inexhaustus*, v. *ex-haurio* to draw out from, to draw liquors.

Un-existing, *ŭn'.ex.is't''.ing*, not existing. Non-exist'ing.

Non-existence (not -ance), *non'.ex.is't''.nce*. Non-exist'ent.

French *non existence*, *non existant* (!); Latin *existens* gen. *existentis*, *existère* (ex *sistère* not *ex stare*; Greek *ex histēmi*).

Un-expand'ed, not expanded; *unexpand'-ing*. Inexpan'sive.

Un-, in-, with Latin *ex-pandere* supine *-pansum*, to open out.

Un-expect'ed, not anticipated; *unexpected'-ly*, not being expected; *unexpected'-ness*. (Latin *expectare*, ex *specto*.)

Un-expiated, *un.ex'.pi.ā.ted*, not expiated. Inexpiable, *in.ex'.pi.ā.bl*; *inex'piably*. (Latin *inexpiābilis*.)

Ex piāre, to purge out, to do an act of piety; *pius*, godly.

Un-explain'-able, not capable of being explained; *unexplained'*

(3 syl.) Inexplicable, *in.ex'.pli.kā.bl*; *inex'plicably*, *inex'plicable-ness*; *inexplicability*, *in.ex'.plik.a.bl''i.ty*.

Latin *inexplicabilis*, *inexplānābilis* (in *ex-plicāri*, not to be unfolded (*plīca*, a fold); in *ex-planāri*, not to be smoothed out).

Un-explored, *ŭn'.ex.plōrd''*, not explored. Inexplōr'able.

Fr. *inexploré*; Lat. *inexplorātus*. Festus says: "ab *ex* et *ploro*, quo antiq. pro *explorare* usi sunt, sed postea pro *perspicere* et sagaciter inquirere." In the *De Rustica* we have the original meaning of *beawling*. "Gemit, explorat, turbam omnem concitat."

Un-explosive, *ŭn'.ex.plō''.siv*, not explosive; *unexplo'sive-ness*.

Un-, with Lat. *explōdere* sup. *explōsum* (*plaudo*, to clap the hands).

Un-expressed, *ŭn'.ex.prest''*, not expressed, not squeezed out; *unexpressive*, *ŭn'.ex.pres''.siv*; *unexpres'sive-ly*.

Inexpressive, *in'.ex.pres''.siv*; *inexpres'sive-ly*, -ness.

Inexpress'ible; *inexpress'ibly*, indescribably.

French *peu expressif*; Latin *exprīmo* supine *expressum* (ex *premo* supine *pressum* to draw out, hence to portray).

Un-extend'ed, not extended. Non-extensive, *non'.ex.tēn''.siv*.

Inextension, *in'.ex.ten''shūn*. (Lat. *ex-tendere*, to stretch out.)

Un-extinguished, *ŭn'.ex.tīn''.gwishd*, not quenched or put out; *unextin'guish-āble* (should be -ible, not the 1st Lat. conj.)

In'extinct''; *inextin'guish-able*, unquenchable.

Latin *inextinctus*, *inextinguibilis*; French *inextinguible*.

Un-extricated, *ŭn.ex'.trī.kā.ted*, not extricated. Inextricable, *in.ex'.trī.kā.bl*; *inex'tricable-ness*, *inex'tricably*.

Latin *inextricābilis*, v. *extricare* (ex *trice*, out of the "hair leggings" wrapped round the feet of fowls to prevent their roaming).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-faded, *ŭn.fā'.ded*, not faded; **unfad-ing** (R. xix.), *ŭn.fā'.ding*.

Un-; with Fr. *fade*, insipid; Lat. *vādo*, to go; Gk. *badōs*, a walk.

Un-fail-ing, not failing; **unfail-ing-ly**, **unfail-ing-ness**.

Infallible, *in.fāl'.li.bl*, without possibility of error; **infallible-ness**, **infall'ibly**; **infallibility**, *in.fāl'.li.bl'ī.ty*.

Lat. *infallibilis* (*fallō*, to fail, to deceive; Gk. *sphallo*, to trip up); Fr. *infaillible*, *infaillibilité*. We have adopted both the Lat. and Fr. forms, but have associated distinct meanings to them.

Un-fair', not just or impartial; **unfair'-ly**, **unfair'-ness**.

Old English *unfæger*, unfair; *unfægere*, foully, unfairly.

Un-faith'-ful, not faithful; **unfaith'-ful-ly**, **unfaith'-ful-ness**.

Infidel, *in'.fī.dēl*, a disbeliever in revelation.

Infidelity, *plu. infidelities*, *in'.fī.dēl'ī.tīz*, disloyalty.

Lat. *infidelitas*, *infidelis*, *infideliter* (*fides*, faith); Fr. *infidélité*; Ital. *fede faith*, *infedele*; Fr. *foi faith*.

Un-fāmed' (2 syl.), without fame. **Infamous**, *in'.fā.mūs*, scandalous, ill-famed; **in'famous-ly**, **in'famous-ness**. **Infamy**, *in'.fā.my*, bad notoriety.

Latin *infāmia*, *infāmis* (*fāma*, fame); French *mal famé*, *infamie*.

Un-familiar, *ŭn'.fā.mīl'.yar*, not familiar; **unfamiliar-ly**; **unfamiliarity**, *ŭn'.fā.mīl'.i.ār'.ri.ty*.

French *peu familier* (wrong), *familiarité*; Latin *fāmiliāris*, *fāmiliāritas* (*fāmulus*, a household servant).

Un-fashionable, *ŭn.fash'.ōn.ā.bl*, not fashionable; **unfash'ionable-ness**, **unfash'ionably**; **unfashioned**, *un.fash'.und*, not brought into shape. (French *non façonné*.)

Un-, with Fr. *fashionable*, *façon* (Lat. *fācio*, to make or fashion).

Un-fast', not locked or bolted. (Old English *unfæst*.)

Un-fasten, *ŭn.fāh'sn* (not *un.fāh'sten* nor *ŭn.fās'sn*), to loose, to undo; **unfastened**, *ŭn.fāh'.snd*; **unfasten-ing**, *'sn.ing*.

Old Eng. *ungefæstnian*, to unfasten; past *ungefastnode*; past part. *ungefastnod*, *-gefæstnung* a fastening (*fæst* firm), also *unfastred*.

Un-fathomed, *un.fath'.āmd*, not fathomed; **unfath'om-able**, **unfath'omable-ness**, **-fath'omably**. (O. E. *unbefæthmod*.)

O. E. *fæthm* a cubit, v. *fæthm[ian]*, past *fæthmode*, p. p. *fæthmod*.

Un-favoured, *ŭn.fā'.vrd*, not favoured; **unfavourable**, *ŭn.fā'.vōr.ā.bl*; **unfa'vourable-ness**, **unfa'vourably**.

Disfavour, *dis.fā'.vor*, disapproval; **disfa'voured**, &c.

French *non favorisé*, *défavorable*, *défaveür*; Latin *infāvōrābilis*.

Un-feal, *ŭn.feel'*, not loyal as a vassal. (Old English *unfæl*.)

Un-feel-ing, not sensitive; **unfeel-ing-ly**; **unfelt'**.

Old English *ungefēle*, v. *-fellan*, past *-felde*, past part. *-feled*.

Un-feigned, *ŭn.fūned'*, real; **unfeigned-ly**, *ŭn.fā'.ned.ly*.

Fr. *non feint*, *sans feinte*, v. *feindre*; Lat. *figere*, to counterfeit.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-fertile**, *ŭn.fér'tíl*, or infertile, not fertile; **infertil'ity**.
 French *infertile*, *infertilité*; Latin *infertilis*, *fertilitas*.
- Un-fet'ter**, to free from fetters; **unfet'ter-ing**, **unfet'tered**.
 Old Eng. *un-fæter* or *fetor*; *fetta-irn*, fetter iron or iron fetters.
- Un-feverish**, *ŭn.fē'vēr.ish*, not feverish. (O. E. *unfeferig*.)
- Un-figured**, *ŭn.fīg'rd*, plain, without figures. **Disfigure**, *-fīg'r*,
 to deface; **disfigured**, *dis.fīg'rd*; **disfig'ur-ing** (R. xix.),
disfig'uring-ly, **disfig'ur-er**, **disfig'ure-ment**.
 Fr. *sans figures défigurer*; Lat. *dis-figūrāre*, to mar the form.
- Un-filial**, *ŭn.fīl' i.āl*, undutiful as a son or daughter.
 French *non filial*, *peu filial*; Latin *filius* a son, *filia* a daughter.
- Un-filled**, *ŭn.fīld*, not filled. (O. E. *unfylled* or *ungefylled*.)
- Un-firm'**, not steady or steadfast. **Infirm'**, feeble; **infirm'-ly**.
Infirmity, *plu. infirmities*, *in.fir'.mī.tīz*, feebleness, defect.
 Lat. *infirmus*, *infirmitas* (*firmus*, firm); Fr. *sans fermeté* (wrong).
- Un-fit'**, not suitable; **unfit'-ed** (R. iv.), **unfit'-ing**, **unfit'-ness**,
unfit'-ly. (Fr. *fait*, comely; Lat. *factum* from *fācio*.)
- Un-fix'**, to unfasten; **unfixed**, *un.fix't*; **unfix'-ing**, **unfixed-ness**,
ŭn.fix'.ed.ness. (Lat. *non fixus*, v. *figo*, supine *fixum*.)
- Un-fold'**, to lay open, to disclose; **unfold'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **-ing**.
 Old Eng. *unseald[an]*, past *unseold*, past part. *ungefealden*.
- Un-forbear-ing**, *ŭn'for.bare''ing*, not forbearing; **unforbear'-ing-ly**.
 (Old English *unforebyrdig*.)
- Un-forbid'ding**, not forbidding; **unforbid'ding-ly**.
Un-forbidden, *un'for.bīd''n*. (Old Eng. *unforboden*.)
- Un-foreboding** (not *forboding*), *ŭn'for.bō''ding*, not ominous.
 Old Eng. *un-, fōre-*, with *bod[ian]*, past *bodode*, past part. *bodod*.
- Un-foreseen** (not *forseen*), *ŭn'for.seen''*, not seen beforehand;
-foreseeing, not seeing beforehand. (O. E. *unfōresceawod*.)
- Un-foretold** (not *fortold*), *ŭn'for.told''*, not predicted.
 Old Eng. *un- fōre-* with *tell[an]*, past *tealde*, past part. *geteald*.
- Un-forewarned** (not *forwarned*), *ŭn'for.wornd''*, not pre-admonished.
 (O. E. *un-, fōre-*, with *warnod* of v. *warnian*.)
- Un-forgett'ing**, not forgetting; **unforgot'**, **unforgott'en** (R. iv.)
 Old English *unforgitende*, *unforgeten*, (past *forgeat*).
- Un-forgiven**, *ŭn'for.gīv''n*, not pardoned; **unforgīv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **relentless**. (Old English *unforgifen*.)
- Un-forsaken**, *ŭn'for.sā'.kn*, not deserted; [**unforsook''**].
 Old English *unforsacen* (*sēc[an]*), past *sōhte*, past part. *gesōht*).
- Un-fortunate**, *ŭn.for'.tū.nāte*, not lucky; **unfor'tunate-ly**.
 Latin *infortunātus*. (Our word should be *infortunate*, &c.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-fossilised, *ün.fös'.sil.ized*, not petrified. (Fr. *fossiliser*.)

(This word is sometimes spelt with double *l*, but one *l* is better, R. iii.)

Un-fought, *-faut'*, not contested in battle. (O. E. *unbefeohthen*.)

Un-found', not discovered. (Old English *unafunden*.)

Un-franchised, *ün.frän'.tchized*, not franchised; disfranchise, *dis.frän'.tchize*, to take away the franchise; disfran'chised (3 syl.); disfranchis-ing, *dis.frän'.shĭ.zing*; disfranchise-ment, *dis.frän'.shĭ.zment*.

Un-, *dis-*, with Fr. *franchise*; Low Lat. *franchisia*, *disfranchisatus*.

Un-free', not free; unfreed', not liberated. (O. E. *ungefréod*.)

Un-freighted, *ün.fray'.ted*, not loaded with its freight.

Un-, with Germ. *fracht*, *frachter*; Fr. *fréter*. (No excuse for *-eigh-*.)

Un-frequented, *-fre.kwĕn''.ted*, not resorted to; unfrequent-ly, *ün.free'.kwent.ly*, not often. Infrequent, *in.free'.kwent*, occasional; infrequent-ly, occasionally; infrequency, *in.free'.kwence*; infre'quency.

Fr. *infréquenté* or *peu fréquenté*, *peu fréquent*; Lat. *infrēquens* gen. *frēquentis*, *infrēquentātus*, *infrēquentia*, v. *frēquentāre*.

Un-friend-ed, *ün.frĕn'.ded*, or unbefrien'ded, not having friends to give help. Unfriend-ly, *ün.frend'.ly*, not in the manner of a friend; unfriend'li-ness. (O. E. *unfreondlice*.)

Un-fruitleful, *ün.früte'.ful*, unproductive; unfruit'ful-ly, unfruit'ful-ness. (Fr. *fruit*; Lat. *fructus*, v. *frūtico*.)

Un-fulfilled, *ün'.ful.fild''*, not accomplished. Non-fulfil'ment.

Old Eng. *un-fulfylled*, v. *fullfyl[lan]*. The dropping of *l* in *full* and *fill* is absurd. The second *l* has recently been restored to many words: as *befull*, *befell*, *recall*, &c., and it ought to be restored to *full*, *fill*, *stilt*, *thrall*, *well*, &c.

Un-furl', to spread [sail]; unfurled' (2 syl.), unfurl'-ing.

Un-, with Fr. *ferler*, to close. (Our word should be *unferl*.)

Un-gain', untoward; ungain'-ly, ungain'-ful, ungain'-ness.

O. Eng. *ungægne*, ungain; Low Lat. *guadagium*; Fr. *gain*, v. *gagner*.

Un-gain-said, *ün.gain'.sed*, not contradicted.

Old English *un-geon-sagde*, not the opposite said. This "gain" has no connexion with *gain* (profit), and should be spelt *geon* or *gen*.

Un-gallant, *ün.gäl'.lant* (not brave), *ün.gal.lant'* (not polite to ladies). Ungal'lant-ly, not courageously.

Ungallant'ly, not chivalrously. (Fr. *galant*, both senses.)

German *galan* (noun), *galant* (adj.) Our double *l* is a blunder.

Un-garrisoned, *ün.gär'ri.sund*, without troops of defence.

(A blunder for *-garnisoned*.) Fr. *sans garnison*; Germ. *ohne garnison*.

Un-gathered, *ün.gäth'.rd*, not gathered, not plucked.

Old Eng. *gather[ian]* or *gader[ian]*, past *gaderode*, past part. *gaderod*, *gaderung* a gathering, *gaderende* gathering.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-generous, *ũn.djẽn'.ẽrũs*, not generous; **ungen'erous-ly**, **ungen'erous-ness**. (Fr. *peu gẽnẽreux*; Lat. *-gẽnẽrũsus*.)

"Generosity" means the conduct of a man of family (*gens*, a patrician).

Un-genteel, *ũn'.gẽn'.teel'*, not refined; **ungenteel'-ly**.

Latin *gens* gen. *gentis*, the patrician class; *gentilis*, adj. of gens.

Un-gentle, *ũn'.gẽn'.tl*, not gentle; **ungen'tle-ness**, **ungen'tly**.

Latin *gentilis*, proper for a *gens* or man of family.

Un-gentlemanly, *ũn'.gẽn'.tl.man.ly*, **Unladylike**, *ũn.lã'.dy.like*, unbecoming a gentleman or lady; **ungen'tlemanli-ness**; **ungen'tleman-like**, not like the conduct of a gentleman.

"A gentleman" means a man belonging to the patrician class or *gens*.

"Gentleman," Fr. *gentilhomme*. "Lady," O.E. *hlǣfdige*, loaf-server.

Un-gilt' or un-gild'ed, not gilt, not overlaid with gold-leaf.

Old Eng. *un-gilded*, verb *gild[an]*, past *gildede*, past part. *gilded*.

Un-gird', to take off the girth or girdle; **ungird'-ed**, (*past part.*) **ungirt'**. (O. Eng. *ungyrð[an]*, past *gyrðe*, p. p. *gyrðed*.)

Un-gladdened, *ũn'.glãd'nd*, not made glad, not cheered up.

Old Eng. *unglæd* *unglad*, *unglādod*, *gegladian* to gladden.

Un-glazed' (2 syl.), without glass [to the window-frames].

Old Eng. *glæs*, glass; Lat. *glastrum*, woad. Some eight or nine words in order to verbalise their nouns convert *c* or *s* into *z*: as "cicatrise," v. *cicatrise*; "price," v. *prize*; "brass," v. *braz*; "glass," v. *glaze*; "gloss," v. *gloze*; "grass," v. *graze*; "toss," *toze*. Many more retain the same letter, but give it the "z" sound in the v., as "house," v. *house* = *houze*; "use," v. *use* = *uze*.

Un-glorified, *un'.glõr'ri.fide*, not glorified. **Inglorious**, *in'.glõr'ri.ũs*, without glory, ill-famed; **inglo'rious-ness**, **-ly**.

Lat. *inglõrius*, *inglõriũsus*, *-glõrifico* (*glõria*); Fr. *non glorifiẽ*.

Un-gõd'-ly (*adj.* and *adv.*), not godly; **ungodli-ness** (**ungodli-ly** is rarely used). O. E. *ungodlice* (*adj.*), *ungodlice* (*adv.*)

"All that live *godly* . . . suffer" (not *godlily*).—2 Tim. iii. 12.

"Ye should live *godly* in this world" (not *godlily*).—Tit. ii. 12.

"An ensample to those who . . . live *ungodly*."—2 Pet. ii. 6.

Un-governed, *un'.gũv'rnd*, not controlled; **ungov'ern-able**, **ungov'ernable-ness**, **ungov'ernable**. (Fr. *non governẽ*.)

Un-graced' (2 syl.), not graced; **ungrace'-ful**, not elegant; **ungrace'ful-ly**, **ungrace'ful-ness**.

Un-gracious (Rule lxvi.), *un'.grã'.shũs*; **ungra'cious-ly**, **ungra'cious-ness**. **Disgrace'** (2 syl.), dishonour, to dishonour; **disgraced'** (2 syl.); **disgrac-ing**, *dis'.grã'.sing*; **disgrace'-ful**, **disgrace'ful-ly**, **disgrace'ful-ness**.

Fr. *sans grãce*, *disgracieux*, *disgrace*, v. *disgracier* (Lat. *gratia*).

Un-grammatal, *un'.grãm.mãt'ã.cũl*, not grammatical; **un-grammat'ical-ly**. (Fr. *grammatical*, Lat. *grammaticus*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-grate'-ful, not grateful; ungrate'-ful-ly, ungrate'-ful-ness.

Ingratitude, *in.grät'.ä.tüde*. Ingrate' (2 syl.)

Fr. *ingrat*, *ingratitude*; Lat. *ingrätus*, *ingrätitüdo* (*grätia*, thanks).

Un-gratified, *ün.grät'.ä.fide*, not pleased, not indulged.

Un-, with Latin *gratificäri*, *ingratificus* (*gratia-ficio*[*fäcio*]).

Un-greet'ed, not saluted. (O. E. *ungegrät*, v. *-gegret*[*an*], to greet.)

Un-grüdged' (2 syl.), not gruded; ungrüdg'ingly, heartily.

Un-, with Welsh *grwgnachu* to murmur, *grwgnachiad* a murmuring.

Un-guard'-ed (not *un.ge'ard'.ed*), exposed; unguard'-ed-ly, un-

guard'-ed-ness. (French *non gardé*, Italian *guardare*.)

Un-guessed, *ün.gest'* (*g* hard), not divined, not solved.

Old Eng. *ungesecgd*, v. *-gesceg*[*an*] to explain; Dan. *giss*, to guess.

Un-guilty, -*gilt'*.y, not culpable; unguilt'i-ly. (O. E. *ungyltig*.)

Un-habitable, -*hüb'.it.ä.bl*, or un-inhab'itable, not fit to live in.

Fr. *inhabitable*; Lat. *inhabitābilis*. In Latin the *in-* of this group of words is used both positively and negatively: thus, *inhabitare* means "to dwell in or inhabit," but *inhabitābilis* "not fit to dwell in." The Fr. use it always negatively, thus *inhabité* uninhabited, *inhabitable* not habitable. We have avoided both these errors.

Un-hackneyed (Rule xiii.), *ün.häck'.ned*, not hackneyed.

A word manufactured from the Fr *haguenée*, a cob-horse (see p. 426).

Un-hallowed, *un.häl'.lode*, not consecrated, desecrated.

Old E. *ungehaldgod* or *unhaldgod*, v. *-gehald*[*ian*] or *hald*[*ian*], past *-ode*.

Un-handsome, *ün.hän'.süm*, not handsome; unhand'some-ly,

unhand'some-ness. (Dutch *handzaam*, soft, pliant.

Un-handy, *ün.hän'.dy*, not easy of use, awkward; unhand'i-ly,

unhand'i-ness. (O. Eng. *unhandæd*, fit for the hand.)

Un-hang', to remove from its hinges, to take down what is hung; unhung', unhang'ed (1 syl.), not suspended on a gallows. (Old Eng. *unhón*, p. *unheng*, p. p. *unhangen*.)

Un-häp'py, not happy; unhap'pi-ness; unhap'pi-ly, unluckily.

Un-, with Welsh *hap*, luck, verb *hapiaw*, to be lucky.

Un-harassed (one *r*, double *s*), *ün.här'räst*, not harassed or jaded. (Un-, with Fr. *harasser*; Gk. *arassó*, to dash against.)

Un-harboured, *un.har'.brd*, not sheltered, not put into harbour.

Old Eng. *un-*, with *here-byrgan*, to harbour an army on march.

Un-hardened, *un.hard'.nd*, not hardened. Unhar'dy, not robust or strong. (Old English *unheardod*, *unheardig*.)

Un-harmed', not injured; unharm'-ful. (O. E. *unhearmod*, &c.)

Un-harmonious, *ün'.har.mō''.nä.üs*, not harmonious; unhar-monious-ly. Inharmonious, *in'.har.mō''.nä.üs*; inhar-mo'nious-ly; inharmonic, *in'.har.mōn''.äk*.

Fr. *peu harmonieux*, -*harmonique*; Lat. *harmōnicus*, *harmōnia*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-harness, *ŭn.har'ness*, to divest of harness or armour;
unharnessed, *ŭn.har'nest*; unhar'ness-ing.

Un-, with Welsh *harnais*, v. *harneisiaw*, *harnesiwr*.

Un-hazarded (one z), *ŭn.haz'ar.ded*, not risked.

French *non hasardé*. *Ménage* et *Roquefort* dérivent ce mot [hasard] d'*as* [ace] nom de l'unité, dans les jeux de hasard.

Un-healthy, *un.hèlth'y*, not healthy; unhealth'i-ness, unhealth'i-ly, unhealth'ful, unhealth'ful-ly, -ness.

From Old English *hæth* [*hæthig*, *hæthfull*, &c.]

Un-heard, *ŭn.herd'*, not heard; unhearing, *un.heer'ing*.

Old Eng. *ungehêred*, v. *hȳr[an]* to hear, past *hȳrde*, past part. *hȳred*.

Un-heated, *ŭn.heet'ed*, not made hot. (Old Eng. *ungehatude*.)

Un-heed'ed, not regarded; unheed'ful, unheed'ful-ly, unheed'ing, unheed'ing-ly. (Old Eng. *unhȳdig*.)

Un-helped, *ŭn.helpt'*, not aided. (O. E. *ungeholpen*, *unholpen*.)

Un-heroic, *ŭn'.he.rō'ik*, not heroic; unhero'icā, -hero'ical-ly.

Un-, with Latin *hērōicus*; Greek *hērōikos*.

Un-hesitating, *ŭn.hez'.i.tā.ting*, prompt; unhes'itating-ly.

French *sans hésiter*; Latin *hæsītāre* (from *hæreo*, to stick).

Un-hewn' or unhewed' (2 syl.), not hewn. (O. Eng. *ungehiwod*.)

Un-hinge' (2 syl.), to take from its hinges, to unsettle, to disturb; unhinged' (2 syl.); unhing-ing, *ŭn.hin'.ging*.

Our old word for hinge is *heorra*, but we have muddled this with *heng*, hung (verb *hōn* to hang, past *heng*, past part. *hangen*).

Un-ho'ly, (*comp.*) unho'li-er, (*super.*) unho'li-est; unho'li-ly, unho'li-ness. (O. Eng. *unhālig*, *unhālignes*, *unhāliglice*.)

Un-honoured, *ŭn.ōn'.rd*, not honoured. (See p. 425, H mute.)

Dishonour, *diz.ōn'.or*, disgrace, to disgrace; dishon'oured, dishon'our-ing, dishon'our-er, dishon'our-able, dishonourable-ness, dishon'ourably.

Fr. *déshonneur* !! but *déshonorable* (one n), v. *déshonorer*; Lat. *hōnor*.

Un-hook', to loose from a hook; unhooked' (2 syl.), -hook'-ing.

Old English *unhōc*; *unhōciht*, unhooked.

Un-hōped' (2 syl.), unlooked for; unhōpe'-ful, unhōpe'ful-ly.

Old English *unhopod*, *unhopafull*, verb *hop[ian]*, past *hopode*.

Un-horse', to throw from a horse, to cause to dismount; unhorsed' (2 syl.), unhors-ing, Rule xix. (Old Eng. *hors*.)

Un-house, *ŭn.houze'*, to drive from one's house; unhouse'd' (2 syl.); unhous-ing, Rule xix. (Old Eng. *ungehūsed*.)

Un-hurt', not injured; unhurt'-ful, harmless. (O. Eng. *hyrt*.)

Un-illustrated, *ŭn.ĭl'.lūs.trū.ted*, not illustrated.

Fr. *non illustré*; Lat. *illustratus* (*il-[in]lustrāre*, to throw light on).

Words with *Un-* negative and privative.

Un-imagined (one *-m-*), *ŭn'ĩ.mădg'ınd*, not imagined; **un-imaginable**, *ŭn'ĩ.mădg'ĩ.nă.bl*; **unimag'inative**, *-tīv*.

Fr. *inimaginable*; Lat. *-imāginativus*, v. *imāgināre* (*imāgo*, an image).

Un-imitated, *ŭn'ĩm'ĩ.tă.ted*, not imitated. **Inimitable**, *ĩn'ĩm'ĩ.tă.bl*, beyond the art of imitation; **inim'itably**, *ĩnĩm'ĩt-able-ness*; **inimitability**, *ĩn'ĩm'ĩ.tă.bl'ĩt'ĩty*.

Fr. *non imité*, *inimitable*; Lat. *inimitābilis*, v. *-imitāre*, to imitate.

Un-impaired, *ŭn'ĩm.paired''*, not injured; **unimpair'able**.

Should be *unempaired*, &c., from the Fr. *empirer*; Lat. *pejor*, worse.

Un-impassioned, *ŭn'ĩm.păsh'ĩnd*, not impassioned; **unimpassionable**, *ŭn'ĩm.păsh'ĩn.nă.bl*.

French *non passionné*, *-impassionner*; Latin *passio*, passion.

Un-impeached, *ŭn'ĩm.peeht''*, not impeached; **unimpeachable**, *ŭn'ĩm.peeht'ĩ.nă.bl*; **unimpeach'able-ness**, *-impeach'ably*.

Un-, with Lat. *impetĭtio*, v. *impetĕre*; Low Lat. *impetĭtare* (from *petitio* the charge of a plaintiff, *im-[in]petĕre* to seek redress from one).

Un-impeded, *ŭn'ĩm.peed''ed*, not hindered. (Lat. *-impeditus*.)

Un-[in]pĕdes, [clogs or shackles] on the feet.

Un-important, *ŭn'ĩm.pŏr''tant*, not important, insignificant.

Fr. *peu important*; Lat. *im-[in]portĕre*, to bear on [the subject].

Un-impregnable, *ŭn'ĩm.prĕg''nă.bl*, not unassailable.

This word should be *unimprenable*. Fr. *imprenable*, not *imprĕgner* (to impregnate); Latin *im-[in]prehendĕre*, not *impregnāre*.

Un-impressed, *ŭn'ĩm.prest''*, not impressed; **unimpressible**, *ŭn'ĩm.prĕs'ĩ.bl*; **unimpressive**, *ŭn'ĩm.prĕs''sĭv*; **unimpress'ive-ly**, without producing an impression.

Un-, with Latin *imprĕmo* supine *impressum*, to imprint.

Un-improved, *ŭn'ĩm.proovd''*, not improved; **unimprovable**, *ŭn'ĩm.proo''vă.bl*; **unimproving**, *ŭn'ĩm.proo''ving*.

Disimproved, *dis'ĩm.proovd''*, gone bad; **disimprove'-ment**.

Misimprove, *mis'ĩm.proov''*; **mis'improved''** (3 syl.); **misimprov-ing** (Rule xix.), **mis'improve'-ment**.

Un-, *dis-*, with Latin *pro-vĕho* to carry or travel forwards.

("Improvable" is the wrong Latin conjugation, Rule xxiii.)

Un-inclosed, *ŭn'ĩn.klŏzd''*, not inclosed. (Latin *inclŭsum*.)

Un-incorporated, *ŭn'ĩn.kor''po.ră.ted*, not incorporated.

Disincorporated, deprived of corporate rights; **disincorporation**, *dis'ĩn.kor.po.ră''shŭn*. (Lat. *incorporāre*.)

Un-incumbered, *ŭn'ĩn.kŭm''brd*, not incumbered. **Disincum'ber**, to remove an incumbrance; **disincum'bered**, *-ber-ing*.

Un-, *dis-*, with Latin *incumbĕre*; French *non encombré*.

Un-infected, *ŭn'ĩn.fĕk''ted*, not infected; **uninfectious**, *ŭn'ĩn.fĕk''shŭs*. **Dis'infect**, to remove infection; **disinfect'ed**, **disinfect'ing**; **disinfection**, *dis'ĩn.fĕk''shŭn*.

Fr. *non infecté*, *désinfecter*, *désinfection*; Lat. *-infectus* (*in-ficio*[facio]).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-inflamed, ŭn'in.flamed'', not inflamed; **uninflammable** (double -m-), ŭn'in.flām''.mā.bl, not to be set on fire.

Fr. *non enflammé* (!), *non inflammable* (!); Lat. *inflammāre*, *flamma*.

Un-influenced, ŭn.in'.flu.enst, not influenced by others; **uninfluential**, ŭn'in.flu.ĕn''.shāl, without influence.

French *sans influence*; Latin *influentia*, *in-fluēre* to flow in.

(The idea is that one liquor affects another by flowing into it.)

Un'-informed'' (3 syl.), not informed. **Mis'informed**, incorrectly informed. (French *non informé*, *informé mal*.)

Un-inhabited, ŭn'in.hāb''.ĭt.ed, not inhabited; **uninhab'itable**; **uninhab'itable-ness**, unfitness for a dwelling.

Latin *in-habitabilis* (not habitable), but *inhabitāre*, to inhabit or dwell in. This contradictory use of *in-* is most objectionable.

French *in-habitable* not habitable, *inhabité* not dwelt in. The French use the prefix *in-* only in a negative sense in these words; we, on the other hand, use it only as a preposition.

Un-initiated, ŭn'in.ish''.ĭ.ā.ted, not initiated.

Fr. *non initié*; Lat. *inītiāre* (*inīttum* a beginning, *in-eo* to go in).

Un-inscribed, ŭn'in.skribd'', not inscribed. (Latin *inscribo*.)

Un-inspired, ŭn'in.spired'', not inspired. (Fr. *non inspiré*.)

Latin *in-spirāre*, to breathe into one [divine afflatus].

Un-instruct'ed, not instructed; **uninstruc'tive**, -ĭv.

French *peu instructif*; Latin *instruo* supine *instructum*.

Un-intellectual, ŭn'in.tĕl.lĕk''.tu.āl, not intellectual; **unintelligent**, ŭn'in.tĕl''.ĭ.gent; -intel'ligent-ly; **unintelligible**, ŭn'in.tĕl''.ĭ.gĭ.bl; **unintelligibly**; **unintelligibility**, ŭn'in.tĕl''.ĭ.gĭ.bl''.ĭ.ty.

Fr. *peu intelligent*, *in-intelligible*; Lat. *intellectuālis*, *intelligĭbilis*, *intelligens* genitive -*gentis*, v. *intelligĕre* (*lĕgo*).

Un-intend'ed, not intended; **unintentional**, ŭn'in.tĕn''.shĭn.āl; **uninten'tional-ly**. (Fr. *non intentionnel*, *non intentionné*.)

Latin *in-tendĕre* supine -*tensum*, to strain on [something].

(“To intend to do a thing” is to stretch every power to do it.)

Un-interested, ŭn'in.ter.est''.ed, not interested; **uninterest'ing**, exciting no interest; **uninterest'ing-ly**.

Disinterested, *dis.in'.ter.est''.ed*, without a self-interested motive; **disinterest'ed-ly**, **disinterest'ed-ness**.

French *désintéressé*; Latin *interest*, it concerns me.

Un-interred, ŭn'in.terd'', not buried. **Dis'inter'**, to dig out of a grave; **disinterred**, *dis'in.terd''*; **disinterr-ing** (R. iv.); **disinter'-ment**, the removal from a grave.

Latin *terra* the earth, *in-terra* to put in the earth; Italian *interrare* to put in the earth, *s-terrare* to take out of the earth (see 1150).

Un-interrupt'ed, not interrupted; **uninterrupt'ed-ly**.

French *non interrompu* (!), *sans interruption*; Latin *interrumpo*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-invited, *ŭn' in.vî''ted*, not invited; *uninvi'ting*.

Fr. *non invité*; Lat. *in-vitare*, to do the contrary of shunning.

Un-irritated, *ŭn.îr'ri.tā.ted*, not irritated. (French *non irrité*.)

Latin *irrito*. ("Tractum a canibus, qui eum provocantur, irriunt vel hirriunt," *Nonius Marcellus*.) "Hirrio," to hurr or snarl.

Un-joined' (2 syl.), not joined. **Disjoin'**, to sever; **disjoined'** (2 syl.), **disjoin'-ing**.

Un-joint'ed, not jointed. **Disjoint'**, to put out of joint; **disjoint'-ing**, **disjoint'-ed**, **disjoint'-ed-ly**, **disjoint'-ed-ness**.

Disjunction, *dis.jŭnk'.shŭn*; **disjunctive**, *dis.jŭnk'.tĭv*; **-ly**.

Fr. *sans joint*, *disjoint*, *disjonctif*, *disjonction*, *disjontive* (in Gram.); Latin *disjunctus*, *disjunctivus*, v. *disjungo* supine *disjunctum*.

Un-judged' (2 syl.), not judged. **Injudicious**, *in'ju.dish''ŭs*, without judgment or discretion; **injudicious-ly**, **-ness**.

French *non jugé*; Latin *injūdicātus* (*judex*, a judge).

Un-justified, *ŭn.jŭs'ti.fide*, not justified; **unjustifiable**, **unjustifiable-ness**, **unjustifiably**.

Fr. *non justifiable*, *non justifié*; Lat. *justificāre* (*justus* *fācio*).

Un-ken'nel, to loose [dogs] from a kennel; **un-kennelled**, **-kēn'nel'd**; **-ken'nell-ing**, R.iii. -EL. (*Un-* with Fr. *chenil*.)

Lat. *canilis*, for *caninus*, *canis* (a dog). Our word should be *canil*.

Un-kept', not preserved, not observed. (O. E. *uncēpt*, v. *cēpan*.)

Un-kind', not kind; **unkind'-ness**, **unkind'-ly**, **unkind'li-ness**.

Old English *ungecȳnd* or *ungecind*, *ungecindelic*.

Un-knit, *ŭn.nĭt'*, not knit together. (Old Eng. *ungecnyt*.)

Un-knotted, *un.nŏt'.ed*, not knotted. (Old Eng. *ungecnyt*.)

Un-known', not known; **unknow'-ing**, **unknow'ing-ly**.

Old English *un-cnāwen*, verb *cnāw[an]* to know, past *cnēow*.

Un-laboured, *ŭn.lā'.brd*, not stiff and formal, easy [in style]; **unlaborious**, *ŭn'.la.bŏr'ri.ŭs*, not requiring hard work; **unlaborious-ly**, **unlaborious-ness**. (Latin *lābŏriŏsus*.)

Un-lace' (2 syl.), to loose from a lace; **unlaced'** (2 syl.); **unlacing**, *un.lā'.sing*, Rule xix. (Fr. *délacer*. See *Lace*.)

Un-lade' (2 syl.), to remove the cargo of a ship. **Un-load'**, to remove the goods of a wagon, &c. **Unlaid'**, not put down.

Un-lade', *past* [unloaded], *p. part.* **unla'den**, **unlād'-ing**.

Un-load', *past* unloaded, *p. part.* [unla'den], **unload'-ing**.

(The word *lade* is obsolete, *laded* and *unladed* are rarely used.)

Old Eng. *unhlæden*, verb *hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlæden*.

Un-la'dy-like, not befitting a lady. **Ungen'tlemanly**, not befitting a gentleman. (O. E. *hlæfdige* or *hlæfdie*, a lady.)

"Gentleman" is the Fr. *gentil-homme*, a man of family (Lat. *gens*).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-laid**, not put down, not laid. **Un-lade'** (2 syl.), to unload.
Delay', to defer; delayed, *de.lāde*; **delay'-ing**, **delay'-er**.
 (These words are from different sources, one is Ang.-Sax. and one Lat.)
 "Unlaid," O. Eng. *ungeleced*, *ungeled*, or *ungelegd*, v. *lecgan* to lay.
 "Delay," Fr. *délai*; Lat. *dilatatum* or v. *différo* to carry back, to defer.
Un-lawful, *ūn.law'ful*, not lawful; **unlaw'ful-ly**, **-law'ful-ness**.
 Old Eng. *unlaga* or *unlagultic*; a law is something "laid down," from *licg[an]* or *ligg[an]*, past *lag* or *lage* to lay, to fix.
Un-learned, *ūn.lern'ed*, not wise, not learnèd; **unlearnèd-ly**
 (4 syl.); **unlearn't**, *ūn.lern't*, not committed to memory;
unlearn', to forget or abandon what has been learnt.
 O. E. *ungelæred*, *ungelæredlice* unlearnedly, *lærn[ian]* to learn.
Un-léd', not led. (Old English *ungelæden* or *unlæden*).
Un-less' (Old Eng. *onlesan*, unloose). **Except'** (Lat. *excipere*
 [ex *cāpio*], take out).

These words may either be treated as imperative moods or what in Latin is termed the ablative absolute = *this proviso being unloosed or taken out*.

"Paul said, except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved" (Acts xvii. 31). Paul said ye cannot be saved, this proviso being disregarded, viz. that ye abide in the ship.

"Ye are saved, unless ye have believed in vain" (1 Cor. xv. 2). Ye are saved, this proviso being taken away, viz. that ye have believed in vain.

There is no appreciable difference between these two words thus employed, but "Except" is used also with nouns after the manner of a preposition, which "Unless" cannot be; thus "They were all scattered, except the apostles" (Acts viii. 1), that is; the apostles being excepted (*ablative absolute* in Latin). I would that all "were such as I am, except these bonds" (Acts xxvi. 29), these bonds being excepted (*ablative absolute* in Latin).

It would have given us a nice shade of distinction if we had employed "except" exclusively with nouns and their equivalents (as in the last two examples), and "unless" with verbs or verbal clauses (as in the first two examples).

- Un-lessened**, *ūn.less'nd*, not diminished. (Formed from *less*.)
Un-lettered, *ūn.lēt'rd*. **Illiterate**, *il.lit'.ērate*, not book wise; **illit'erate-ly**, **illit'erate-ness**; **illit'eracy**, ignorance.

We borrow the word *letter* from the Fr. *lettre*, a double corruption of the Lat. *littera* (a letter), but in the words *literate* and *illiterate*, *literature* and *literal*, &c., we abandon the Fr. *illettré*, *littérature*, *littéral*, &c., for the Lat. models *litrātus*, *illitrātus*, *litrātūra*, *litrālis*. Nothing can be worse. If *-ett-* is to be adopted in "letter," it should be preserved throughout; if the Lat. is to be followed in *literate*, *literature*, *literal*, &c., it should be followed in "letter" and "unlettered." If, however, our word *litter* (a confusion) was a difficulty, it would be very easy to find a remedy.

- Un-level**, *ūn.lēv'.ēl*, not level; **unlevelled**, *-lēv'.ēld* (R. iii., -EL).
 Old Eng. *un-læfel*, *-læfeldre*; Low Lat. *levella*; Fr. *non nivelé*.
Un-liberated, *ūn.lib'.ē.rā.ted*, not liberated. **Deliberate**, *de-lib'.ērate*, to consider; **delib'erāt-ed**, **delib'erāt-ing**, &c.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Illiberal, *il.lɪb'ɛ.rəl*; **illib'eral-ly**; **illiberal'ity**, meanness.

Lat. *non liberātus*, not made free. *Deliberare*, to free from [irrelevant matter]; *il-[in]liberātis*, not free [in mind], bigoted.

Un-licensed, *ʊn.lɪ'sɛnst*, not licensed. (French *licence*.)

Six words change the *c* of the noun into *s* for the verb: as "advice," *advise*; "device," *devise*; "choice," *choose*; "licence," *license*; "practice," *practise*; and "prophecy," *prophecy*; two others change it into *z*: viz. "cicatrice," *cicatrise*; and "price," *prize*.

Un-lighted, *ʊn.lɪ'tɛd*, or **unlit**, not lighted or not lit.

Old English *un-liht*, verb *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *liht*. It will be seen that *lit* is the older form. (*-g-* interpolated.)

Un-like' (2 syl.), dissimilar. **Unlike'-ly**, improbable; **unlike'-li-ness** (Rule xi.); **unlike'li-hood** (*-hood*, condition).

Dislike' (2 syl.), to feel averse to; **disliked'** (2 syl.); **dislik-ing**, *dis.lɪ'king* (Rule xix.); **dislik-er**, *dis.lɪ'ker*.

"Unlike," Old Eng. *ungeltic*, *ungelticnes*, *ungelticlic*; *Dis-* with *geltic*.

Un-lim'it-ed, not bounded, indefinite, unrestrained.

Illimitable, *il.lɪm'ɪ.tə.bl*; **illimitable-ness**, **illim'itābly**; **illimitability**, *il.lɪm'ɪ.tə.bɪl''ɪ.ty*.

French *illimité*, *illimitable*; Latin *limes* genitive *līmītis*, *līmītātus*.

Un-liquefied, *ʊn.lɪk'kwɪ.fɪdɛ*, not converted into a liquid.

Fr. *non liquéfié*; Lat. *illiqueſto*, *illiquefacio* (*il-* not negative).

Un-liquidated, *ʊn.lɪk'kwɪ.dū.tɛd*, not paid.

Lat. *liquidāre*. Obs. *-que-* for "liquefy," *-qui* for "liquidate."

Un-live'-ly (3 syl.), not animated. (Old English *unlǣflic*.)

Un-load, *ʊn.lōdɛ*, to disburden; **unload'-ed**; (*past part.*) **unload'-ed** or **unladen**, *un.lō'dn*; **un-load'-ing**.

Un-laden means not freighted: *unloaded* means the cargo removed. Old English *unhlād[an]*, past *-hlōd*, past part. *-hlāden*.

Un-located, *ʊn'.lo.kay''tɛd*, not fixed in a place. **Dislocate**, *dis'.lō.kāte*, to put out of joint; **dislocā'ted**; **dislocat-ing**, *dis'.lō.kā''tɪŋ*; **dislocation**, *dis'.lo.kay''shʊn*.

Lat. *non locātus*, *dis-locāre*; Fr. *dislocation*, verb *disloquer*.

Un-lock', to undo a lock; **unlocked'** (2 syl.), **unlock'-ing**.

Old English *un-lūc[an]*, past *-lēdc*, past part. *-lōcen* or *-gelōcen*.

Un-lodged, *un.lodgd'*, not lodged. **Dis-lodge'** (2 syl.), removed from its lodgment; **dislodged** (2 syl.), **dislodg'-ing**, **-ment**.

Old English *un-, dis-*, with *log[ian]*, past *logode*, past part. *logod*; Latin *locāre* (*locus*, a place); French *déloger*, *délogement*.

Un-looked for, *un.lookɪ' fɔr*, not expected, not foreseen.

Old Eng. *un-*, with *lōc[ian]*, past *lōcode*, past part. *locod*, and *for*.

Un-loose, *ʊn.loos'*, to unfasten; **unloosed'** (2 syl.), **unloos'-ing**.

Old English *unles[an]*, past *unlōes*, past part. *unlesen*; or *unlȳsan*, past *unlȳste*, past part. *ungelȳsed* or *unlȳst*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-loved, *ŭn.lŭvd*, not loved; **unlove'-ly**, **unlove'li-ness**; **unlov-ing**, *ŭn.lŭv'ing*; **unlov'ing-ly**; **love'less**, **-ly**.

Old Eng. *unleof* and *ungelufed*, v. *luf[ian]*, past *lufede*, p. p. *lufed*.

Un-loy'al. **Disloy'al**; **disloyalty**, *dis.loi'äl.ty*.

Disloyal denotes an active demonstration of disloyalty.

Unloyal denotes the simple fact of not being loyal.

Un-leal, *un.leel'*. (Italian *leal*, loyal.)

Un-, with Fr. *loyal*; *déloyal* (Fr. *loi*, Lat. *lex* genitive *legis*, law).

Un-luck'y, (*comp.*) **unluck'i-er**, (*super.*) **unluck'i-est**, not fortunate; **unluck'i-ly**, **unluck'i-ness**.

German *unglücklich*, *ungluck* unluckiness, *unglücklicher-weise*.

Un-maid'en-ly, not becoming a maiden. **Unboy'ish**, not like a boy, not in character with a boy.

Old English *ungemægthlice*, *mæg* or *mægth* a maiden.

Un-maimed, *ŭn.māmed'*, not mutilated.

Un-, with Old Fr. *mahemer*, n. *mehaigne*; Low Lat. *mahemiare*.

Un-malleable, *ŭn.mäl'.le.ä.bl* (not *ŭn.mäl'.ä.bl*), not malleable; **unmalleability**, *ŭn.mäl'.lě.ä.bŭl'ä.ty*.

French *non malléable*, *non-malléabilité* (Latin *malleus*, a hammer).

Un-man' [a ship], to dismiss the crew, to break down the fortitude of a man; **unmanned**, *ŭn.mänd'*, [a ship] not supplied with its crew, distressed beyond the bearing of a man; **unmann'-ing** (Rule iii.), **unman'-ly**, **unman'li-ness**, **unman'-like**, **unman'-ful**, **unman'ful-ly**, **unman'ful-ness**.

Old English *ungemann[ian]*, past *-mannode*, past part. *-mannod*; *gemannian*, "to supply with men"; but *unmann* is "unwarlike."

Un-man'age-able (5 syl.), not to be managed, not easily restrained, not easily manipulated; **unman'ageable-ness**; **unmanageably**, *ŭn.män'.age.ä.bly*; **unman'aged** (3 syl.)

(Only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e-* before *-able*.)

Un-, with French *ménager*, *ménagement*; Low Latin *menagium*.

Un-man'nerly, not well behaved; **unman'nerli-ness** (Rule xi.); **unmannered**, *un.män'.rd*, ill behaved.

Our word is a vile compound of *man*, *un-mann[er]-ly*, where *manner* means the behaviour or ways of a man, and *unmannerly* not in accordance with the conduct of a man. The French *sans manière* is from *main* (the hand), and means "not well handled," first applied to arts and then by metaphor to conduct.

Un-mantle, *ŭn.män'.tl*, not draped with a mantle; **unmantled**, *ŭn.män'.tld*; **unmant'ling**. **Dismantle**, *dis.män'.tl*, to divest of mantle; **dismant'led** (3 syl.), **dismant'ling**.

A *mantle* really means a "towel" or "handkerchief."

Latin *mantelum*, *mantile* (from *mānus*, the hand).

Un-manufactured, *ŭn'.män'.ä.fäk'.tchŭrd*, not manufactured.

French *non manufacturé* (Latin *mānu-factus*, made by hand).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-manured, *ŭn'.mă.nŭred''*, not manured.

Manure means "hand tillage"; French *main-cœuvre*. (See p. 625.)

Un-marked, *ŭn.markt'*, not marked. (Old Eng. *ungemercad*.)

Un-marred, *ŭn.mard'*, not injured, (Old Eng. *ungemerred*.)

Un-married, *ŭn.măr' red*, not wed; *unmăr'ry-ing*, not inclined to marry; *unmarriage-able*, *ŭn.măr'rage.ă.bl*; *unmatrimonial*, *ŭn.măt'.rĭ.mō''nĭ.ăl*; *unmatrimo'nial-ly*.

The double *r* in these words is disgraceful. "Unmarriageable," only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*. (See p. 630.)

Fr. *non marié*, *non mariable*; Ital. *maritaggio*; Lat. *maritäre*.

Un-marshalled, *ŭn.mar'.shăld*, not marshalled.

Composed of *un* and *marshal*. Low Latin *marescallus*; Anglo-Saxon *mare sceale*, master of the horse; German *marschall*.

Un-mask' or dismask', to strip off a mask or disguise, to lay bare a secret plot, to expose a covert design; *unmasked*, *ŭn.măskt'*, not disguised, not masked; *dismasked*, exposed, divested of disguise, &c.; *un-mask-ing*, dis-...

French *sans masque*, *démasquer*; German *demaskeren*.

Un-mastered, *ŭn.măs'.trd*, unsurmounted. (Fr. *non maîtrisé*.)

Un-mătched' (2 syl.), not matched, without a parallel.

Composed of *un-* and the Old English *maca*, a mate.

Un-meaning, *ŭn.miee'.ning*, without meaning; *unmeant, -ment'*, not intended. (Old English *ungemænt*, v. *gemænan*.)

Un-measured, *un.mezh'rd*, not measured, very abundant; *unmeasurable*, *ŭn.mezh'ăr.ă.bl* (not *un-measureable*.)

Immeas'urable, boundless; *immeasurable-ness, -ably*.

Fr. *non mesuré*, *sans mesure*, *démesuré*; Lat. *im[un]mensurabilis*.

Un-meddled with, *-mĕd'dld....*, not touched, not altered.

Unmed'dling, not apt to interfere or touch.

Un-, with Fr. *mester* now *mêler*; Lat. *miscere*; Gk. *mignuo*.

Un-meet', not fit, not worthy; *unmeet'-ly*, *unmeet'-ness*.

Old English *unmĕte* or *ungemæt*, unfitted.

Un-mellow, *ŭn.mĕl'.lo*, not fully ripe; *unmellowed* (3 syl.)

Un-, with the Welsh *melysu* to sweeten, noun *melys* (Latin *mĕl*).

Un-melodious, *ŭn'.mĕ.lō''.dĭ.ăis* (not *ŭn'.mĕ.lō''.dĭ.ŭs*); *unmelo'dious-ly*, *unmelo'dious-ness*. (French *sans mélodieux*.)

Latin *mĕlōdia*, *mĕlōdus*; Greek *mĕlōdia*, *mĕlōdos* (*mĕlos* *ōdē*).

Un-melt'ed, not melted. (Old English *unformolten*, v. *meltan*.)

Un-mentioned, *ŭn.men'.shŭnd*, not mentioned; *unmentionable*, *ŭn.mĕn'.shŭn.ă.bl*, not to be spoken of; *unmentionables*, *ŭn.mĕn'.shŭn.ă.blz*, under-garments.

Fr. *non mentionné*; Lat. *mentio* g. *ō-nis* (old v. *mento*, to remember).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-merciful, *ŭn.mer'.sĭ.ful*; not compassionate; **unmer'ciful-ly**, **unmer'ciful-ness**. **Mer'ci-less**, **mer'ciless-ness**, **-less-ly**.

By contraction from the Latin *misericordia* (*m'er'ci*), *miser cor* heart-wretched; French *merci*.

Un-merit-ed, *ŭn.mēr'rit.ed*, not deserved. (French *peu mérité*.)

Un-mild', (*super.*) **un-mild'-est**, (*comp.* not in use), **unmild'-ly**, **unmild'-ness**. (Old English *unmild*, *unmildnes*.)

Un-mind'ful, regardless; **unmind'ful-ly**, **unmind'ful-ness**; **un-mind'-ed**. (Old Eng. *ungemyndig*, v. *-gemynd[igian]*).

Un-mingled, *ŭn.mĭn'.gld*, not mixed. (O. E. *ungemenged*.)

Un-missed, *ŭn.mist'*, not missed. **Dismiss'**, to send away; **dismissed**, *dis.mist'*; **dismiss'-ing**, **dismiss'-al**; **dismiss-ion**, *dis.mish'.un*; **dismissive**, *dis.mis'.sĭv*; **dĭm'issory**.

Old English *unmissed*, v. *-miss[ian]*, past *-missede*; Latin *dimissum*, *dimissōrius* (*dĭ-[dis]mitto*, to send away).

Un-mistakable, *ŭn'.mĭs.tā''.kă.bl* (not *unmistakeable*, only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*), that cannot be misunderstood; **unmistaken**, *ŭn'.mĭs.tā''.kn*, not in error, sure.

Old English *unmistacen*, verb *-tac[an]*, past *-toc*, past part. *tacen*.

Un-mit'igāted, without extenuation; **unmitigable**, *-mĭt'ĭ.gă.bl*; **unmit'igably**. (Fr. *non mitigé*; Lat. *non mitigātus*.)

Mitigare (*mĭtis ago*, to make mild).

Un-mixed or unmixt', not mixed (*un-*, with Latin *mixtus*).

Misceo supine *mixtum*, to mix; Greek *misgo* (*mĭgnumi*).

Un-modified, *ŭn.mōd'.ĭ.fide*, not modified; **unmodifi'able**.

French *non modifié*; Latin *mōdificāri* (*modus fācio*).

Un-moistened, *un.moist'nd*, not made damp; **unmoist**, **dry**.

Fr. *non moiste* now *moite* (Latin *madescit* contracted into *ma'es't*).

Un-moor', to loose from anchorage; **unmoored'** (2 syl.), **-ing**.

French *démarrer*; Spanish *dismarrar* (*amarra*, a cable).

Our word is probably the Latin *mōror*, to stop or stay.

Un-mortgaged, *ŭn.mōr'.gaged*, not mortgaged; **dismortgage**, *dis.mōr'.gage*, to redeem from mortgage; **dismortgaged** (3 syl.); **dismortgag-ing**, *dis.mōr'.gă.gĭng* (Rule xix.)

French *mort gage*, a dead pledge: as *mort-main*, a dead-hand.

In these words "dead" means "unable to part with the property."

Un-mount'ed, not mounted, not got on horseback. **Dismount'**, to get off a horse, &c.; **dismount'-ed**, **dismount'-ing**.

Fr. *non monté*, *démonté* (Latin *mons* gen. *montis*, a mountain).

Un-mourned, *ŭn.mō'rnd*, not lamented; **unmourn'-ful**, **-ly**.

Old Eng. *unmurnlic*, unmournful; *unmurnlice*, unmournfully.

Un-movable, *ŭn.moo'.vă.bl* (not *unmoveable*, only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*); **unmovable-ness**; **unmovably**,

Words with Un- negative and privative.

ûn.moo'.vô.bly (-able should be -ible) ; unmoved, -moov'd' ; unmov-ing, *ûn.moo'.ving*.

Immovable (should be -ible), immovable-ness, immovably.

Immobile, *im.mô'.bil* ; immobyl'-ity.

The abnormal pronunciation of *move* and *prove* is due to our borrowing the words from the Fr. *mouvoir* and *prouver*, then omitting the *u* in order to conform the words to the Lat. models *môveo* and *probo*. (Lat. *immobilis* (not *immôbâlis*) *immôbilitas*.)

Un-muffled, *ûn-mûf'fld*, unveiled, uncovered, un-muffling.

German *un-muffeln*, *muff* a muff.

Un-mur'mur-ing, uncomplaining ; unmur'mured (3 syl.)

French *sans murmurer* ; Latin *murmûre* ; Greek *mormûro*.

Un-musical, *ûn.mû'.zî.kâl*, not musical ; unmusical-ly.

French *peu musical* ; Latin *musicus*, *musica* music ; Greek *moustcê*.

Un-mu'tilâted, not injured, not maimed, entire.

Un-, with Lat. *mutilatus* (*muttilus*, maimed) ; Gk. *mitîlos*, curtailed.

Un-muzzle, *un.mûz'zl*, to take off a muzzle ; unmuzzled (3 syl.), unmuzzling. (French *demuseler*.)

Un-nâmed' (2 syl.), not named. Innom'inate (4 syl.), without a name. Misname, to name incorrectly ; misnamed' (2 syl.), misnâm'-ing ; misnoma, *plu.* -nomas, *mis.nô'.mah*.

Pseudo-nym, *sû'.do.nÿm*, a supposititious name.

Nom de plume, a name assumed by an author (French).

Nom de guerre, -*gair*, a name assumed by a traveller (Fr.)

O. Eng. *ungenamod*, v. *genam[ian]*, past *genamode*, or *nam[an]*, &c. "Pseudonym," Greek *pseudónumos* (*pseudo-ônûma*, a false name).

Un-national, *ûn.nash'.ôn.âl*, not in accordance with the national character, not patriotic. Denationalise, *dē.nash'.ôn.âl.îze*, to deprive of nationality, to attach a nation to another ; denationalised, *dē.nash'.ôn.âl.îzd* ; denationalis-ing, *dē.nash'.ôn.âl.îzing* ; denationalisation, -*zay''shûn*.

French *dénationaliser*. Latin *nâtionâlis* (*nascor*, to be born).

Un-natural, *ûn.nât'tchûr.âl*, not natural ; unnat'ural-ly.

Non-nat'ural, abnormal, metaphorical ; non-natural-ly.

French *peu naturel* (!) ; Latin *nâtûrâlis* (*natûra*, nature).

Un-navigated, *ûn.nâv'.î.gâ.tcd*, not explored or traversed by ships. Innavigable, *in.nâv'.î.ga.bl*. (Fr. *innavigable*.)

Latin *innâvîgâbilis*, *innâvîgâtus* (*nâvis*, Greek *naus*, a ship).

Un-necessary, *ûn.nēs'sēs.sēr ry*, not necessary ; unnecessari-ly, -*nēs'sēs.sēr rî.ly*. Need-less, need'less-ly, need'less-ness.

Fr. *peu nécessaire*, *sans nécessité* ; Lat. *necessârius* (*ne-[non]cêdêre*). "Needless," O. Eng. *neðtleas*, *unnetlice*, or *unnytlíce*, *unnytlícnyis*.

Un-need'y, not in want or distress. (O. E. *unnédig* or *ungnýd*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-neighbourly, *ŭn.nā'.bor.ly*, not neighbourly.

Old English *un-neðhbūr-lice* (*neðh būr*, a near dwelling).

Un-nerve, *ŭn.nerv'*, to unbinge the nervous power; **unnerved** (2 syl.), **unnerv'-ing**, R. xix. (Fr. *énervé*, Lat. *nervus*.)

Un-nominated, *ŭn.nōm'.ā.nū.ted*, not yet proposed or nominated. **Innōm'inate** (4 syl.), without a name.

De-nom'inate (4 syl., here *de-* is not neg.), to name, &c.

Latin *innomīnātus*. "Innominable" might be introduced.

Un-noted, *ŭn.nō'.ted*, of no note or renown, not observed.

Latin *innōtus*, unknown (*nosco* supine *nōtum*, to know).

Un-noticed, *ŭn.nō'.tist*, not observed. (Fr. *notice*, Lat. *notitia*.)

Un-numbered, *ŭn.nūm'.brd*, not numbered; **num'ber-less**, infinite in number. **Innumerable**, *in.nū'.mē.rā.bl*, numberless; **innu'merably**. **Innumerable**, *-nū'.mē.rūs*.

Latin *innūmērus*, *innūmērābilis*, *innūmērābilitas*, *innūmērātus*.

Un-obeyed, *ŭn'.o.bāde''*, not obeyed. **Disobey**, to run counter to a command; **disobeyed** (3 syl.), **disobey'-ing** (R. xiii.); **disobedience**, *dis'.o.bē''.dī.ence*; **disobediency**, *-dī.en.sy*; **disobedient**, *dis'.o.bē''.dī.ent* (not *dis.o.bē'.djent*); **-ly**.

Lat. *inōbediens* gen. *inōbedientis*, *inōbedientia*, v. *ōbedire* (*ob audio*).

Un-object'ed to, not objected to; **unobjectionable** (should be *-ible*), *ŭn'.ōb.jēk''.shūn.ā.bl*; **unobjectionable-ness**, **-ably**.

Un-, with Lat. *objicere* sup. *objectum* (*ob facio* [*facio*], to throw against).

Un-obscured, *ŭn'.ob.skūred''*, not obfuscated; **unobscure'-ly** (4 syl.), plainly (Latin *inobscurāre*, to make obscure.)

Un-observed, *ŭn'.ob.zervd''*, not noticed; **unobserv'-ing** (R. xix.), **unobser'vant**, **unobser'vant-ly**, **unobserv'able**.

Non-observ'ance, failure of keeping or observing something.

Inobservant, **inobservant-ly**, **inobservance**, **inobserv'able**.

(There is no appreciable difference between *unobservant* and *inobservant*. As the latter is Lat. the former might be dispensed with.)

Lat. *inobservābilis*, *inobservantia*, *inobservatus* (*ob, servare* to keep).

Un-obstruct'-ed, not hindered; **unobstructive**, *ŭn'.ōb.strūk''.tīr*.

Fr. *non obstrué*; Lat. *obstruo* supine *obstructum* (*ob-struo*, to strew or throw in one's path, hence to hinder or obstruct).

Un'-obtained'' (3 syl.), not procured; **unobtain'able** (should be *-ible*). (Latin *obtinēre*, *ob teneo*, to lay hold of.)

Un-obtrusive, *ŭn'.ob.trū''.zīv*, not obtrusive, modest; retiring.

Un-, with Lat. *obtrūdēre* sup. *obtrūsum* (*ob trūdo*, to thrust forward).

Un-offended, *ŭn'.ōf.fēn''.ded* (not *ŭn.o.fen''.ded*, a common error), not offended; **unoffend'ing**. **Inoffensive**, *in'.of.fēn''.sīv*; **inoffen'sive-ly**, **-ness**. (Fr. *non offensé*, *inoffensif*.)

Lat. *inoffensus*, *inoffensé*, *offendēre* sup. *offensum* (*of-[ob]fendo*).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-official**, ūn'ōf.ish'āl (not ūn'ō.fish'āl, a common blunder), unofficially, ūn'ōf.ish.āl.ly; unofficious, ūn'ōf.ish.ūs; unofficious-ly, ūn'ōf.ish'ūs.ly; unofficious-ness.
Un-, with Latin *officiālis*, *afficiōsus* (of-[ob]ficio[facio], to do or act for another); French *non officiel* (!), *inofficieux*.
- Un-opened**, un.ōpe'nd, not opened; unōpen-ly, not frankly; unopen-ness, un.ope'n.nēss, want of frankness.
 Old Eng. *un-openod*, v. *open*[ian], past *openode*, *openlic*, *openlice*.
- Un-operative**, better **Inoperative**, in.ōp'.ē.rā.tiv, not effectual.
 Latin *inōperātivus*, verb *ōpērāri* (*ōpus* genitive *ōpēris*, work).
- Un-opposed**, ūn'ōp.pōzed'' (not ūn'ō.pozed''), not resisted.
Un-, with Latin *oppositus* (ot *pōno*, to place in opposition).
- Un-oppressed**, ūn'ōp.prest'' (not ūn'ō.prest'', a common blunder), not unduly burdened. Inoppressive, -ōp.prēs''siv; inoppres'sive-ly, inoppres'sive-ness; inoppres'sion, -shun.
 Fr. *non oppressif*; Lat. *opprimēre* sup. *oppressum* (*prēmo*, to press).
- Un-ordered**, ūn.ōr'.drd, not ordered; unor'der-ly. Disorder, dīz.ōr'.der, confusion, to put out of order; disordered, dīz.ōr'.drd; disorder-ing, disorder-ly, disorderli-ness.
 Fr. *non ordonné*, *dés-ordre*; Lat. *inordinātus*, *ordo* gen. *ordinis*.
- Un-organised**, ūn.or'.ga.nized, not organised. Inorganic, in'.or.gān'ik; inorgan'ical, inorgan'ical-ly; disorganise, -or'gān.ize, to derange what is organised; disor'ganised (4 syl.); disorganis-ing, dis.or'.gān.ī.zing; disorganisa-tion dis.or'.gān.ī.zay''shūn.
 Fr. *inorganique*, *désorganiser*, *désorganisation*; Old Eng. *organe*.
- Un-ornamen'tal**, not ornamental; unor'named.
- French *sans ornement* (wrong); Latin *ornāmentum*, verb *ornāre*.
- Un-orthodox**, ūn.orth'ō.dox, not orthodox, not having the same views of religion as the state sanctions. In Turkey Christians are unorthodox; in Spain, Protestants. In England the standard of orthodoxy is the 39 Articles.
 Fr. *non* or *peu orthodoxe*; Gk. *ortho*-[*orthos*]doxa, the right faith.
- Un-ostentatious** (not -ostentaciously), -ōs'.tēn.tā''shūs, not given to display or parade; unostenta'tious-ly, unostenta'tious-ness. (Latin *ostentātio*, os-[ob]tendo.)
- Un-owned** (2 syl.), not owned, without a known owner.
 Disown', to disclaim; disowned', disown'-ing.
 Old English *undgæn* or *undgn*; verb *agan*, to own or owe.
- Un-oxygenated**, ūn'.ox.īdg''.ē.nā.ted, not having oxygen in combination. Deoxygenate, de'.ox.īdg''ā.nate, to deprive of oxygen; deoxig'enated, deoxig'enat-ing; deoxygenation, de'.ox.īdg''.ē.nay''shūn.
 (Nothing can be more absurd than this diversity of spelling. Of course "deoxygenated" ought to be spelt with a y.)
 Fr. *de-oxygénation*, -oxygen^{er}; Gk. *oxus* *geno*, I generate acid.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-pacified, *ŭn.păs'si.fide*, not appeased. (Fr. *non pacifié*.)

Un-pack', to open what has been packed together; **unpacked'** (2 syl.), **unpack'-ing**: (German *aus- or ab-packen*.)

Un-paid', not paid; **non-pay'ment**, failure of payment.

Unpaid'-for, taken on credit. (French *non payé*.)

Paid, laid, and said (with their compounds), for *payed, layed, sayed*.

Un-pained' (2 syl.), not hurt; **unpain'-ful**, **unpain'ful-ly**.

Old English *un-ptned*, *un-ptn-full*, verb *ptn[an]*, past *ptnede*.

Un-palatable, *ŭn.păl'.ă.tă.bl*, not pleasant to the taste; **unpal'atable-ness**, **unpal'atably**. (Lat. *palātum*, Gk. *pao*.)

Un-paralleled, *ŭn.păr'răl.leld*, not paralleled, unequalled.

Of words ending in *-el* (not accented on the last syl.), these seven do not double the *-l* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added: viz., *an'gel*, *chan'nel*, *chis'el*, *impar'nel* (not *panel*), *han'sel*, *par'al'el*, and *tea'sel*. Some fifty others double the *l*.

Un-, with Gk. *parallēlos* (*para allēlon*, side-by-side of each other).

Un-pardoned, *ŭn.par'.dōnd*, not forgiven; **unpar'don-ing**, **unpar'donable**, **unpar'donable-ness**, **unpar'donably**.

French *impardonnable*, *non pardonné*; Low Latin *pardonatio*.

Un-part'ed, not divided. **Depart'**, to quit; **depart'ed**, **depart'-ing**. **Department**, a specific branch of a business; **departmen'tal**. (Latin *partior*, to divide; *de-partior*.)

Un-parliamentary, *ŭn'.par.tĭ.mĕn''.tŭ.ry*, contrary to the usages observed in the British parliament.

Med. Lat. *parliamentum*; Fr. *parlement* (verb *parler*, to speak).

(The Fr. *parlements* were law-courts where causes were decided by pleadings, and not dictatorially by the king. The *parlement* of St. Louis had no fixed locality, but followed him wherever he went. Philippe-le-Bel was the first to fix the Paris court, and subsequently *parlements* were established in all the chief cities of France.)

Unpass'able or impassable. **Impassible**.

Unpassable or impassable, unfit to be traversed or passed over; **unpassable-ness or impassable-ness**.

Impassible, not capable of feeling, suffering, or passion.

Impassible-ness, **impassibil'ity**; **impassive**, *-păs'.siv*.

It would be better to abolish *impassable* and *impassableness*, retaining *unpassable* and *unpassableness* for "not fit to be traversed," and *impassible*, &c., for "insensible, or without passion."

"Unpassable," French *passer*. "Impassible," Latin *impassibilis*, *impassibilitas*; French *impassible*, *impassibilité*.

Un-patriotic, *ŭn.păt'.rĭ.öt''.ĭk*, not patriotic; **unpatriot'ical-ly**.

Un-, with French *patriotique* (Latin *patria*, one's country).

Un-patronised, *ŭn.păt'.rōn.ized*, not encouraged by patrons, buyers, or supporters. (Lat. *patronātus*, *patrōnus*, a patron.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-peace-able, Un-piece-able (both *ün.pecce'.ä.bl.*).

Un-piece'-able, not capable of being pieced or mended.

Un-peace'-able, not peaceable; *unpeace'-able-ness*, *un-peace'-ably*, *unpeace'-ful*, *unpeace'-ful-ly*, *unpeace'-fulness*. (See *Unpacified*.)

"Peace," from the Latin *pax* gen. *pācis*. "Piece," French *pièce*.

Un-peg', to detach from its pegs; unpegged, ün.pegd'; un-pegg'-ing. (Gk. *pégma*, something fixed into [the wall]).

Un-penned, ün.pend', not written. (Old Eng. *pina*, Lat. *pena*.)

Un-pencilled, ün.pën'.sild, not pencilled. (Lat. *penicillum*.)

Un-penetrated, ün.pën'.ē.trā.ted, not pierced; *impen'-etrable*, *impen'-etrable-ness*, *impen'-etrably*, *impenetrabil'-ity*.

Latin *impēnētrābilis*, *impēnētrābilitas*, *impēnētrare*.

Festus says: "penetrare, id est penitus intrare," to enter thoroughly.

Un-pensioned, ün.pën'.shönd, not pensioned. (Latin *pensio*.)

Un-people, ün.pee'.pl, to deprive of inhabitants; *unpeopled*, *-pee'.pld*, without inhabitants. *Dispeople*, to depopulate; *dispeopled*. *Depopulate*, *de.pöp'.pū.late*, to devastate; *depop'ulat-ed*, *depop'ulat-ing*, *depopulā'tion*, *-shün*.

Un-pop'ular, not in favour with the people; *unpopular-ly*.

Fr. *dépeupler*, *dépöpopulation*, *impopulaire*, *impopularité*; Latin *de-pöp'ulāre*, *pöp'ulāris*, *pöp'ulāritas*, *pöp'ulatio* (*pöp'ulus*, the people).

Un-perceived, ün'.per.seevd', not noticed or observed; *unperceivable*, better *imperceivable*, *im.per.see'.vū.bl*.

Impercep'tible, *imperceptible-ness*, *impercep'tibly*.

Imperceptibility, *im'.per.sep'.tū.bil'x.ty*.

("Unperceivable" is wrong conj., as *imperceptible* plainly shows.)

French *imperceptible*, *imperceptibilité*; Latin *imperceptus* (*capio*).

Un-performed, ün'.per.formd', not done, not fulfilled.

Non-perform'ance (4 syl.) (Latin *performāre*.)

Un-per'ish-able, better Im-per'ish-able (should be *-ible*), not perishable; *imper'ishable-ness*, *imper'ishably*.

Imperishabil'-ity. (French *impérissable*, *impérissabilité*.)

Un-permitt'ed (Rule iii.), not permitted. *Impermiss'ible*.

Latin *impermissus* (*per-mitto* supine *-missum*, to permit).

Un-perused, ün'.pe.rüzed', not read. (Latin *impervisus*.)

By changing *v* into *u* "*pervisus*" becomes *peru'sus*.

Un-petrified, ün.pët'.rī.fide, not converted into stone.

French *non pétrifié*; (Latin *petra-ficio*[*fäcio*], to make stone).

Un-philosophical, ün'.fīl.o.söf'.i.käl, not philosophical; *un-philosoph'ical-ly*. (Lat. *philosöphicus*, Gk. *philosöphikos*.)

Un-pierced, ün.pē'rst, not pierced. (French *non percé*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-pillowed, *ŭn.pīl'loḁe*. Unpillared, *ŭn.pīl'lard*.

Unpillowed, without a pillow [for the head].

Unpillared, without a pillar or column.

"Pillow," O. Eng. *un-*, with *pile* or *pyle*; Lat. *pulvīnus* (*pīlus*, hair).

"Pillar," Span. *pīlar*; Lat. *pīla*, a column; Gk. *pīleo*, to pile up.

Un-pin', to loose from pins, to unfasten; unpinned, *ŭn.pīnd'*; unpinn'-ing, R. i. (Welsh *pīn*; Lat. *spīna*, a thorn.)

"Consertum tegmen spinis" (*Æn.* iii. 594), His clothes full of pins.

Un-pitied, *ŭn.pīt'ed*, not pitied; unpit'i-ful, unpit'iful-ly, unpit'iful-ness, unpit'y-ing, unpit'i-able, unpit'iably.

Pit'i-less, not having pity; pit'iless-ness, pit'iless-ly.

French *sans pītīe*, *pītōyable* (11); Latin *pīētas*, piety, like the Greek *charītās* (charity or love), "pity, charity, and piety" are synonyms.

Un-placed' (2 syl.), not placed. Displace' (2 syl.), to remove from its place, to derange; displaced'; displac-ing, -sing; displace'-ment, displace'-able (only -*ce* and -*ge* retain the -*e* before -*able*). Misplace, to put in the wrong place, &c.

Fr. *sans place*, *déplacer*, *déplacement*; Germ. *platz*; Lat. *plātēa*.

Un-plagued', (2 syl.), not tormented or harassed. (See p. 862.)

Un-plant'-ed, not planted. Displant, to remove a plant; displant'-ed, displant-ing; displantation, -*plān.tay''shūn*.

Old Eng. *ungeplantod*; Fr. *non planté*, *déplanter*; (Lat. *plantāre*).

Un-pleasant (should be -*ent*), *ŭn.plez'.ant*, not pleasant; unpleas'-ant-ly, unpleas'-ant-ness.

Un-pleas-ing, -*pleez'.ing*, not giving pleasure; displeas'-ing, giving displeasure, offending; displease (2 syl.); displeased, *dis.pleezd'*; displeas'-er (R. xix.); displeasure, *dis.plezh'ŭr*; displeas'-ur-able (Rule xx.)

(We obtain our wrong conj. (*unpleasant*), as usual, from the French.) French *sans plaisir*, *déplaisant*, *déplaisir*; Latin *displicentia* (not -*santia*), *dis-plicere* [*placēre*] to dis-please.

Un-pledged' (2 syl.), not pledged, not mortgaged or pawned.

Un-, with Germ. *pfledge*; Fr. *pleige*, v. *pleiger*; Low Lat. *plegium*.

Un-pliable, *ŭn.plī'.abl*, not pliable; unpli'-ant, unyielding.

Fr. *non* or *peu pliable*, *peu pliant* (Lat. *plīco*; Gk. *plēko*, to fold).

Un-plight-ed, *ŭn.plī'.ted*, not pledged (-*g*- interpolated).

Old Eng. *unplighted*, *pliht[an]*, past *plihhte*, past part. *plihhted*.

Un-ploughed, *un.plōwd'*, not ploughed (-*g*- interpolated).

Un-, with Old Eng. *plōh*; Germ. *ungepflagt*; Dan. *plōie*, to plough.

Un-poetic, *ŭn'po.ēt''īk*, not poetic; unpoetical, *ŭn'po.ēt''ī.kāl*; unpoet'ical-ly. (French *peu poétique*, Latin *poētīcus*.)

Un-polarised, *ŭn.pō'.lar.īzed*, not polarised. Depolarise, to deprive of polarity; depolarised (4 syl.); depolaris-ing, *de.pō'.lar.īzing*; depolarisation, *de.pō'.lar.īzay''shūn*.

Un-, *de-*, with French *polariser*; Latin *polaris*, polar.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-polished, *ün.pöl'ishd*, not polished. **Impolite**, *im'.pö.lite''*, not polite; **impolite'-ly**, **impolite'-ness**.

Latin *impolitus*, *impolitia* (*im-[in]pölitus*, not polished).

Un-polluted, *ün'.pöl.lü''ted* (not *ün'.pö.lü''ted*), free from contamination or defilement. (French *non pollué*.)

Latin *impollütus*; verb *polluo* supine *pollütum*; Greek *phölünö*.

Un-popular, *ün.pöp'.u.lar*, not popular; **unpop'ular-ly**; **unpopularity**, *-pöp'.u.lär''rity*. **Depopulate**, *de.pöp'.u.läte*, to devastate; **depop'ulät-ed** (Rule xix.), **depop'ulät-ing**; **depopulation**, *de.pöp'.u.lay''shün*.

Un-people, *ün.pee'.pl*, to deprive of inhabitants.

French *impopulaire*, *impopularité*, *dépeupler*, *dépopulation*; Latin *depöpillare* (*pöpüläris*, *pöpüläritas*, &c., *pöpülus* the people).

Un-portioned, *ün.pör'.shünd*, not portioned, without dowry.

Un-, with Latin *partio* (*partio* to divide, *pars* gen. *partis* a part).

Un-possessed, *ün'.pöz.zest''* (not *ün.pö.zest'*, a common blunder), not in possession; **unpossess'-ing**. **Dispossess**, *-pöz.zës''*, to deprive of possession; **dis'possessed''** (3 syl.), **dis'-possess''-ing**; **dispossession**, *dis'.pöz.zestl''ün*.

Un-, with Latin *possessus*, *possessio*, *possessor*, *possessorius*, *possideo* supine *possessum* (*polis sedeo*, [having] the right to settle down).

Un-practised, *ün.präk'.tist*, not habituated, unskilled.

(*Advice, device, choice*, *licence*, *prophecy*, with "practice," are the six words which change *c* of the noun into *s* in the verb.)

Un-, with Lat. *practicus*; Gk. *pratto* or *prasso*; to do; Fr. *pratique*.

Un-praised, *ün.präzed'*, not commended. **Dispraise'** (2 syl.), **dispraised'** (2 syl.), **disprais'-ing**. (Welsh *pris*, price.)

So Dan. *prize*, "price" and "to praise"; Lat. *præthum*; Fr. *prix*.

Un-precedent-ed, *ün.prëz'.ë.dën.ted*, not justified by any previous example or by authority; **unprecedented-ly**.

French *sans précédent*; Latin *præ-cedēre*, to go before.

Un-precise, *ün'.pre.sise''*, not exact. (French *peu précis*.)

Latin *præcisē*; precisely; *præ-cidēre*, to prune or lop off previously.

Un-prejudiced, *ün.prëd'.ju.dist*, unbiassed, impartial.

Latin *præjudicium*; *præjudicāre*, to judge beforehand.

Un-premeditated, *ün'.pre.mëd'.i.tä.ted*, not previously designed, improvised; **unpremed'itated-ly**.

Fr. *non prémédité*; Lat. *præ-mëdtäri*, to meditate beforehand.

Un-prepared, *ün'.prë.paird''*, not ready; **unprepared-ness**, *ün'.pre.pair''rëd.ness*; **unprepared-ly**, *ün'.pre.pair''rëd.ly*.

French *non préparé*; Latin *præ-päräre*, to obtain beforehand.

Un-prepossessed, *ün.prë.pöz.zest''* (not *ün.prë'.pö.zest''*), not favourably biassed; **unprepossess'-ing**, not attractive.

Un-, with Latin *præ possidēre* sup. *possessum*, i.e. *posse sedēre*, to be able to settle. "Prepossessed" means [judgment] settled beforehand.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-pressed, *ŭn.prest'*, not pressed. **Depress'**, to make low-spirited, to squeeze down; **depressed'** low-spirited, &c.; **depress'-ing**; **depression**, *de.presh'.ŭn*; **depress'-ive**, *-iv*.

Fr. *non pressé*, *dépression*; Latin *de-prĭmo*[*prĕmo*] supine *pressum*.

Un-presuming, *ŭn'.pre.zu''.ming*, not presuming, modest; **un-presumptuous**, *ŭn'.pre.zŭm''.tu.ŭs*, not arrogant.

French *peu présomptueux*; Latin *præ-sumo* supine *sumptum*, to assume [a position] before [you have any right to it].

Un-prevent'-ed, not hindered; **unprevent'-able**, **-prevent'-ably**.

Un-, with Lat. *præ-venio* supine *-ventum*, to go before (*-able* wrong).

Un-priced, *ŭn.priced'*. **Un-prized**, *ŭn.prized'*.

Unpriced, not yet marked with the price.

Unprized, not valued. (Welsh *pris*, Dan. *prize*, Lat. *prĕtium*.)

Un-priest-ly, *un.preest'.ly*, unbecoming a clergyman.

Old English *un-preost-lĭce*; (Latin *præ-stāre*, to stand over others).

Un-principled, *ŭn.prĭn'.sĭ.pld*, without principle.

Un-, with Latin *prĭncĭplum*, a principle (*princeps*, a chief).

Un-privileged (not *unpriviledged*), *ŭn.prĭv'.ĭ.ledgd*, not privileged. (Fr. *sans privilège*; Lat. *privĭligium* (*privus lex*)).

Un-prized, *ŭn.prĭzd'*, not valued. **Unpriced'** (2 syl.), not marked with the price. (Welsh *pris*, Dan. *prize*, Lat. *prĕtium*.)

Un-proclaimed, *ŭn'.pro.klāmed''*, not proclaimed or declared.

Fr. *non proclamé*; Latin *pro-clamāre*, to cry forth, *i.e.* in public.

Un-productive, *-pro.dŭk''.ĭv*, not fecund; **unprod'uctive-ness**, **unproduc'tive-ly**. **Non-production**, *non'.pro.dŭk''.shŭn*.

French *improductif*; Latin *pro-dŭco* supine *ductum*, to bring forth.

Un-professional, *ŭn'.pro.fesh''.ŭn.ŭl*, not in keeping with a profession, not belonging to a profession; **unprofes'sional-ly**.

Un-, with Latin *professio* (*pro fateor sup. fessus*, to confess openly). (We confine the word "profession" to those pursuits which are not manual: as *divinity*, *law*, *medicine*, *teaching*, *authorship*, *acting*, &c., but in Latin they said *agrōrum professor*, a farmer, &c.)

Un-profitable, *ŭn.prōf'.ĭt.ŭ.bl*, not profitable; **unprofitably**, **unprof'itable-ness**; **unprofited**, *ŭn.prōf'.ĭt.ed*.

Unproficient, *ŭn.pro.fish'.ent*, or **Non-proficient**, not well versed; **non-proficiency**, *non'.pro.fish''.ĕn.sy*.

Fr. *peu profitable*, *sans profit*; Lat. *pro fĭcto*[*fācio*], to make [something] out of [a transaction]. A "proficient" is one who does thoroughly or has made himself master of some pursuit.

Un-progressive, *-pro.grĕs''.sĭv*, not progressive; **-progress'ive-ly**.

Un-, with Latin *pro-grĕdior*[*grādior*] supine *gressum*, to go forwards.

Un-prohib'it-ed, not forbidden; **unprohibitive**, *-pro.hĭb'.ĭt.ĭv*.

Un-, with Latin *pro-hĭbeo*[*hābeo*] supine *hĭbitum*, to forbid.

Un-project'-ed, not planned. (Latin *pro-jĭcio*[*jācio*], *jĕctum*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-prolific**, -*pro.lif''ik*, barren. (Fr. *non prolifique*, Lat. *proles*.)
- Un-promised**, *ün.pro'm'izd*, not promised; unpromis-ing, *ün.pro'm'iz'ing*; unprom'ising-ly. (Lat. *promitto -missum*.)
- Un-prompt'-ed**, not instigated, not told by a prompter.
- Imprompt'u**, unpremeditated. **Imprompt'itude**, want of readiness or punctuality. (Lat. *impromptu, promptitudo*.)
Promo supine *promptum*, to bring from a store or dépôt. What is *im-promptu* is not taken from a store already laid up, but thrown out offhand. To be *prompted* is to have the word forgotten supplied readily. *Promptitude* is readiness.
- Un-pronounced**, *ün.pro.nounced''*, not pronounced; unpronounce'-able (only -*ce* and -*ge* retain -*e* before -*able*).
 French *non prononcé*; Latin *pro-nunciāre*, to speak thoroughly.
- Un-prophetic**, *ün.pro.fēt''ik*, not prophetic; unprophetical, *ün.pro.fēt''ik.käl*. (Fr. *non prophétique*, Lat. *prophēticus*.)
- Un-propitiated**, *ün.pro.pish''i.ä.ted*, not reconciled; unpropitious, *ün.pro.pish''üs*, not of good omen, not favourable; unpropitious-ly, unpropitious-ness.
Un-, with Latin *propitiūs, propitiāre* (*prope*, near. Isaiah says (lv. 6) "Call upon the Lord while He is near" [propitious]).
- Un-propped'**, not supported by props. (Germ. *pfropf*, a graft.)
- Un-prosperous**, -*prös'.pē.rüs*, not prosperous; unpros'perous-ly.
 Unpros'perous-ness. (Fr. *peu prospéré*, Lat. *prospērus*.)
- Un-proved**, *ün.proovd'*, not proved; unprov-able, *ün.proo'.vā.bl*.
 Disprove, *dis.proov'*, to confute; disproved', disprov'-ing.
 ("Prove" and "Move" (with their compounds) are the only examples of *o* = *ou* or *oo*, and these are in imitation of the French *éprouver* and *mouvoir*.)
 Fr. *non éprouvé, non prouvé*; Old Eng. *próf[ian]*, *unprófod*.
- Un-provoked**, *ün.pro.vōked''*, not provoked; unprovōk'-ing.
 Fr. *non provoqué*; Lat. *pro-vōcāre* sup. -*vōcātum*, to call forth.
- Un-published** (3 syl.), not issued from the press. (Fr. *non publié*.)
 Lat. *publicāre* (*publicus faciēre*, to make public; *populus*, the people).
- Un-punished**, *ün.pün'.ishd*, not punished. Impunity, *im.pū'.nī.ty*, without punishment. (French *impuni*.)
 Latin *impūnē, impūnitas, im-[in]pūnitus*; verb *pūnō*, to punish.
- Un-pur'chased** (3 syl.), not bought; unpur'chas-able (not *unpurchase-able* as generally given, only -*ce* and -*ge* retain -*e* before -*able*). See p. 936.
- Un-purified**, *ün.pū'.ri.fide*, not purified. Impurity, *plu. im-purities, im.pū'.rītiz*; impüre' (2 syl.), *comp. impūr'-er, super. impur-est, im.püre'.est*.
 Latin *im-[in]pūrus, impūritas*; French *impureté* (!), *non purifié*.
- Un-pursued** (3 syl.), not pursued. (French *non poursuivi*.)
- Un-quaking**, *ün.kwā'.king*, not trembling. (O. E. *uncwaciende*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-qualified, *un.kwōl'ā.fide*, not adapted, not modified.

Disqualify, to render unfit; disqualifies, *dis.kwōl'ā.fize*; disqualified, *-kwōl'ā.fide*; disqualify-ing; disqualifi-er, *dis.kwōl'ā.fī.er*; disqualifica'tion, *-shūn*.

Un-, dis-, with French *qualifier* (Latin *qualitas facto[facio]*).

Un-quelled, *ūn.kweld'*, not subdued. (Old Eng. *ungecuelled*.)

Un-quenched, *ūn.kwencht'*, not extinguished; unquench'able, unquench'ably, quench'able-ness. (O. E. *unacwencedlic*.)

Un-questioned, *ūn.kwēs'.tchūnd*, not doubted; unques'tionable, unques'tionable-ness, unques'tionably.

Un-, with French *question*; Latin *querere* supine *quæsitum*.

Un-quickened, *ūn.kwik'nd*, not vivified, not yet possessed of individual life. (O. E. *unacwicod*, v. *acwic[ian]*, p. *-ode*.)

Un-quiet, *ūn.kwi'.et*, not quiet; unqui'et-ly, unqui'et-ness.

Disqui'et, trouble, to trouble; disqui'et-ed, disqui'et-ing, disqui'et-er. Inquietude, *in.kwi'.ētude*, anxiety.

Fr. *inquiet*, *inquietude*; Lat. *inquietus* gen. *inquiētis*, *inquiētudo*.

Un-quoted, *-kwō'.ted*, not cited, not recognised on "Exchange."

French *non cité*; Latin *citare*, to cite or quote.

Un-ranged' (2 syl.), not arrayed. **Derange'** (2 syl.), to put into disorder; deranged' (2 syl.); derang-ing, *de.rain'.ging'*; derange'-ment. **Un-arranged**, not put into order.

French *rang* (array), *ranger*, *déranger*, *dérangement*, *arranger*.

Un-ravel, *ūn.rāv'.ēl*, to disentangle; unrav'elled (3 syl.), unrav'ell-ing, Rule iii., -EL. (French *raveler*, to ravel.)

Un-reached, *ūn.reechd'*, not attained by the reach.

O. Eng. *ungerāhte*, v. *hræc[an]* or *ræc[an]*, past *rāhte*, p. p. *ge-rāht*.

Un-read, *ūn.rēd'*, not read; unread-able, *ūn.reed'.ā.bl*.

Old Eng. *unreordod*, verb *reord*, past *reordode*, past part. *reordod*.

Un-ready, *ūn.rēd'.y*, not prepared; unreadi-ly, *ūn.rēd'.ā.ly*; not willingly; unreadi-ness, *ūn.red'.ā.ness*.

Old English *ungerdd*, *unready*; *-rādlīc*, *rādlīce* readily, *rādlīcnes*.

Un-real, *ūn.rē'.āl*, chimerical; unreality, *ūn'.re.āl''ā.ty*; un-realised, *ūn.rē'.āl.ized*, not clearly perceived.

Fr. *non réel* (!), *sans réalité*; Lat. *realis*, *realitas* (*res*, a thing).

Un-reaped, *ūn.reept'*, not mown, not rewarded with the fruits of labour. (Old English *unhreopt*, v. *hreop[an]*, &c.)

Un-reason-able, *ūn.ree'.zōn.ā.bl*, not consistent with reason; unrea'sonable-ness; unreasonably, *ūn.ree'.zōn.ā.bly*.

Un-reason-ing, *-ree'.zōn.ing*, not using the faculty of reason.

O. E. *un-resod* unreasoned, *ræswa* reason, v. *ræswian*; Welsh *rheswm*.

Un-recalled, *ūn'.re.kawld''*, not recalled; unrecall'-able.

Un-, with Latin *re-cālo*; Greek *kālō*, to call.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-received, *-re.seevd'*, not received, not come into possession.

Un-, with Latin *re-cipio*[cāpio], to take again; French *non reçu*.

Un-reckoned, *ŭn.rĕk'kōnd*, not reckoned. (O. E. *unrĕcned*.)

Un-reclaimed, *ŭn'.re.klāmed''*, not reclaimed. **Irreclaimable**, *ŭ'rĕ.klā''mā.bl*; **irreclaim'ably**. (Fr. *non réclamé*.)

Un-recognised, *-rĕk'kōg.nized*, not recognised; **unrecognisable**, *ŭn'.rĕk'kōg.nī''zū.bl*. (Latin *recognoscere*.)

Un-recommended, *ŭn.rĕk'kōm.mēn''.ded*, not recommended.

French *non recommandé* (wrong); Latin *recommendare*. (See p. 971.)

Un-recompensed, *ŭn.rĕk'kōm.penst*, unremunerated.

French *non récompensé*; Latin *recompensare*. One of the nine or ten words in *-ense*, four of which are *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *pre-pense*, and *recom-pense*. The others are *dense* and *condense*, *immense*, *sense*, and *tense*. Nearly 700 end in *-nce*.

Un-reconciled, *ŭn.rĕk'ōn.siled*, not reconciled. **Irreconcilable**, *ŭ'rĕ.kōn.sī''lū.bl*; **irreconcil'able-ness**, **irreconcil'ably**.

Fr. *irréconciliable*, *non réconcilié*; Lat. *reconciliare*.

Un-recovered, *ŭn'.re.kŭv''rd*, not recovered; **unrecoverable**, *ŭn'.re.kŭv''er.ū.bl*; **unrecoverably**; or **Irrecoverable**, **irrecov'erable-ness**, **irrecov'erably**.

Fr. *non recouvrable*, *non recouvré*; Lat. *recuperare* (*re-cāpio*).

Un-rectified, *ŭn.rĕk'.tī.fide*, not put right, not corrected.

French *non rectifié*; Latin *rectifico*[fācio], to make right.

Un'-re-deemed'' (3 syl.), not ransomed; **unredeem'-able** or **irredeem'-able**, **irredeem'-able-ness**, **irredeem'-ably**, **-abil'ity**.

Un-, with Latin *redemptus*, verb *red-imo*[ēmo], to buy back or off.

Un-redressed, *un'.re.drest''*, not redressed. (Fr. *non redressé*.)

Un-reduced, *ŭn'.re.dūsed''*, not lessened. **Irredu'cible**, **-ably**, **irredu'cible-ness**; **irreducibility**, *ŭ'rĭ.dū'.sī.bil''.ī.ty*.

Un-, with Lat. *re-dūcere*, to bring back, hence to remove [superfluity].

Un-reeve' (2 syl.), to remove a rope from a block; **-reeved'** (2 syl.), **unreev'-ing**. (*Un-*, with Norse *reve*; Welsh *rhef*, a bundle.)

Un-reflected, *ŭn'.re.flĕk''.ted*, not reflected; **unreflect-ing**.

Un-, with Lat. *re-flecto*, to bend back. Addison says: "Why *shrinks* the soul *back* on itself, and startles at destruction?" (*Cato*). To "shrink back" is to reflect—Why does the soul reflect on itself—meditate on itself, and startle at the thought of its annihilation?

Un-refracted, *ŭn'.re.frāk''.ted*, not refracted or broken.

Irrefragable, *ŭr.rĕf'.rū.gā.bl* [or *ŭ'rĕ.frāg''.ū.bl*], not to be gainsaid, incontestable; **irrefragable-ness**, **-ably**.

Irrefran'gible, not to be broken or refracted; **irrefran'gible-ness**, **irrefran'gibly**; **irrefrangibility**, *frun'.gī.bil''.ī.ty*.

Latin *non refractus*, *irrefragābilis* invincible (from *fragāre* to break, but "frangibilis" is from *frangere* to break); Greek *rhégnuo*; French *irrefragable* irrefutable, *irrefrangible* not to be refracted.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un'-refreshed' (3 syl.), not refreshed; **unrefresh'-ing**.

French *non rafraîchi* (!); Latin *re-frigérâre*; Old English *fresc*.

Un-refuted, *ŭn'.rě.fū''.ted*, not disproved. **Irrefu'table**, -ably.

Latin *irrefutābilis*, *refutāre* (*fūto*, to confute); French *irrefutable*.

Un-regard'ed, not regarded. **Disregard'**, slight, to slight; **disregard'-ed**, **disregard'-ing**, **disregard'-er**, -**regard'-ful**, &c.

Un-, *dis-*, with French *regarder*, to look at. So "respect" is the Latin *re-spicio*, to look at, or look back upon.

Un-regenerate, *ŭn'.re.gěn''.ě.rate*, one not "converted" or "born again of water and the Holy Ghost"; **unregen'e-rāt-ed**, **unregen'erācy**, the state of being unregenerated,

French *non régénéré*; Latin *regēnērāre*; Greek *gěnōs*, birth.

Un-regretted', not regretted; **unregrett'-able**, **unregrett'-ably**.

Un-, with French *regret*, *regrettable*, *v. regretter*; Scotch *greet*, to cry

Un-regulated, *ŭn.rěg'.u.lā.ted*, not regulated.

Irregular, *ir.rěg'.u.lar*, not in order, not methodical; **irreg'ular-ly**; **irregularity**, -*lār''rĭ.ty*, want of method.

Latin *irregulāris*, *irregulārĭtas*, *irregulātus* (*rěgŭla*, a rule).

Un-rehearsed, *ŭn'.re.herst''*, not rehearsed. (Germ. *hersagen*.)

Un-relaxed, *ŭn'.re.laxt''*, not relaxed; **unrelax'-ing**.

Un-, with the Latin *relaxus*, verb *relaxāre* (*laxus*, loose).

Un-relent'-ing, inexorable; **unrelent'-ing-ly**; **unrelent'-ed**.

Un-, with Latin *relentescō*, to run slower (*lentus*, slow), in allusion to the chase of the avenger of blood. If he "relented" he ran slower.

Un-relieved, *un'.re.leevd''*, not eased; **unreliev'-ing**, -able.

French *non relevé*; Latin *relēvāre* (*lēvāre* to lighten, *lēvis* light).

Un-religious, *ŭn'.re.lĭdg''.ŭs*, not devout. **Irreligious**, opposed to religion; **irreligious-ly**, **irreligious-ness**; **irreligion**,

ir'rě.lĭdg.ŭn. (French *irrĕligion*; Latin *irrĕligiōsus*.)

Un-remedied, *ŭn.rěm'.ě.ded*, not cured. **Irremediable**, *ir'rě-*

mě''.dĭ.ă.bl; **irreme'diable-ness**, **irreme'diably**; **remediless**, *re.měd''.i.less*; **remed'iless-ness**, **remed'iless-ly**.

Un-, with Fr. *remédie*, *irrémédiable*; Lat. *irrémēdiābilis* (*remēdium*).

Un-remembered, -*měm''.brd*, not recollected. (O.Fr. *remembrance*.)

Un-remitt'-ed, incessant; **unremitt-ing**. **Irremissible**, *ir're-*

mis''.sĭ.bl; **irremis'sible-ness**, **irremis'sibly**.

Fr. *irrémissible*; Lat. *irrēmīssibilis* (*re mīttere* supine *missum*).

Un-renewed, *ŭn'.re.newd''*, not renewed; **irrenewable**, -*nŭ''.ă.bl*.

Fr. *non renoué*; O. Eng. *ungeniwod*, verb *geniw[ian]*, past *geniwode*.

Un-repaid, *ŭn'.rě.pāde''*, not repaid. (Fr. *non payé*, Lat. *pāgo*.)

Pay, *lay*, *say*, with their compounds, make *paid*, *laid*, *said* = *sēd*.

Un-repaired, *un.re.pārd*, not mended. **Irreparable**, *ir.rěp'.ă-*

rā.bl; **irreparably**; **irreparability**, *ir.rěp'.ă.rā.bĭl''.ĭ.ty*.

Disrepair, out of repair.

French *non réparé*, *irrĕparable*; Latin *irrĕpārābilis*, verb *repārāre*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-repealed, *ün'.rē.peeld'*, not abrogated. Irrepealable, *ir're-pee''.lä.bl*; irrepealably. (Lat. *re-appello*, to call back.)
- Un-repent'ant (should be *unrepentent*), not penitent; unrepent'-ed, -ing. (Fr. *sans repentir*, Lat. *re-penitēre*.)
(We get our wrong conj., as usual, from the Fr., *repentant*, -ance.)
- Un-repi'ning, not murmuring; unrepi'ning-ly. (O. E. *pīnan*.)
- Un-replen'ished (4 syl.), not replenished. (Lat. *re-*, *plēnus* full.)
- Un-reprehend'-ed, not rebuked. Irreprehensible, *ir.rēp'.rē.hēn''.sī.bl*; irreprehensibly.
Latin *irreprehensibilis*; *re-prehendo*, to pull back.
- Un-repressed, *ün'.rē.prest'*, not repressed. Irrepressible, *ir'rē-pres''ä.bl*; irrepressibly, ir'repressibility.
Latin *reprimere* supine *repressum* (*prēmo*, to press).
- Un-repriev'd, *ün'.rē.preevd'*, not reprieved; unrepriev'-able.
Un-, with Fr. *repria*, from *repandre*, to take back. (See p. 996)
- Un-reproach'd, *ün'.rē.prōtchd'*, not rebuked; unreproach'-ing, unreproach'ing-ly. Irreproach-able, *ir'rē.prōtch''.ä.bl*; irreproach'able-ness, irreproach'ably.
- Unreproach'-ful, unreproach'ful-ly, unreproach'ful-ness.
- Reproach-less, not deserving blame; reproach'less-ly.
Fr. *sans reproche*, *irréprochable* (*proche*, near; Latin *proximus*).
(The interpolated *a* is a very clumsy method of lengthening the *o*.)
- Un-reproved, *ün'.rē.proovd'*, not rebuked; unreprov-ing, *ün'.rē.proo''ving*; unprovable, *ün'.rē.proo''vü.bl*; unprov'ably; or irrep'rov'-able, irrep'rov'ably.
Un-, *ir-*, with Fr. *reprouver*; Lat. *reprobare*. "Prove" and "move" are the only examples of -*ove* like *oov*, and the *o* in these words represents the Fr. *ou*, as in "mouvoir," "prouver."
- Un-reputed, *-re.pü''.ted*, not renowned. Dis'repute', ill-fame; disrepu'ted; disreputable, *dis.rēp'.pü''.ta.bl*, disgraceful; disrep'utable-ness, disrep'utably. (Lat. *re-pütäre*, p. 998.)
- Un-required, *ün'.rē.kwired'*, not needed. (Latin *re-quirere*.)
- Un-reserved, *ün'.rē.zervd'*, not kept or reserved, frank; unreserved-ly, *ün'.rē.zēr''väd.ly*, without reticence; unreserved-ness, *ün'.rē.zēr''väd.ness*. (French *sans reserve*.)
- Un-resigned, *ün'.re.zīned'*, not submissive to circumstances; (re-sign, to sign again, is *rē-sine'*, with *s* sound).
Un-, with Latin *resignatus*; French *résigner*. (See p. 1000.)
- Un-resisted, *-rē.zist''.ed*, not withstood; unresist-ing, *-zist''.ing*; unresisting-ly. Irresistance (should be -*ence*), *ir'rē-zist''.anse*; irresistible, *ir.rē.zist''.ä.bl*; irresist'ible-ness, irresist'ibly; irresistibility, *ir'rē.zist''.ä.bl''ä.ty*. Non-resistance, *non'.rē.zist''.ance*; non-resist'ant, resist'ing.
(Strange that we should have blindly followed the French in their anomaly of "résist-ance" with "résist-ible.")
French *sans résistance*, *irrésistible*, *irrésistibilité*; Latin *re-sistere*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-resolved, -*rě.zōlvd''*, not resolved; **unresolv'-ing** (R. xix.), **unresolv'-able** (should be *-ible*). **Irresolute**, *ir rěz'.ō.lūte*; **irres'olute-ly**, **irres'olute-ness**; **irresolution**, -*ō.lū.shūn*.

Irresolvable (should be *-ible*), -*rě.zōlv''.vā.bl*; **irresol'vably**.

Fr. *irrésolu*, *irrésolution*; Lat. *irresolūbilis* (not *-alis*), *irresolūtus*; *re-solvēre* supine *-solūtum*, to melt back (into its simple state).

Un-respected, *ūn'.rě.spěk''.ted*, not respected; **unrespect'-able**.

Irrespective-of, *ir'rě.spěk''.tīv ov*, independent of; **-tive-ly**.

Disrespect, *dis'.re.spěkt''*, want of honour; **-ful**, **-ful-ly**.

French *non respecté*, Latin *re-spicio*, to look back upon, to regard.

Un-respired, not respired. **Irrespirable**, *ir rěs'.pī.rā.bl*.

Un-, ir-, Latin *re-spirāre*, to exhale breath, or breathe it back again.

Un'-respond'-ed-to, not responded-to; **un'respond'-ing**, **-ing-ly**.

Unresponsive, -*rě.spōn''.sī.bl*; **unrespon'sible-ness**, **-ibly**.

Irresponsive, *ir'rě.spōn''.siv*; **irrespon'sive-ly**, **-sibil'ity**.

Un-, ir-, with Lat. *re-spondēre* sup. *-sponsum*, to reply. (See p. 1003.)

Un-restored, *ūn'.rě.stōred''*, not restored. (Fr. *non restauré*.)

The *o* ought to be *au*; Latin *re-staurāre*. (See p. 1004.)

Un-restrained, *ūn'.rě.straind''*, not restrained; **unrestrain'-ing**, **unrestrain'-ing-ly**; **unrestraint**, *ūn'.re.straint''*.

Un-restricted, -*rě.strīk''.ted*, not restricted; **unrestrict'-ing**;

unrestrictive, *ūn'.rě.strīk''.tīv*; **unrestrict'ive-ly**.

Fr. *non restreint*, *sans restriction*, *-restrictif*; Lat. *re-stringēre* supine *restrictum*, to strain hard, to stop; Gk. *straggo*, to strain.

Un-retrieved, *ūn'.rě.treevd''*, not recovered. **Irretrievable**, *ir'rě.tree''.vā.bl*; **irretrievable-ness**, **irretriev'ably**.

Un-, ir-, with Latin *re-tribūāre*, to give back.

Un'-returned'' (3 syl.), not come back; **-able**. (Fr. *retourner*.)

Un-revealed, *ūn'.rě.veeld''*, not disclosed. (French *non révélé*.)

Un'-revenged'' (3 syl.), not revenged; **-reveng-ing**, -*rě.věn''.gīng*.

Unvenge-ful, not vindictive; **-ful-ly**. (Fr. *non vengé*.)

Un-revered, -*rě.veerd''*, not revered. **Irrever'ent**, not reverent; **irrever'ent-ly**; **irrever'ence** (4 syl.), want of reverence.

Lat. *irrēvērens* gen. *-entis*, *irrēvērentia*, v. *ir-rēvērēri*; Fr. *révércr*.

Un-reversed, *ūn'.rě.verst''*, not reversed. **Irreversible**, *ir'rě.ver''.sī.bl*; **irrever'sible-ness**, **irreversibly**.

Un-, ir-, with Latin *re-vertēre* supine *-versum*, to turn back.

Un-reviewed, *ūn'.rě.vewd''*, not reviewed, not noticed by critics.

Un-, with Fr. *revue*; Lat. *re-vidēre* supine *revisum*, to see again.

Un'-revoked'' (3 syl.), not revoked. **Irrevocable**, *ir'rě.vō''.kā.bl*; **irrevōkable-ness**, **irrevōkably** (applied to law), but **irrevocable**, *ir rěv'.ō.kā.bl*, **inexorable**; **irrev'ocable-ness**; **irrev'ocably**, **unalterably**. (Fr. *non révoqué*, *irrévocable*.)

Latin *irrevocābilis*, *irrevocātus*, *ir-[in]re-rōcāri* not to be re-called.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-rich**, *ün.ritch'*, not wealthy. (Old English *unric*.)
- Un-riddle**, *ün.rid'.dl*, to solve a riddle; unridd'ler.
Old English *rædels*, a riddle; verb *rædan*, to interpret.
- Un-rifled**, *ün.rí'.fld*, not rifled. (Dan. *rifse*, a groove, p. 1015.)
- Un-rig'**, to dismantle [a ship]; unrigged, *-rigd'*; unrigg'-ing.
Old Eng. *unwriglan*, to cover; past *-wrdh*, past part. *-wripen*.
- Un-righteous**, *ün.ríte.yüs*, not righteous; unright'eous-ly, unright'eous-ness. (Old Eng. *unrihtwis*, *unrihtwisnes*)
(The *g* is interpolated, and would be better omitted.)
- Un-right-ly**, *ün.ríte'.ly*, not rightly. (Old English *unrihtlice*.)
(The *g* is interpolated, and would be better omitted.)
- Un-rip'**, to cut away the stitches of what is sewed, to cut open with a long gash; unripped' (2 syl.), unripp'-ing (R i.)
Old English *ungerypp[an]*, past *-rypte*, past part. *rypt*.
- Un-ripe'** (2 syl.), not ripe; unripe'-ness; unripened, *-ripe'nd*.
Old English *unripe*, verb *ripan*, to ripen.
- Un-rivalled**, *ün.rí'.vld*, not rivalled. (Fr. *sans rival*, p. 1019.)
- Un-rivet**, *-riv'.ët*, to remove rivets; unriv'et-ed, unriv'et-ing.
Fr. *rivet*, v. *dérivier*; Ital. *ribat*[titural], *rebatere* to beat back.
- Un-röbe'** (2 syl.), to divest of robes; unröbed' (2 syl.), -röb'-ing.
Dis-röbe', to deprive of the right of wearing an official robe; disröbed', -ing. (*Un-, dis-*, with Fr. *robe*, a state dress.)
- Un-roll**, *ün.rölé'*, to open a roll; unrölld' (2 syl.), unröll'-ing.
Fr. *dérrouler*; Welsh *rholl*, a roll; Low Latin *rötulus*; Latin *rötula*.
- Un-romantic**, *ün'.ro.män''.tik*, not romantic; unroman'tical-ly.
Fr. *peu romantique*; *romans*, romance; *romancier*, a romancer.
- Un-roof'**, to take off a roof; unrocfed, *ün.rooft'*; unroof'-ing.
Old English *un-*, with *hróf* or *róf*, a roof; *räfteas*, roofless.
- Un-root'-ed**, not rooted. Uproot', to pull up by the roots; -ed, -root'-ing. (*Un-, up-*, with Dan. *rod*, a root; Lat. *rād*[ix].)
- Un-rough**, *-rüf'*, smooth; unrough'-ly. (O. E. *un-hrüh* or *-räh*.)
(For list of words in *-ough*, and their derivations, see p. 1319.)
- Un-rout'-ed**, not routed. (Fr. *déroute* as *en dérouté*, routed.)
"De-route" (*route*, a road), to put out of one's road, to baffle, to rout.
- Un-ruffle**, *-rüf'fl*, not to ruffle; unruffled, *-rüf'ld*; unrüf'fling.
Un-, with Belgic *ruffelen*, to wrinkle.
- Un-rüled'** (2 syl.), not ruled; unruly, *rü'.ly*, disorderly; -ness.
O. E. *un-*, with *regul*, a rule; Lat. *régula* (*rêgo*, to govern; *rex*, *rêgis*).
- Un-rumple**, *ün.rüm'.pl*, not to rumple; unrumped, *-rüm'.pld*; unrum'pling. (O. E. *ungerimpan*, p. *-ramp*, p. p. *rumpen*.)
- Un-saddle**, *-säd'dl*, to take off the saddle; unsaddled, *-säd'dld*; -sad'dling. (O. E. *unsadel*[ian], p. *-sadelode*, p. p. *-sadelod*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-safe' (2 syl.), not secure; unsafe'-ly, unsafe'-ness, -safe'-ty.

Un-, with French *sauv*; Latin *salvus*, verb *salvāre*, to save.

Un-said, *ũn.sēd'*, not spoken. Gain-said, contradicted.

O. E. *unsæd* or *ungesǣd*. "Gain-said," O. E. *gean*, the opposite.

Un-saint'-ly, unholy: (O. E. *un-sanct-līce*, Lat. *sanctus*, Fr. *saint*.)

Un-salable (often spelt unsale-able), *ũn.sālē'.ǣ.bl*, not vendible; -ness. Unsold. (O. E. *ungesyll[an]*, p. *scalde*, p. p. *scald*.)

As only -ce and -ge retain -e before -able, "sale-able" is abnormal.

Un-salutary, *ũn.sāl'lu.tēr.ry*, not conducive to health.

Latin *salūtāris*, from *salus*, gen. *salūtis*, health.

Un-salt, *ũn.sōlt*, fresh, not tasting strongly of salt; un-salt'ed, -sōlt'-ed, not pickled with salt. (O. E. *unsalt* or *unsealt*.)

Un-sanctified, *ũn.sānk'.tī.fide*, not sanctified, not ostentatiously religious. (Un-, with Lat. *sanctificāre* [*fācio*], to make holy.)

Un-sanctioned, -sānk'.shūnd, not sanctioned; unsanc'tion-ing.

French *non sanctionné*, Latin *sanctio*.

Un-satisfied, *ũn.sāt'.īs.fide*, not contented; unsat'isfy-ing; unsatisfactory, *ũn.sāt'.īs.fāk'.tō.ry*; unsatisfac'tori-ly, unsatisfac'tori-ness (Rule xi.), unsatisfi'-able.

Dis-satisfied, *dis.sāt'.īs.fide*, discontented; dissat'isfy-ing, dissatisfac'tory, dissatisfac'tori-ly; dissatisfaction, *dis.sāt'.īs.fāk'.shūn*. Insatiable, *in.sā'.shī.ǣ.bl*, impossible to be satisfied; insā'tiable-ness, insā'tiably.

Fr. *non satisfait*, *insatiable*; Lat. *satisfactio*, *sātis-fācio* to do enough.

Un-savoury, *ũn.sā'.vō.ry*, not palatable; unsa'vouri-ly; unsavouri-ness, R. xi. (Fr. *sans saveur*, *savoureux*.)

Latin *sāpor*, *sāporus*, verb *sāpōrāre*, *sāpio* to savour.

Un-say', to recall something said; unsaid, *ũn.sēd'*; unsay'-ing.

Gain'-say, to contradict; gainsaid, *gain'.sēd*; gain'say-ing, gain'say-er. (Old Eng. *gean sæd*, the opposite said.)

"Un-say," Old English *ungesæg[an]*, past -*sæde*, past part. -*sæd*.

Un-scanned, *ũn.skānd'*, not scanned. (Lat. *scando*, to climb.)

Un-scared, *ũn.skaird'*, not frightened. Unscarred (*see below*).

Un-, with Italian *s-* (priv.) *careggiare*, to allure. (*See Scamp*.)

Un-scarred, *ũn.skard'*, without a wound. Unscared (*see above*).

Un-, with French *escarre*; Greek *eschara*, a scar from a burn.

Un-scāthed (2 syl.), uninjured. (Old English *unsceathfull*.)

Un-scattered, *ũn.skāt'.trd*, not dispersed, not littered about.

O. E. *un-scater[an]*, past *scaterde*, p. p. *scaterd* (Sax. Chron., 1137).

Un-sceptred, *ũn.sēp'.trd*, dethroned, having no regal rank.

Un-, with Fr. *sceptre*; Lat. *sceptrum*; Gk. *skēptrōn*. (*See p. 1060*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-scholastic, *ŭn'sko.lăs''tĭk*, not pertaining to school; **un-scholastical**, *ŭn'sko.lăs''tĭ.kăl*.

Un-schooled, *ŭn.skoold*, not taught, not experienced.

Un-scholarly, *ŭn.sköl'.ar.ly*, not like a scholar.

Un-, with Lat. *scholasticus*; O. E. *scōlu*; Gk. *skōlē*, leisure (v. 1063).

Un-scientific, *un'si.en.tĭf''ĭk*, not scientific; **unscientific-ly**.

Fr. *non* or *peu scientifique* (Lat. *sciens* gen. *-entis* knowing, *scientia*).

Un-scoured (2 syl.), not scoured. (German *ungescheuert*.)

Un-scratched (2 syl.), not scratched. (Germ. *zerkratzt*.)

Un-screened (2 syl.), not screened. (*Un-*, with French *écran*.)

Un-screw, to loosen or remove a screw; **unscrewed** (2 syl.), **unscrew'-ing**. (*Un-*, with French *écrou*; Norse *skruc*.)

Un-scriptural, *-skrip'.tchūr.rl*, not scriptural; **unscrip'tural-ly**.

From Latin *scriptūra*, *scribo*, to write.

Un-scrupulous (obs. the *-pu-*), *ŭn.skrū'.pŭ.lŭs*, not scrupulous; **unscrū'pulous-ly**, **unscrū'pulous-ness**.

Un-, with Lat. *scrupulōsus* (*scrupus*, a little sharp stone). See p. 1070.

Un-sculptured, *ŭn.skŭlp'.tchŭrd*, not sculptured.

Latin *sculpĕre* supine *sculptum*, to engrave; Greek *glupho*.

Un-seal, *ŭn.seel'*, to break a seal; **unsealed**, *-sceld'* (see p. 1074); **unseal'-ing**. (O. E. *unseg[ian]*, p. *-segled*, p. p. *-segled*.)

Un-searched, *-sertcht'*, not searched; **unsearch'-ing**, *-sertch.ing*; **unsearch'-able**, **unsearch'able-ness**, **unsearch'ably**.

Fr. *non cherché*; Germ. *undurchsucht*, verb *durchsuchen* to search.

Un-seasoned, *-see'.zōnd*, not acclimatised, not flavoured with condiments; **unseason-able**, *-zōn.ă.bl*; **unsea'sonable-ness**.

French *hors de saison*, *non assaisonné*. (See p. 1075.)

Un-seat, *ŭn.seet'* or *disseat'*, to deprive of seat or membership; **unseat'-ed**, not provided with seats. **Disseat'ed**, deprived of membership; **unseat'-ing** or **disseat'-ing**.

Old Eng. *unsett[an]*, past *unsete*, past part. *ungetet* or *ungetted*.

Un-seaworthy, *ŭn.see'.wur.thŭ*, not sea-proof; **unsea'worthi-ness**, R. xi. (O. E. *un-sæ-weorthe* or *-wurthe-lĭc*, *-wurthelĭce*. adv.)

Un-seconded, *ŭn.sĕk'.ŏn.ded*, not seconded. (Fr. *non secondé*.)

Un-sectarian, *ŭn'sĕk'.tair''rĭ.ăn*, not sectarian. (Lat. *sectārius*.)

Un-secular, *ŭn.sĕk'.kŭ.lar*, not secular. **Unsecularise**, *ŭn.sĕk'.kŭ.lă.rĭze*, to devote to sacred uses; **unsec'ularised** (5 syl.); **unsecularis-ing**, *ŭn.sĕk'.kŭ.lă.rĭ'.zing*. (Lat. *sĕcŭlāris*.)

Un-secured, *-sĕ.kŭred''*, not rendered safe. **Insecure**, *in'.sc.kŭre''*; **insecure'-ly**; **insecurity**, *in'.sĕ.kŭ''rĭ.ty*.

Latin *secŭrus*, *secŭritas* (sc *curāre*, to take care of the thing itself).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-seem'ly**, not seemly; unseem'li-ness. (O. E. *uncymlic*.)
Our word is a blunder. It is not from *seman* to seem, but *cyman* [cuman] to come, *cymlic* comely, *uncymliclic* uncomely.
- Un-seldom**, not seldom. (Old English *unseldan* or *unseldon*.)
- Un-sel'fish**, not selfish; unsel'fish-ness, unsel'fish-ly.
Old English *un-sylflic*, *-sylflice* (adv.), *-sylflicnes*.
- Un-separated** (obs. *-pa-*), *ũn.sěp'.ā.rā.ted*, not separated.
Inseparable, *in.sěp'.ā.rā.bl*; insepar'able-ness, insepar'ably.
Inseparability, *in.sěp''.a.ra.bīl''ā.ty*.
Latin *non sēparātus*, *insēparābilis* (*se-parāre*, to make separate)
- Un-sepulchred**, *ũn.sěp'.āl.krd*, not entombed, not buried.
Un-, with Latin *sēpulcrum* (*sēpelio*, to bury).
- Un-service-able**, *ũn.ser'.vīs.ā.bl*, not serviceable; unse'viceably, unse'viceable-ness. Unse'ved' (2 syl.)
French *non servi*; Old English *serfis*; Latin *servire*, to serve.
- Un-set'**, not set, not sunk below the horizon.
Old English *unsett[an]*, past *-sete*, past part. *-geset*.
- Un-settle**, *ũn.sēt'tl*, to disturb; unse't'ling; unsettled, *-sēt'tld*; unse't'tled-ness; unse't'tle-ment, derangement.
Old English *un-sahtl[ian]*, past *-sahtlode*, past part. *-sahtlod*.
- Un-severed**, *ũn.sěv'.rd*, not severed. Disse'ver, to separate; dissevered, *dis.sěv'.rd*; disse'ver-ing, disse'ver-ance.
Un-, *dis-*, with French *sevrer*; Italian *sevrare*; Latin *sēparāre*.
- Un-sex'**, to change the character of a sex. (Fr. *sexe*, Lat. *sexus*.)
- Un-shackle**, *ũn.shāk'kl*, to unchain; unshackled, *-shāk'kld*; unshack'ling. (Old Eng. *un-*, with *seacul* or *scacul*.)
- Un-shaded**, *ũn.shā'.ded*, not shaded. Unshadowed, *-shād'.ōde*.
Old English *un-scedden*, verb *-sedd[an]* or *scedd[an]*, past *-scedd*, *un-sceddwod*, verb *-sceddw[an]*, past *-sceddwode*.
- Un-shaken**, *ũn.shā'.kn*, not shaken. (Old English *un-scacen*.)
Verb *scac[an]*, past *scede*, past part. *scacen*, or *sceacan*, &c.
- Un-shaped**, *ũn.shāpt'*, not shaped; unshapen, *un.shāpe'n*.
Unshap-able, *ũn.shā'.pā.bl*; unshāpe'-ly.
Mis-shape', to shape amiss; misshaped' (2 syl.); -shap-ing, *mis.shā'.ping*; misshapen, *mis.shāpe'n*.
O. E. *unscapen* or *ungesceapen*, v. *-scap[an]*, past *scōp*, p. p. *scapen*.
- Un-sharp**, not sharp; unshaped, *un.sharpt*; unsharp'en.
O. E. *unscarp* or *unscarp*, v. *seyrp[an]*, p. *seyrpe*, p. p. *seyrpd*.
- Un-shāved** (2 syl.), not shaved; adj. unshorn. (O. E. *unscafen*.)
Verb *scaf[an]*, to shave, past *scōf*, past part. *scafen*.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-sheathe, *un.shēethe'*, to draw from its sheath; **unsheathed'** (2 syl.), **unsheath-ing** (*th* as in *the*).

" ("Sheath" is one of the eight nouns which lengthen its vowel or vowels in forming the verb by adding *-e*: as "bath," *bāthe*; "breath," *breathe*; "cloth," *clōthe*; "loath," *loathe*; "mouth," *mouthe*; "smooth," *smoothe*; "wreath," *wreathe*.)

O. Eng. *scæth* or *scæd*, v. *unscedd[an]*, past *-scæde*, past part. *-scæde*.

Un-shell', to take off the shell; **unshelled'** (2 syl.), **unshell-ing**.

Un-, with Old English *scel* or *scell*, a shell.

Un-sheltered, *ūn.shēl't.rd*, exposed; **unshel'ter-ing**.

Un-, with Welsh *cell*, a cover, a shelter. Our word is a gross blunder, *sh-* should be *c* = *ch*.

Un-shield-ed, *ūn.sheeld'.ed*, not shielded; **unshield-ing**.

Old English *un-scylded*, *-scyldende*, verb *scyld[an]*, past *scyldde*.

Un-shift-ed, not shifted; **unshift-ing**. (O. E. *ungescyft*.)

Un-ship', to remove from a ship, &c.; **unshipped**, *un.shīpt'*; **unshipp-ing**, R. i. (O. E. *unscip[ian]*, p. *-ode*, p. p. *-od*.)

Un-shōd', not having shoes on. (O. Eng. *unscōd* or *unscēōd*.)

Un-shorn', not shaved. (Old English *unscoren*.)

Un-shōt', not shot. (O. Eng. *unscoten*, v. *sceōt[an]*, to shoot.)

Un-shrink-ing, not shrinking; **unshrink-ing-ly**, **unshrunk'**.

Old Eng. *unscrincede*, *unscruncen*, verb *scrin[an]*, past *seranc*.

Un-shroud-ed, not shrouded. (*Un-*, with Old Eng. *scrūd*.)

Un-shunned, *ūn.shūnd*, not avoided. (Old Eng. *unscunod*.)

(Observe that every one of the words beginning with *un-sh-* is a native word, except *shelter*, which is a blunder for *celler* or *cheller*.)

Un-sight-ly, *ūn.site'ly*, not sightly; **unsight'li-ness**.

Old English *un-syhtlic*. (The *-g* is interpolated.)

Un-silvered, *ūn.sil'.vrd*, not coated with silver; **unsil'very**.

Old English *un-*, with *silfer*, silver.

Un-sinewed, *ūn.sin'nūde*, not sinewed. (Old Eng. *sinewe*.)

Un-singed, *ūn.sīnjd'*, not scorched. (Old Eng. *unbesænged*.)

Un-sinning, *ūn.sīn'ing*, not sinning; **unsin'-ful**, **unsinful-ly**, **unsin'ful-ness**. **Sin'less**, **sin'less-ly**, **sin'less-ness**.

Old English *un-*, with *sin*, verb *syngian*, *synfull*, *synleas*.

Un-skil'ful, not skilful; **unskil'ful-ly**, **unskil'ful-ness**.

Unskilled' (2 syl.), not skilled.

(When *-full* is added to a monosyllable ending in double *l*, one *l* of each part of the compound is dropped: as "skill-full," *skilful*; "will-full," *wilful* and *unwilful*; "full-fill," *fulfil*, &c.)

Old English *un-sylefull*, *unscyled*, verb *scyl[an]*.

Un-slack', not slack. **Unslacken**, *ūn.slāk'n*, to tighten; **unslackened**, *ūn.slāk'nd*; **unslack'en-ing**.

Old English *unslæc*; *unslæctice*, *unslackly*. (See **Unslaked**.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-slaked, *ûn.slăkt*, not quenched. **Unslaked lime**, lime not mixed with water. (Danish *slukke*, Swedish *släcka*.)

Un-sleep'y, not sleepy; **unsleep'-ing**. (Old Eng. *unslēpig*.)

Un-sling', to loose from a sling; **unslung''**. (O. E. *unsling[an]*).

Un-slippery, *ûn.slip'.pě.ry*, not slippery. **Unslip'py**; **unslipped**, *un.slip't'*. (Old English *unslyped*, *unslipig*.)

Un-slit', not slit. (Old English *untosliten* or *unsliten*.)

Un-smoked (2 syl.), not smoked. (Old English *unsmocen*.)

Un-smooth', not smooth; **unsmoothed'** (2 syl.), **unsmooth'-ly**; **unsmooth'-ness**, want of smoothness, uneven, rough.

Old English *unsmôthe*, *unsmæthe*, or *unsmêthe*, *unsmêthnes*.

Un-sō'ber, not sober; **unsobered**, *un.sō'.brd*. **Insobri'ety**.

Old Eng. *un-*, with *syfer* sober; Lat. *sobrius* (*s-* priv.), *ebrius* drunk).

Un-social, *ûn.sō'.shāl*, not social. **Unsociable**, *ûn.sō'.sh'ă.bl*; **unso'ciable-ness**, **unso'ciably**. **Dissociate**, *dis.sō'.sh'ă.te*, to separate; **dissoc'iated**, **dissoc'iat-ing**; **dissociable**, *dis.sō'.sh'ă.bl*; **dissociabil'ity**; **dissocia'tion**, *-sh'ăn*.

Fr. *insociable*, *insociabilité*, non or peu social; Latin *insōciābilis*.

Insocial, *insociable*, *insociability*, &c., would be preferable.

Un-soiled', not soiled. (Old Eng. *unseled*, verb *sēlan* to soil.)

Un-sodden, *ûn.sōd'n*, not sodden. (Old English *ungesoden*.)

Un-sold', not sold. (Old Eng. *ungeseald* or *unseald*, v. *sellan*.)

Un-soldier-ly, *-soul'.djēr.ly*, not befitting a soldier. (Fr. *soldat*.)

Un-solicit-ed, *ûn'.sol.īs''.ăt.ed*, not solicited; **unsolicitous**, *ûn'.sol.īs''.ăt.ūs*. (*Un-*, with Latin *sōlicitus*, v. *sōlicitāre*.)

Un-sōlved' (2 syl.), not solved. **Insōl'vent**, a bankrupt; **insōl'-vency**. **Insoluble**, *in.sōl'lu.bl*, not to be fused or melted; **insōl'uble-ness**, **insōl'ubly**, **insōlub'ility**. **Insōl'vable**, incapable of being solved or guessed.

Dissolve, *diz.zōlv'*, to melt; **dissolved**, *diz.zōlv'd'*; **dissolv'-ing** (R. xix.); **dissolvent**, *diz.zōl'.vent*; **dissolvable**, *diz.zōl'.vă.bl*, -ness; **dissōl'vably**; **dissolution**, *dis'.so.lu''.sh'ăn* (not *diz.zo...*); **dissolute**, *dis'.so.lute*, dissipated; **dis'solute-ly**, **dis'solute-ness**; **dissoluble**, *dis'.so.lu.bl*, capable of being melted; **dissolubility**, *dis'.so.lu.bl''.ăt.y*. **Indis'solubil'ity**, having a nature which resists solution.

French *insoluble*, *insolubilité*, *insolvable*, *dissoluble*, *dissolvant*;

Latin *insolūbilis*, *dissolūbilis*, *dissolūtus*, verb *dissolvēre*.

(The wrong conj., "dissolvable" and "insolvable" are French.)

Un-sophisticated, *ûn'.so.fīs''.tī.kā.ted*, not adulterated, not falsified; **unsophistical**, *ûn'.so.fīs.tī.kāl*; **unsophistical-ly**.

Fr. non *sophistiqué*; Lat. *sophisticus*; Gk. *sophistikós* (see p. 1165).

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-sought, *ũn.sũwt'*, not sought. (Old Eng. *ungesôht*, v. *sécan*.)
(It will be observed that the *g* is interpolated. It is absurdly meant to represent the guttural sound of the word *sôht*.)

Un-sound', not sound; **unsound'-ly**, **unsound'-ness**. **Un-sound'-ed**, not fathomed, not enunciated, &c.

"Unsound," Old English *ungesund*, *ungesundlic*, *ungesundfulnes*.

"Unsounded" (not made to sound), O. E. *son*; Lat. *sônus*, v. *sônäre*.

"Unsounded" (not fathomed), Span. *sondar*, as *sondar la bomba*.

Un-soured' (2 syl.), not soured. (Old Eng. *unsúrod*, v. *súrian*.)

Un-sown'. **Un-sewed'** (generally but incorrectly unsewn).

Unsewn', not planted with seed. *Unsewed*, not stitched.

"Unsewn," O. Eng. *unsdwæn*, v. *sáw[an]*, past *seow*, p. part. *sáwæn*.

"Unsewed," O. E. *ungesiwed*, v. *síw[an]*, past *síwode*, p. p. *gesiwed*.

Un-sparing, *un.spair'.ing*, not sparing; **unsparing-ly**.

Old English *un-*, with *spær*, verb *spárian*; Latin *parcere*.

Un-speak-able, *ũn.speé'.kũ.bl*, unutterable; **unspeakable-ness**, **unspeak'ably**; **unspeak-ing**, *un.speek'.ing*; **unspo'ken**.

Old English *unspræcende* unspeaking, *ungespræc*, verb *spræc[an]*, past *spræc*, past part. *sprocen*. ("Speak" should be *speak*.)

Un-specified, *ũn.spēs'.ĩ.fide*, not specified. (Fr. *non spécifié*.)

Un-specious, *ũn.speé'.shũs*, not specious; **unspē'cious-ly**.

Un-, with Latin *spēciōsus* (*spēctes*, outward appearance).

Un-speculative, *ũn.spēk'.ku.lũ.tiv*, not speculative; **unspeculative-ly**. (French *peu spéculatif*, Latin *spēcũlārī*.)

Un-spoiled' or unspoilt', not spoilt. **Despoil**, *dē.spoil'*, to plunder, to lay waste; **despoiled**, *de.spoild'*; **despoil'-ing**, **despoil'-er**; **spoliation**, *spō'.lĩ.ã'.shũn*, devastation.

French *non spolié*, *despouillé* now *dépouillé*; Latin *de-spōliāre*.

Un-spoken, *un.spōke'n*, not spoken. (Old Eng. *unsprocen*.)

Un-spōtt'ed, not spotted; **unspott'ed-ness**. **Spot'less**, **-less-ly**, **-ness**. (O. E. *un-*, with *splot*. Our *spot* should be *splot*.)

Un-stable, *ũn.stā'.bl*, not stable; **unstable-ness**, **unsta'bly**.

Instabil'ity. (Fr. *non stable*, *instabilité*; Latin *in-stāre*.)

Un-staid', not fixed, not steady. **Un-stayed'**, not retarded.

"Un-staid" is formed from "stay," on the corrupt pattern of *laid*, *paid*, *said* (*sēd*), for *layed*, *payed*, *sayed*.

Un-stained' (2 syl.), not stained. (*Un-*, with Welsh *ystaen*.)

Un-stamped, *ũn.stampt'*, not stamped. (Italian *stampāre*.)

Un-stanch'd, *un.stāncht*, [the flow of blood] not arrested.

Un-, with Welsh *ystancio*; French *non étanché*.

Un-states'man-like, unworthy of a statesman.

Un-stayed' (2 syl.), not detained. **Unstaid'** (*q.v.*), **unsteady**.

Un-steadfast, *ũn.stēd'.fast*, not steadfast; **unstead'fast-ly**, **unstead'fast-ness**. (Should be *stedfast*. O. E. *-stedfast*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-steady, *ŭn.stĕd'.ĭ*, not steady; **unstead'i-ly**, **unstead'i-ness**; **unsteadied**, *ŭn.stĕd'.ed*, not made steady.

O. E. *unstæthhig*, *unstæthhignes*, *unstæthhiglice* or *unstedig*, &c.

Un-stōp', to remove a stopping; **unstopped**, *ŭn.stōpt'*; **-ing**.

Un-, with German *stopfen*; Danish *stoppe*, noun *stop*.

Un-straightened, **Unstraitened** (both *ŭn.strait'.nd*).

Unstraightened, not made straight, still crooked.

Unstraitened, not embarrassed, not contracted.

"Unstraightened," O. E. *un-*, with *strac* straight; Lat. *strictus* straight.

"Unstraitened," *un-*, with Fr. *estroit* now *étroit*; Lat. *strictus*, tight.

Un-strained' (2 syl.), not strained. (Fr. *non estreint* now *étreint*.)

Un-straitened, *un.strait'.nd*, not embarrassed. **Unstraightened**, not made straight. (See *Unstraightened*.)

Un-stratified, *ŭn.strāt'.ĭ.fide*, not stratified. (Fr. *non stratifié*.)

Un-strengthened, *ŭn.strenght'.nd*, not made strong.

Old English *un-*, with *streneth*, *strength*, or *strecgth* strength.

Un-string', to loose the strings; **unstrung'**, **unstring'-ing**.

Old English *un-*, with *string*. (See p. 1227.)

Un-strück', not struck; **unstricken**, *ŭn.strĭk'n*, not stricken.

Old Eng. *un-* with *a-stricen*, v. *a-strīcan*, past *a-strāc*. (See p. 1227.)

Un-studied, **Unstudded** (both *ŭn.stŭd'.ded*); **unstŭ'dious**, *-dĭ.ŭs*.

Unstudied, unpremeditated, not made a study.

Unstudded, not adorned with studs.

"Unstudied," Fr. *non étudié* now *étudé*; Lat. *stŭdium*, v. *stŭdeŭ*.

"Unstudded," Old English *un-*, with *studu* or *stod* a stud.

Un-stuffed, *ŭn.stŭft'*, not stuffed (*un-* with German *stopfen*).

Un-subdued, *ŭn'.sŭb.dŭde'*, not overcome (*un-* with Lat. *sub-do*.)

Un-subject'ed, not made subject. **Insubjection**, *-sŭb.jĕk''.shŭn*, want of subordination. (Lat. *-subjectus*, *jĕcĕo*, *jĕctum*.)

Un-submissive, *-sŭb.mĭs''.sĭv*, not submissive; **-submis'sive-ly**, **unsubmitt'ed**, **unsubmitt'-ing** (R. iv.) **Non-submissive**; **non-submission**, *non'.sŭb.mĭsh''.ŭn*, refusal of submission.

Un-, *non-*, with Latin *sub-mitto* supine *-missum*, to send under.

Un-subscribed, *ŭn'.sŭb.skribd''*, not subscribed. (Lat. *sub-scribo*.)

Un-substantial, *ŭn'.sŭb.stān''.shāl*, not substantial; **unsubstan'tial-ly**; **unsubstantiality**, *ŭn'.sŭb.stān''.shĭ.āl''.ĭ.ty*; **un-substantiated**, *ŭn'.sŭb.stān''.shĭ.a.ted*, not proved.

Un-, with Latin *substantiālis* (*substantia*, verb *sub-stāre*).

Un-subvert'ed, not overturned. (*Un-* with Latin *sub-vertō*.)

Un-success'-ful, not successful; **unsuccessful'-ly**, **-ness**.

Un-, with Lat. *successus* (*suc-[sub]cĕdo* supine *cessum*, to go under).

("Success," i. e., one step follows another without halt to the end.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-suffered**, -sŭf'frd, not suffered, not permitted; -suffer-ing.
 Unsufferable, not to be allowed or permitted (should be *ible*).
 Insufferable, beyond endurance, too hard to bear (*ditto*).
 Unsufferable-ness, unsufferably. Insufferable-ness, &c.
Un-, in-, with Latin *sufferens* gen. *sufferentis*, *sufferentia* (*sub fero*).
- Un-suitable**, ūn.sŭ'.tā.bl, not suitable; unsuit'able-ness, unsuit'ably; unsuited, ūn.sŭ'.ted; unsuit'-ing.
 Non-suit, nŏn'.sŭte, the abandonment of a law-suit (when actually in court) on the discovery of some error or omission; non-suit'ed, non-suit'-ing.
 Fr. *suite*, v. *sui*vre; Lat. *secŭtus*, *sequor* to follow. "Unsuited," i.e., the things do not "follow in a series," but are odds and ends.
- Un-sŭl'ly**, not to defile; unsullies, ūn.sŭl'.līz; unsullied, ūn.sŭl'.led; unsullied-ly, unsul'ly-ing.
 Fr. *sans souillure*, v. *souiller* (Lat. *suillus* piggish, hence filthy).
- Un-sung'**, not sung. (O. E. *unge-sungen*, v. *sing*[an], *sang*, *sangen*.)
- Un-supplant'ed**, not supplanted. (Fr. *non supplanté*. See p. 1255.)
- Un-supplied**, ūn'.sŭp.plīdē'', not supplied. (Lat. *sup*-[*sub*]pleo.)
- Un-support'-ed**, not supported; unsupport'-ing. Insupport'-able, insupport'able-ness, insupport'ably.
 French *sans support*, *insupportable*, &c. (See page 1255.)
- Un-suppressed**, -sŭp.prest'', not suppressed. Insuppress'ible, insuppressible-ness, insuppressibly.
Un-, in-, with Lat. *suppressio*, -*pressus*, *sup*-[*sub*]premo to press under.
- Un-surmount'ed**, not overcome; unsurmount'-ing. Insurmount-able, insurmountable-ness, insurmountably.
 Fr. *insurmontable*; Lat. *in sur*-[*sum*]montem, not on the mountain-top.
- Un-surpassed**, ūn'.sur.past'', not excelled; unsurpass-ing.
 Insurpass'able, insurpass'ably. (Fr. *non surpassé*, p. 1258.)
- Un-surrendered**, ūn'.sŭr.rĕn''.drd, not yielded up, not compromised; unsurren'der-ing. (Fr. *sur rendre*, to give over, probably an English blunder for *se rendre*, to submit, &c.)
- Un-surveyed**, -sur.vāde, not surveyed. (Fr. *surveiller*, p. 1259.)
- Un-susceptible**, ūn'.sŭs.sĕp''.tī.bl, not susceptible; unsuscep'tible-ness, unsuscept'ibly. Insuscept'ible, insuscept'ibly; insusceptibility, in'.sŭs.cĕp'.tī.bl''ā.ty.
 Fr. *non susceptible*; Lat. *sus*-[*sub*]cĕpĕre[căpĕre] supine -*ceptum*.
- Un-suspect'ed**, not suspected; unsuspect'-ing, unsuspecting-ly.
 Unsuspicious, -sŭs.pīsh''.ŭs, not suspicious; -suspicious-ly, -suspicious-ness. (Fr. *non suspecté*, Lat. *suspicio*, p. 1259.)
- Un-sustained''** (3 syl.), not sustained; unsustain'-ing.
 Unsustain'-able (should be *-ible*, not the 1st. Lat. conj.)
 Latin *sus*-[*sub*]tīnĕre[tĕnĕre], to hold-up under. (See p. 1260.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-swāthe' (2 syl.), to free from bandages; unswāthed' (2 syl.), unswāth'-ing. (O. E. *un-*, with *suæthil*, a swathe.)

Un-swayed, *ŭn.swāde'*, not influenced or controlled; unsway'-able. (Old Eng. *ungeswegod*, v. *sweg[ian]*, p. *swegode*.)

Un-sweet', not sweet; unsweetened, *un.sweet''nd*, not made sweet. (Old Eng. *unswét*, v. *swétan*, to make sweet.)

Un-swept', not swept. (Old English *un-swapan*, v. *swāpan*.)

Un-swerv'-ing, not swerving; unswerv'-ing-ly. (See p. 1266.)

Un-swung', not swung. (O. E. *unswungen*, v. *swingan*, *swang*.)

Un-symmetrical, *ŭn'.sĭm.mēt''.rĭ.kāl*, not symmetrical; unsymmet'-rical-ly. (From the Gk. *summētrĭa*, Lat. *symmetrĭa*.)

Un-sympathising, *ŭn.sĭm'.pă.rhĭ''zing*, not sympathising; unsympathising-ly; unsympathetic, *ŭn.sĭm'.pă.rhĕt''ĭk*; unsympathet'ical, *-kāl*; unsympathet'ical-ly.

Greek *sumpatheia* (*sun-pathos*, fellow-feeling); Latin *sympathia*.

Un-taint'ed, not tainted; untaint'ed-ly, untaint'ed-ness.

Formed from the Fr. *teindre*, to dye; Latin *tingere* supine *tinctum*.

What is not dyed is not tinged, not spotted, not defiled, not corrupted.

Un-taken, *ŭn.tāke'n*, not taken. (Old Eng. *untacen*, v. *-tacan*.)

Un-tāmed (2 syl.), not tamed; untamable, *ŭn.tā'mă.bl*.

O. Eng. *untemed*, *ungetemed*, or *unatemed*, v. *tam[ian]*, *tamode*, *-od*.

Un-tanned, *ŭn.tānd'*, not tanned. (French *non tanné*.)

Un-tarnished, *ŭn.tar'.nishd*, not tarnished. (Fr. *non terni*.)

Un-tasted, *ŭn.tāste'.ed*, not tasted; untāst'-ing; untaste'-ful; untasteful-ly, not with good taste. *Distaste*, *dis.taste'*, aversion; *distaste'-ful*, *distaste'-ful-ly*, *distaste'-ful-ness*.

French *taster* now *tāter*, to judge by touch. (See p. 1287.)

Un-taught, *un.tawt'*, not taught. Un-taut, not tight.

Un-teach, *un.teech'*, to disabuse the mind of what it has been taught; unteach'-ing. Un-teach'-able, not readily receiving instruction; unteach'-able-ness.

Old Eng. *untēc[an]*, past *-tēhte*, past part. *tēht*, *tēcing* or *tēcung*.

(The *g* is interpolated, as it always is, except in abstract nouns from adj. ending in *g*: as "long," *length*; "strong," *strength*; in such words as *light*, *bright*, *sight*, *naught*, *taught*, &c., it is abnormal.)

Un-tempered, *ŭn.tēm'.prd*, not tempered. *Distemper*, disease, a sort of paint; *distempered* (3 syl.), *distem'per-ing*.

"Untempered," Fr. *non tempéré*; Lat. *temperāre*; O. Eng. *temprian*.

"Distemper" (paint), Italian *distemperare*, to dissolve.

Un-tempt'ed, not tempted; untempt'-ing. (Latin *tentāre*.)

Un-ten'-able (should be *tenible*), not capable of being maintained.

Latin *tēnere* to hold. Our blunder is from the French *non tenable*.

Un-ten'ant-ed, not inhabited; unten'ant-able, unfit to be...

Un-, with Latin *tenens* gen. *tenentis*, *tēnere* to hold; Fr. *tenant* (11).

Words with **Un-** negative and privative.

Un-terrified, *ün.tēr'ri.fide*, not alarmed. (Fr. *non terrifié*.)

Un-thanked, *ün.ṛhankt'*, not thanked; **unthank'-ful**, **unthank'-ful-ness**, **unthank'-ful-ly**, **unthank'-worthy**.

O. Eng. *unthancod*, *unthancfull*, *unthancfullnes*, *unthancweorthlic*.

Un-thawed, *-ṛhawd'*, not thawed. (O. E. *unthawed*, v. *thawan*.)

Un-theological, *ün.ṛhë.ð.lödɣ''i.käl*, not theological; **-cäl-ly**.

From the Greek *theōlogia* (*thēōs logos*, a treatise about God).

Un-theoretical, *ün.ṛhë.ð.rët''i.käl*, not theoretical; **-cäl-ly**.

Un-, with Greek *theōrētikós* (verb *theōrizo*, to theorise).

The *the-* of "theorise" is somewhat curious. The Athenians made an annual procession to Delos to commemorate the deliverance of Theseus from the Minotaur. This procession was called *theōria*, the persons sent *theōroi*, and the ship they went in *theōris* (*theos ora*, a visit to the god). The same ship being used every year, was so patched and mended that not a board of the original vessel remained, and the philosophers used to "theorise" or speculate on the question of its identity. Thence to "visit the god" (in the *theōris*) and to "speculate" came to mean the same thing.

Un-think'-ing, not thinking; **unthink'-ing-ly**; **unthought-of**, *ün.ṛhawt' ov*; **unthought'-ful**, **unthought'-ful-ly**, **-ness**, **thought'-less**, **thought'-less-ly**, **thought'-less-ness**.

Old English *unbethōht*, verb *thencan*, past *thōhte*, past part. *thōht*, *thōhtfull*. (It will be observed that the *g* is interpolated.)

Un-thread, *ün.ṛhrëd'*, to draw the thread [out of a needle]; **unthread'-ed**, **unthread'-ing**. (O. E. *thrëd* or *thræd*, thread.)

Un-threatened, *ün.ṛhrët''nd*, not menaced. (O. E. *threatian*.)

Un'-thrif, a money-squanderer; **unthrift'-y**, **unthrifti-ly**, **-ness**.

Dan. *trives*, to thrive; *trivelig*, thriving (adj.); *trivelse*, a thriving.

Un-throned' (2 syl.), not throned. **Dethrōne'** (2 syl.), to degrade from sovereignty; **dethroned'**, **dethrōn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dethrone'-ment**, rejection of a ruler from sovereignty.

Latin *thrōnus*; Greek *thrōnós*, a throne (*thrānos*, a bench).

Un-tidy, *-ti'.dy*, not tidy; (*comp.*) **untī'di-er**, (*super.*) **-tī'di-est**, **untī'di-ly**, **-tī'di-ness**. (Dan. *tidig*, timely; O. E. *tīd*, time.)

"Tidy" means in "good time." Things done at their stated times.

Un-tie, *ün.ti'*, to unbind; **untied**, *un.tide'*; **unty-ing**.

(All verbs ending in *-ie* (except "hie," *hieing*) change the *-ie* into *-y* when *-ing* is added: as "die," *dying*; "lie," *lying*; "vie," *vying*.)
Old Eng. *untig[ian]*, verb *getig[ian]*, past *getigede*, past part. *getiged*.

Un-tilled, *ün.tild'*, not cultivated. **Until'**, up to the time when.

Old English *untilod*, verb *tīl[ian]*, past *tīlode*, past part. *tīlod*.

Un-time'-ly (3 syl.), out of season; **-time'li-ness**. (O. E. *untīma*.)

Un-tinctured, *ün.tīnk'.tchürd*, not tinged or impregnated with some foreign matter. (Latin *tinctūra*, a tincture.)

Un-tinged' (2 syl.), not tinged. (Latin *tingo*, to tinge or dye.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-tired, *ʌn.tɪˈrd*, not tired; **untir-ing**, *un.tɪreˈɪŋ*; **-tir'ing-ly**.

Old English *unteorig* or *unge-teorod*; verb *teor[ian]*, to wax faint.

Un-titled, *ʌn.tɪˈtld*, not titled. (Old Eng. *titul*, Lat. *titŭla*.)

Un-tithed' (2 syl.) not tithed. (Old English *untio Gothad*.)

Un-töld, not related. **Untolled**, *un.töld*, [the bell] not rung.

"Untold," Old Eng. *untellenlic* or *ungeteald*, v. *tell[an]*, p. *tealde*.

"Untolled." To toll is probably the Old Eng. verb *teoll[an]* to tell, meaning "to announce" a death or funeral by the bell.

Un-tolerated, *ʌn.tɒl.əˈræ.ted*, not tolerated. **Intolerable**, *in.tɒl.əˈræ.bl*; **intöl'erable-ness**, **intöl'erably**. **Intolerant**, *in.tɒl.əˈrænt*; **intol'erant-ly**. (Obs. "tolerate" only one l.)

Un-, with Latin *töleratus*, *intölërans* gen. *tölërantis*, *intölërantis*.

Untouched, *ʌn.tʌtʃt*, not touched; **untouch'ing**. **Intact**, uninjured. **Intangible**, *in.tæŋˈgɪ.bl*, incapable of being touched; **intan'gible-ness**, **intan'gibly**, **intangibil'ity**.

Fr. *non* or *peu touché*, *intact*, *intangible*, *intangibilité*, Lat. *tango*.

Un-toward, *un.tōwˈrd* (*-tōw* to rhyme with *grow*), awkward, perverse; **untōward-ly**, **-tōward-ness**. (O. E. *un-to-weard*.)

Un-traced' (2 syl.), not traced; **untrace'able**, **untrace'able-ness**.

French *non tracé*; Latin *tractāre*, to handle (from *traho*, to draw).

Un-tracked, *ʌn.trækˈt*, not tracked; **untractable**, *ʌn.trækˈtæ.bl*; **untract'able-ness**, **untract'ably**, **untractabil'ity**.

(Obs. "k" is inserted before *-ed*, otherwise *c* would be equal to *s*.)

Italian *tracciare*, to track; *traccia*, a footstep.

Un-trained, *ʌn.traind*, not trained. (Fr. *trainer*, to draw along.)

Milton says "In hollow cube he *trained* [dragged along] his...enginry."

Un-trammelled, not shackled. (Fr. *travail*, a fowler's net.)

Il est ainsi nommé parce qu'il est ordinairement formé de trois rangs de mailles, ou de trois réseaux appliqués l'un sur l'autre.

Un-transcribed, *-træn.skribd*, not transcribed. (Lat. *transcribo*.)

Un-transferred, *ʌnˈtrans.ferd*, not transferred; **untransfer'able**, **-transfer'ably**. (Fr. *non transféré*, *non transferable*.)

(Nothing can be worse than the caprice showed in the spelling of the compounds of this word. We have the *r* doubled in *transferr'ed*, *transferr'ing*; but not in *transfer'able*, *transfer'ably*, *transfer'ed*, *transfer'ence*; Latin *transfere*.)

Un-translā'ted, not translated; **-transla'table** (should be *-ible*).

Latin *transfere* supine *translātum*, to transfer or translate.

Un-transport'ed, not transported. (*Un-* with Lat. *transportāre*.)

Un-transposed, *ʌnˈtrans.pōzed*, not transposed.

Un-, with Latin *trans-pōnere* supine *-pōsitum*, to transpose.

Un-travelled, *ʌn.trævˈld*, not having visited foreign lands, not travelled over. (Welsh *trafael*, to toil; Fr. *travailler*.)

(To "travel" was to "toil" when there were neither coaches nor roads.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-traversed**, *ŭn.trāv'.rst*, not traversed. (Fr. *non traversé*.)
- Un-tried**, *-trīde'*, not tried. (O.E. *un-* with *treg[ian]*, to trouble.)
 "The horse *tries* hard to draw the cart," i.e. uses great trouble to do so.
 "I will *try* to do better in future," i.e. I will use trouble to do so.
- Un-trimmed**, *-trīmd'*, not trimmed. (O.E. *trum[ian]*, to amend.)
- Un-trodden**, *un.trōd'n* (R. i.); *untrōd'*, not past over (v. *tread*).
 O. E. *un-treden*, v. *tred[an]*, past *træd*, past part. *treden*, *tred* a step.
- Un-troubled**, *ŭn.trūb'bld*, not troubled. (French *non troublé*.)
- Un-true**, *ŭn.trū'*, not true; *untrū'ly*. *Untrūth'*, *untruth'ful*,
untruth'ful-ly, *untruth'ful-ness*. *Truth'-less*, *-ly*, *-ness*.
 Old English *untrutw*, *untredw*, or *untryd*, *untredw* *untrue*,
ungetredwe or *ungetrwe* *untrue*.
- Un-trust'ed**, not trusted; *untrust'y*, *untrust'i-ness*, *untrust'ful*,
untrust'ful-ly, *-ful-ness*; *untrust'worthy*, *-wū'.thē*;
untrust'worthi-ly, *untrust'worthi-ness*.
Distrust', suspicion, want of confidence, to suspect, to
 doubt; *distrust'-ed*, *distrust'-ing*, *distrust'ing-ly*, *dis-*
trust'-ful, *distrust'ful-ly*, *distrust'ful-ness*.
Mistrust', *mistrust'-ed*, *mistrust'-er*, *mistrust'-ing*.
 O. E. *untredw*, v. *untredw[ian]* to deceive, *untréw[an]* to distrust,
 Danish *mistro* *mistrust*, v. *mistroe*, *mistroist* *mistrustful*; *tro* *trust*.
- Un-truth'**, *untruth'ful*, &c. (See *Untrue*.)
- Un-tuned'** (2 syl.), not tuned; *untunable*, *-tū'nā.bl*, *unmusical*;
-tu'nably, *-tu'nable-ness*. (Lat. *tōnus*, tune; Gk. *tōnōs*.)
- Un-tū'tored** (3 syl.), not instructed. (From Lat. *tutor*, a tutor.)
- Un-twīne'** (2 syl.), to untwist; *untwined'* (2 syl.), *untwin'-ing*.
 Old English *un-twin[an]*, past *-twīnde*, past part. *twīned*.
- Un-twist'**, to unwind; *untwist'-ed*, *-ing*. (O.E. *ungetwys[an]*.)
 ("Twist" should be *twis*. The *t* is abnormal, the verb being
twys[an], and its root *twý* two, to twine two together.)
- Un-uni'ted**, not united. *Disunit'* (3 syl.), to separate; *dis-*
uni'ted; *disunit-ing*, *dis'.u.nī'.ting*.
 Latin *unītus*, verb *unīre* (*unus*, one); French *désunir*.
- Un-used**, *ŭn.ūzed'*, not used. *Unusual*, *ŭn.ū'.zū.āl*, not cus-
 tomary; *unn'sual-ly*. *Unuse-ful*, *ŭn.ūce'ful*, not use-
 ful; *unuse'ful-ly*. *Use-less*, *ūce'.less*, of no use; use'-
 less-ly, *useless-ness*. *In-util'ity*, want of usefulness.
Disuse, (noun) *dis.ūce'*, (verb) *dis.ūze'*, to discontinue the
 use of; *disused'* (2 syl.); *disus'-ing*, *dis.ū'.zing*.
 Latin *ūtor*, *ūsus* to use, *usūlis*, *inūtilis*, *inūtilitas*.
- Un-uttered**, *ŭn.ūt'.trd*, not uttered; *unūt'ter-able*, *-ūt'terably*.
 The verb is formed from the Ang.-Sax. prep. *utan* or *uton*, without,
 and means "to send out," hence to circulate, and to utter words.

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-valued, *ŭn.vāl'.āde*, not appreciated. **Inval'nable**, *·bly*.

French *non évalué*; Latin *vālĕre*, to be worth.

Un-vanquished, *ŭn.vān'.kwīshd*, not conquered. **Invin'cible**, *invin'cible-ness*, *invin'cibly*, *invincibil'ity*.

Fr. *invaincu*, *invincible*, *invincibilité*; Lat. *invincibilis*, v. *vincere*.

Un-varied, *ŭn.vair'rēd*, not varied; **unvary-ing**, *ŭn.vair'rī.ing*.

Invariable, *in.vair'rī.ā.bl*; **inva'riable-ness**, *inva'riably*.

Fr. *invariable*; Latin *vāriābilis*, verb *vāriāre*, *vārtus*; Gk. *aiōlōs*.

Un-varnished, *ŭn.var'.nīshd*, not varnished. (Fr. *non vernisse*.)

Un-veil, *ŭn.vail'*, to remove the veil; **unveiled**, *ŭn.vaid'*; **unveil'-ing**. (Fr. *sans voile*; Lat. *vēlāre*, *vēlum*.)

Un-ventilated, *ŭn.vēn'.tī.lā.ted*, not ventilated.

Un-, with Latin *ventilāre* (*ventus*, wind).

Un-vi'olated, not violated. **Inviolable**, *in.vī'.ō.la.ble*; **invi'olate-ly**, **invi'olate-ness**. **Inviolable**, *in.vī'.ō.la.bl*; **-vi'olable-ness**, **-vi'olably**, **-violabil'ity**. (Lat. *inviolābilis*, *inviolātus*, &c.)

Un-visited, *ŭn.vīz'.īt.ed*, not visited. (Lat. *invisītātus*, v. *viso*.)

Un-vitiated, *ŭn.vīsh'.ā.ā.ted*, not vitiated. (Lat. *invitiātus*.)

Un-void'-ed, not voided. **Devoid'-of**, without, deprived of.

Un-, with Fr. *vuide*, void; Lat. *viduus*; Gk. *idios*, separate, private.

Un-wakened, *ŭn.wāke'.nd* or **un-awakened**, *ŭn'.a.wāke''.nd*, not roused from sleep. (O. E. *unawæcned* or *unawacod*.)

Old Eng. *wac[an]*, p. *-ode*, p. p. *-od*; *wæcn[ian]*, p. *-ede*, p. p. *-ed*.

Un-walled, *·wawld'*, not walled. (O. E. *unwealled* or *unwalled*.)

Un-war-like, *ŭn.wor'-like*, not warlike. (Old Eng. *un-wær-lic*.)

Un-warned, *ŭn.wornd'*, not warned. (Old Eng. *un-warnod*.)

Un-warp, *ŭn.worp'*, to remove a bias; **unwarped**, *unworpt'*, not warped, not biassed; **unwarp-ing**, *ŭn.worp'.ing*.

Formed from O. E. *wearpa* a cast, whence v. *weorp[an]* to cast, to warp.

Un-warrant-ed, *ŭn.wōr'rān-ted*, not warranted; **unwarrantable**, *ŭn.wōr'rān.tā.bl*; **unwar'rantable-ness**, **unwar'rantably**.

Un-, with Welsh *gwarant* a warrant, v. *gwarantu*. (Double a blunder.)

Un-wary, *ŭn.wair'ry*, not on the watch. **Unweary**, *ŭn.wee'.ry*, not fatigued. **Unwari-ly**, *ŭn-wair'rī.ly*, heedlessly; **unwari-ness**, *ŭn.wair'rī.ness*, heedlessness.

"Unwary," Old English *unwærlic*, unwary; *unwærlice*, unwarily.

"Unweary," O. Eng. *unwærig*, *unwærignes* or *unwærines*, v. *wærig[an]*.

Un-washed, *ŭn.wōsh't*, not washed. (O. E. *un-wæscen* or *un-a-*.)

Un-watched, *ŭn.wotcht'*, not watched; **unwatch'-ful**, **-fully**.

Old English *unwæcced*, verb *wæccan*; *unwæcceā*, *unwatchful*.

Un-watered, *ŭn.wō[r]'.terd*, not watered. (Old Eng. *wæter*.)

(No combination of letters will show the pronunciation of *water*, it is *worter* without the *r*, usually reproduced as *waw'-ter*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

- Un-wavering**, *ŭn.wā'.ver.ing*, not wavering. (O. E. *waftan*.)
Un-weakened, *ŭn.week'nd*, not weakened. (O. E. *unwācod*.)
Un-weaned, *ŭn.weend'*, not weaned. (Old English *unwēned*.)
Un-wear-able, *ŭn.wāre'.ā.bl*, not fit to wear. (O. E. *werian*.)
Un-weary, *ŭn.wee'.ry*, not fatigued; **unweari-ly**, *ŭn.wee'.rī.ly*;
 unwearied, *ŭn.wee'.rēd*; **unwearied-ness**, *-wee'.rēd.ness*;
 unweari-able, *ŭn.wee'.rī.ā.bl*; **unweariably**, *-wee'.rī.ā.bly*.
 Old Eng. *unwērig*, *unge-wērigod*, *unwērignes*, v. *wērian* or *wērigan*.
Un-weave, *ŭn.weev'*, to undo what is woven. **Un-woven**, *ŭn-
 wō'vn*, not woven. (O. E. *un-wēf[an]*, p. p. *unwefen*.)
Un-wed', not married; **unwedd'-ed**. (O. E. *unbeweddod*.)
Un-weed'-ed, not weeded; **unweed'y**. (O. E. *unweēdod*.)
Un-weighed, *ŭn.wāde'*, not weighed. (Old Eng. *ungewegen*.)
Un-welcome, *ŭn.wēl'.kūm*, not welcome; **unwelcomed**, *ŭn.wēl'.
 kūmd*; **unwelcom-ing** (Rule xix.), *ŭn.wēl'.kūm.ing*.
 Old Eng. *un-wilcum[ian]*, past *wilcumode*, past part. *wilcumod*.
Un-well, not in good health. (Old Eng. *un-wel* or *unwell*.)
Un-wept', not wept. (O. E. *unwepēn*, v. *wēp[an]*, past *wēop*.)
Un-whipt', not whipt. (Old Eng. *un-hwēoped*, v. *hwēopan*.)
Un-whole-some, *-hōle'.sūm*, not wholesome; **unwhole'some-ly**,
 unwhole'some-ness. (German *unheilsam*.)
Un-wieldy, *ŭn.wēel'.dy*, not wieldy; **unwield'i-ly** (Rule xi.),
 unwield'i-ness. (From the O. E. v. *weald[an]*, to wield.)
Un-will'-ing, not willing; **unwill'ing-ly**, **unwill'ing-ness**.
 Old English *ungewille*, *unwilles*, *unwillende*, *unwillum*, &c.
Un-wind', to loosen or untwist what has been wound; **un-
 wind'-ing**, **unwound'** (not *ŭn-woond'*, a vulgarism).
 Old English *unwīnd[an]*, past *unwōdnd*, past part. *unwūnden*.
 (The Anglo-Saxon *ū* had the sound of *ou* in "house," not *oo*.)
Un-winsome, *ŭn.wīn'.sūm*, not engaging. (O. E. *unwīnsum*.)
Un-wise, *un.wīze'*, not wise; **unwise'-ly**; **unwisdom**, *-wīz'.dūm*.
 Old Eng. *unwīs*, *unwīstlice*, *unwīsmes*, *unwīsdōm*, or *ungewīs*, &c.
Un-withered, *ŭn.withl'.rd*, not withered; **unwith'er-ing**.
 Old English *ungewitherod*, *ungewitherende*, verb *wither[ian]*.
Un-witnessed, *ŭn.wīt'.nest*, not witnessed. (O. E. *wītnes*.)
Un-wit'ting-ly, not intentionally. (Old English *unwītende*.)
Un-wit'ty, not witty; **unwit'ti-ly**. (O. E. *ungewitfull* or *gewitt*.)
Un-wom'an-ly, not in character with a woman; **-wom'anly-ness**,
 unwoman-like. (O. E. *wīman*, *wīnman*, or *wūman*.)
 (We have no vowel or combination of letters to express the ordinary
 pronunciation of the word "woman." It is neither *woom-an*,
 wō-man, *wou-man*, nor *wum-an*, and we have no other word of a
 corresponding sound. It lies between *woo-man* and *wo-man*.)

Words with Un- negative and privative.

Un-wont'-ed, not accustomed, unusual; unwont'-ed-ly, unwont'-ed-ness. (O. E. *un-*, with *wuna* or *gewuna*, custom.)

(The pronunciation of this word is very unsettled. Milton makes *wont* to rhyme with *hunt*, some pronounce the word *wont* like *font*, and others *wōnt* like *don't*, to distinguish it from *want*, "need.")

Un-wood'-ed, not wooded; unwood'y. (Old Eng. *unwudulic*.)

Un-wooded, -woo'd', not courted; unwoo'-ing. (O. E. *unawōgod*.)

("Wood" rhymes with *good*, *stood*, *hood*: "wooded" with *foo'd*, *moo'd*, *roo'd*. All double vowels, except -*ue*, are retained before -*ing*, but *die*, *lie*, *tie*, *vie* (not *hie*) change -*ie* into -*y*: as *dy-ing*, &c.)

Un-world-ly, *ūn.wurld'.ly*, not worldly; unworld'li-ness, unworld'y. (Old English *woruld*, *weorold*, or *world*.)

Un-worshipped, *ūn.wur'.shipt*, not adored. (O. E. *wyrthe-scipe*.)

(The double *p* in this word is a needless violation of Rule fii. The accent is on the *wor'*-, and not on the final *syl*. We spell *gossiped*, *scalloped*, *developed*, *galloped*, &c., with one -*p*, and "worship" is not a compound of *ship*, as *out-step* is a compound of "step.")

Un-worthy, *ūn.wur'.thȳ*, not worthy; unwor'thi-ness, -wor'thi-ly.

Old English *unweorthlic*, *unwurthlice*, *unweorthnes* or *unwurthnes*.

Un-wound, *ūn.wōwnd* (to rhyme with *ground*, *found*), untwisted.

Old Eng. *unwūnded*, verb *wind[an]*, past *wānd*, past part. *wūnden*.

Un-wound-ed, *un.woon'.ded* (not *un.wōwn'.ded*), not injured.

Invul'nerable, not capable of being wounded; invul'nerable-ness, invul'nerably. (Old English *unwūnloed*.)

(Custom has ruled that *wound* (twisted) and *wound* (an injury) shall not be pronounced alike, the former is *wōund* and the latter *woond*. Without doubt both were originally pronounced alike (*wōwund*).

Un-wrap, *un.rāp'*, to unfold; unwrapped, *ūn.rapt'*; -wrapp'-ing, Rule iii. (Friesland *wrappe*, to wrap.)

Un-wreath, *ūn.reethe'*, to untwist a wreath; unwreathed, *ūn.reethed'*; unwreath'-ing. (O. E. *wræth*, a wreath.)

Un-wrench, *ūn.rensh'*, to wrench apart; unwrenched, -rensh't', loosed by a strong twist. (Germ. *verrenken*, to wrench.)

Un-wrinkled, *ūn.rīn'.kld*, not wrinkled. (O. E. *unwrinclede*.)

Un-written, *ūn.rīt'n*, not written. (O. E. *unwriten* or -*gewriten*.)

Un-wrought, *ūn.rawt'*, not wrought. (Old English *unworht*.)

The verb is *wyre[an]*, p. *worhte*, p. p. *ge-worht*, corrupted into *wroht*. The interpolated *g* is a great error, as "g" before "th" ought to be restricted to abstract nouns from adj. ending in *g*, as "long," *length*.

Un-wrung, *ūn.rung*, not wrung. (Old English *unwrunge*.)

Un-yield-ed, *ūn.yeel'.ded*, not surrendered; unyield-ing, *ūn.yeel'.ding*. (Old Eng. *gield[an]*, p. *geald*, p. p. *golden*.)

Un-yōke' (2 syl.), to remove a yoke; unyōked' (2 syl.), -ing.

O. Eng. *uniuē[an]*, p. *uniuēde*, p. p. *uniuēd*, *iuc* a yoke; Lat. *jūgum*.

Vacant, *vā'.kant.* **Emp'ty**. **Void** (1 syl.)

Vacant, unoccupied, as a vacant seat in a theatre.

Empty, having nothing in it, as an empty box.

Void, destitute, as void of offence, void of amusements.

Va'cant-ly; **vacancy**, *vā'.kăn.sy.* **Vacate**, *vā.kâte*, to leave unoccupied; *vācāt'-ed*, *vācāt'-ing*; **vacation**, *vā.kay'.shŭn*, non-term time, school holiday-time.

Latin *vācans* genitive *vācanlis*, *vācātio*; *vācāre*, to be at leisure.

Vaccinate, *vāk'.sī.nāte*, to insert vaccine matter in the arm; *vaccinat-ed*, *vāk'.sī.nā.ted*; **vac'cināt-ing**, **vac'cināt-or**; **vaccination**, *-sī.nay'.shŭn*; **vaccine** [matter], *vāk'.seen'*.

Latin *vaccīnus*, *vacca* a cow; Hebrew *B[a]K[a]R*.

Vacillate, *vās'.ā.lāte*, to waver; **vacillat-ed**, *vās'.ā.lā'ted*; **vacillat-ing**, *vās'.ā.lā.ting*; **vacillating-ly**, **vac'illāt-or**; **vacillation**, *vās'.ā.lay'.shun*; **vacillant**, *vās'.ā.lant*.

Latin *vācillans*, genitive *-antis*, *vācillātio*, *vācillātor*, *vācillāre*.

Vacuum, *plu. vacua*, *vāk'ku.ŭm*, *plu. vāk'ku.ah*, a space from which even air has been driven out; in *vacuo*, *vāk'ku.o*.

Vacunist, *vāk'ku.ist*, one who thinks a perfect vacuum to be possible. **Vacuity**, *vā.kŭ'.ī.ty*. (Latin *vacuus*.)

Vade-mecum, *vā'.dē mē'.kŭm*, a manual for notes and references.

Latin *vāde mecum*, go with me; verb *vado*, to go.

Vagabond, *vāg'.ā.bond*, a vagrant; **vag'abond-age**, the unsettled state of a vagabond; **vagabondism**, *vāg'.ā.bond.dīzm*.

Latin *vāgābundus*, *vāgāri* to wander about; French *vagabond*.

Vagary, *plu. vagaries*, *va.gair'riz*, a whim. (Latin *vāgāri*.)

Va'grant, a vagabond; **va'grant-ly**; **vagrancy**, *vā'.grăn.sy.*

A blunder for *vāgant*, *vāgāri* incorrectly formed into *vāg'r-ant*.

Vague, *vaig'*, indefinite; **vague-ly**, *vaig'.ly*; **vague-ness**.

French *vague*; Latin *vāgus*, *sententia vaga* a vague opinion.

Vail, **Vale**, **Veil** (all *vāle*). **Veal**, *veel*, the flesh of slain calves.

Vail, a fee given to a servant, a servant's perquisite.

Vale, a valley. *Veil*, a thin loose covering for the face.

"Vail," same as *avail*, profit. Fr. *valoir*, to be worth; Lat. *valēre*.

"Vale," Fr. *val*, Lat. *vallis*. "Veil," Lat. *vēlum*; Fr. *voile*.

Vain, **Vane**, **Vein** (all *vain*).

Vain, conceited, ineffectual; **vain'-ly**; in **vain**, to no purpose; **vain-glo'ry**, self-conceit; **vain-glo'rious**.

Vanity, *plu. vanities*, *vān'.ī.tīz*, silly conceit.

Vane, a weathercock. **Vein**, a blood-vessel.

"Vain," Fr. *vain*, *en vain*, *vaine gloire*, *vanité*; Lat. *vānitas*, *vānus*.

"Vane," Old Eng. *fana*, a flag. "Vein," Fr. *veine*, Lat. *vēna*.

Vair, a fur grey and white as that of the squirrel in northern countries (it was once used for the robes of civic magistrates), in *Heraldry* a series of small shields placed close together alternately blue and white; *vair'y*, charged with vair; *vairy proper*, argent and azure; *vairy composed*, when other colours are employed. (Fr. *vair*, Lat. *varius*.)

Valance, *väl'ance*, a piece of drapery for a bed or curtain, to furnish with a valance; *valanced*, *väl'anced*; *val'anc-ing*.

A corruption of *velance*, Latin *vēlans*, v. *vēlare* to veil or curtain. ("Valance," if derived from *Valencia*, is a gross blunder.)

Väle (1 syl.) **Val'ley**. Dale. Dell. (Vale, Veil. See Vail.)

Vale, a peaceful secluded valley, as the *vale of life*.

Valley, a pass between steepes of a wilder and more majestic character, as the *valley of the shadow of death*.

Dale, a short deep valley.

Dell, a modified dale, as *vale* is a modified valley.

"Vale," Fr. *val*. "Valley," Fr. *vallée*; Lat. *vallis*, v. *vallāre* to entrench. "Dale," Old Eng. *dāl*; Danish *dal*, verb *dale* to sink.

Valediction, *väl'ē.dīk''shūn*, a bidding farewell; *val'edictory*.

Latin *valedico* supine *valedictum*, to say farewell.

Valenciennes, *väl'än'n.sē.ën* (not *väl'ën.seen''*), as *Valenciennes lace*, lace made at Valenciennes, in France.

Valentine, *väl'en.tine*, a token sent to a young friend on St. Valentine's eve or day, Feb. 14th. (Fr. *valentine*.)

(Probably St. Valentine is an hypothetical saint formed from the Fr. word *galantin* (a dangler, a lover). If, however, the name is a real name, without doubt his speciality is due to the word referred to.)

Valentinite, *va.lën'.tī.nite*, a white oxide of antimony.

So named from Basil Valentine. (-ite denotes a mineral.)

Valerian, *väl'lee'.rī.än*, a garden plant; *Valeria'na*.

Said to be named after *Valer'ius*, a physician; but others think the word is from the Latin *valere*, "to be well," and that it is so named from its great medicinal virtues. Dr. Turner says: [Valerian] "hath beene had in such veneration, that no brothes, pottage, or physical meates are worth anything if this be not at one end."

Valet, *val'la* (Shakespeare has *varlet*, *var'let*, not now in use), a gentleman's personal servant. (French *valet*.)

Valetudinarian, *väl'ē.tū'.dī.nair''rī.än*, one of confirmed ill-health, sickly. (Lat. *vāletudinārius*, *vāletūdo* ill-health.)

Valhalla, *väl'häl'.lah*, the palace of immortality.

Icelandic *valholl*, hall of the slain (Scandinavian mythology).

Valiant, *väl'yant*, brave. (Fr. *vaillant*; Lat. *vālēs*, to be strong.)

(When the word *vaillant* was introduced in the epitaph of Turenne it was objected to as out of date. Certainly it is so badly formed from the Latin *vālens* gen. *vālentis* that it deserves to be so.)

Valid, *väl'id*, sound, not obsolete; *val'id-ly*; *valid'ity*, -i-ty.

Latin *vālidus*, *vāliditas*; French *valide*, *vālidité*.

Valise, *vă.leece*, a small leather travelling-case easily carried in the hand or as a knapsack. (French *valise*.)

Valley, *plu. valleys* (Rule xiii.), a low tract of land between hills or mountains. (Fr. *vallée*, Lat. *vallis*. See **Vale**.)

Valo'rem, as *ad valo'rem*, a sliding scale of duty on excisable goods regulated according to their selling-price.

Thus tea at 8s. a lb. would pay more than tea at 4s. a lb., &c.

Valour, *văl'r*, bravery; **valorous**, *văl'ō.rūs*; **val'orously**; **valiant**, *văl'yant*; **val'iant-ly**. (Fr. *valeur*, *vaillant*.)

Value, *văl'ū*, worth, to estimate; **valued**, *văl'ude*; **val'u-ing** (verbs in *-ue* drop the *-e* before affixes beginning with a vowel); **val'u-able**, **val'uable-ness**, **val'uably**; **value-less**, *văl'ū.less*; **valuation**, *-a''shŭn*; **val'u-er** or **val'uator**.

French *évaluer*, *évaluation*; Latin *vālor* price, *v. vāleo* to be worth.

Vālvē (1 syl.), a lid in machinery. **Valvate**, *văl.vāte* (in *Bot.*); **vālvēd** (1 syl.), furnished with a valve; **vălv'vilar**.

Safe'ty valve, a valve in a steam-engine to let off steam when its pressure is too great. (Lat. *valvæ*, folding doors)

Vămp, the upper leather of a shoe. **To vamp up**, to concoct.

A corruption of the Fr. *avant* or *devant* [*de botte*], *devant de soulier*.

Vampire, *văm'pire*, a South American bat, a blood-sucker, an extortioner, a demon supposed to suck human blood; **vampirism**, *văm'pir.izm*, extortion, plagiarism.

Fr. *vampire*; Germ. *vampyr*; Dan. *vampire* or *flaggermus*.

Văn, the front of an army. **Rear**, the back of an army.

Van-guard, troops which march in advance of an army.

Rear-guard, troops which march behind the main army.

Van-courier, *van-coo'rĭ.er*, one of the light-armed soldiers sent in advance of an army to see that the road is clear.

Van'foss, the outer ditch of a rampart.

Van, a light covered cart for the conveyance of goods, a light covered cart used as a movable dwelling.

"Van" (of an army), French *avant*, *avant-garde*, *avant-coureur*.

"Van" (a covered cart), Dan. *vaaning* a dwelling, *vaaning-huus*.

"Rear" (of an army), French *arrière*, *arrière-garde*.

Vandal, *văn.dăl*, one of the *Vandăli* of Northern Germany, one of barbarous taste, one who destroys or mutilates works of art; **vandal'ic**; **van'dal-ism**, an outrage against the usages of society or of good taste.

Vandyke, *văn.dike'*, a collar scolloped according to those introduced in the portraits of Charles I. by Vandyke; to scollop after the manner of these collars; **vandyked'** (2 syl.); **vandyk-ing**, *văn.dĭ.king*.

Vane, Vain, Vein (all *vain*). Vūn, a light covered cart. (See Van.)

Vane, a thin plate of metal made to move freely on a staff to shew the direction of the wind, a weather-cock.

Vain, useless, ineffectual, conceited. (French *vain*.)

Vein, a blood-vessel. (French *veine*, Lat. *vēna*.)

"Vane," Old Eng. *fana*, a flag; Germ. *fahne*; Lat. *pannus*, a rag.

Vanilla, *va.nīl'.lah*, the pods or fruit of a South American plant.

Vanish, *vān'.ish*, to disappear imperceptibly; *van'ished* (2 syl.).

van'ish-ing. Vanishing-point, the point at which all the lines of a drawing in the same plane converge.

Latin *vanesco*, to vanish (*-sc-* inceptive, meaning "more and more").

Vanity, *plu. vanities*, *vān'.ī.tiz*. (See Vain.)

Vanquish, *vān'.kwish*, to conquer; *van'quished* (2 syl.), *van'-quish-ing*, *van'quish-er*, *vanquish-able*.

French *vaincre*, *vainqueur*; Latin *vincere*, to conquer.

Van'tage (2 syl.) Van'tage-ground, a position which gives the holder an advantage over others. (French *avantage*.)

Vapid, *vāp'.id*, flat, insipid, spiritless; *vap'id-ly*, *vap'id-ness*; *vapidity*, *vā.pīd'.ī.ty*. (Latin *vāpīditas*, *vāpīdus*.)

Vapour, *vā'.por*, the gas into which liquids and many solids may be converted by heat. The vapours, meagrimis; *va'pour-er*, one who prates tediously about his own merits; *va'pour-ing*; *va'pour-ish*, inclined to "the vapours."

Vapour-ous, *vā'.po.rus*; *va'pour-bath*; *va'poury*, *-rj*.

(The following omit the "n" of "vapour.")

Vaporise, *vā'.pō.rize*, to convert to vapour; *va'porised* (3 syl.), *va'poris-ing*. Vaporisation, *vā'.po.rī.zay''shūn*.

French *vapeur*, *vaporisation*, *vaporiser*, *vapoureux*; Latin *vāpor*, *vāporōsus*. (One of the 19 words in "our." See p. 769.)

Variable, *vair'rī.ā.bl*; *variable-ness*, *variably*. (See Vary.)

Varicose, *vār'.rī.kōse*. Verrucose, *ver'ru.kōse*, warty.

Varicose veins, ...*vains*, veins in a chronic state of dilatation, veins swollen with dark-coloured blood.

"Varicose," Lat. *varix* gen. *varicis*, a vein swollen with black blood;

Fr. *variqueux*. "Verrucose," Lat. *verrucōsus*, full of warts.

Variegate, *vair'rī.e.gāte*, to diversify with different colours; *variegat-ed*, *vair'rī.e.gā''ted*; *variegat-ing* (Rule xix.)

Variegation, *vair'rī.e.gay''shūn*; *variegat-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Lat. *variēgātus*, v. *variēgāre*, *vārlus*; Gk. *arōlōs*, changeful of hue.

Variety, *plu. varieties*, *vā.rī'.ē.tiz*. Diversity, *dī.ver'.sī.ty*.

Variety, change in the same thing or sort of things.

Diversity, change from one thing to something different.

We speak of the *variety* of the seasons, the *variety* of flowers or colours in a garden, the *variety* of articles in a collection. But we say a *diversity* of opinions, a *diversity* of amusements.

Latin *variētās*, *diversitās*. (See Vary.)

Variola, *va.rí.ô.lah* (not *va.ri.ô'.lah*), small-pox; **vari'olar**, pertaining to small-pox. **Variolite**, *va.rí.ô.líte*, the small-pox stone (*-ite*, a fossil or mineral, Gk. *lithos*, the "1" being absorbed); **vari'olit'ic**, adj. of variolite. **Varioloid**, *và.rí.ô.loíd*, a disease resembling small-pox (*-oid*, Gk. *eidos*, like); **variolus**, *va.rí.ô.lūs* (not *va.rí.ô'.lūs*) adj.

Latin *variola*, small-pox; French *variole*, *variolite*, *varioloïde*.

Var'let, a scoundrel; **var'letry**, the mob, the rabble. (Fr. *valet*.)

Var'nish, a liquid to give a glossy surface, to cover with varnish; **var'nished** (2 syl.), **var'nish-ing**, **var'nish-er**.

French *vernis*, *vernissier*, *vernisserieur*; Low Latin *vernix*.

Vary, *vair'ry*, to diversify; **varies**, *vair'riz*; **varied**, *vair'red*; **var'ied-ly**; **vary-ing**, *vair'ry-ing*; **varying-ly**; **variable**, *vair'ri.ă.bl*; **var'iable-ness**, **var'riably**.

Variables (plu.), *vair'ri.ă.blz*, the zone of calms formed by the trade-winds each side of the equator. **Variabil'ity**.

Variance, *vair'ri.ă.nse*, difference. **At variance**, at enmity.

Variation, *vair'ri.ă.shūn*. **Variation** of the compass.

Variety, plu. **varieties**, *va.rí.ě.líz*, an intermixture of different things of the same general character (*see above*, **Variety**), in *Science* a subordinate division of a species.

Various, *vair'ri.ūs*, diverse; **various-ly**.

Fr. *varier*, *variable*, *variabilité*, *variation*, *variété*; Lat. *vāriābilis*, *vārians* gen. *-antis*, *vāriāntia*, *vāriātio*, *vāriētas*, *vāriāre*, *vārius*; Gk. *aiōlōs*, of different hues.

Vascular, *vās'.ku.lar*, consisting of vessels, containing vessels.

Vascularity, *vās'.ku.lār'.rī.ty*. **Vas'cular sys'tem**, ...tissue.

Lat. *vascūlarius*; Fr. *vasculaire* (Lat. *vas* gen. *vāsis*, a vessel).

Vase, *vawz* (not *vāze* nor *vāhz*), an ornamental vessel made of china, &c.; **vase-shaped**, *vawz'-shāpt*; **vasiform**, *vā'.zi.form*. (Latin *vas* genitive *vāsis*; French *vase*.)

Vassal, *vās'.sl*, one holding land under a feudal lord, a bondsman; **vas'sal-age**, the condition of a vassal; **vas'sal-ry**, the whole body of vassals, vassals collectively considered.

Germ. *vasall*; Fr. *vassal*, *vasselage*; Low Latin *vassalus*, *vasseleria*.

Vast (to rhyme with *fast*, *blast*, not with *hast*, *bombast*), of great extent; **vast'ly**, **-ness**, **vast'y**. (Fr. *vasté*, Lat. *vastus*.)

-ast has four distinct sounds: "a" as in *fāther*, "a" as in *fīn*, "a" as in *stomach*, and "a" as in *warm*.

1. *āst* (father): *agħast*, *blast*, *cast*, *fast*, *last*, *mast*, *past*, *vast*.

2. *āst* (fan): *bombast*, *contrast*, *enthusiast*, *hast*, *scholiast*.

3. *ast* (stomach): *ballast*, *mainmast* (almost = *ust*).

4. *ast* (warm): *wast* (= *wost*).

Vāt, a large vessel for holding liquids: as a *brewer's vat*, a *tanner's vat*. (Old Eng. *fæt*; Lat. *vas*; Dutch *vat*.)

Vatican, *văt'î.kăn*, the Pope's palace in Rome, hence "from the Pope": as *thunders from the Vatican* (papal anathemas).

The "Vatican" stands at the foot of the *Vatican hill*.

Vaudeville, *vōde'.vil* (not *vō'.de.veel*), a dramatic piece intermingled with satirical and comic songs; **vaudevillist**, *vōde'.vil.ist*. (French *vaudeville*, *vaudevilliste*.)

A corruption of *Val de Vire*, in Old Fr. *Vau de Vire*, the native valley of Oliver Basselin, who invented the *vaudeville*.

Vault, a cellar, a repository of the dead, an arch, to leap; **vault'-ed**, **vault'-ing**, **vault'-er**. **Volt**, a movement in fence. (French *volte*.)

"Vault" (a cellar, &c.), Fr. *voulte* now *voûte*; Ital. *volla*; Lat. *volūtus*.

"Vault" (to leap), Fr. *voltiger*; Ital. *voltare*; Lat. *volvo* sup. *volūtum*.

Vaunt, to boast; **vaunt'-ed**, **vaunt'-ing**, **vaunt'ing-ly**, **vaunt'-er**.

The pronunciation of this word and five others spelt in a similar way is not fixed. Some make all the words rhyme with *aunt*, *avaunt*, *jaunt*, but others prefer the *o* sound, as in *cause*, *pause*. The doubtful words are *daunt*, *flaunt*, *gaunt*, *haunt*, *taunt*, *vault*.

Vavisor, *vāv'.a.sor*, a mesne-lord or mediate vassal: that is, one who holds lands of an *immediate* or crown vassal.

Suppose Duke A holds land "immediately" for military service to the crown, and lets off a part to B for similar service to himself, then B is a *vavisor* or country squire, but not a peer.

The Germans call a *vavisor* an *Afterlehensherr*, i.e. a sub-holder or under-tenant. Low Latin *vavisor*, *vavasoria* the holding of a *vavisor*; French *vasasseur*, *avassie* an *arrière-fief*.

Veal, *veel*, the flesh of a slain calf.

French *veau*, now *veau*; Spanish *vitela*; Latin *vitulus*.

Veda, *vee'.dah*, one of the four books said to have been revealed by Brahma. The *vedas* consist chiefly of prayers, precepts, and parables. (Sansk. *veda* knowledge, *vid* to know.)

The four *vedas* are (1) The *Rig veda*; (2) The *Yajur veda*; (3) The *Sama veda*; and (4) The *Atharva veda*.

Vedette, *vē.del'*, an outpost, a sentry stationed at an outpost.

French *vedette*; Italian *vedetta*, *vedere* to see; Latin *vidēre*.

Veer, to shift as the wind; **veered** (1 syl.), **veer'-ing**, **-ing-ly**.

French *virer*; Italian *virare*; Latin *variāre*, to vary.

Vegetable, *vedg'.ē.tā.bl*, an esculent plant, a plant of any kind.

The *Vegetable kingdom*, the second of natural objects.

The 1st is the *Animal Kingdom*, which includes all organised bodies which live, grow, feel, and have the power of voluntary motion.

The 2nd, the *Vegetable Kingdom*, includes all organised bodies which live and grow, but have no power of voluntary motion.

The 3rd is the *Mineral Kingdom*, which includes all inorganic bodies.

Vegetate, *vedg'.ē.tate*, to live like a vegetable; **veg'etat-ed**; **vegetat-ing**, *vedg'.ē.tā.ting*. **Vegetative**, *vedg'.ē.tā.tiv*.

Vegetation, *vedg'.ē.tay'.shūn*. **Vegetarian**, *-ē.tair'ri.ăn*; **vegetarian-ism**, *-izm*. **Vegetal**, *vedg'.ē.tāl*, adj.

Vegeto-, *vedg'.e.to-*, the prefix, as *veg'eto-al'kālī*, *-animal*, &c.

French *végétale*, *végéter*, *végétation*, *végétatif*, *végétal*; Latin *végētābilis*, *végētatio*, *végētāre* (*végère*, *vēges* fresh).

Vehement, *vě'.hě.ment* (not *ve.hee'.ment*), impulsive, eager, driving; **ve'herent-ly**; **vehemence**, *-mense*; **ve'hemency**.

Lat. *věhēmens* gen. *-mentis*, *věhēmentia* (*věhor*, to be carried forward).

Vehicle, *vě'.ĭ.kl*, a carriage of any sort, a medium, a substance in which medicine is mixed; **vehicular**, *ve.hĭk'kū.lar*, adj.

Latin *věhicŭlum*, *věhicŭlāris* (*věho*, to carry).

Veil, **Vale** (both *vāle*). **Veal**, *veel*, the flesh of a slain calf.

Veil, a thin transparent mantle worn by women over the face, to conceal with a veil; **veiled**, *vāled*; **veil-ing**, *vā'.ling*.

Vale, a valley. (French *val*, Latin *vallis*.)

"Veil," French *voile*; Latin *vēlum*, verb *vēlāre* (a *velleribus*, quod ex lana fiat, Varro). "Veal," French *vēel*, now *veau*.

Vein, **Vane**, **Vain** (all *vain*). **Vān**, a light covered cart.

Vein, one of the vessels of the animal body which convey the blood back to the heart; (in *Geol.*) a fissure traversed by mineral or metallic matter: as copper, coal, &c.; to give the appearance of veins by paint, &c.; **veined**, *vaind*; **vein-ing**, *vā'.ning*; **vein-less**, *vain'-less*; **vein-y**, *vā'-ny*.

Venous, *vě'.nūs*, pertaining to the veins, as *venous system*.

"Vein," Latin *vēna*; Fr. *veine*. "Vain," Fr. *vain*, Latin *vānus*.

Vellum, *vě'l'.lŭm*, a kind of parchment prepared from the skins of lambs, calves, kids, &c.; **vellumy**, *vě'l'.lŭm.y*.

Fr. *velin*, from the Latin *vītŭllinus*, *vītŭlus* a calf; Span. *vitela*.

Velocipede, *ve.lŏs'.ĭ.peed*, a dandy-horse now quite superseded by the bicycle. (Lat. *vēlox* gen. *vēlocis*, *pes* gen. *pēdis*.)

Velocity, *plu. velocities*, *ve.lŏs'.ĭ.tĭz*, rate of motion, rapidity; **but Villosity**, *vĭl.lŏs'.ĭ.ty*, hairiness of plants, &c.

"Velocity," Latin *vēlŏcĭtas*, *vēlox* gen. *vēlocis* swift; Fr. *vēlocité*.

"Villosity," French *villosité*; Latin *villus*, nap, shag.

Vel'vet, a fabric with a soft pile on one side; **vel'vet-y**, **vel'vet-ing**. **Velveteen**, *vě'l'.vē.teen'*, an imitation velvet.

Italian *velluto*; French *velours*; Latin *vellus*, a fleece of wool.

Venal, *vě'nāl*. **Mercenary**, *mer'.se.nā.ry*. (See **Venial**.)

Venal, open to a bribe, willing to sell one's independence for money; **ve'nal-ly**; **venality**, *ve.nāl'.ĭ.ty*.

Mercenary, fond of money, doing no service without payment; **mercenari-ly**, *mer'.sě.něrry.ly*.

A mercenary man expects to be paid for what he does, but is not necessarily *venal*. He may be the very opposite.

"Venal," Lat. *vēnālis*, *vēnālitas*. "Mercenary," Lat. *mercenārius*.

Venary, *vee'.nā.ry*, sports of the chase. (*Venery* is quite wrong.)

Latin *vēnāri*, to hunt, whence *vēnātor*, *vēnātorĭus*. The Fr. *vénérie* should mean "licentiousness," from Latin *venerēus* (*Venus*).

Vend, to sell; **vend'-ed**, **vend'-ing**; **vend'-er**, one who sells.

Vend'-or (in *Law*), the person who sells;

Vendee' (in *Law*), the person to whom it is sold.

Vend'-ible, **vend'ible-ness**, **vend'ibly**, **vendibil'ity**.

Latin *vendere* to sell, *vendibilis*; French *vendre*, *vendable* (!!).

Veneer, *ve.neer'*, a thin outside coat of handsome wood laid over an inferior kind, to veneer; **veneered'** (2 syl.), **veneer'-ing**. (German *furnier*, *furnieren*, to inlay.)

Venerate, *věn'.ě.rate*, to reverence; **ven'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ven'erāt-ing** (Rule xix.) **Veneration**, *věn'.ě.ray''shŭn*; **venerable**, *věn'.ě.ră.bl*; **ven'crable-ness**, **ven'erably**.

Latin *veneratio*, *veneratus*, *venerari*; French *vénération*.

Venereal, *ve.nee'.rě.ăl*, aphroditical; **venery**, *vee'.ne.ry*.

Latin *venerēus* (*Venus* or *Aphroditē*, goddess of love).

Venesection, *vě'.ne.sěk''shŭn*, phlebotomy. (Lat. *venæ-sectio*.)

Venetian, *vě.nee'.shě'an*, a native of Venice, adj. of Venice; **venetian-blind**, a window-blind made of thin splints of wood moved by a cord. **Venetian window**, a main-window with a smaller one on each side; **venetian-talc**, **ste'atite** (3 syl.) used for pastels.

Vengeance, *věn'.djăn'ce*, revenge; **venge'-ful** (2 syl.), **venge'-ful-ly**. To do a thing with a vengeance, to do it with vehemence. (French *vengeance*, Latin *vindicāre*.)

Venial, *vee'.nĭ.ăl*. **Venal**, *vee'.nal*.

Venial, pardonable, hence trifling. **Venal**, mercenary; **ve'nial-ly**, **ve'nial-ness**. **Venial-sin**, a sin which does not "quench the spirit"; **mortal sin**, sin which does "quench the spirit"; **ve'nal-ly**, mercenarily; **venal'ity**.

"Venial," Latin *venialis* (*venta*, pardon); French *véniel* (wrong).

"Venal," Latin *venalis* (*vendo*, to sell); French *vénel*.

Venison, *věn'.ă.zn*, the flesh of deer. (Fr. *venaison*, Lat. *venatio*.)

Venite exultemus, *vě.nĭ'.tě ex'.ăl.tee''.mŭs* (not *vě'.nĭ'.tě ex'.ăl'.tě.mŭs*), "O come, let us sing unto the Lord."

Venom, *věn'.ôm*, poison; **venomous**, *věn'.ôm.ŭs*, adj.; **ven'om-ous-ly**, **ven'omous-ness**. (Welsh *gwenwyn*.)

Venous, *vě'.nŭs*, pertaining to the veins. **Ve'nus**, goddess of love.

Venous system, the vein system of an animal body.

Vein, *vain*, a blood-vessel; **vein'-y**, **vein'-less**.

Latin *venōsus*, *vēna*; French *veineux*, *veine*.

Vent, a small aperture through which air can pass. To give vent to, to suffer to escape, to indulge. **Ventail**, *vent'.ale*, the visor of a helmet. **Vent'-hole**, a small aperture to let out air, the touch-hole of a gun. **Vent'-peg**, the peg or spile for stopping the vent-hole of a cask. **Ventage**, *ven'.tage*, a finger-hole of a wind-instrument.

French *vente*, *ventail*; Latin *ventus*, wind; Old English *wind*.

Ventilate, *věn'.tī.lāte*, to supply with fresh air, to moot a subject; *ven'tilāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ven'tilāt-ing* (R. xix.), *ven'tilāt-or* (R. xxxvii.) **Ventilation**, *věn'.tī.lay'.shūn*.

Latin *ventilatio*, *ventilatus*, *ventilator*, *ventilare* (*ventus*, wind).

(This is one of those words which have been recently resuscitated, especially in the sense of "ventilating a question," i.e. eliciting from the public the pros and cons on the subject.)

Ven'trāl, pertaining to the belly, abdominal; (in *Botany*) that part of the carpel nearest the axis; *ven'tricose*, *-kōse*.

Ventricle, *věn'.trī.kl*, a small cavity in the heart. The *right* and *left* ventricles propel the blood into the arteries; *ventricular*, *věn'.trīk'kū.lar*. **Ventriculite**, *-trīk'kū.lite*, a fossil zoophyte. **Ven'tricous**, *ven'.trī.kus*.

Ven'ter (in *Anatomy*), the belly, the abdomen.

Latin *venter*, *ventriculus*; French *ventricule*, *ventral*.

Ventriloquism, *věn.trīl'.o.kwīzm*, the art of speaking as if the words did not proceed from the speaker. **Ventriloquist**, *věn.trīl'.o.kwīst*. **Ventriloquise**, *věn.trīl'.ō.kwīze*, to practise ventriloquism; *ventril'oquised* (4 syl.); *ventriloquising*, *věn.trīl'.o.kwī.zing*.

Latin *ventriloquus*, speaking from the abdomen. This, of course, is an error, as the voice proceeds from the mouth and throat.

Venture, *věn'.tchūr*, a speculation, a hazard, the thing to be put to hazard, to venture; *ventured*, *věn'.tchūrd*; *ventur-ing*, *věn'.tchūr-ing* (Rule xix.), *ventur-er*, *věn'.tchūr.er*. **Venture-some**, *věn'.tchūr.sum*; *ven'turesome-ness*. **Ventur-ous**, *věn'.tchūr.ūs*; *ven'turous-ly*, *ven'turous-ness*. (French *aventure*, *aventurer*, *aventureux*.)

Venue, *ven'nū* (in *Law*), the neighbourhood in which a wrong is committed and in which it should be tried. To change the venue, to change the place of trial from the locality elsewhere, to change the stand-point of an argument.

Norm.-Fr. *visne*; Lat. *vicinium*, neighbourhood; Low Lat. *visnetum*.

Venus, **Venous** (both *vee'nūs*).

Venus, goddess of love. *Venous*, pertaining to the veins.

"Venus," Latin *Venus*. "Venous," Latin *venōsus*, *vena* a vein.

Veracious, *ve.ray'.shūs*, true, observant of truth; *-ly*, *-ness*.

Veracity, *ve.rās'.ī.ty*. (Lat. *vērācitas*, *vērax* gen. *vērācis*.)

All adj. from those of *-x* (in Latin) make *-ious* not *-eous*: as "rapax," *rapacious*; "præcox," *precocious*; "ferox," *ferocious*; "salix," *salicious*; "judex," *judicious*, &c.

Veranda, *ve.rān'.dah*, a balcony. (Fr. *vérande*, Port. *veranda*.)

Verb, (in *Gram.*) one of the parts of speech. Its object is to vitalise a sentence by stating the purpose for which the "subject" is introduced.

The sun [*shines*]. The birds [*sing*]. Charles I. [*was beheaded*]. [*Go work*] to-day in my vineyard, i.e. Thou, my son, [*go-work*].

Active Verb, *i.e.* of the "Active Voice," or in which the "subject" actuates the verb: as David *slew* Goliath.

Cau'sative Verb. An intransitive verb denoting that the subject *caused* the action of the verb: as

I *ran* a thorn into my finger, *i.e.* I was the cause that a thorn *ran* into my finger.

Desid'erative Verb. An intransitive verb denoting desire or want.

Dimin'utive Verb. An intransitive verb denoting a tendency in the "subject" to become less and less.

Frequen'tative Verb. An intransitive verb denoting that the action of the verb is frequently repeated.

Imper'sonal Verb. A verb (transitive or intransitive) used only in the third person singular: as

It rains, it snows, it irks me, methinks (*i.e.* it seems to me).

Incept'ive Verb. An intransitive verb denoting a constant tendency in the "subject" to become more and more.

Intran'sitive Verb. A verb which has a "subject" but no "object": as Water *freezes*. The sun *shines*. I *run*.

Neu'ter Verb. Same as "Intransitive Verb" (*q.v.*)

Passive Verb, *i.e.* of the "Passive Voice," the "subject" being passive or acted on: as "Goliath *was slain* by..."

Recip'rocal Verb. A transitive verb in which the gist of the verb applies equally to both "subject" and "object": as

They love each other, *i.e.* A loves B and B loves A.

Reflex'ive Verb. A transitive verb in which the "subject" and "object" refer to the same person or thing: as

Thou hast undone *thyself*. He threw *himself* on the grass.

He keeps * aloof from danger, *i.e.* He keeps *himself* aloof....

Tran'sitive Verb. A verb which requires an "object" as well as a "subject." (*See* Intransitive.)

God created [what?] all things. I buy [what?] books.

Verbal, *ver'bāl*, uttered by word of mouth, not written down; *ver'bal-ly*; *ver'bal-ism*, *-izm*; *ver'bal-ist*.

Verbalise, *ver'bāl.ize*, to convert into a verb, to supply the verb required; *ver'balised* (3 syl.); *verbalis-ing*, *-izing*.

Verbatim, *-bā'tīm*, word for word. **Verba'tim et litera'tim**.

Verbiage, *ver'bī.age*, superabundance of words.

Verbose, *-bōse'*, too full of words, too wordy; *ver'bose-ly*, *verbose'-ness*. **Verbosity**, *ver.bōs'ī.ty*.

Verbum sap, a hint is enough. (Latin *verbum sapienti*.)

Verbum sat (Latin), a hint is enough if you are wise.

Latin *verbum*, *verbōsus*, *verbālis* ("quod aurem verberet," *Papius*).

"Verbum" means a word, and a verb is only a noun with a pronoun affixed. Thus the verb *am* is the noun *as* existence combined with *m* = of me, *as-m* contracted into *a'm*.

Verbena, *ver.bee'.nah*, a genus of garden plants, vervain.

A corruption of the Latin *herba-bona* the good herb, in Greek *hierobolané*, the sacred herb, used in sacred rites by the Druids also.

Ver'dant, green, flourishing, inexperienced, gullible; *ver'dant-ly*, *ver'dancy*. **Verdure**, *-djür*, greenness; *verdured*, *-djürd*.

French *verdoyant*, *verdure*; Latin *viridans* gen. *viridantis*, *viréo*.

Ver'dict, the judgment given to the judge by the jury, a decision.

French *verdict*; Latin *vere dictum*, truly pronounced, justly said.

Verdigris, *ver'.di.gris* (not *ver'.di.grease*); di-acetate of copper, carbonate of copper. (French *verd-de-gris*, green-grey.)

Ver'diter, a bluish-green pigment. (Fr. *verde-terre*, green earth.)

Verge (1 syl.), a wand, the brink or rim, to tend towards, to

approach; *verged* (1 syl.), *verg'-ing* (R. xix.) *Verg'-er*, a wand-bearer, a petty officer in courts and churches.

Ample room and verge, sufficient room and margin also.

"Verge" (a rod), French *verge*; Latin *virga*, a twig or wand.

"Verge" (to approach), Latin *vergere*, to incline towards.

(*Verge* (the wand) ought to be *virge*. The error is French.)

Verify, *věr'ri.fy*, to authenticate, to prove; *verifies*, *věr'ri.fize*; *verified*, *věr'ri.fide*; *ver'ify-ing*, *ver'ifi-er*, *ver'ifi-able*.

Verification, *věr'ri.fī.kay''shūn*, proof, authentication.

Fr. *vérifier*, *vérification*; Latin *verum-ficio* [facio], to make true.

Verisimilar, *věr'ri.sīm''ī.lar*, likely, probable; *verisimilitude*, *věr'ri.sī.mīl''ī.tūde*. (Latin *verisimilitudo*, *verisimilis*.)

Verity, *plu. verities* (R. xlv.), *věr'ri.tīz*, a moral truth; *veritable*, *věr'ri.tū.bl*; *ver'itably*. (Latin *vēritas*, *vērūs* true.)

Verjuice, *ver'jūse*, an acid liquor expressed from unripe fruit.

Fr. *verjus*, corruption of *vert jus*, green juice. Our word is a hybrid.

Vermicelli, *ver'.mī.sěl''ly* (not *vair'.mē.chěl''ly*), a stiff paste made of fine wheat into worm-like threads.

Ital. *vermicelli*. Lat. *vermicūlus*, a little worm; *vermis*, a worm.

Vermicular, *ver.mīk'kū.lar*, like a worm, pertaining to worms; *vermiculate*, *ver.mīk'kū.late*, to inlay so as to resemble the tracks of a worm; *vermic'ulāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *vermic'ulāt-ing* (R. xix.); *vermiculation*, *-mīk'ku.lay''shūn*.

Vermicule, *ver'.mī.kūle*, a little worm. **Vermic'ulous**, *-lūs*.

Vermiculite, *ver.mīk'kū.lite*, a short worm-track on certain sandstones (*-ite*, a fossil, Greek *lithos*, the *l* is absorbed).

Ver'miform. (Latin *vermicūlāris*, *vermicūlōsus*, *vermis*.)

Vermifuge, *-mī.fūge*, a medicine to expel worms; *vermifugal*, *ver.mīf'.ū.gāl*. (Fr. *vermifuge*; Latin *vermis fugo*.)

Vermilion (only one *l*), *ver.mīl'.yūn*, a brilliant scarlet, to colour with vermilion; *vermilioned*, *-mīl'.yūnd*; *vermil'ion-ing*.

French *vermillon* (double *l*); Italian *vermiglione*; Latin *vermillum*.

Ver'min (*sing.* and *plu.*), all sorts of small noxious animals.

Vermination, -mĭ.nay'.shŭn, breeding of vermin or worms.

Vermiparous, ver.mĭp'.ă.rŭs, producing worms. (*Obs. -pa-.*)

Vermivorous, ver.mĭv'.ă.rŭs, feeding on worms. (*Obs. -vo-.*)

French *vermine*; Latin *vermĭnatio*, *vermĭnōsus*, *vermis* a worm.

Vernacular, ver.năk'kŭ.lar, native, pertaining to the country of one's birth. **Vernac'ular** tongue, -tung, one's native language. **Vernac'ular-ly**.

Vernacular id'iom. **Vernacular disease**, an endemic disease.

Latin *lingua vernăcula*; *vernăcŭlus*, a domestic.

Ver'nal, pertaining to spring; ver'nal-ly. **Vernation**, -shŭn, (*in Bot.*) the arrangement of the leaves in the leaf-buds.

Ver'nal equinox, -e'.kwĭ.nox, about March 21st, when the sun crosses the equator for his northern course.

Latin *vernālis*, *vernālio*, *ver* spring; Greek *ear*, spring.

Vernier, ver'.nĭ.er, a sliding index for measuring very minute spaces in a scale (device of Pierre *Vernier*, Brussels, 1631).

Veronica, ve.ron'.i.ka, the plant called speedwell. The maiden who handed her handkerchief to our Lord on his way to Calvary. The handkerchief used by our Lord and preserved at St. Peter's in Rome.

Of course, the saint so called, and the handkerchief, are Roman Catholic traditions, but the handkerchief is said to retain a photograph of the Saviour's face miraculously impressed on it.

"Veronica" (the flower), Latin *veronica* for *Pheronica*; Greek *phĕro nĭké* (I bring victory), alluding to its efficacy in subduing diseases.

"Veronica" (the handkerchief), Latin *vera-icōnica*, a true likeness. The name itself is quite sufficient to throw discredit on the story.

Verrucose, ver'rŭ.kōse. **Varicose**, var'rĭ.kōse.

Verrucose, warty; (*in Botany*) covered with excrescences; **verruculos**, ver'rŭ.ku.lōse, having minute warts.

Varicose veins, veins swollen with black blood.

"Verrucose," Lat. *verrucōsus*, *verrŭca* a wart, *verrŭcula* a little wart.

"Varicose," Latin *varicōsus*, noun *varicus*, verb *varico* to straddle.

Versatile, ver'.să.tile, variable, unsteady.

Versatile genius, a mind of numerous talents.

Versatile disposition, dis.pō.zĭsh'un, a changeable ...

Vers'atile-ly. **Versatility**, ver'.sa.tĭl''ĭ.ty.

Latin *versātilis*, v. *versāre* to shift about; Fr. *versatile*, *versatilité*.

Verse (1 syl.), poetry, a paragraph division of a chapter in the Bible. **Versify**, ver'.sĭ.fy, to make verses; **versifies**, ver'.sĭ.fize; **versified**, ver'.sĭ.fide; **ver'sify-ing**; **versifi'er**, ver'.sĭ.fĭ.er. **Versification**, ver'.sĭ.fĭ.kay'.shŭn.

Versicle, *ver'.sĩ.kĩ*, a short prayer said in alternate sentences by the minister and people: as

Min. O Lord, shew thy mercy upon us. *Peo.* And grant us thy salvation. *Min.* O God, make clean our hearts within us. *Peo.* And take not thy Holy Spirit from us.


Blank Verse, English poetry without rhyme.

Latin *versus*, *versificatio*, *versi-ficio* [făcio], to versify.

(Ezra vii. 21 contains every letter of the English alphabet. Zephaniah iii. 8 every letter of the Hebrew alphabet, including finals.)

Versed, *verst*, skilled, thoroughly acquainted with. **Versed in**.

Versed sine, (in *Trig.*) that part of the diameter which is intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

Lat. versor, to be skilled; *Fr. versé*. "Versed sine," *Lat. verto* sup. *versum*. The versed sine is at right angles to the sine  thus if A B is the sine, B C (part of the diameter) is the versed sine.

Versi-coloured, *ver'.si.kũ'lerd*, parti-coloured. (*Lat. versicōlor.*)

Version, *ver'.shũn*, a translation or rendering of a book or passage from one language to another, a statement. (*Lat. versio.*)

Verst, a Russian mile. (*Russian versta.*)

The Russian mile or *verst* is 1167 yards. An Eng. mile is 1760 yards. The Roman *miliäre* was 1618 yards, the Italian *miglio* is 2894 yards. The Greek *milion* was 1349 yards, the German *meile* is 8239 yards. The Norwegian mile is 12,121 yards, the Swedish mile 11,067 yards.

Ver'sus (generally written and printed *v.*) in legal documents, as A. B. (plaintiff) *v.* C. D. (defendant), that is, [this suit is an action of A. B.] against [C. D.] (*Lat. versus*, against.)

Vertebra, *plu. vertebræ*, *ver'.tẽ.brah*, *plu. ver'.tẽ.bree*, the spine or back-bone. **Vertebre**, *ver'.tẽ.ber*, a spinal bone.

Cau'dal *vertebræ*, the bones in the tail of an animal.

Cer'vical *vertebræ*, the spinal column along the neck.

Dor'sal *vertebræ*, the spinal column along the back.

Lum'bar *vertebræ*, the spinal column along the loins.

Vertebral, *ver'.tẽ.brũl*, adj. of *vertebra*. **Vertebrate**, *ver'.tẽ.brũte*, having a back-bone; *ver'tebrat'-ed*.

Vertebrata, *ver'.te.bray''.tah*, the scientific name for all animals which have a spinal-column. Those which have none (as oysters, worms, &c.) are *in'-vertebrata*.

Lat. vertebra, *vertebrātus*, (*verto* to turn) the pivot-bones of the body.

Ver'tex, *plu. vertices*, *ver'.tĩ.seez*, the tip-top point or extreme summit of any towering object, the crown of the head, the point of a triangle opposite the base.

Vertical, *ver'.tĩ.kũl*, adj. of *vertex*, perpendicular, over-head.

Vertical and **horizontal** are at right angles to each other. A horizontal line thus —; a vertical line thus |.

The sun is *vertical*, i.e. overhead. **Vertical angles**, the angles made by two lines crossing each other, as X.

Vertical-ly, *ver'tical-ness*. **Vertical circle**, *...ser'.kĩ*, a

great circle passing through zenith and nadir (the meridian of any place is a vertical circle), an azimuth.

Latin *vertex*, plu. *vertices*; French *vertical*, ill-formed from *vertex*.

Verticil, *ver'.tī.sil*, (in *Botany*) a whorl; **verticillate**, *ver.tīs'.-il.lāte*, arranged in whorls or like the spokes of a wheel.

Verticillaster, *ver'.tī.sil.lās''.ter*, a false whorl.

Latin *verticillus*, diminutive of *vertex* gen. *verticis*; Fr. *verticille*.

Vertigo, plu. **vertigoes** (Rule xlii.), *ver.tee'.gōze*, giddiness, swimming of the head. **Vertiginous**, *ver.tidg'.ī.nūs*; **vertiginously**. (Latin *vertigo*, *vertiginōsus*.)

Ver'vain (2 syl.), a plant, a species of *verbe'na*. (Fr. *verveine*.)

A corruption of *herba bona*, the good herb, in Gk. *hiēro-bōtanē*, the sacred herb, because used in sacrifice. Even the Druids used it.

Very, *vēr'ry* (adj. and adv.), exceedingly, actual: as *very God* and *very man*. **Veri-ly**, *-rī.ly*, in truth, certainly. (Lat. *vērē*.)

VERY PLEASED or VERY MUCH PLEASED (?).

"Much" applies to quantity or amount, but not to number, and can be applied only to those verbs or participles capable of degrees in quantity, intensity, or amount. As *pleased*, *tired*, *vexed*, *wretched*, &c., are of this nature, we can say "*very tired*" or "*very much tired*," "*very pleased*" or "*very much pleased*." "*Finished*," on the other hand, is not capable of these degrees, and therefore we say "*he is a very finished gentleman*," not "*a very much....*"

Ves'per, the name given to the planet Venus when she appears after sunset. **Ves'pers**, the evening service of the Church of Rome. **Sicilian Vespers**, *sī.sil'.ī.ān....*, Easter eve, 1282, when the French in Sicily were massacred at the toll of the Vesper bell. **Vespertine**, *ves'.per.tīn*, adj.

Lat. *vesper*, *vespertinus*; Gk. *Hespērōs* (*hespōmai*, to follow [the sun]).

Ves'sel, a utensil for holding something, a tube of the animal body to convey or secrete humours, a tube for the circulation of sap of plants, a ship. **Blood-vessel**. **Sap-vessel**.

(The spelling of vessel is very erroneous, it should be *vascel* or *vasclē*.)

Latin *vascūlum*, a small vessel (*vas*, a vessel); Italian *vascello*.

Vest, a waistcoat, material for a waistcoat. **Vest'ed**, put into some "security," entrusted to, resident in.

Vest'ment, an outer garment. **Vesture**, *ves'.tehūr*, clothing.

To vest in, to put [money] into some "security," to confide to.

To vest with, to put on another a robe of office, to commit the insignia of office to. (Lat. *vestis*, *vestio* to clothe.)

Vesta, *ves'.tah*, the goddess of home, a match ignited by friction, one of the minor planets. **Vestal virgin**, one of the six priestesses of Vesta. **Vestal**, chaste. (Lat. *vesta*, *vestālis*.)

Vestibule, *ves'.tī.būle*, a porch or entrance opening into the hall; **vestib'ular**, adj. (Lat. *vestibūlum*, *vesta* the hearth.)

Vestige, *vēs'.tidge*, a remnant, a mark or trace left behind.

Latin *vestigium*, v. *vestigo* to seek by foot-marks; French *vestige*.

Vestry, *plu.* vestries (R. xlii.), *věs'.tríz*, a room attached to a church or chapel for the minister's private convenience and for parish meetings, a committee of parish officers.

A select vestry, a part of a vestry selected from the rest to form a committee and report to the general body.

Vestry-man, *plu.* ...men; **vestry-board**, **vestry-clerk**.

(-y- is not changed to -i- in agglutinated compounds, as when words like the following are added: -ball, -bird, -clerk, -day, -face, -fold, -free, -guard, -hood, -horse, -like, -love, -man, -maid, -ship, &c.)
Lat. *vestiārium* (*vestis*, a robe); Gk. *esthos* (*ennumi*, to put on).

Ves'ture, -*tchūr*, a robe, a dress. (Fr. *vesture* now *vêtur*.) *v.* **Vest**.

Vesuvian, *ve.sü'.vř.ăn*, adj. of Vesu'vius a volcano near Naples; a mineral of the garnet family, a fire-lighter.

Vetch, a leguminous plant; **vetch'-y**; **vetch'-ling**, a little vetch.

This is the Ital. *veccia*, phonetically spelt; Fr. *vesce*; Lat. *vtcia*.

Veteran, *věť'.ě.răn*, one long engaged in military [or other] service.

Latin *veterānus* (*vetus* gen. *veteris*, an old man; Gk. *elos*, a year).

Veterinary, *vet'.ě.rř.něř ry*, pertaining to the diseases of horses and other domesticated quadrupeds. **Vet'erinary surgeon**.

Latin *veterinārius*, a farrier (*veterinum*, a beast of burden).

Veto, *plu.* vetoes, *vě'.tōze*, the right of rejecting a measure which has passed the legislature, prohibition, to prohibit; vetoed, *vě'.tōde*; **ve'to-ing**. (Lat. *veto*.)

Vetturino, *plu.* vetturinoes (R. xlii.), *věť'.tu.ree''.nōze*, an Italian hackney-coachman or keeper of a livery-stable, a traveller's guide. (Ital. *vetturino*, a carrier, &c.; *vettura*, a carriage.)

Vex, to torment, to annoy; vexed (1 syl.), **vex'-ing**, **vex'ing-ly**, **vex'-er**. Vexation, *vex.ă'.shŭn*. Vexatious, *vex.ă'.shŭs*; vexa'tious-ly, vexa'tious-ness. (Lat. *vexātio*, *vexo* to vex.)

Via, *vī'.ah*, by the way of, as *via Marseilles*.

Via dolorō'sa, the way our Lord went to the Hall of Judgment, from the Mount of Olives to Gol'gotha (about a mile).

Via lactea, *vī'.ah lăk'.tě.ah*, the milky way.

Via me'dia, the golden mean. (Latin *via*, a way or road.)

Via-duct, *vī'.ă.dŭkt* (not *vī'.ă.dŭk*), a railroad over a valley.

Fr. *viaduc* (without -t); Lat. *via ductus*, a road constructed.

Vial, *vī'.al*. **Phial**, *fī'.ăl*. **Viol**, *vī'.ōl*.

Vial, a jar used by experimentalists: as a *Leyden vial*.

Vials of wrath, ...*wrawth*, vengeance (Rev. xvi).

Phial, a medicine bottle. (The distinction not observed.)

Viol, a violin, or rather the ancient violin with six strings.

French *fiol* (!!) (a bottle), *viole* (a fiddle); Greek *phiale*, a vial.

Viands (no sing.), *vī'.andz*, dressed food, victuals, provisions.

French *viande*; Italian *vivanda*; Latin *vivenda*, things to live on.

Viaticum, *vi.ăt'ĭ.kŭm*, the eucharist administered to the dying.

Latin *viaticum*, provisions for a journey. The notion is that the eucharist is a passport for the spirit into Paradise.

Vibrate, *vĭ.brāte*, to oscillate, to utter sounds at being struck; **vibrat-ed**, *vĭ.bra.ted*; **vibrat-ing**, *vĭ.bra.ting* (Rule xix.)

Vibration, *vi.bray'.shŭn*. **Vibratory**, *vĭ.bra.tŏ.ry*.

Vibratile organs, *vĭ.bra.tĭl...*, those hair-like organs called *cil'ia*; **vibrio**, *plu. vibrios*, *vĭ.bri.oze*, animalcules found in the tartar of the teeth, &c.

Latin *vibratio*, *vibrāre* supine *vibrātum*; French *vibrer*, *vibration*.

Vicar, *vĭk'kr*, a clergyman who receives only "the small tithes," the incumbent of a district church. **Rector**, a clergyman who receives both great and small tithes.

(The Great tithes are tithes of grain, hay, and wood.)

Vicar Apostol'ic, a bishop delegated to represent the Pope in some distant province.

Vicar Gen'eral (in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*), a clergyman who represents a bishop in ecclesiastical functions; (in *Eng. hist.*) a title conferred on the Earl of Essex by Henry VIII. with power to regulate all church matters; but *now* the chancellor of the diocese is "Vicar General."

Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Pope, who represents Christ.

Vic'ar-age, the dwelling-house of a vicar. **Vic'ar-ship** (*-ship*, office, rank of). **Vicariate**, *vĭ.cair'ri.āte*.

Vicarious, *vĭ.cair'ri.ŭs*, substitutional; **vicar'ious-ly**.

Vicarial, *vĭ.cair'ri.āl*, adj. of vicar: as *vicarial tithes*.

The Fr. *vicaire* is our "curate," and the Fr. *curé* is our "vicar."

Latin *vicarius* instead of another, *vicāria*; Italian *vicario*.

Vice (1 syl.), depravity, a bad trick in horses. (The opposite of *Virtue*.) **Vicious**, *vĭsh'.ŭs*; **vicious-ly**, **vicious-ness**.

Vice, a tool for holding a piece of wood or metal while it is operated on, a small press.

Vice, *vĭ'sy*, in the place of: as A *vice* B resigned, that is, B has resigned [or is dead], and A is to take his place.

Vice versa, *vĭ'sy ver'sa*, the reverse, the subject and object are interchangeable, the contrary also holds good.

"Vice" (depravity),¹ Fr. *vice*, *vicieux*; Lat. *vĭtĭum*, *vĭtĭōsus*; Gk. *aitĭon*, crime. "Vice" (in the place of), Lat. *vice*, *vice versa*.

Vice (1 syl.), Lat. prefix implying the second in authority, one who takes the place of a superior during his absence.

Vice-ad'miral, an officer in the royal navy next below an admiral; **vice-admiralty**, *-ad'mĭ.rāl.ty*.

Arabic *Amir-al-ma*, commander of the water; *Amir-al-omra*, commander of the forces; *Amir-al-mumenim*, &c.

Vice-chair'man, the person who sits opposite the chairman.

Vice-cham'berlain, an officer in the royal household who acts under the lord chamberlain. (French *chambellan*.)

Vice-chan'cellor, a lower judge of chancery, the acting president of a university. (Latin *chancellarius*.)

Vice-con'sul, an assistant or deputy consul; vice-con'sulship (-ship, office, rank of). (Latin *consul*.)

Vice-gerent, -djě'rent, one deputed by a superior to act on his behalf: kings are sometimes called *God's vice-gerents*, an expression based on the absurd notion of the "divine right of kings"; vice-gerency, -dje'rěn.sy.

Latin *vice gērens* gen. *gērentis*, one acting instead of [another].

Vice-pres'ident, the person who acts for the president in his absence; vice-presidency, -prez'ĩ.děn.sy.

Lat. *vice præses* g. *præsĭdis*, *præ-sideo*[*sedeo*], to sit before others.

Vice-re'gent, the person appointed to carry on the duties of regent during his absence; vice-re'gency.

Latin *vice regens* gen. *regentis*; verb *rego*, to rule or govern.

Vice-roy', the governor of a province or nation representing the sovereign; vice-roy'alty, vice-roy'-ship (-ship, office, rank of). (French *vice-roy*, now *vice-roi*.)

Vice-re'gal, pertaining to a vice-roy. (Latin *regalis*.)

Vicinage, vĭs'ĩ.nage, neighbourhood. Vicinity, vi.sĭn'ĩ.ty.

Fr. *voisinage*, *voisin* a neighbour; Lat. *vicinitas*, *vicinus* a neighbour.

Vicissitude, vi.sĭs'ĩ.tude, mutation. (Latin *vicissitudo*, *vicis*.)

Vic'tim, an animal offered in sacrifice, one oppressed. Victimize, vik'tĭm.ĭze, to deceive, to bilk; victimised, vik'tĭm.ĭzed; victimis-ing, vik'tĭm.ĭ.zing (R. xix.); vic'timis-er, -ĭ.zer.

Lat. *victima*. "Victima, quæ dextra cecidit victrice, vocatur" (*Ovid*).

Vic'tor, fem. vic'tress (not *victor-ess*), a conqueror. Victorious, vik.tŏr'ri.ŭs; victo'rious-ly, victo'rious-ness.

Victory, plu. victories, vik'tŏ.rĭz, conquest.

Victoria, vik.tŏr'ri.ah, one of the asteroids.

Victorine, vik'tŏ.reen, a small fur-tippet for ladies.

Latin *victor*, fem. *victrix*, *victoria*, *victoriosus*.

Victual, vĭt'l, to provide articles of food [to a ship, army, &c.]; victualled, vĭt'ld; victuall-ing, vĭt'ling; victuall-er, vĭt'l.er. Victuals, vĭt'lz, food in general. Licensed victualler, lĭ'sensť vĭt'l.er, one licensed to sell intoxicating drinks by retail, a provision ship in the R.N.

Victualling house, vĭt'ling house, an eating-house.

Victualling yard, vĭt'ling..., a public establishment for preparing and packing provisions for ships of the R.N.

Fr. *victuaille*, *avitailier*; Latin *victualis*, *victus* food, *vivo* to live.

Vide, *vi'de* (written and printed *v.*), see, refer to. *v. viz.* (Lat.)

Videlicet, *vi.dēl'ī.sēt*, to wit, namely. (Latin *vidēre licet*.)

Viz., the contracted form of *videlicet*, namely, that is to say.

The "z" is a corruption of *z*, a mark of contraction in the middle ages: as *hābz*, i.e. habet; *omnibz* = omnibus; *vi^z* = videlicet.

Vie [with], *vi*, to emulate; **vied** [with], *vide*; **vy'-ing** [with].

(All verbs in "-ie," except *lie*, change *-ie* into *-y* before *-ing*.)

Old Eng. *wig[an]*, to fight, to contend, past *wigde*, past part. *wiged*.

View, *vū*, a prospect, to behold; **viewed**, *vūde*; **view'-ing**, **view'-er**, **view'-less**. Field of view, the whole prospect.

Point of view, the direction from which a thing is beheld.

View-halloo, *vū' hālloo'*, the huntsman's cry of *tally-ho!* when he sees a fox break cover, or *see-ho!* for a hare.

Who-hoop! the cry for the death of either fox or hare.

French *vue*, from *voir* to see; Latin *vidēre*; Italian *vedere*.

Vigil, *vidg'.il*, a keeping watch, devotional exercise during the time usually given to sleep, the eve of a festival.

Vigilant, *vidg'.ilant*, watchful, circumspect; **vigilant-ly**.

Vigilance, *vidg'.ilance*, watchfulness, circumspection.

Vigilant. Watchful. Circumspect.

Vigilant refers to the spirit, *Watchful* to the eye, *Circumspect* to the character or disposition. We say a vigilant spirit, a watchful eye, and a circumspect character.

Latin *vigilia*, *vigilantia*, *vigilans* gen. *vigilantis*, *vigilāre* to watch.

Vignette, *vin.yēt'*, a little picture on the title-page of a book or elsewhere, a miniature likeness not further than the bust.

Ce nom vient de ce que, dans l'origine, ce n'était qu'un petit ouvrage en miniature qui représentait des feuilles de vigne et des raisins (*Dict. des Arts et des Sciences*).

Vigour, *vig'r*, energy; **vigorous**, *vig'.ō.rūs*; **vig'orous-ly**, **vig'orous-ness**. (One of the 19 words in *-our*. See p. 769.)

Latin *vigor*, *vigōrōsus*; French *vigueur*, *vigoureux*.

Viking, *vi'king*. Sea-king, *see'-king*.

Viking, a Scandinavian pirate, so called from *vik*, a creek, in which he lurked, the last syl. is not *-king*, but *-ing*.

Sea-king, one of the blood-royal who had a petty dominion on the coast, some of them were *vik-ings* or pirates, but the two words are in no way philologically connected.

Vile (1 syl.), comp. **vil-er**, *vi'ler*; (*super.*) **vill-est**, *vi'lest*, worthless, depraved; **vile-ly**, **vile'-ness**. **Vilify**, *vil'īfy*, to asperse, to slander; **vilifies**, *vil'īfize*; **vilified**, *vil'īfide*; **vil'ify-ing**; **vilifi-er**, *vil'īfī.er*. **Vilification**, *-kay''shūn*.

Latin *vilis*, *vilificāre*; Greek *phaulōs* worthless, *phlaurōs* foul.

Vill, a manor-house with the cottages in the parish connected therewith, hence also a country parish. (Latin *villa*.)

Villa, *vīl'lah*, a gentleman's cottage residence consisting of house, offices, and garden. (Lat. *villa*, a country house.)

Village. **Hamlet**. **Town**. **Borough**, *būr'rah*. **City**.

Village, a manor with the cottages in its vicinity.

French *village*: Latin *villa*, a country house.

Ham'let, a small village consisting of the house of a yeoman (not a manor) and the cottages. (O. E. *hām*, a house.)

Town, a collection of houses with a market place.

The word is also used for *city* in such phrases as "I am going to town," "I saw him in town," "returning from town," "a town house," "town manners," &c. (Old English *tūn*.)

Borough, a town represented in parliament.

City, a market and borough town, the seat of a bishop.

Old English *burh*, a fortified town. "City," French *ciité*.

Villager, *vīl.la.djer*, a rustic inhabitant of a village.

Villain, *vīln*. **Serf**. **Slave**. **Vassal**.

Villain, a free farm-labourer or servant of a feudal lord.

Villain Regar'dant, a peasant attached to the *land*.

Villain in Gross, a peasant attached to a lord's *person*.

The former were farm labourers, the latter servants who performed what is called "ignoble service." All had plots of land for the maintenance of themselves and their families, but they had no property they could call their own, nor could they acquire it. They were free in as much as they could not be sold, but they were not free to leave the manor to which they were attached and go elsewhere.

The Villains in Gross had small plots of land for the maintenance of themselves and their families, but all they possessed and all they earned belonged to the lord.

Between these two extremes came the following:

The Coliberti or Burēs, privileged villains. (A. S. *būr*, a cottage.)

The Borda'rii, cottagers who rendered certain manual or farm services to the lord for their rent. (Ang.-Sax. *bord*, a hut.)

The Coscets or Cotsæta, Cottarii, and Cotman'ni, cottagers who paid partly in service and partly in produce for their tenements. They were all superior to the *churl*, a free rustic not attached to a feudal lord at all.

(The *būr* was a cottage, the *bord* a hut, the *cot* a hovel.)

Serf, a farm labourer attached to the soil just as much as the huts or trees which stood on it. All he possessed belonged to the lord, but he could not be moved off the estate. (French *serf*.)

Soc'man or Soccager, a superior serf, inasmuch as the service required of him was distinctly defined, and was not left to the caprice of the lord. (Ang.-Sax. *sóc*; Low Lat. *soka*, lordship.)

Slave, a human being bought and sold like a horse or ox, most frequently a captive taken in war.

The slave class died out as the feudal system developed itself.

Vassal, the "man" of a feudal lord, who performed military service for a stated number of days by way of rent for his house and farm.

Vassal Immediate, the highest class of vassal, who held immediately of the king. These were nobles.

Vassal Mediate, the vassal of a vassal, who performed for the vassal-lord similar service that the vassal-lord performed for the king. These were gentlemen, but not nobles.

Villain, *vil'n*, a rascal; **villain-ous**, *vil'ln.əs*, very bad; **vil'lainous-ly**. **Villain-y**, *vil'.lū.ny*, rascality; **villainies**, *vil'.lū.nīz*, wicked actions.

"Villain" (a tenant), Fr. *vilain* (one l). This is a blunder, as the word is not from the Latin *vilis* vile, but *villa* a country house. For the same reason the spelling *villain* adopted by some is not to be justified. (Italian *villano*, a peasant; Spanish *villano*.)

"Villain" (a rascal) should be *villn*, Latin *vilis*, vile, base.

(Some think these are identical words, and that the peasant (*villain*) was degraded to the rascal (*villain*) by aristocratic pride, as *knave* (a lad) has been degraded to *knave* (a cheat), but the characteristic of peasants is lumpishness, whereas the characteristic of lads is trickery, and the degradation is only that of degree.)

Vil'li, (in *Anat.*) small fibres like down or the pile of velvet; (in *Bot.*) vegetable hair on the surface of leaves, &c.

Villous, *vil'.lūs*, adj. of villi; **villose**, *vil'.lōce*, full of villi.

Villosity, *vil'.lōs'.ī.ty*. **Velocity**, *ve.lōs'.ī.ty*.

Villosity, a covering of vegetable hair. **Velocity**, speed.

Lat. *villus* nap, shag, *villōsus*. "Velocity," Lat. *velocitas*, *velox* swift.

Vinaigrette, *vin'.ā.grēt* (not *vin'.ē.gā.rēt*), a small box for containing a piece of sponge saturated with aromatic vinegar and used as a restorative or excitant.

French *vinaigrette*: *vinaigre*, vinegar (*vin aigre*, sour wine).

Vincible, *vin'sī bl*, able to be overcome. **Vincibility**, *-bīl'.ī.ty*.

Lat. *vincibilis*, *vincere* to conquer. From Gk. *nikao* (Casaubon).

Vin'cūlum, (in *Algebra*) a line drawn over two or more terms to connect them together as one quantity: as $\sqrt{a^2 + 2ab + b^2}$, or $a + b \times c$, that is, both a and $+b$ multiplied by c .

Vindicate, *vin'.dī.kā.te*, to justify; **vindicat-ed**, *vin'.dī.kā.ted*; **vindicat-ing**, *vin'.dī.kā.tīng*; **vindicator**, *vin'.dī.kā.tor*.

Vindication, *vin'.dī.kay''.shūn*, justification, defence.

Vindictory, *vin'.dī.kā.try*, tending to vindicate.

Vindicative, *vin'.dī.kā.tīv*. **Vindictive**, *vin'.dīk'.īv*.

Vindicative, tending to vindicate or justify.

Vindictive, malicious. **Vindic'tive-ly**, **vindic'tive-ness**.

Latin *vindicatio*, *vindicta*, *vindicare*, *vindex*; Greek *endikōs*.

Vine (1 syl.), the grape plant; **vined** (1 syl.), having leaves like a vine, decorated with vine leaves or vine-plant.

- Vin-y**, *vi.ny*, adj. of vine. **Vinery**, *plu. vineries*, *vi.ně.riz*, a house for the cultivation of vines. **Vine'-dresser**.
- Vine-yard**, *vin'.yard*. (The pronunciation is abnormal.)
- Vinous**, *vi'nūs*, like wine. **Vintage**, *vin'tage*. **Vintag-er**. *vin'.tă.djer*. **Vint'ner**, one who sells wine. **Vine'-clad**.
- Vinous-fermentation**, *vi'nus fer'měn.tay''shŭn*.
 Latin *vinca*, *vineus*, *vinearius* (*vinum* wine, Greek *oinos*).
- Vinegar**, *vin'.ĕ.gar*, an acid liquor obtained from wine, &c., by the acētous fermentation. **Aromat'ic vin'egar**.
- Vin'egar cru'ēt**, a small vinegar bottle for table use.
- Vinaigrette**, *vin'.a.gret*, a small box for aromatic vinegar.
 French *vinaigre* (*vin aigre*, sour wine), *vinaigrette*.
- Vin ordinaire**, *vah.nor'.dī.nair*, common table claret used in France as we use "small beer."
- Viol**, *vi'.ol*. **Vial**, *vi'.āl*. **Phial**, *fi'.al*. **Vile** (1 syl.), worthless.
- Viol**, a primitive violin with six strings. **Violist**, *ve'.o.list*.
Viol da Braccia, the alto viola or counter-tenor violin, so called because it was held in the arm. (Italian *braccio*, the arm.)
Viol da Gamba or *Greater Viol*, held between the gamba or legs.
Viol d'amour, strung with six metal wires of "lovely" softness.
Viola (*ve'.ō.lah*), a tenor violin, one-fifth lower in tone than a violin. Its compass is from C (fourth space in the bass).
Violar, a troubadour or one who accompanied a troubadour with a *vieille* or *viol*. (French *viole*, a fiddle.)
- Vial**, a small medicine bottle, a jar. (Fr. *fiolle*, a bottle.)
- Phial**, a small medicine bottle. (Greek *phialē*, a vial.)
- Violin**, *vi'.ō.līn*, a fiddle, used in Eng. in the time of Chaucer.
Violino Principale (Italian), first violin.
Violino Secondo (Italian), second violin.
- Violinist**, *vi.o.līn'ist*. (Italian *violino*, a little viol.)
- Violoncello**, *plu. violoncellos*, *ve'.o.lōn.chēl'.lōze*, a bass violin with four strings, the lowest double C; -cel'list.
- Violono**, *plu. violonos*, *vē.o.lō'nōze*, the double bass.
 Italian *violone* a bass-viol, *violoncello*: French *violoncelle*.
 N.B. -one is augmentative and -ino diminutive. The Fr. *violon* for a viol reduced to four strings is absurd, but *violon-cello* is correct.
- Violate**, *vi'.ō.lāte*, to debauch; to transgress. **Violet**, *vi'.ō.lēt*, q.v. violat-ed, *vi'.o.lā.ted* (R. xxxvi.); violat-ing, *vi'.o.lā.ting*.
 violat-or, *vi'.o.lā.tor* (R. xxxvii.) **Violation**, *vi'.o.lay''shŭn*.
- Violable**, *vi'.ō.lā.bl*; vi'olably; violability, *vi'.ō.la.bīl''ī.ty*.
- Violent**, *vi'.ō.lent*, forcible; vi'olent-ly. **Violence**, -ō.lense.
 Lat. *violens-entis*, *violentia*, *violātor*, *violābilis*, *violāre* (*vis*, force).
- Violet**, *vi'.ō.lēt* (not *voy'.let*, a common error). **Vi'olate** (see above).
- Violet**, a flower, a colour. **Violaceous**, *vi'.o.lū''shŭs*, violet coloured. **Violine**, *vi'.o.līn*, a white poisonous principle obtained from sweet violets. **Vi'olin**, a mus. instrument.
 French *violette*; Latin *viola*; Greek *ton*, the violet.

Violin, *vi'ō.līn*; **Violoncello**, *vi'.ō.lōn.chēl''.lo.* (See *Viol.* &c.)

Viper, *vi'.per*, a venomous serpent; **vi'perous**, *-pē.rūs*, malignant.

Latin *vipēra*, *vipērēus* (quod *vi* pariat cum matris interitu).

Virago, *plu.* viragoes, *vi.rā'.gōze*, a termagant. (Latin *virāgo*.)

Virgilian, *vir.djīl'.ā.ăn*, in the style of Virgil the Roman poet.

Vir'gin, a maiden; **virgin'ity**, maidenhood.

Virgin gold, pure gold. **Virgin honey**, honey (nearly white in colour) made by young bees. **Virgin blush**, the blush of a delicate-minded girl. **Virgin's bow'er**, the plant called *traveller's joy*. **Virgin-born**, Jesus Christ.

Vir'ginal, a musical instrument, a hymn to the Virgin.

The "virginal" was a sort of spinette or pianoforte, so called from its use in convents to lead the *virginals* or hymns to the Virgin.

Vir'go, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

(The sun enters this sign on the 23rd August.)

Virginia, *vir.djīn'.ā.ah*, one of the as'teroids (3 syl.)

Latin *virgo* genitive *virginis*, *virginitas*, *virginalis*. In 1 Cor. vii. 25, "virgins" means bachelors or unmarried men. Tennyson, in *Harold*, makes King Edward say: "I am a virgin."

Virile, *vir'ile*, pertaining to man in his mature state; **virility**, *vi.rīl'.ī.ty*. (Latin *virilis*, *virilitas*; *vir*, a man.)

Virtu, *vair'.tew*, nick-nackery, taste for curiosities. **Virtue** (*q. v.*)

Virtuoso, *plu.* virtuosos, *vir'.tu.ō''.sōze*, critic of the fine arts.

(The Ital. plu. *virtuosi* is sometimes used, but *virtuosos* is more Eng.)

Virtue, *vir'.tchu*, the opposite of *vice*. **Virtu** (see above).

The **Virtues**, *vir'.tchūse*, faith, hope, and charity.

Virtuous, *vir'.tchu.ūs*; **vir'tuous-ly**, not wickedly.

Virtual, *vir'.tchu.āl*, in effect though not in reality; **-ly**.

The French spell these words *ver*, as *vertu*, *vertueux*, as if from *ver* spring, and not from *vir* man. *Virtus* (Latin) means *manliness*, or what befits a man: as courage, strength, fortitude, &c. So the Greek *arētē* (virtue) is from *Arēs*, the god of war; so the Fr. *brave*.

Virulent, *vi'ru.lent*, malignant, venomous; **vi'ru-lent-ly**.

Virulence, *vi'rū.lense*; **vi'rulency**. (Latin *virulentus*.)

Virus, *vi'.rūs*, the active or contagious matter of a pustule, &c., any product of disease capable of diffusing the same.

Lat. *vīrus*, poison; Gk. *ios* (*ios*, a dart), venom darted from a fang.

Vis, mechanical force. **Vis inertiaē**, *-in.er'.shē.ē*, the power by which matter resists change. **Vis vi'taē**, vital energy.

Latin *vis*, *vis inertiaē* force of inert matter, *vis vite*.

Vis à vis, *vee'.zah.vee*, face to face, the opposite couple in a quadrille. (French.)

Visage, *viz'.idge*, the face, the countenance; **vis'aged** (2 syl.)

Fr. *visage*; Ital. *visaggio*; Latin *visio*, *video* sup. *visum* to see.

Visard, *vîz'ard*, a mask. (Fr. *visière*; Lat. *visio*, *video* to see.)

The *visard* or *visor* was the movable part of the helmet through which the wearer breathed and looked (*vis* = *viz*- before a vowel).

Viscera (plu.), *vîs'sěrah*, the bowels, the contents of the three great cavities of the body (the *abdo'men*, the *thorax*, and the *cra'nium*); *visceral*, *vîs'sěrăl*. **Viscus**, *vîs'.kûs*, one of the organs contained in the viscera (as the *brain*, *heart*, *liver*, &c.) See **Viscous**.

Lat. *viscus* plu. *viscēra*, an entrail; Gk. *ischis* the loins, *ischus* strength.

Viscous, *vîs'.kûs*, sticky, glutinous. **Viscus**, *vîs'.kûs* (see above).

Viscosity, *vîs.kûs'.îty*, stickiness. **Viscid**, *vîs'.sîd*, sticky.

Visciditv, *-sîd'.îty*. (Lat. *viscus*, *viscōsus*, *viscidus*; Gk. *ixōs*.)

Viscount, fem. **viscountess**, *vî'.kount*, fem. *vi.koun'.tess*, the fourth of the five order of peers (1 *duke*, 2 *marquis*, 3 *earl*, 4 *viscount*, 5 *baron*). (French *vicomte*, *vicomtesse*.)

Originally what we now call a county sheriff, the *vice* of the "count."

Visé, *vee'za*, an official endorsement of a passport; to *visé* a passport; *viséed*, *vee'zade*; *visé-ing*, *vee'.zû-ing*.

Fr. *viser*, to examine and endorse; Latin *video* sup. *visum*, to see.

Vish'nu, the second person of the Hindû trinity (1 *Brah'ma*, the creator; 2 *Vishnu*, the preserver; 3 *Si'va*, the destroyer).

Visible, *vîz'.îbl*, perceptible to the eye; *vis'ible-ness*, *vis'ibly*.

Visibility, *vîz'.îbil''.îty*, capacity of being seen.

The **Visible Church**, the church on earth.

(*Vis*- before a vowel is always pronounced *viz*:- as *visor*, *visit*, &c.)

Latin *visibilis*, *visibilitas*, *video* supine *visum* to see.

Visigoth, *vîz'.î.gōrh*, the western branch of the Gothic family or those which settled in the west (*France* and *Spain*).

The eastern branch were the *Ostrogoths*, who settled in Italy. **Visigothic**, *vîz'.î.gōrh''.îk*, adj.

Vision, *vîzh'.ûn*, the faculty of seeing, perception by sight, an apparition, a revelation by a sort of dream; *vision-al*, *vîzh'.ûn.ăl*; *vis'ional-ly*, *vis'ion-less*. **Visionary**, *vîzh'.ûn.ûry*, a dreamer, a schemer, (adj.) imaginary, delusive.

French *vision*, *visionnaire*; Latin *visio*, *video* supine *visum* to see.

Visit, *vîz'.ît*, a stay in another's house, the professional call of a medical man, &c., a call to inspect, to visit; *visit-ed*, *vîz'.ît.ed* (R. xxxvi.); *vis'it-ing*, *vis'it-or* (R. xxxvii.); *visitant*, *vîz'.î.tant* (poetry: thus the cuckoo is called the "visitant of spring"). **Visitation**, *-î.tay''.shûn*, a long and wearisome visit, an infliction, an official visit; *visitorial*, *vîz'.î.tō''.rî.ăl*. **Visiting-card**, a name-card. **Vis'it-able**.

On **visiting terms**. Not visited, tabooed or ignored by society.

Latin *visere*, to go to see; French *visite*, *visiteur*, *visitation*.

Visor, *vīz'or* (incorrectly spelt *vīzor*), the movable part of a helmet; visored, *vīz'rd*, masked. (Fr. *visière*; Lat. *video*.)

The visor is that part which enables the wearer to see and breathe.

Vista, *vīs'tah*, a view through an avenue. (Ital. *vista*, sight.)

Visual, *vīz'zū.āl*, pertaining to sight; vis'ual-ly. Vis'ual angle, the angle at which an object is viewed. Vis'ual ray, the beam of light which comes from an object to the eye.

Fr. *visuel*; Latin *video* supine *vīsum* to see, *vīsus* the sense of sight.

Vital, *vī'tal*, pertaining to life, essential; vi'tal-ly. Vital'ity.

Vitalise, *vī.tāl.īze*, to quicken; vitalised, *vī.tāl.īzed*; vitalis-ing, *vī.tāl.ī.zing*. Vitalisation, *-tāl.ī.zay''shūn*.

Vitals, *vī'talz*, parts of the animal body essential to life.

Vi'tal force, the life-giving principle, life-giving power.

Latin *vitālis*, *vitālia*, *vitālitas*, *vita* life; Gk. *biōtē* life, verb *biōō*.

Vitiate, *vīsh'ā.ate*, to injure, to spoil; vitiat-ed, *vīsh'ā.ā.tel* (R. xxxvi.); vitiat-ing, *vīsh'ā.ā.ting* (R. xix.); vitiat-or.

Vitiation, *vīsh'ā.ā.shūn*. (Lat. *vitiāre*, *vitiatio*, *vitiātor*.)

Vitreous, *vīt'rē.ūs* (R. lxvi.), glassy, like glass; vit'reous-ness; vitrescent, *vīt.trēs'sent*; vitrescence, *-sense*; vitres'cible.

Vitrification, *vīt'ri.fūk''shūn*. Vitrify, *-rī.fy*, to convert to glass; vitrifies, *vīt'ri.fize*; vitrified, *vīt'ri.fide*; -ing.

Vitrifi-able, *vīt'ri.fī''ā.bl*. Vitreo-electric, *-rē.o-e.lēk''.trik*, exhibiting positive electricity. (Resino-electric, exhibiting negative electricity). Vit'reous humour, one of the "humours" of the eye. Vitrified forts, *vīt'ri.fide...*, ruins vitrified by fusion.

Fr. *vitrification*, *vitrifiable*, *vitrifier*; Latin *vitrum* glass, *vitreus*.

Vitriol, *vīt'ri.ōl*, a sulphate. Oil of Vitriol, sulphuric acid.

Ammoniacal Vitriol, sulphate of ammonia.

Blue Vitriol (or *Vitriol of Cyprus*), sulphate of copper.

Calcareous Vitriol, sulphate of chalk.

Cobalt Vitriol, sulphate of cobalt.

Green Vitriol (or *Copperas*), green sulphate of iron.

Red Vitriol (or *Vitriol of Mars*), red sulphate of iron.

White Vitriol (or *Vitriol of Goslar*), sulphate of zinc.

Vitriolic, *vīt'ri.ōl''īk*. Vitriolate, *vīt'ri.ō.late*, to convert into a vitriol; vit'riolāt-ed, vit'riolāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Vitriolation, *vīt'ri.ō.lay''shūn*. Vitriolise, *vīt'ri.ō.līze*, to convert into a vitriol; vitriolised, *vīt'ri.ō.lized*; vitriolis-ing, *vīt'ri.ō.lī''zing*. Vitriolous, *vīt'ri.ō.lūs*.

French *vitriol*, *vitrioliser*. "Vitriol, nom donné par les anciens chimistes aux sels appelés aujourd'hui *sulfates*, sans doute à cause de leur aspect vitreux" (*Dict. des Sciences*, &c.)

Vituperate, *vi.tū'pě.rūte*, to blame, to chide; vitu'perāt-ed; vituperat-ing, *vi.tu'pě.rū.ting*; vitu'perāt-or (R. xxxvii.)

Vituperation, *vi.tū'pě.ray''shūn*. Vituperative, *-pě.rā.tīv*; vitu'perative-ly; vituperable, *vi.tu'pě.rā.bl*.

Latin *vītūpērābilis*, *vītūpērātio*, *vītūpērātor*, *vītūpērāre*.

Vivace, *vě.vah'.chy*, (in *Music*) in an animated manner. (Ital.)

Vivacious, *vī.vā'.shūs*, sprightly, lively; **viva'cious-ly**, **viva'-cious-ness**; **vivacity**, *vī.vās'.īty*. (Lat. *vivācitas*, *vivax*.)

Viva voce, *vī.va-vō'se* (not *vē.vah vō'che*), orally. (Latin.)

Vivarium, *plu. vivaria*, *vī.vair'ri.ūm*, *plu. vī.vair'ri.ah*, a place for preserving live specimens of animals. If the specimens are water animals the word is **Aquarium**.

Latin *vivārium*, an aviary, pond, park, &c., for living animals.

Vive, *veev* (Fr.), long live! success to! hurra for! as *Vive le roi!*

Qui vive, *kē veev*, who goes there? (by *sentinels*).

Vivid, *vīv'.īd*, lifelike, animated; **viv'id-ly**, -ness. (Lat. *vīvīdus*.)

Vivify, *vīv'.īfy*, to animate, to infuse with life; **vivifies**, -*fize*; **vivified**, *vīv'.īfide*; **viv'ify-ing**, -er. **Vivific**, *vī.vīf'.īk*.

Vivification, *vīv'.ī.fī.kay''shūn*. (Lat. *vīvīfico*, *vīvīficus*.)

Viviparous, *vī.vīp'.ū.rūs*, producing progeny fully developed.

Latin *vīvīpārus* (*vīvus pārio*), to bring forth alive.

Vivisection, *vīv'.ī.sēk''shūn*, dissection of a living animal, experiments on living animals for "medical" purposes.

Latin *vīvus sectio*, the cutting-up of living animals.

Vixen, *vīx'n*, a female fox, a scolding spiteful woman; **vixenish** [temper], like a vixen; **vixen-ly**. (Old Eng. *fīxen*.)

Viz, (generally called *namely*), Latin *videl'icet* contracted, that is to say (the "z" is the mark of contraction 3).

Similarly *hab3* = *habet*; *omnib3* = *omnibus*; *vi3* = *videlicet*.

Viz'ard, **Viz'or**. (See **Visard**, **Visor**.)

Vizier, *vīz.eer'*, a title of high rank in Turkey, &c.

(All pachas of three-tails among the Turks, and all cabinet ministers (about eight in number) are viziers = "Right Honourable.")

Grand vizier, the prime minister of the Turkish divan.

Vizierial, *vīz.e'ri.āl*, pertaining to a vizier, issued by ...

Vocable, *vō'.kă.bl*, a name, a noun. **Vocabulary**, *plu. vocabularies*, *vō.kăb'.u.lă.rīz*, a word-book alphabetically arranged, a list of words used in some art or science.

Vocabulist, *vō.kăb'.ū.list*, a writer of a vocabulary.

Latin *vocabŭlum* (*vox* gen. *vōcis*, a word); Fr. *vocable*, *vocabulaire*.

Vocal, *vō'.kăl*, made by the voice; **vocal music**, singing; **vocal sounds**, sounds made by the human voice; **vo'cal-ly**.

Vocalise, *vō'.kăl.īze* (R. xxxi.), to form into words, to sing without words; **vocalised**, *vō'.kăl.īzed*; **vocalis-ing**, *vō'.kăl.īzing*; **vocalist**, -*kăl.ist*, a singer of powerful voice.

Vocalisation, -*kăl.ī.zay''shūn*. **Vocal'ity**, clearness of voice.

Lat. *vōcālīs* (*vox* gen. *vōcis*, the human voice); Fr. *vocal*, *vocalisation*.

Vocation, *vō.kay'.shŭn*. **Avocation**, *āv'vo.kay''.shŭn*.

Vocation, one's regular business or calling, bent of mind.

Avocation, one's subsidiary employment, amusement.

Lat. *vocatio*, a calling; *avocatio* calling away from one's "calling."

Vocative *vōk'kă.tŭv*, a case in *grammar* which requires the verb in regimen with it to be in the second person. We address in the vocative case: as "Son, go work to day in my vineyard." "Woman, behold thy son." "Hail, lord!" ("Son," "woman" "lord" are vocative cases)

Latin *vocativus*, verb *vocare* to call, to invite, Greek *bōdo*, to call.

Vociferate, *vo.sif' ě.rāte*, to exclaim, to shout; *vociferāt-ed*; *vociferat-ing*, *vō.sif' ě.rū.ting* (R. xix.); *vociferāt-or*.

Vociferation, *vo.sif'.ě.ray''.shŭn*, violent exclamation.

Vociferous, *vō.sif'.ě.rūs*, clamorous; *vociferous-ly*, *-ness*.

Latin *vociferatio*, *vociferator*, *vocifer* (*vox* genitive *vōcis*, *féro*).

Vogue (1 syl.), fashion, popular favour. In *vogue*, in commercial demand, in fashion. (Fr. *voguer*, *vogue* in full sail.)

Voice (1 syl.), sounds produced by certain organs of the throat and mouth, timbre, vote, expressed opinion, to regulate the tone of [an organ]; *voiced* (1 syl.); *voic-ing*, *voy'.sing*; *voice'-less*, without voice; *voice'less-ly*.

French *voix*; Latin *vox* genitive *vōcis*; Italian *voce*; Spanish *voz*.

Void (1 syl.), empty, not binding null, an empty space; a lacking, to make void, to evacuate; *void'-ed*, *void'-ing*; *void'-er*, one who makes void, a tray, a basket or tray into which crumbs and fragments are carried from table.

Void'-able. **Void'-ance** (2 syl.) **Void'-ness**. To make void.

French *vide*, now *vide*; Latin *viduus* bereft; Greek *idios*, private.

Volatile, *vōl'.ă.tŭl*, fickle, easily passing off in an aeriform state.

Volatility. *-a.tŭl''ĭ.ty*, levity, fickleness, easily evaporated.

Vol'atile-ness (4 syl.) **Volatilise**, *vōl'.ă.tŭ.lize*, to cause to exhale or evaporate; *vōl'atilised* (4 syl.); *volatilis-ing*, *vōl'.ă.tŭ.lizing* (R. xix.); *volatilis-able*, *vōl'.a.tŭ.lŭ.za.bl*.

Volatilisation, *vōl'.ă.tŭl'.ĭ.zay''.shŭn*.

Latin *vōlatilis* (*vōlare*, to fly); Fr. *volatilité*, *volatilisation*, *-iser*.

Volcano, *phu. volcanoes*, *vōl.kă'.nōze* (not *vōl.kah'.nōze*), a burning mountain. **Volcanic**, *vōl.kă'n'.ĭk*; **volcanic bombs**, *-bōmz*, spherical masses of lava ejected from volcanoes; **volcanic cones**, *-kōnz*, volcanic hills of recent eruptions; **volcanic foci**, *-fō'si*, underground centres of volcanic disturbances; **volcanic mud**, mud ejected by volcanoes.

Vulcanicity, *vŭl'.ka.nŭs''.ĭ.ty*, phenomena the result of volcanic disturbance. **Vulcanology**, *vŭl'.ka.nōl''.ō.djy*, that part of science which treats of volcanoes, &c.

Latin *Vulcānus*, the god of fire; French *volcan*, *volcanique*.

- Vôle** (1 syl.), a game of cards, a deal that draws all the tricks.
To make vole, to win all the tricks. (Fr. *vole*, *faire le vole*.)
- Volition**, *vo.lish'ən*, the power or act of making choice.
Latin *vōlītio* (*vōlo*, to be willing; Greek *boulō[mai]*, to will, &c.)
- Volley**, *plu.* volleys, *vōl'ez*, a discharge of several guns at once, to volley; **volleyed** (2 syl.), -ing. (Fr. *volve*, Lat *vōlāre*.)
(The double *l* in these words is a blunder; as well spell *volatile* with double *l*, both being from the same verb, *vōlāre*.)
- Vōlt**. **Vault**, *vawlt*.
Volt, a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a centre, a movement in fence to avoid a thrust.
Vault, a leap, a cellar, to bound, to make in an arch.
"Volt," Fr. *volte*. *Vault*," Ital. *voltare*. "Vault" (a cellar), Ital. *volta*.
- Voltaic**, *vōl.tā'ik*, adj. of voltaism. **Voltaism**, *vōl.tā'izm*, galvanism modified by Volta, an Italian. **Voltaic battery**, an apparatus consisting of a series of plates [as zinc and copper alternately] immersed in diluted sulphuric acid for the development of electricity. **Voltaic electricity**.
- Volta'meter**, an instrument for measuring the force of a voltaic current. **Voltatype**, *vōl.ta.tipe*, electrotype.
- Voltigeur**, *vōl'te.zhūre*, a French light-infantry soldier.
- Voluble**, *vōl'lu.bl*, glib, talkative, easily rolled; **volubly**.
Volubility, *vōl'lu.bil'ity*, glibness of speech, talkativeness.
Latin *vōlūbilis*, *vōlūbilitas* (*volvēre*, to roll · Greek *eilo* or *eilleo*).
- Volume**, *vōl'ūme*, a single book, bulk, richness of voice, power of sound. **Voluminous**, *vo.lū'mi.nūs*, consisting of many volumes, extensive; **volu'minous-ly**, **volu'minous-ness**.
Latin *vōlūmen*, a roll or scroll. Anciently, books were written on sheets fastened together lengthwise and rolled, some on a pin and some without a roller. When stored on shelves, the rolls were labelled with red letters or *rubrics*, and those of great value were packed in cases or boards. Latin *volvo*, to roll up.
- Voluntary**, *vōl'lūn.tēr ry*, of free choice; **vol'untari-ly**, **vol'untari-ness**; **vol'untary-ism**, -izm, the system of supporting religious institutions, &c., by voluntary contributions.
- Volunteer**, *vōl'lūn.teer'*, one who enters the army or navy by choice, a civilian who voluntarily devotes a part of his time to military exercises, to offer without solicitation; **vol'unteered'** (3 syl.), **vol'unteer'-ing**.
Latin *vōlūtārius*; *vōlo*, to be willing.
- Voluptuous**, *vo.lūp'tu.ūs*, sensual; **volup'tuous-ness**, **volup'tuous-ly** **Voluptuary**, *plu.* voluptuaries, *vo.lūp'tu.ū riz*.
Latin *vōluptuārius*, *vōluptuōsus* (*vōluptas*, pleasure).
- Volnte**, *vo.lūte'*, the spiral decoration of an Ionic capital; **volut-ed**, -lū'ted, having a spiral scroll. **Volut'ion**, -shūn.
Latin *vōlūtus*, a scroll (*volvo* supine *vōlūtum*, to roll).

Vom'it, matter vomited, an emetic, to eject from the stomach; vom'it-ed, vom'it-ing. Vomitory, vom'ĩ.tõ.ry, an emetic.

Latin *võmtus*, *võmtõrius*, *vomo* supine *võmtum*; Greek *ẽmẽo*.

Voracious, vo.rã.shũs (Rule lxvi.), ravenous; vora'cious-ness, vora'cious-ly. Voracity, -rãs'.ĩ.ty, greediness of appetite.

-ious. Adjectives from Latin words in -x take the termination -ious, not -eous: as "edax," *edacious*; "judex," *judicious*, &c.

Latin *võrax* genitive *võrãcis*, *võrãre* to devour; Greek *bõra*, food.

Vortex, plu. vortices, võr'.tex, plu. vor'.tĩ.seez (not *vortexes*), a whirlpool, an eddy. Vortical, vor'.tĩ.kãl, rotatory. Vorticeal, a wheel animalcule. (Lat. *vortex*, plu. *vortices*.)

Votary, plu. votaries, vo'.tã.rĩz, fem. votaress, plu. votaresses, vo'.ta.rẽs.ĩz, a devotee. (Lat. *võtum*, *voveo* to vow.)

Võte (1 syl.), suffrage, to exercise a suffrage; vot-ed, võ'.ted; vot-ing, võ'.ting (R. xix.); vot-er, võ'.ter; vot-ive, võ'.tiv.

Voting paper, a balloting-paper, a proxy. (Fr. *vote*, *voter*.)

Vouch (1 syl.), to guarantee, to warrant; vouched (1 syl.), -ing.

Vouch'-er. Vouch'or. Vouchee, vouch'-ẽ.

Voucher, a receipt, a document to prove [a payment, &c.]

Vouchor (in *Law*), one who calls in another to establish the warranty of a title, the tenant in a writ of right.

Vouchee, the person called into court by a voucher, the person vouched in a writ of right.

Norm. *voucher*; Lat. *võcans* gen. *võcantis* a voucher, *võcãre* to vouch.

Vouch-safe' (2 syl.), condescend to grant, to accord, to deign; vouchsafed' (2 syl.); vouchsaf-ing, vouch.sã'.fing (R. xix.)

Latin *võcãre saluum*, vouch safe or warrant safe.

Võw (to rhyme with *nõw*), a solemn promise made to God, to vow; võwed (1 syl.), võw'-ing, -er. (Lat. *võveo*, to vow.)

Võw'el (*võw*- to rhyme with *nõw*, not with *grõw*), one of the five letters *a, e, i, o, u*, each of which should be a simple sound.

(*U* long is not a simple sound, but = *yu* at the beginning of a word: thus "u-nit," "use-ful," = *yu-nit*, *yuse-ful*; *u* short at the beginning of a word is a true vowel: as *un-der*, *um-pire*. All letters except the vowels are *consonants*, that is double-sounds: thus "b" = *be*, "k" = *kã*, "l" = *el*, "h" = *ach*, "q" = *ku*, "z" = *zed*. To call "z" *zed* is the height of absurdity: "zeal" ought to be called *zed-eal*, and "lazy" *la-zedy*. It should be *ze*, not *zed*. Similarly, *ach* for "h" is objectionable.)

Vowel-point, a mark to define the sound to be given to the Hebrew letters, which are only consonants.

Vowelled, furnished with the needful vowels.

Fr. *voyelle*; Lat. *võcãlis* (vox g. *võcis*, a voice), a voice letter, the letter which has a voice of its own and gives a voice to the consonants.

Voyage, voy'age, a journey by sea; voyag-er, voy'.ã.djẽr.

Fr. *voyage* a journey or voyage (*voie* a way); Latin *viãticus*, *via*.

Vulcan, *vŭl'kăn*, the god of fire in Rom. mythology; **vulcanian**, *vŭl.kă.nĭ.ăn*, adj. of Vulcan. **Vulcanise**, *vŭl'kă.nĭze*, to carbonise [india-rubber, &c.], by causing it to absorb sulphur and white lead by the agency of Vulcan or heat; **vul'canised** (3 syl.); **vulcanis-ing**, *vŭl'kăn.i.zing*.

Vulcanisation, *vŭl'kăn.i.zay".shŭn*. **Vul'can-ism**, *-izm*, those geological phenomena which are ascribed by some naturalists to the internal heat of our earth.

Vulcanicity, *vŭl'ka.nĭs".ĭty*, **vulcanism**. **Vul'canist**, one who ascribes the irregularities of the earth's surface and the disturbance of strata to the action of internal heat. (Those who ascribe it to the action of water are called **Neptunists**.) **Vulcanite**, *vŭl'kăn.ĭtĕ*, volcanic, garnet, india-rubber vulcanised by sulphur and white lead.

Volcano, *plu. volcanoes*, *vŭl.kă.nŏze*, a burning mountain; **volcanic**, *vŭl.kăn'ĭk*, adj. of volcano.

Latin *Vulcānus* (for *Fulgānus*, from *fulgor* brilliancy or sheen).

Vulgar, *vŭl'gar*, (comp.) **vul'gar-er**, (super.) **vul'gar-est**, common, vernacular, unrefined, not *comme il faut*; **vul'gar-ly**.

Vulgarity, *vŭl.găr'ĭty*. **Vulgarise**, *vŭl'gă.rĭze*, to make vulgar; **vul'garised** (3 syl.); **vulgaris-ing**, *vŭl'gă.rĭ.zing*.

Vul'gar-ism, *-izm*. **Vulgar fractions**, ordinary fractions.

Latin *vulgāris*, *vulgāritas* (*vulgus*, the common people).

Vulgate, *vŭl'gate*, an ancient Latin version of the Bible, also *adj.* So called from its being the ordinary or common version used in the Roman Church. The copy of the Bible in Latin is said to have existed in 218. It was first printed in 1462.

Vulnerable, *vŭl'nĕ.ra.bl*, capable of being wounded; **-ness**.

Vulnerability, *vŭl'nĕ.ră.blĭ"ĭty*, a vulnerable state.

Vul'nerary, good for healing wounds.

Latin *vulnerabilis*, *vulnĕrārius*, *vulnerātio* (*vulnus*, a wound).

Vulpine, *vŭl'pine*, pertaining to foxes, resembling a fox, cunning.

Vulpicide, *vŭl'pĭ.sĭde*, one who kills foxes as vermin.

Latin *vulpinus*. "Vulpicide," *vulpi*-[*vulpes*] *caedo*, to kill a fox.

Vulture, *vŭl'tchŭr*, a bird of prey. **Vulturine**, *vŭl'tu.rĭn*, *adj.* of vulture; **vulturish**, *vŭl'tu.rĭsh*, like a vulture.

Latin *vulturis* or *vulturius*, *vulturinus* (a *vultu*, quod *vultu* valeat quippe perspicacissimo visu est. *Pomponius Mela*).

S contains more native words than any other letter of the alphabet, and *V* the fewest. Only three words are native, viz.: "Vane" (a weathercock), Old Eng. *fana*, a flag; "Vat" (a tub), Old Eng. *fet*; and "Vixen" (a she-fox), Old Eng. *ſicen*. Under the letter *J* there are four native words, but under *S* above 500.

Wabble, *wŏb'.bl*, to stagger or roll. **War'ble**, to sing as a bird.

Wabble; **wabbled**, *wŏb'.blđ*; **wab'bling**, **wab'bling-ly**.

Welsh *gwibiol* erratic, *v. gwiblo*. "Warble," German *wirbeln*.

Wacke, wăk'y. Whack, wăk, a blow. (See Thwack, p. 1325.)

Wacke (Germ.), a rock composed of quartz, sand, and mica.

Wad, wod, a mass rammed into a gun after being charged, black lead, ore in lumps not veins, an earthy oxide of manganese occurring in beds and veins of the older rocks.

Wadding, wod'.ding, a collective term for gun wads, material out of which wads are made, sheets of cotton wool for stuffing garments. To wad a garment, to line it with wadding. (French *ouate*, v. *ouater*.)

"Avant que le coton fût commun en Europe, on fabriquait une espèce d'*ouate* avec la bourre douce et lustrée que surmonte les semences contenues dans les gousses des Apocynées, et notamment dans celles de l'*Asclépiade*, qui prend de là le nom d'*Herbe à la ouate*" (Bouillet, *Diction. Universel*, &c.)

Waddle, wăd'.dl; to move with a roll like a duck; waddled, wăd'.dl; waddling, wăd'.dling; waddler, wăd'.ler.

Latin *vado*, to go; German *waten*, to walk in the water (with dim.)

Wade (1 syl.), to walk through water. Weighed, wăde (see weigh); wad-ed, wă'.ded (R. xxxvi.); wad-ing, wă'.ding (R. xix.); wad-er, wă'.der. Waders, the gallatores (4 syl.)

"Wade." Old Eng. wadd[an], past wăd, past part. wăden, wădung; Latin *vado*, to go. "Weighed," O. Eng. *wag* of the v. *weg[an]*.

Wafer, wă'.fer, a leaf of paste (generally round) for securing letters, to secure a letter with a wafer; wafered, wă'.frd; wafer-ing. A consecrated wafer, a piece of bread or baked paste used by Rom. Catholics in the eucharist, the "host." German *waffel*. The French *gaufre* is a corruption of our "wafer."

Waft, wăft (not wofst), to float through the air as a balloon; waft-ed (R. xxxvi.), waft-ing. (O. E. *hwyrf[an]*, to whirl.)

Wag, a joker, to shake as by the wing; wăgged (1 syl.), wăgg-ing (Rule i.) Wăgg'-ery, pleasantry; wăgg'-ish, full of jests; wagg'ish-ly, wagg'ish-ness.

Old English *wăg[ian]*, past *wăgode*, past part. *wăgod*, *wăgung*.

Wage (1 syl.), money paid for service (generally in the plu. *wages*), to carry on [war]; wăged (1 syl.); wag-ing, wă'.ging.

"Wage" (pay), Fr. *gage*. "Wage" [war], Germ. *wagen*, to venture.

In the middle ages, a knight challenged an equal by throwing down a gauntlet, which was picked up by the person challenged. This glove was a "gage" or "pledge" on the side of the challenger to carry out his challenge, and was called in Medieval Latin *vadiatio* (a pledge or security), and the challenge so made was a *vadiatio duelli* (a wager of battle), hence *vadiare*, to wage.

Fee. Pay. Salary. Stipend. Wages.

Fee, money paid to a physician or barrister for professional service.

Pay, money paid to the army and navy for professional service.

Salary, money paid to clerks, editors, and government employés, for services not manual but intellectual.

Stipend, a periodical sum of money given for service to one not in the employ of another, as to dissenting ministers, a curate, &c.

Wages, pay for manual services to servants, labourers, &c.

Wager, *wā'.djēr*, a bet, to make a bet; **wagered**, *wā'.djerd*; **wa'ger-ing**, **wa'ger-er**. To lay a wager, to make a bet.

French *gager*; Low Latin *radiare*, noun *radiatio*.

Waggle, *wāg'.gl*, to move from side to side as a bird waggles its tail; **waggled**, *wāg'.gld*; **waggl-ing**, *wāg'.ling*.

Wiggle waggle, the movement of a bird's tail from one side to the other (a ricochet word, Rule lxix.)

Old Eng. *wāg[ian]* to wag, past *wāgode*, p. part. *wāgod* (with dim.)

Wagon, *wāg'.ōn* (not *waggon*), a four-wheeled cart; **wag'on-er**.

Wagonette, *wāg'.ōn.ēt*, a family "wagon."

(The double *g* is a blunder from a confusion of the word with *wag*.)

Old Eng. *wāgen* or *wāgn*; *wāgenere*, a wagoner (*wag*, a road).

Wag'tail (2 syl.), a sub-genus of birds, noted for their long tails which they wag incessantly. **Water wagtail**.

Waif (1 syl.), goods found and claimed by nobody, goods stolen and waived, *i.e.* thrown away by the thief in flight.

Low Lat. *waiviatum*; Norm. *weif*; Germ. *wegwerfen*, to throw away.

Wail, **Wale** (both *wāle*). **Whale**. **Vale**, **Veil** (both *vale*).

Wail, a mournful subdued cry, to wail; **wailed** (1 syl.), **wail'-ing**, **wail'-ing-ly**, **wail'-er**.

Wale, a mark made by a rod. (Welsh *gwial*, a rod.)

Whale, a sea mammal. (Old English *hwæl*, a whale.)

Vale, a pleasant valley. (Latin *vallis*; French *val*.)

Veil, a light covering for the face. (Lat. *vēlum*; Fr. *voile*.)

"Wail," Welsh *wyl* a wail, verb *wylo*, *wyliad* a wailing.

Wain, **Wane** (both *wāne*). **Vain**, **Vein** (both *vāne*).

Wain, a wagon. (A contraction of *wagon*.)

Charles's Wain, "Ursa Major." A corruption of Old English *Ceorles wæn*, the churl's or farmer's wagon.

(Sometimes still further corrupted into *King Charles's Wain*.)

Wane, to decrease in size as the moon. (Old Eng. *wānian*.)

Vain, fruitless, conceited. (Latin *vānus*.)

Vein, a blood-vessel. (Latin *vēna*.)

"Wain," Old English *wāgen*, *wāgn*, or *wæn*, a wagon or wain.

Wainscot, *wāne'.skōt*, wall-lining of thin boards in panels, to wainscot; **wain'scot-ed**, **wain'scot-ing** (not double *t*).

The wood originally used for this purpose was a foreign oak called *wagenscot*. In German is a somewhat similar word, *wagenschrot* (wood roughly squared); Dutch *wagenschot*.

Waist, **Waste** (both *waste*).

Waist, the middle part of the body or of a ship.

Waist'-band, the band on the top of trousers which lies round the waist of the body, a sash or girdle.

Waist-coat, *wēs'.kūt*, a sleeveless garment worn by men and boys under the coat or jacket. **Waist-coat piece**, *-peece*, a piece of cloth designed for a waistcoat.

Waste, thriftlessness, a region uncultivated, a heath.

"Waist," Welsh *gwastgu*, to squeeze in (the part squeezed in).

"Waste," Old Eng. *wēste*, v. *wēst[an]*. "Waste" (a desert), *wœst*.

Wait, Weight (both *wāte*.)

Wait, to tarry; wait'-ed (R. xxxvi.), wait'-ing. Wait'-er, a servant who "waits" or attends on others, a tray used by a waiter to hand things on (if of metal it is called a salver, *sāl'.ver*). Wait'-ress, a female waiter.

Wait'-ing-maid or Waiting-woman, *plu. -women, wīm'.n*. (For *waiting-man (-men)* we generally say *Serving-man*.)

Waits, mummers, musicians who perform in the streets at night just before Christmas.

To wait on or upon, to attend on one [as a personal servant], to visit for orders, to serve a customer.

Weight, the heaviness of a body. (Old English *wiht*.)

"Wait," Welsh *gwelitaw*, to wait. "Waits," according to Dr. Busby, is a corruption of *wayghies* (hautboys), transferred from the instruments to the performers (*Dict. of Music*). In Sussex, these carol-singers are called *wastlers*, from *wastle* (to wander).

Waive, Wave (both *wāve*).

Waive, to defer for the present, not to insist upon, to abandon; waived (1 syl.), waiv'-ing (Rule xix.), waiv'-er.

Waif, goods abandoned, goods found. **Waifs and strays**, odds and ends, the refuse of society.

Wave, an undulation, to undulate, to shake.

"Waive," German *wegwerfen*, to cast away; Law Latin *waitiare*.

"Wave," Old Eng. *wæg*, v. *wæg[ian]*, past *wægod*, p. part. *wægod*.

Wake (1 syl.), the streak of smooth water in the track of a ship, a track, a vigil, to rouse from sleep; (*past*) wōke (1 syl.), (*past part.*) woke. Also awake, (*past*) awoke, (*past part.*) awoke [or *awaken* in poetry].

There is another verb not much used now: **Waken**, past **wakened**, past part. **wakened**, **waken-ing**; **waken-er**: "Go, waken Eve" (*Milton*). "They waken raptures high."

Wake'-ful, **wake'-ful-ly**; **wake'-ful-ness**, sleeplessness.

Wake-rob'in, the arum, cuckoo-pint, hare's-bread.

(Called "Wake-robin" from the spontaneous heat it generates.)

Old English *wac[an]*, past *wōc*, past part. *wæcen*.

"Waken," Old Eng. *wæcn[ian]*, past *wæcne*, past part. *wæcned*.

"Awaken," Old Eng. *awæcn[ian]*, past *awæcnode*, p. part. *awæcned*.

(If *waken* were restored to general use we should have this excellent distinction: *Waken*, to rouse another person out of sleep; *Wake*, to cease from sleeping. As *-en* has the force of *to make*, "waken" can only mean *to make to awake*.)

Waldenses, *wōl.dēn'.seez*, a sect of reformed Christians in the valleys of Piedmont directed by Peter Waldo.

Waldo, *vôl'.do*, a small wood of about 400 acres near Goodwood, Sussex. (Old English *wald*, a wood.)

Wale, Wail (both *wāle*). **Whale**. **Vale, Veil** (both *vale*).

Wale, a wound produced by a stripe, a ridge in cloth, to mark the flesh with a wale; *waled* (1 syl.); *wal-ing*, *wā'.ling*. **Wales**, strong planks running along the sides of a ship from fore to aft. **Gunwale**, *gūn'.nēl*, the upper rail of a boat or ship.

Wail, a low moaning cry. (Welsh *wyl*, verb *wylo*.)

Whale, a huge sea-mammal. (Old English *hwæl*.)

Vale, a pleasant valley. (Latin *vallis*; French *val*.)

Veil, a light covering for the face. (Latin *vēlum*.)

"Wale," Welsh *gwial*, a rod (the mark made by a rod).

Wales, *wailz*, west of England. **Welsh**, a native of Wales.

Older form *Wealthas*, plu. of *wealth*, a foreigner, one not of Saxon origin.

Walhallā, *vāl.hāl.lah*, the "Westminster Abbey" of Germany, built on the north bank of the Danube, 1842.

Valhallā, the palace and park of the Scandinavian deities.

Walk, *wauk*, a path in a garden, &c., a pace, a course of life, to go on foot, to go at a foot's pace, to live; walked, *waukd*; walk-ing, *wau'.king*; walk-er, *wau'.ker*. **Walk-ing-cane**. **Walk-ing-stick**. **Sheep-walk**, an extensive tract of land where sheep are pastured. At a walk-ing-pace, slowly.

Old English *walc[an]*, to roll; *wealcende*, rolling. So that *walking* means *waddling* or rolling clownishly from side to side like a green sailor. No combination of letters will express the true sound of "walk," which is *wōr-k* (without the *r*).

Wall, waul. **Waul**, the cry of a cat, to waul (an imitative word).

Wall, a structure of masonry, to enclose with a wall; walled (1 syl.), wall-ing. **Wall-flower**, a flower so called because it grows often in the mortar of old walls, a young lady in a ball-room who has no dancing partners.

Wall-fruit, fruit of trees trained to walls.

Wall-paper, paper for the decoration of room-walls.

Wall-plate, a piece of timber laid on a wall to receive the floor-joists. **Wooden walls**, ships made of wood.

To go to the wall, to be pushed aside as the weaker or least honoured party. To take the wall, to take the inner or wall-side of a pathway.

Walls have ears, what is said will be sure to get abroad.

Old Eng. *weall*, *wāl*, or *wāll*. *Wal-wyrt*, wall-wort or dwarf-elder.

Wall-eye, *wau'l'-i*, a withered eye; wall-eyed, *wau'l'-ide*, having a withered eye. (Old English *hwel[an]*, to wither.)

Wallet, *wōl'.lēt*, a bag or satchel, a traveller's knapsack.

A corruption of the German *walsack*, a shallow sack, a wallet.

Wallop, *wŏl'lop*, to beat; wal'loped (2 syl.), wal'lop-ing, -er.

A corruption of the Lat. *vāpūlo*, to strike; Gk. *apalḗō*, to bruise.

Wallow, *wŏl'lo*, to roll in the mire as swine, to live in filth and vice; wal'lowed (2 syl.), wal'low-ing, wal'low-er.

Old Eng. *wealh[ian]*, past *wealhwoode*, p. part. *wealhwood*, *wealhwoere*.

Walnut, *wŏl'nūt*, a tree and its fruit. Walnut-oil. -wood.

Old English *walh-hnut*, the foreign nut, so called because the tree was introduced from Persia, and is not native to the island.

Walrus, *wŏl'rūs*, the mörse or sea-horse. Nar'whal, the sea-unicorn.

German *wallross*; *wall-ross*; the whale-horse; *walfisch*, a whale.

"Narwhal," German *narr-walfisch*, the nose-whale or the foolish whale. If the former, the first syl. is the Latin *nāris*, the nose.

Wallsend' coals, the best sea-coals, originally from Wallsend.

The Wallsend Colliery, long since exhausted, was so called because it was near the great Roman wall between Newcastle and the sea.

Waltz, *wŏltz*, a dance, to dance the waltz; waltzed (1 syl.), waltz'-ing, waltz'-er. (Fr. *valse*; *valser*; Germ. *walzen*.)

Wan, *wŏn*, sallow, pallid; wan'-ness; wan'-nish, rather wan.

Old Eng. *wan*, *wann*, *won*, or *wonn*; verb *wan[nian]*, to be wan.

Wand, *wŏnd*, a rod, a staff of office. (Dutch *vaand*.)

Wander, *wŏn'der*, to roam; wan'dered (2 syl.), wan'der-ing, wan'der-ing-ly, wan'der-er.

Old English *wandr[ian]*, past *wandrode*, past part. *wandrode*.

Wane, Wain (both *wāne*). Vain, Vein (both *vain*).

Wane, gradual diminution: as *the moon is on the wane*, to decrease gradually in size. The opposite process is to

"Wax. Waned (1 syl.); wan-ing, *wā'ning*, decreasing.

Wain, a wagon. (Old English *wāgen*, *wāgn*, or *wæn*.)

Vain, ineffectual, conceited. (Latin *vānus*.)

Vein, a blood-vessel. (Latin *vēna*; French *veine*.)

"Wane," Old Eng. *wān[ian]*, to decrease, past *wānede*, p. p. *wāned*.

Want, *wŏnt*, need, poverty. Wont, custom, habit.

To want, to require, to stand in need of; want'-ed (Rule xxxvi.); want'-ing, needing, (adj.) deficient, absent.

(Care should be taken not to confuse the two words *wanting* and *wanted*. "Wanting" (adj.) means *absent*, *lacking*, *failing*, but "Wanted" means *required*, *needed*.)

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Please, Sir, you are *wanting* [wanted].

Vocative *wanted* [wanting, i.e. there is no vocative].

No time shall find me *wanting* [falling] in my truth (right).

In winter a supply of coals is greatly *wanted* for the poor (right).

Nothing *wanting* [wanted] in this way?

HIS HAIR WANTS CUTTING. Is this correct? Should it not be *His hair NEEDS cutting*? It is said that "*want* comes from *wishing*," and the hair cannot *wish* or *want*. The reply is this: We use

"want" in two ways, (1) to require what is *wished for*, and (2) to need what is required: thus, "Our manners *want* reform." "The fire *wants* poking." "The plants *want* more sun," &c., in which examples no idea of "wishing" is present. Those who like may use *need* in such sentences, but "want" is sanctioned by Anglo-Saxon usage: as *wane fōta*, in want of feet, &c.

"Want," Old Eng. *wana*, *wane*, *waning*. (The *t* is interpolated.)

Wanton, *wōn'ton*, heedless, lewd, lascivious, a harlot, to play the wanton, to revel; *wan'toned* (2 syl.), *wan'ton-ing*, *wan'ton-ly*, *wan'ton-ness*. (Welsh *gwantan*.)

Wap, *wōp*. (See Wapping.)

Wapentake, *wā'pēn.tāke*, a subdivision of Yorkshire, similar to a hundred or union.

Fleta says the word means "touch-weapon," and arose from this custom: When the "sheriff" was newly appointed he rode, pike in hand, into an open field, where he was met by all those in the union licensed to bear arms. The men filed past and touched the sheriff's pike with their own, in proof of allegiance and good faith. This solution, if true, has this difficulty: the Old English word is *wēpen-getæc*, to teach [the use of] weapons, and not to touch weapons; there is no word meaning "to touch" at all like *-take*.

Lye, in his *Dict. Saxonica et Gothico-Latinum*, gives the word *wēpen-getæc*, and explains it as a kind of militia union, or district out of which all capable of bearing arms assembled at certain fixed periods for military drill and the practice of arms.

Sir T. Smith says the wapentake was a muster show of arms and armour, but this is evidently an error. The muster show of arms was called the *wēpen-scharu*. (Old Eng. *getæc[an]*, to teach.)

Wapping, *wōp'ping*, a flogging. Wapping big fellow, a strap-ping large man. A wapper, a falsehood, a very large specimen. To wap, *wōp*, to flog; wapped, *wōpt*.

"Wapping" (a flogging). Welsh *wab*, to bang; *wabio*, to slap.

(There is precisely the same analogies in the word "bounce." To bounce is to brag, to lie; a bouncer is "a lie" or a very large specimen; and a *bouncing great fellow* means a great tall man.)

War, *wōr*. Battle, *bāt'tl*.

War is a series of battles or continued contest of arms: as the *seven-years' war*, the *thirty-years' war*, the *hundred-years' war*, &c.

Battle is one conflict in a war: as the *battle of Waterloo*.

To war, warred (1 syl.), warr-ing (Rule i.), warr-ior.

War-cry, a shout made on charging a foe.

War-fare (2 syl.), a state of war. War-horse (2 syl.)

War-like (2 syl.) War-off-ice (3 syl.) War-proof.

War-whoop, the yell made by savages on charging an enemy. Man-of-war, *plu. men-of-war*, a warship.

Civ'il war, war between persons under the same civil government and in their own nation.

Intestine war, *in.tēs'tīn wor*, civil war.

Old Eng. *war* or *wig*, *wiglice* adj., *wiga* a warrior, verb *wig[an]* to war, past *wigde*, past part. *wiged*.

Warble, *wōr'.bl*, to gurgle musically, to sing as a bird; warbled, *wor'.bld*; war'bling, war'bling'ly, war'bler.

Wabble, *wōb'.bl*, to roll as a duck in walking.

Germ. *wirbeln*. "Wabble," Welsh *gwibiol* erratic, verb *gwiblo*.

-ward (a native suffix added to adjectives), leading to.

-wards (a native suffix added to adverbs), in the direction of:

As *forward* motion, to go *forwards*; a *backward child*, to fall *backwards*; a *northward direction*, to sail *northwards*. It is a great blunder to use *-ward* for the adverbial suffix, as it is the final *-s* which is the adverbial suffix. True, it is very often done, but it is a barbarism nevertheless.

Ward (a = *ō*), a watch, a guard made by a sword, &c., a stronghold or prison, a child under the care of a guardian, a cleft in a key, an artifice in a lock, to keep ward; ward'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), ward'-ing.

Ward'-er (a = *ō*). Ward'-en (a = *ō*).

Ward'er, a keeper, a guardian, a turnkey.

Warden, an officer put in charge of civil or church property, the head of some colleges, the superior of some conventual churches, a sort of dean.

Warden of the Cinque [*sink*] Ports, governor of the five ports of *Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich*.

Warden of the Marches, sheriff or governor of the frontiers between England and Wales and between Eng. and Scotland.

Warden of a University, a president or chancellor.

Church-warden, a parish officer elected annually in Easter-week to see after the church-building, the church-yard, the organ, bells, sitting accommodation, and so on.

Ward of a city, ward of a hospital, prison, &c., so much as is committed to the charge of one alderman.

Ward of a lock, an artifice to prevent its being picked.

Ward-rōbe (2 syl.), a portable closet for clothes.

Old English *weārd*, *wearder*, *weard* a ward, verb *weard[ian]*, past *weardode*, past part. *weardod*, *weardman* a warden.

Ware, Wear (both *wāre*). Where, *whāre*. Were, *wur*.

Ware, used in the singular number chiefly in composition.

Chi'na-ware, delf'-ware, earth'en-ware, pottery made of china, delf, and earth. Wedgewood ware.

Hard-ware, pots and pans made of metal.

Manchester-ware. Worcester-ware, *woos'ter wāre*.

Birmingham-ware. Staffordshire-ware, &c., &c.

Ware-house, (noun) *ware'-houce*, (verb) *ware'-houze*; ware-house, a depot for wares, to put wares into a warehouse; ware-housed, *-houzd*; ware'-house-man, *plu. -men, ware'-houce-man*.

- Wear*, to use as a dress, to waste by friction. (O. E. *werian*.)
Wear [wee'r] or *weir*, a fish-dam. (Old English *wær*.)
Where, in what place. (Old English *hwær* or *hwar*.)
Were [wēr], verb "to be." (O. E. *wāren*, v. *wes[an]*, to be.)
Wāres (1 syl.), merchandise generally, commercial articles.
 "Ware, wares," Old English *wodru*, wares, merchandise.
Warlock, *wōr' lōk*, a wandering evil spirit.
 Old Eng. *wār-loga*, a deceiver, one who "keeps the word of promise to our ear and breaks it in our hope." Satan is the "arch warlock."
Warm (a = ō), *comp.* warm'-er, *super.* warm'-est, not cold, moderately hot, to warm; warmed (1 syl.), warm'-ing, warm'-ly, warm'-ness. Warmth (-th added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns). Warm-bath.
Warm-heart-ed, -*har'ted*. Warm'-ing-pan.
 Luke-warm, moderately warm. (Old Eng. [*w*]lac, slack.)
 Old English *wærm* or *wearm*, *wearmlīc* (adj.), *wearmlīce* (adv.), verb *wearm[ian]*, past *wearmode*, past part. *wearmod*, *wearming*.
Warn, *worn*, to caution, to give notice. Worn, of v. wear = *ware*.)
 Warned (1 syl.), warn'-ing, warn'-ing-ly, warn'-er.
 O. Eng. *wern[ian]*, *wyrn[an]*, or *warn[ian]*, p. *warnode*, p. p. *warnod*.
 "Worn," Old Eng. *werod* of v. *wer[ian]* to wear, p. *werode* or *werede*.
Warp, *wor'p*. Wharf, *whorf*, plu. wharfs, *whorfs* (not *wharves*).
Warp, the threads which cross the woof, to twist.
 Warped (1 syl.), warp'-ing, warp'-er.
Wharf, a strand for lading and unlading ships. (O. E. *hwarf*.)
 O. Eng. *wearp*, v. *wearp[an]* or *weorþ[an]*, past *wearp*, p. p. *worpen*.
Warrant, *wōr'rant*, a precept under hand and seal to some officer to do what the warrant states, to guarantee, to authorise; war'rant-ed (Rule xxxvi.), war'rant-ing.
 War'rant-er, one who warrants. War'rant-or'', War'-rantee'', (in *Law*) War'rantor'', the person who warrants; War'-rantee'', the person to whom the warrant is made.
 Warranty, *wōr'rān.ty*, a guaranty or security.
 Warrantable, *wōr'rān.tā.bl*; war'rantable-ness, -ably.
 War'rant officer, a non-commissioned officer acting under a warrant (as a gunner, a boatswain, a carpenter, &c.)
 Warrant of attorney, ...*āt.tūr.ny*, a written authority signed by a client authorising his attorney to appear in some law-court for him.
 Search-warrant, *serch' wōr'rant*, a document authorising the holder to enter a house, shop, &c., to search for stolen goods or someone supposed to be secreted there.
 Dock'-warrant, custom-house licence or authority.
 Law Lat. *warrantus*, v. *warrantizare*; Welsh *gwarant*, v. *gwarantu*.

Warren, *wŏr'rĕn*, a rabbit preserve; *war'ren-er*.

Fr. *garenne*, *garennier*; Old Eng. *wĕrian* or *werian*, to defend.

Warrior, *wŏr'ri-er*, a soldier. (See War.)

Wart, *wort*, an excrescence. Wort, *wert*, a herb, beer partly made.

Warted, *wŏr'ted*, having warts; wart-y, *wor'ty*, grown over with warts; warti-ness, *wor'ti-ness*. Wart-worth, *wor't.wurth*, a plant having a warty surface. Wart-less.

Wart'-hog, a river-hog of Africa. Wart'-stone (2 syl.)

"Wart," O. E. *weart*, *wearh*, *wear*, or *wearr*; *wearihtnes*, wartiness.

Wary, *wair'ry*. Weary, *wee'ry*. Very, *vĕr'ry*.

Wa'ry, cautious; wa'ri-ness (Rule xi.), wa'ri-ly.

Weary, tired, fatigued. (Old English *wĕrig* or *wĕri*.)

Very, exceedingly. (Latin *verĕ*, truly.)

Was, *wŏz*, past tense of the verb *To be* (*am*, *was*, *been*).

Old Eng. SING. (1) *wæs*, (2) *wĕre*, (3) *wās*. PLU. *wæron*, all persons of verb *wes[an]*, to be. "Am" is from root *as*; "Be" from root *bĕc*.

Wash, *wŏsh*, a cleansing, to cleanse with water. Woo'sh.

Washed, *wŏsh't*; wash'-ing, wash'-er. Wash-y, *wŏsh'y*, watery; wash'i-ness (Rule xi.) Wash'-ball, *wŏsh'.bawl*.

Wash-board, *wŏsh'.bōrd*, a board on the side of a boat to keep the sea from washing over. Wash'-house. Wash'

hand-stand or wash'-stand. Wash'-woman or wash'er-woman, plu. -women, -wim'n, a woman who washes for wages. Wash'ing machine, ...*mŭ.shĕen'*.

Woo'sh, (in horse language) go to the right or off from the teamer. Come hah'ther, come to the left or nearer the...

Old Eng. *wæsc*, *wæsc-hūs* a wash-house, *wæscing*, *wæscere*, v. *wasc[an]* or *wasc[an]*, past *wose*, *wocs*, or *woz*, past part. *wascen*.

Wasp, *wosp*, an insect resembling a bee; wasp'-ish, irritable, snappish, like a wasp (-ish added to nouns means "like"); wasp'ish-ness, wasp'ish-ly. Wasp-fly, plu. wasp-flies.

Old Eng. *wæps*, *wesp*, *wasp*, or *wæps*; Latin *vespa*; Greek *sphĕr*.

Wassail, *wās'sĕl*, the liquor made of apples, ale, and sugar, a drunken bout, a carousal, to carouse; was'sailed (2 syl.), was'sail-ing, was'sail-er. Wassail-cup, a wassail bowl.

Old Eng. *was hæl*, "water of health," so strong drinks were called: thus *whisky* is Gaelic *ooshk'-a-pai*, "water of health"; *usquebaugh* is Irish *uisge'-a-bagh*, "water of life"; *eau-de-vie* (Fr.), "water of life." It is an error to derive the word from *was hæl* (health be to you), (1) because *wæc* is not the imperative of the verb *wesan*, to be, and (2) because the word only means a "potent liquor."

Wast, *wŏst*, 2 sing. of *was*, is not a contraction of *was-est*, but a Norse form of the Anglo-Saxon *wæc-e*. In the Norse *-t* was the suffix of the 2nd per. sing., as in *ar-t*, i.e. *as-t*.

Wert as the 2 sing. subj. is wholly wrong. It should be *were*. Shakespeare, however, says "thou wert grim" (*King John* II. 3).

Waste, Waist (both *wāste*).

Waste, a desert, a desolate tract, ref'use, useless expense, to squander, to use extravagantly, to consume wantonly; wasted, *waist'-ed*; wast-ing, *waist'-ing*; wāst'-ing-ly, waste'-ful, waste'ful-ness, waste'ful-ly. Waste'-ness; wast-er, *waist'.er*. Waste'-basket, a basket for pieces of rag or paper of no further use. Waste'-book, a memorandum book. Waste'-paper. Waste'-pipe (2 syl.), a pipe for carrying off superfluous water. Waste-steam'-pipe, a pipe leading from the safety-valve to the outer air.

Waist, the part of the body about the loins.

"Waste" (refuse), Old Eng. *wēste*, v. *wēst[an]*, p. *westte*, p. p. *wested*.

"Waste" (a desert), Old English *woestern*, *woestnes*, *woestig*.

"Waist," Welsh *gwasgu*, to squeeze or press (the part squeezed in).

Watch, *wōtch*, a pocket time-piece, attendance without sleep, close observation, a guard or sentinel, a space of time allotted to a sentinel, to watch; watched (1 syl.), -ing.

Watch'-ful, watch'ful-ness, watch'ful-ly.

Watch'-barrel. Watch'-case. Watch'-dog. Watch'-glass.

Watch-guard. Watch'-maker. Watch'-man, *plu.* -men, a man who guards a house or street by night.

Watch tower, *wōtch' tōw.er* (-*tōw* to rhyme with *now*), a tower on which a sentinel keeps a look out.

Watch-word, *wōtch' werd*, a pass-word.

Old Eng. *waec[ian]*, past *wacode*, past part. *wacod*, *wacol* watchful; or *wæc[ian]*, past *wæcede*, past part. *wæced*.

Water (to rhyme with *daugh'ter, por'ter*), noun and verb; watered (2 syl.), water-ing, water-er.

Watery (accent on first syl.), wateri-ness, water-ish, water-ish-ness. Water-bailiff, -*bā'.lif*. Water-bearer, -*bair'rer*, the sign aqua'rius. Water-brash. Water-butt.

Water-caltrop, -*kāl'.trōp*, an aquatic plant. Water-can. Water-cār'rier. Water-carriage, -*kār'ridge*, transport by water. Water-cart, a cart for carrying water. Water-cask. Water-closet. Water-cock, a tap for drawing-off water. Water-colour, -*kūl'.ler*, a pigment mixed with water instead of oil. Water-course, -*ko'rse*. Water-crane, -*kra'in*, a machine for supplying water to locomotive engines. Water-cress, *plu.* -cresses. Water-cure, -*kūre*, the treatment of disease with water.

Water-dōg, a dog which readily takes to the water.

Water-fall, -*faul*. Water-flag, a species of iris. Water-fowl, a web-footed bird.

Water-glass, a water-clock. Water-gauge, -*gāge*. -god.

Water-hen. **Water-lev'el**, the natural level formed by still water. **Water-lily**, *plu.* -lilies, *li'l'iz*. **Water-line**, the line to which the surface of the water reaches.

The water-line of a ship *unloaded* is the light water-line.

The water-line of a ship *freighted* is the load water-line.

Water-logged, *-lōgd*, lying like a log in water, as a ship when the hold is filled with water.

Water-man, *plu.* -men. **Water-mark**, a letter or device wrought into paper in its manufacture; the mark showing the limit of the rise and fall of water.

High water mark, the mark indicating the highest point to which the water rises. **Low water mark**, the mark indicating the lowest point to which the water sinks.

Water-mēl'on. **Water-mē'ter.** **Water-mill.**

Water-nymph, *-nīm̃f*, a naïd presiding over a river, &c.

Water-plant. **Water-power** (*pōw-* to rhyme with *nōw*).

Water-proof, *plu.* -proofs, water-resisting fabrics, &c.

Water-sail, a *save-all* set under the swinging-boom.

Water-shed, the range of high lands which forms the source of water to a district, "shedding" it off (as a roof) to its respective basins. **Water-snake.** **Water-spout.**

Water-sprite, a "witch" or spirit living in water.

Water-tight, *-tite*, capable of resisting the intrusion of water.

Water-ways, long pieces of timber running fore and aft on both sides of a ship connecting the deck with the sides.

Water-weed. **Water-wheel.**

Breast wheel, when the water acts on a part of the rim near the axis.

Overshot, when the water acts on the upper paddles of the wheel.

Undershot, when the water acts on the lower paddles of the wheel.

Water-works, *-werks*, machines for raising and distributing water. **Water-worn.**

Water of crystallisation, *-krīs'.tāl.li.zay''shūn*, water which has chemically combined with a substance while passing from a state of solution to a crystalline form.

Watering-place, a place good for bathing or sea-breezes.

Watered silk, silk with a shaded wavy surface.

Hard water, water impregnated with lime, &c.

Soft water, rain water, water with few foreign matters.

My mouth waters, I greatly long for [something appetising].

A diamond of the first water, of the best lustre.

Wet, saturated with water, to make wet.

Old Eng. *water* or *water*, *wæt* wet, v. *water[an]*, p. *waterode*, p. p. *waterod*, *waterung* a watering, *waterig* watery, *waterisc* waterish, *waterleas* waterless, *water-bora* water-bearer, *water-buc* water bucket, *water-croc* water-crock, *water-cruse*, *water-fat* water-vat, *water-flaxa* water-flask, *water-flōd*, *water-pytt*, *water-trog*, &c.

Wattle, wŏt'.tl, a flexible rod, a hurdle, the fleshy excrescence under the head of certain birds, as the turkey-cock, cock, &c., to twist twigs together; watted, wŏt'.tld; wattleing.

Old English *watul* or *watel*, a hurdle, a wattle; *wætl*, a swathe.

Waul, the cry of a cat, to waul. **Wall**, *waul*, a structure.

Wailed (1 syl.), -ing. Catawauling, the wailing of a cat.

"Waul" (an imitative word). "Wall," O. Eng. *weall*, *wål*, or *wáll*.

Wave, **Waive** (both wāve).

Wave, an undulation, to undulate, to shake to and fro; waved (1 syl.); wav-ing, wā'ving; wav-y, wā'vy; wa'vi-ness. Wave'-like (2 syl.) Wave'-let, a little wave.

Wave'-offering, by Jewish priests (*Numb.* xviii.)

Wave-son, goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck.

Tidal wave, the general swell of the ocean from east to west produced by the attraction of sun and moon.

Waver, wā'ver, to hesitate; wa'vered (2 syl.), wa'ver-ing, wa'vering-ly, wa'ver-er.

Waive, to set aside, not to insist upon, to hesitate.

"Wave," Old Eng. *wæg*, v. *wāg[ian]*, past *wāgode*, past part. *wāgod*.

"Waver," O. Eng. *waf[ian]*, to hesitate; past *wafede*, p. p. *wafed*.

"Waive," German *wegwerfen*, to throw away: Low Latin *waiviare*.

Wax, an excretion of bees, made of wax, to smear with wax, to become, to increase in size as the moon from new to full; (Wane, to decrease in size as the moon from full to new); waxed (1 syl.), wax'-ing; wax'-en, made of wax; wax'-y, wax'i-ness (Rule xi.) Bees-wax (not *bees'-wax*).

Wax-candle. **Wax'-cloth**. **Wax'-end**, thread covered with shoemakers' wax and pointed with a bristle. **Wax-mōd'el**, wax-mōd'ell-ing, wax-mōd'ell-er. **Wax'-work**, -werk.

Grave'-wax, adipocere (4 syl.), the "wax" into which animal flesh is converted in cemeteries.

"Wax" (of bees), O. Eng. *wæx*, *weax*, or *wex*, *weaxen*, *weax-candel*.

"Wax" (to grow), O. E. *wæx[an]*, p. *wæox* or *wox*, p. p. *weaxen*, -ing.

Way, **Wey**, **Weigh** (all way). **Whey**, **whay**.

Way, a road, the direction one is to go to reach a given place, the manner of doing a thing. **Ways**, *wayz*, the timbers on which a ship is launched. **Water-ways**, long pieces of timber running fore and aft on both sides of a ship to connect the deck with the sides.

Ways and means, resources.

Way'-bill, list of passengers and goods conveyed by coach, &c. **Way'-board**, -bōrd, a thin layer separating

1 a thick stratum of mineral or ore.

2 **Way''-farer**, -fair'rer, a traveller; way-far-ing, -fair'ring.

Way-lay', to beset from ambush, to attack insidiously;
way-laid', way-lay'-ing, way-lay'-er.

("Laid," "paid," and "said" = *sed*, are the past tenses of *lay*,
pay, *say*, instead of the regular forms, *layed*, *payed*, *sayed*.)

Way'-less. Way'-worn, wearied by travelling.

In no ways (better in no wise), not at all, by no means.

In a fair way, likely, satisfactory, tolerably good.

To give way, to yield. To make way, to make room, to
make a vacancy for another. To make [his] way, to
get on in life. To go one's way, to depart.

To go the way of all the earth, *-erth*, to die.

By the way, in passing, apropos. By way of, for the
purpose of. In the family way, *enceinte*.

In the way, an obstruction. Out of the way, odd, absent.

To be under way, to have started on a voyage.

To have head'-way, *-hēd-*, [the ship] has room to move.

To make head-way, to advance freely.

Cov'ert-way, a way round the outer ditch of a fortifica-
tion affording communication from point to point.

High'-way, *hū...*, the main road, the broad path.

Half'-way. Lee'-way, loss of way by drifting.

Milk'y-way, a belt in the sky white with stars.

Right of way, *rite...*, right of passing through.

Stern'-way, the movement of a ship backwards.

Tide'-way (2 syl.), the channel in which the tide sets.

"Way," Old Eng. *wæg*, *weg*, *wig*, or *wiðh*; *weg-férende*, way-faring.

"Wey" (182 lbs. of wool = 6½ tods), Old English *wæg*.

"Weigh" (to try in a pair of scales), O. E. *wēg[an]* or *weg[an]*, p. *wæg*,
p. p. *ge-wegen*. "Whey" (the watery part of milk), O. Eng. *wæg*.

Way-ward, way'-wrd, froward, self-willed; way'-ward-ness, -ly.

Old English *weg weard*, [inclined] towards [one's own] way.

The pronunciation of *a* after *w* is very capricious: in *wad-*, *wal-*,
wan-, *war-*, it = *o*, except when followed by an *-e*: as in *wade*, *wale*,
wane, *ware* (the only examples). When followed by *-s* it = *o*,
except in the word *waste*.

On the other hand, in *wac-*, *waf-*, *wag-*, *wai-*, *war-*, *wax*, and
way, the "a" has its ordinary sound.

"A" = *o*: *wabble*, *wadding*, *walk*, *wall*, *wallet*, *wallop*, *wallow*,
walnut, *walrus*, *waltz*, *wan*, *wand*, *wander*, *want*, *wanton*, *war*,
warble, *ward*, *warrant*, *wart*, *warm*, *wasp*, *was*, *wash*, *watch*,
water, *waul* (27).

"A" = *a*: [*wade*], *wake*, *wafer*, *wag*, *wages*, *wager*, *waggle*,
wagon, *waif*, *wail*, *wain*, *wainscot*, *waist*, *wail*, *waive*, *wake*,
[*wale*], [*wane*], [*ware* or *wares*], [*waste*], *wave*, *wax*, *way* (23).

In "waft" and "wary" the sound is special. In "waft" the *a*
is about equal to the "a" in *father*, and "wary" is *wair'ry*.

We, the Nom. plu. of **I**. **Wee**, tiny. (Germ. *wenig*, little.)

Old Eng. SING. Nom. *ic*, Gen. *min*, Dat. *me*, Acc. *mec*.

PLU. Nom. *we*, Gen. *iser*, Dat. *us*, Acc. *istic*.

"We" is in reality a contracted compound of "I-and-he," seen more clearly in the Greek *He-meis* [*Whe-meis*] *we*, where *-meis* is the Sanskrit *sma* = "that" or "he."

Weak, **Week** (both *week*). **Weakly**, **Weekly** (both *week'ly*).

Weak, feeble; *weak'ly*, feebly; *weak'-ness*, feebleness.

Weaken, *week'n*, to make weak (-*en*, to make); **weakened**, *week'nd*; **weaken-ing**, *week'n'ing*; **weaken-er**.

Week, seven days; *week'ly*, once every week.

"Weak," Old Eng. *wac*, *waclic* weakly (adj.), *waclice* weakly (adv.), *wacnes* weakness, *wacmōd* weak-minded, *wacmōdnes*.

"Weaken," Old Eng. *wac[an]* to become weak, past *wac*, past part. *wicen*; *wac[ian]* to make weak, past *wacode*, past part. *wacod*.

"Week," Old Eng. *weoc* (Somner's Dict. Saxonico-Lat.-Ang.)

Weal, *weel*. **Wheel**, **Wheal** (both *wheel*). **We'll**, *weel*. **Well**.

Weal, the commonweal, welfare, happiness: as *weal* or *woe*.

Wheel, part of a cart or carriage. (Old English *hweol*.)

Wheal, a tin mine: as *Wheal Basset*. (Cornish *huel*.)

We'll, a contraction of *we-will*.

Well, a pit for water, not ill. (Old English *wel* or *well*.)

"Weal," Old Eng. *wæla*, *wela*, or *wala*, prosperity. (See **Wealth**.)

Weald, **Wield** (both *weald*). **Wheeled**, *weald*. **Weld**.

Weald, a wood or forest. *Wealds*, a district of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, formerly an immense forest, now pasture land with clayey soil, the *weald* clay.

Wolds (of Yorkshire), formerly a forest, now pasture land.

Wield, to sway [the sceptre], to use [the sword], to rule.

Wheeled, furnished with wheels, going on wheels.

Weld, to join by beating at red heat.

"Weald or Wold," Old English *wald* or *weald*, a forest or wood.

"Wield," O. Eng. *weald[an]*, past *wcold*, past part. *wealden*, to sway.

"Wheeled," of verb *wheel*; O. E. *hweol* a wheel, *hweohl*, or *hweogl*.

"Weld," Germ. *wellan*, to join at red heat, to build with loam, &c.

Wealth, *wēlth*, riches, abundance; **wealth-y**, *wēlth'y*; **wealth-i-ness**, **wealth'i-ly**. The **wealthy**, the **rich**. (See **Weal**.)

Old English *wæla*, *welithi*. Our word is -*th* added to the adj. *welig*, rich. (-*th* added to an adj. converts it to an abstract noun.)

Wean, **Ween** (both *ween*). **Whēn**. **Wēn**.

Wean, to deprive an animal of breast-food; **weaned**, *weend*; **wean'-ing**. **Wean'-ling**, one recently weaned.

Ween, to suppose. (O. E. *wēn[an]*, p. *wēnde*, p. p. *wēned*.)

When, at what time. (Old English *hwænne* or *hwenne*.)

Wen, a tumour. (Old English *wen*.)

"Wean," O. E. *wén[ian]* or *wen[an]*, past -*ede* or -*de*, past part. -*ed*.

Weapon, *wēp'ŏn*, an instrument of offence or defence; **weaponed**, *wēp'ŏnd*; -less. Deadly weapons, dangerous weapons.

Old Eng. *weopen*, *wēpen*, *wēpn*, or *wēpn*, *wēpnleas* weaponless.

Wear, Wars (both *ware*). **Where, whare**. **Were, wēr**. **Weir, weer**.

Wear, injury arising from use. **Wear and tear**, *ware* and *tare*, injury and loss arising from use without abuse.

To **wear**, *ware*, to use as an article of dress; worn.

Wear or Weir (both *weer*), a dam to arrest fish.

Ware (prefix or postfix), merchandise: as *earthen-ware*, *ware-house*. **Wares, wairz** (1 syl.), articles of merchandise.

Were, part of the verb "To be," also used as an auxiliary.

"Wear" (waste), O. E. *wēr*. "Wear" or "Weir" (a dam), O. E. *wēr*.

"Wear" (as a dress), O. E. *wer[ian]*, p. *werode* or *werede*, p. p. *werod*.

"Where," O. E. *hwar* or *hwar*. "Were," O. E. verb *wes[an]*, to be.

(The spelling "wear" = *ware* or *weer*, of "tear" = *tare* or *teer*, of "read" = *reed* or *red*, is disgraceful. In fact -*ea* is the most clumsy device in the language, and is made to do duty for all sorts of things: vowels, diphthongs, accents, and so on.

Weary, *wee'ry*, fatigued, out-worn by toil, to weary; **wearies**, *wee'riz*; **wearied**, *wee're'd*; **weary-ing**, *wee'ry-ing*.

Weari-ly, *wee'ri.ly*; **weari-ness**, *wee'ri.ness* (Rule xi.); **weari-some**, *wee'ri.sūm*; **wearisome-ness**, -some-ly.

Old Eng. *wérig* or *wéri*, *wérignes* or *wérines* weariness, *wérlíc*, verb *wérigian* or *wérian*, p. *wérigode* or *wérode*, p. p. *wérigod* or *wérod*.

Weasand, *wee'zand* (not *weasan*), the windpipe.

Old English *wæsend* or *wasend*.

Weasel, *wee'zel*, a stoat. (Old English *weosol* or *wēslē*.)

Weather, Wether (both *wēth'er*). **Whether**. **Whither**. **Wither**.

Weather, the state of the air, to sail against the wind past some point, as to *weather the Cape*, to resist difficulties, to brave bad weather; **weath'ered** (2 syl.); **weath'er-ing**.

To **weather the storm**, to ride out the storm unwrecked.

Weather- (prefix), in the direction of the wind, towards the wind, to windward. **Lee-ward** is the opposite of *wind-ward*. If a ship has the wind on her right or starboard side that side is called the *weather-side*, and the left or larboard side is called the *lee-side*.

Weather-board, -*bord*, the side of the ship to windward.

Weather-bow (*bōw* to rhyme with *nōw*). -braces.

Weather-gage, a ship has the *weather-gage* of another when she is to the windward of it.

Weather-helm, a ship carries a *weather-helm* when she tends to come up into the wind and requires the helm to be put up. **Weather-lifts**. **Weather-bitt**.

Weather-ly ship, one working well to the windward.

Weather-most, furthest to the windward.

- Weather-quarter, *-kwor'ter*, that part of a ship which is on the windward side. Weather-roll, the roll of a ship (in a heavy sea) upon her beams to the windward.
- Weather-shore, the shore to the windward of a ship.
- Weather-shrouds. Weather-side, facing the wind.
- Weather-tide, the tide which sets against the *lee-side* of a ship impelling her to move to the windward.
- Weather- (prefix), the wind and the rain, keeping out the weather, having been exposed to the weather.
- Weather-beaten, *-beet'n*, having been exposed to the weather. Weather-bitten, *-bit'n*, injured by exposure to rough weather. Weather-board, *-bord*.
(Weather-boards are bevelled and lap over each other. They are employed in outhouses to keep out the weather.)
- Weather-boarding, collective for weather-boards.
- Weather-bound, delayed by stress of weather.
- Weather-cloth, canvas or tarpauling to throw over things to protect them against the weather.
- Weather-cock, a vane to show how the wind blows.
- Weather-driven, *-driv'n*, driven by wind and storm.
- Weather-glass, any instrument (like the barometer or anemometer) to show the changes of weather.
- Weather-proof, able to resist the wind and rain.
- Weather-tiling, tiles to cover a wooden structure.
- Weather-wise, skilful to foresee changes of weather.
- Weather-worn, applied to rocks or stones more or less wasted away by the action of the weather.
- Stress of weather, unfavourable winds, rough weather.
- To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind.
- To weather out, to come unharmed out of a storm, &c.
- "Weather," O.E. *wæder*, *weder*, or *weather*, v. *wedr[ian]* or *wither[ian]* to resist or weather, p. *wedrode* or *witherode*, p.p. *wedrod* or ...
- "Wether" (a male sheep designed for the butcher), Old Eng. *welther*.
- "Whether" (of the two), O.E. *hwæther*. "Whether" (if), *hwædre*.
- "Whither" (to what place, in what direction), Old Eng. *hwýder*.
- "Wither" (to dry up), O.E. *ge-wither[ian]*, p. *-witherode*, p.p. *-witherod*.
- Weave, *wæw*, (past) wove, (past part.) woven, *wō'un*, to intertwine, to manufacture by a loom; *weav-ing*, *wæc'ving*; weaver, *wæc'wer*, one who works at a loom.
- Old Eng. *wēf[an]*, past *waf*, past part. *wefen*, or *wēf[ian]*, p. *wēfode*, p.p. *wēfod*. "Weaver," Old Eng. *wæfre*, *wifre*, or *wyfre*.
- Web, a tissue or texture woven, a spider's trap for flies, the membrane which unites the toes of water-fowls; webbed, *wēbd*, having toes united by a web. Web-footed.
- Web'bing, a strong coarse fabric of hemp ribbon.
- Web'ster, a weaver (*-ster*, one skilled by practice).
- Old Eng. *wēb*, *wēbb*, or *wæbb*; verb *wēbban*, to weave

Webster-ite, wěb'·ster·īte, alu'minite (so called from Dr. Webster).

Wēd. Mar'y. Wedding. Marriage, mār'ridge.

To wed, to unite by marriage. *Wedding*, the ceremony of uniting by marriage (the act).

To marry, to take for spouse by prescribed ceremonies.

Marriage, the consummation of a wedding (the state).

There is a *treaty of marriage* going on, and I expect to be invited to the *wedding*. The "treaty" had regard to the *state*, but the "wedding" to the act or ceremony.

Wedd'-ed (R. i.), wedd'-ing; wed-lock, the married state.

Wooden Wedding, the 5th anniversary, when the bride is supposed to merit a trinket made of wood.

Silver Wedding, the 25th anniversary, when, in Germany, the family present the woman with a wreath of silver flowers.

Golden Wedding, the 50th anniversary, when, in Germany, wealthy families present the wife with a wreath of gold.

Diamond Wedding, the 60th anniversary, when the woman is worthy to be presented with a gift of diamonds. (The names remain, but the gifts are seldom observed.)

Wedding-cake. Wedding-cards. Wedding-favour, a rosette worn at a wedding. Wedding-ring, a plain gold ring worn by wives on the third finger of the left hand.

(On the *left hand*, to betoken subjection. The *thumb* is dedicated to God the Father, the *first finger* to God the Son, the *second finger* to God the Holy Ghost, and the *third* to the husband.)

Old Eng. *wed*; *wedd*, a pledge; *wedding*, a pledging; verb *wedd[ian]*, past *weddode*, past part. *weddod*.

Wēdge, a mass of metal, one of the mechanical powers of a V shape, to fasten with a wedge, to squeeze together; wedged (1 syl.), wedg'-ing (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *wææg*, *wege* (cuneus, i.e. *massa metalli*). Clarence saw in his dream "wedges of gold" lying in the bed of the ocean.

Wedge'-wood, a ware invented by Josiah Wedgwood, d. 1795.

Wednesday, wēd'nz·day (not wenz'·day, nor wēd'·nēz·day), the fourth day of the week. (O. E. *Wōdenesdæg* or *Wōdnesdæg*.)

Wee, very small (German *wenig*). We, the nom. plu. of I.

Weed, a wild plant, a cigar, to free from weeds.

Weeds, the mourning worn by a widow (especially a conventional cap now almost abolished); weed'-ed, weed'-ing, weed'-er, weed'-less; weed'-y, full of weeds.

Old Eng. *wedd*, *wiōd*, *wēdu*; *wēddung*, a weeding; verb *wēdd[ian]*, past *wēddede*, past part. *wēdded*; *wēdd-hōc*, a weeding hook.

"Weeds" (widows' raiment), O. E. *wēdd*; *wādleas*, without clothing.

Week, Weak (both *week*). Week-ly, Weak-ly (both *week-ly*).

Week, seven successive days. *Weekly*, once a week.

Weak, feeble. *Weakly*, feebly. (Old Eng. *wāc*, *wāclīce*.)

"Week," O. Eng. *weoc*, *wīc*, or *wecca*; *wēclīce*, weekly; *wīc-dæg*.

Ween, Wean (both *ween*). Wĕn. Whĕn.

Ween, to suppose, to think; weened (1 syl.), ween'-ing.

Wean, to cease giving breast-food to a young mammal.

Wen, a tumour. (Old English *wen*.)

When, at which time, at what time. (O. E. *hwænne* or *hwenne*.)

"Ween," Old Eng. *wén[an]*, past *wénde*, past part. *wéned*, to think.

"Wean," Old Eng. *wæn[ian]*, past *wanede*, past part. *wānde*.

Weep, to mourn, to shed tears; wept, weep'-ing, weep'-er, weep'-ing-ly. Weep'-ing-birch. Weep'-ing-willow.

Weep'-ers, statues at the base of a funereal monument, cuffs worn by widows, streamers carried by mutes, &c.

Old English *wép[an]*, past *weóp*, past part. *wépen*.

Wee'vil, a beetle; wee'vil-ly, infested with weevils. (O. E. *wefl*.)

Wĕft (O. E.), the thread from selvage to selvage across the warp.

Weigh, Wey, Way (all *way*). Whey, *whay*.

Weigh, to ascertain the weight or heaviness of anything; weighed, *wāde*; weigh-ing, *way'-ing*; weigh-er, *way'.er*; weigh'-able, capable of being weighed.

Weight, Wait (both *wāte*).

Weight, the heaviness of a body, an article of standard heaviness by which to test the heaviness of other things, pressure, importance; weight-y, *wait'y*; weight'i-ness, weight'i-ly (Rule xi.)

To weigh down, to overbalance. To weigh light, insufficient in weight. Light weight, *lite wait*.

Weigh'ing house, a public office for testing weights.

Weigh'ing-machine, *way'ing mǎ.sheen'*, a machine for weighing large articles, as casks, carts, &c.

"Weigh," O. E. *wég[an]* or *weg[an]*, past *wæg* or *wah*, p. p. *gewegen*; *wége*, a balance. "Weight," Old Eng. *wæg* or *wag*.

"Way" (a road), O. Eng. *wæg* or *weg*. "Wey" (182 lbs. of wool), Old Eng. *wæg*. "Whey" (the watery part of milk), Old Eng. *wæg*.

"Wait" (to stop), Welsh *gweithaw*.

Weir or Weer, *weer*, a dam across a stream for catching fish or accumulating water. (Old English *wĕr*.) See Wear.

Weird, *wee'rd*, witch-like, drear and ghostly. (Old Eng. *wyrd*.)

Welcome, *wĕl'.kūm*, salutation to a visitor, acceptable, to greet; welcomed, *wel'.kūmd*; wel'com-ing (R. xix.), -com-er.

To bid welcome, to greet a guest and offer him hospitality.

"Welcome" and "Welfare" should have the double *l* restored. If it is said the Old Eng. *wilcume* has only one *l*, we reply, the Old Eng. *wel-neah*, *wel-born*, *wel-dōn*, and fifty others had only one *l*, but we write the words *well-nigh*, *well-born*, *well-done*, &c., and have above fifty other compounds of *well* all with double *l*. In regard to "welfare" the case is even worse. "Welfare" is simply a modern compound of *well* and *fare*, similar to the Germ. *wohl-fahrt*. Now, we have *farewell*, then why not *wellfare*?

O. Eng. *wilcume*, v. *wilcum[ian]*, past *wilcumode*, p. part. *wilcumod*.

Wel'kin, the sky, only used in poetry. (O. E. *welcn* or *wolcen*.)

The v. *wealcan* is to roll, and *wealc* a revolving, whence also our *wheel*.

Well, a spring, a source, a pit for water, the cavity in which a staircase is placed, in good health, an interjection or pre-fatory conjunctive particle: as *Well, as I said...*

To well up, to bubble or spring up; welled (1 syl.), -ing.

As well, as lief, an elliptical expression *as well as not*: as "You may as well tell me" [*as not do so*].

As well as, together with, one as much as the other.

Wellbe'ing. Welldo'er, welldo'ing; welldone, *wel.dūn'*.

Wellnigh, *wel.nī'*, almost. Welloff', thriving, prosperous.

(With between 50 and 60 others generally written with a hyphen.)

Well-drain. Well-head, -hēd, a source or spring. Well-hole, the well of a staircase. Well'-room, a place in a ship where the water is collected, a club-room at a watering-place. Well'-sinker. Well'-spring, a source of continual supply. The well-spring from on high, the ever-flowing never-ceasing grace of God.

Artesian-well, *ar.tec'.sī.ăn...*, a well or supply of water obtained by boring. (Lat. *Artesium*, Artois, in France.)

(?) WELL LOOKING. Is this expression a barbarism or not?

Certainly not. The Old English prefix *wil-*, pleasant, good, was employed in a host of compounds, some of which might be restored: *wil-cuma*, a pleasant comer or guest; *wil-fēmnē*, a pleasant woman; *wil-geofu*, an agreeable gift; *wil-sele*, a pleasant chamber; *wil-sith*, a delightful trip; *wil-thege*, nice food; and many more. In regard to "looking" meaning *featured*, the blunder is in our use of -ing to express four distinct parts of speech: the part. -ende, the gerund -enne, the adj. -ung, and the noun -ing, as "seeing is believing."

An absurdity very greatly to be regretted.

"Well" (a pit), Old English *wæl*, *wælla*, or *wyl*.

"Well" (adj., good, pleasant), Old Eng. *wel*, *well*, *weall*, or *wyl*.

"Well" (v., to bubble up), O. E. *wel[ian]*, past *welode*, p.p. *welod*; or *weall[an]*, past *weoll*, p. p. *weallen* or *welan*, to boil up or bubble.

Tō-wel, too well; *wel neah*, well nigh; *wel-boren*, well born; *wel-dōn*, well done; *wā lā wā*, well-a-day!

Welsh (not *welch*), the people or language of Wales, adj. of Wales.

Welsh-man, *plu.* Welsh-men or The Welsh, (*fem.*) Welsh-woman, *plu.* Welsh-women, -wīm'n. Welsh rab'bit, toasted cheese on bread (for Welsh *rare-bit*, tit-bit).

(If the name of a people ends in -ch (soft), -sh, -se, or -x, there are two plurals, one the definite and one the collective. The definite is formed by adding -man *plu. men*, (*fem.*) -woman *plu. women*: as two or three *Welshmen*. The collective *plu. places* "The" before the word: as *The Dutch*, *the Scotch*; *the English*, &c.)

Old English *Walisc*, *Welisc*, *Wilsc*, *Wilisc*, *Wælac*, &c. "Wales,"

Old Eng. *weale*, from *wealth*, a foreigner, that is, not a Saxon.

The Welsh word for "Wales" is *Cymru* (our *Cambria*), adj. *Cymruain* (our *Cambrian*). A "Welshman" is *Cymro*, a "Welshwoman" *Cymraes*, the "Welsh language" is *Cymraeg*.

Welt, a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper-leather of a boot or shoe to which the sole is attached, to welt;
welt'-ed; welt'-ing, making a welt, material for a welt.

Welsh *gwialdu*, to welt; noun *gwiald*, a welt or hem.

Wel'ter, to wallow; wel'tered (2 syl.), wel'ter-ing. (O. E. *wæltter*.)

Wēn, Whēn. Wean = *ween*, Ween. Win, Whin.

Wen, a tumour; wenn'-y (R. i.). (O. E. *wæn* or *wen*.)

When, at what time, at which time. (Old Eng. *hwenne*.)

Wean, to remove from breast-food. (O. E. *wēn*[ian], -ode, -od.)

Ween, to suppose. (O. E. *wēn*[an], p. *wēnde*, p. p. *wēned*.)

Win, to gain. (Old Eng. *winn*[an], p. *wan*, p. p. *wunen*.)

Whin, gorse, furze, greenstone. (Welsh *chwyn*, a weed.)

Wench, a vulgar coarse woman. (O. E. *wēncle*, a handmaid.)

Wend, to go; wend'-ed, wend'-ing. Went, wend'-ed.

"Went" now supplements the verb "Go": as *go*, *went*, *gone*.

"Wend'-ed" is generally followed by the words *my way*, *his way*, *her way*, *their way*, &c.: as *he wended his way home*, that is, *he trudged home*, *he made his way home*.

Old English *wend*[an], past *wende*, past part. *wended*.

Were, wēr, part of the v. "To be." *I was*, *thou wast*, *he was*; plu. *were*. Subj. *Were*, every person, both sing. and plu.

Old Eng. *wes*[an], to be. Past SING. 1. *wæs*, 2. *wære*, 3. *wæs*, PLU. *wæron*; past Subj. SING. *wēr-e*, PLU. *wēr-en*.

Wesleyan, wēs'.lē.ăn, a disciple of John Wesley; Wes'leyan-ism, -izm, the doctrines and church government of the Wesleyan Methodists.

West, the cardinal point of the heavens opposite the *east*, the *left-hand* side of a map. West'ern, adj.

West'erly, lying towards the setting sun. West'ing, the distance which a ship makes westwards, setting.

West'-most. West'ward, adj.; west'wards, adv.; -ward-ly.

(The difference between *westward* and *westwards* is not strictly observed: but it should be, as the -s is the adverbial suffix.)

Old English *west*, *western*, *westan* (adv.), *westward*, *westmost*; *west-north-wind*, a north-wester; *west-wind*.

Wēt, humidity, to make humid. Whet, sharp, to make sharp.

Wett'-ed (R. xxxvi.), wett'-ing (R. i.), wett'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"), wet'-ness.

Wet'-dock, a dock where vessels float at all states of the tide.

Dry-dock, a dock where vessels lie dry at all states...

Wet'-shōd, having the shoes wet. Dry'-shod, without wetting the feet, having the shoes dry.

Wet'-nurse, a nurse that suckles a child. — **Dry-nurse**, a nurse that does not suckle the child she brings up.

"Wet," Old Eng. *wæt*, verb *wat[an]*, past *wætte*, past part. *watted*; *water*, water. It is to be regretted that we change the vowel: in "wet" we represent *æ* with an *e*, in "water" with an *a*.

"Whet," O. E. *hwet[an]*, p. *hwette*, p. p. *hwetted*, n. *hwæt* sharp.

Wether, **Weather** (both *wéth'.er*). **Wheth'er**. **With'er**. **Whith'er**.

Wether, a male sheep designed for slaughter. (O. E. *weder*.)

Weather, the state and temperature of the air.

Whether, if (O. E. *hwædre*), which of the two (O. E. *hwæther*.)

"Weather," O. Eng. *wædor* or *weder*, v. *wedr[ian]*, p. -ode, p. p. -od.

"Wither," O. E. *ge-wither[ian]*. "Whither" (to what place), *hwyder*.

Wetherellia, *weth'.er rēl'.ĭ.ah*, "petrified coffee berries" from the London clay named after Mr. Wetherell.

Wey, *way*. "A wey of wool" = 182 lbs. or 6½ tods. "A wey of butter or cheese," 256 lbs. (Suffolk), but 336 lbs. (Essex).

"A wey of corn," 40 Winchester bushels. "Wey" is not now a legal measure, but the word is convenient to express a recognised quantity.

O. Eng. *weg*. For "Way," "Whey" (= *whay*), "Welgh," see **Welgh**. (N.B. Every word beginning with *we*-belongs to our native language, except *well*, which is Welsh *gwald*.)

Whack, to thump, to flog; **whacked** (1 syl.), **whack'-ing**, -er.

Same as *thwack*, Old Eng. *hwacca*, a box, by a pun a "box on the ears," a corruption of the Gk. *pus*, a blow or cuffing, whence *pus agathos*, a good whacking.

Whale (1 syl.) **Wale**, **Wail** (both *wāle*). **Vale**, **Veil** (both *vāle*).

Whale, the largest of sea-animals, pertaining to whales; **whal-er**, *whā'.ler*, a ship or person employed in the whale-fishery. **Whale'-bone** (2 syl.), a substance attached to the upper jaw of whales serving to strain the water which the creature takes into its mouth. (It is not *bone*, nor is it like bone.) Old English *hwæl*.

"Wale" (a bruise), Welsh *gwial*, a rod (the mark of a rod).

"Wail" (to bemoan), Welsh *wyl*, verb *wylo*; *wylad*, a wailing.

"Vale" (a valley), Lat. *vallis*. "Veil" (for the face), Lat. *vēlum*.

Wharf, plu. **wharfs** (not *wharves*), **whorf**. **Warp**, **worp**.

Wharf, a quay. **Wharf-age**, *whorf'.idge*, dues for the use of a wharf. **Wharf'-ing**, wharf in the abstract. **Wharfing-er**, *whorf'in.djer*, the proprietor of a wharf, one in charge of a wharf.

Warp, the threads lengthwise crossed from selvaige to selvaige by the *woof* or *weft*, to twist [by the action of heat].

(Of the 60 nouns ending in -f, only 12 form the plu. by changing -f into -ves, and all but two of these words ("thief," *thieves*; "beef," *beeves*) end in -af or -lf: as "leaf," *leaves*; "sheaf," *sheaves*; "loaf," *loaves*; "staff" (a stick), *staves*; "calf," *calves*; "half," *halves*; "elf," *elves*; "self," *selves*; "shelf," *shelves*; "wolf," *wolves*. One word in -lf (*gulf-s*) does not change the -f.)

"Wharf," Old Eng. *hwearf* or *hweorf*, plu. *hwearfas* (not *hwarvas*).

"Warp," O. Eng. *wearp*, v. *wearp[an]* to warp, p. *wearp*, p. p. *worpen*.

What, *whōt*. Wōt, to know (Old Eng. *wit[an]*, pres. *ic wāt*).

What, that which, that, the thing, an exclamation of surprise.

What not, such-like things. What not, a piece of furniture consisting of shelves for nick-nackeries.

What if, an elliptical form of *what will it matter if...*

What though, *whot tho*, even supposing, allowing that.

Whatev'er or Whatsoev'er, the whole that, all which.

Sometimes these words are used with a word or more thrown in between *what* and *ever* or *soever*: as *what [man] soever told you that, spoke falsely; what [could] ever induce you to do that*.

What day, when is the day that. What time, at the time when, when. Somewhat, in a measure, a little.

"What," O. E. *hwæt*; *hwæt-tha*, what then; *hwæt-lytles*, somewhat.

Wheal, Wheel (both *wheel*). Weal, *weel*. We'll, *weel*. Well.

Wheal, a tin mine, as *Wheal Grenville*. (Cornish *huel*.)

Wheel, part of a carriage or cart. (O. E. *hweol* or *hweohl*.)

Weal, welfare, the state politic. (O. E. *wæla*, *wela*, or *wala*.)

We'll, for *we will*. *Well*, in health (Old English *wel*, *well*).

Wheat, *wheet*, grain so called; wheat-en, *wheet'n*, made of wheat; wheat-fly, *phu*. wheat-flies, insects which infest wheat.

Old English *hwæte*, *hwæten*; *hwæle-gryttan*, wheat-grits.

Wheat-ear, *wheet'er*, a ear of wheat, the ortolan.

Halliwell says "the ortolan is so called from its coming when wheat is in the ear." The bird is called *white-tail*, and "wheat" may be a corruption of *whit*, white.

Wheedle, *wee'dl*, to carny, to coax, to entice by fond words and ways; whee'dled (2 syl.), wheed'ling, -ly, wheed'ler.

German *wedeln*, to wag the tail; *wedel*, the tail.

Wheel, Wheal (both *wheel*). Weal, We'll (both *weel*).

Wheel, part of a carriage, &c., an instrument of torture, to trundle; wheeled (1 syl.), wheel'-ing; wheel'-er, one of a team of horses harnessed to the shafts.

Near wheeler, the shaft-horse on the left-hand side of the driver.

(The team-man walks on the left-hand side of his team, so that the left-hand horse is nearest him.)

Off wheeler, the shaft-horse on the right-hand side of the driver.

(As the team-man walks beside the horses on the left-hand side, the horses on the right-hand side are furthest off from him.)

The near leader, the fore-horse on the left-hand side.

The off leader, the fore-horse on the right-hand side.

Wheel'-barrow, a barrow furnished with a wheel (a hand-barrow has no wheel, but is carried by hand).

Wheel'-plough, -*plow*, a plough which goes on wheels (a hand-plough is a plough without wheels).

Wheel'-swarf, -*sworf*, a cement made in Sheffield from the abrasions of the grindstones.

Wheel'-window, a circular window with spoke mullions, also called a *rose-window*, a *St. Catharine's wheel*, &c.

Wheel'-work, *-werk*. Wheel-wright, *-rite*, a wheel maker.

Wheel and axle, *-ax'l*, one of the mechanical powers.

"Wheel," Old English *hweol*, *hweohl*, or *hweogl*.

"Wheal" (a tin-mine: as *Wheal Mary Ann*), Cornish *huel*.

"Weal" (welfare), Old Eng. *wæla*, *wela*, or *wala*. "Wale" (a bruise made by a stick) is the Welsh *gwial*, a rod.

"We'll," for *we will*. "Well" (in health), Old Eng. *wel* or *well*.

Wheeze (1 syl.), to sniffle in the act of breathing, to snort; wheezed (1 syl.), wheez'-ing (Rule xix), wheez'ing-ly, wheez'-er. (Old English *hweos[an]*, to wheeze.)

Whēlk, a wilk. (Old English *weolc*, *weoloc*, *weoluc*, or *weluc*.)

Whēlm, to cover with water, to immerse, to overburden; whelmed (1 syl.), whelm'-ing. (Generally Overwhelm.)

German *weltmeer*, the ocean (to be in an ocean of troubles).

Whelp. Cub. Pup. Calf, *kakf*.

Whelp, the infant offspring of savage quadrupeds of the larger sort, as the *lion*, *bear*, &c.

Cub, the infant offspring of large wild and savage mammals, as the *lion*, *bear*; *fox*, *wolf*; *whale*, *walrus*, &c.

Calf, the infant offspring of the *cow* and *elephant*.

Pup (dim. pup'py), the infant offspring of the *dog*.

The distinction between *Whelp* and *Cub* is not clearly marked. We say a lion's *cub* or a lion's *whelp*, a bear's *cub* or a bear's *whelp*, but we never say a whale's *whelp*, a fox's *whelp*, &c. Metaphorically

Cub is a lout, an "unlicked bear," an uneducated bumpkin.

Calf, a simpleton, a dolt, a nincompoop.

Whelp, an uncouth or ungainly young fellow not quite a lout.

Pup or puppy, a coxcomb, a pragmatical conceited youth.

"Whelp," O. Eng. *hwelp* or *welp*. "Calf," O. Eng. *cealf*, plu. *cealfru*.

"Cub," Latin *cubile*; *cubiculum*, a bed-room; *cubo*, to lie in bed.

"Pup," Lat. *pūpus*, a child; Gk. *bou-pais*, the young of a cow.

Whēn, at what time, at the time that. Wēn, a tumour.

When-ev'er, when-soever, at whatever time.

"When," O. Eng. *hwenne* or *hwenne*. "Wen," O. E. *wen*, a swelling.

Whēnce (1 syl.), from what place, how. (Old Eng. *hwanon*.)

Where, *whare*. Ware, Wear (both *ware*). Wear, *weer*.

Where, to what place, from what place. *Wher-ever*, *whair.ev'er*, at whatever place, from what place.

Where-soev'er. *Where-about* (*noun*), the place where anything or person is. *Where-about*s (*adv.*), in what direction, in or near what place. (*Whereabout* as an *adv.* is wrong, as the *-s* is the adverbial suffix.)

Where-as', in-as-much-as. *Where-at*', at which, at what.

- Where are you staying at, at what place are you staying.
(Not an uncommon phrase, but open to the same objection as *from whence, from thence*. The expletive word is not grammatically needed, but it softens down the sentence.)
- Where-by', by which, by what. Where'-fore (2 syl.), for which reason, why.
(The final -e of "Wherefore" ought not to be tolerated. It is not *be-fore* or *fore*, meaning previous or in advance, but the prep. *for*, "for what reason.")
- Where-in', in what place, in which place, in which.
- Where-in'to (with a verb of motion), into which. Where-of', of which. Where-on', on which. Where-to', to which. Where-unto. Where-upon', upon or on which.
- Where-with', with which. Where''-withal', the means.
- "Where," O. E. *hwær* or *hwear*. "Ware" (merchandise), O. E. *wāru*.
"Wear," *wære* (to use as dress), O. E. *wer[ian]*, p. *werode*, p. p. *wecrod*.
"Wear," *weer* (the dam of a river for catching fish), Old Eng. *wær*.
- Wher'ry, a ferry-boat, a light boat sharp at each end. Ver'y, exceedingly. (Latin *vere*, truly.)
"Wherry," same word as *ferry*. (Similarly "Whistle" is the Latin *fistula*, a whistle.) O. E. *fērian* (to carry), p. *fērode*, p. p. *fērod*.
- Whēt, to sharpen. Wēt, humid, to make humid.
- Whett'-ed, whett'-ing, whett'-er. Wet, wett'-ed, -ing.
- Whet-stone, a hone. Whet-slate, for sharpening tools.
"Whet," O. Eng. *hwett[an]*, past *hwette*, past part. *hwetted*, n. *hwet*.
"Wet," Old Eng. *wæt[an]*, past *wætte*, past part. *wetted*, noun *wæt*.
- Wheth'er. Weath'er. Weth'er. Whith'er. With'er.
- Whether*, if (O. E. *hwædre*), which of the two (O. E. *hwæther*).
Weather, the state and temperature of the air. (O. E. *wæder*.)
Wether, a male sheep for slaughter. (O. E. *weder* or *wether*.)
Whither, to what place, in what direction. (O. E. *hwyder*.)
Wither, to dry up. (O. E. *ge-wither[ian]*, p. -ode, p. p. -od.)
- Whey, whay. Way, Wey, Weigh (all three way).
- Whey, the watery part of milk; whey'-ey, like whey; -ish.
"Whey," O. E. *wæg*. "Way" (a road), O. E. *wæg*, *weg*, *wig*, or *wāth*.
"Weigh" (to take the weight of), Old Eng. *wæglan]*, *wæh*, *gewegen*.
"Wey" (182 lbs. of wool; 256 or 336 lbs. of cheese or butter), O. E. *wæg*.
- Which. Witch, a woman supposed to be devil-inspired.
- Which, a pronoun relative and interrogative of all genders and both numbers: as *which man*, *which men*; *which woman*, *which women*; *which thing*, *which things*. *Which-ever*, *which-so-ever*. (*Which* is sometimes severed from *soever* by one or more intervening words.)
"Which," Old English *hwilc*, *hulic*, *whilc*, a compound *hwi* and *líc*.
Matt. vii. 9. What man is there of you... *Hwylc man is of eow*...; and Mark iii. 33. Who is my mother? *Hwylc is min moder*?
"Witch," O. Eng. *wicce*, *wicce-cræft*, v. *wicce[ian]*, p. -ode, p. p. -od.
"OUR FATHER *which* ART IN HEAVEN." Is this correct, or should

it be *who*...? The reply is (1) *Which* used to apply to any gender, although as a relative it is now restricted to the neuter. We see above *Hwylc moder* and *Hwylc man*. Shakespeare says, "Then Warwick...*which* did subdue the greatest part of Spain" (3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 3). Gower has "Adrian, *which* pope was;" and "She *which* was thy norice" [nurse] (i. 29 and 195). (2) In the sentence under consideration there is an *arrière pensée* in the word *which*. "Who" would express a simple fact that *Our Father is in heaven*; "Our Father who-is-in-heaven," as "our son who-is-in-France," or "our daughter who-is-on-a-visit;" but *which* refers to the fatherhood, the paternity of the Father, and the sentence may be paraphrased thus: We have an earthly father, thou art our heavenly Father. The father *which-is-of-earth* hears us, how much more our Father *which-is-of-heaven*.

Whiff, a sudden puff of air or smoke. (Welsh *chwiff*, v. *chwiffio*.)

Whiffle, *whif'fl*, to waver. **Whiffler**, an officer who went before civic processions to clear the way by dexterously "whiffling" his sword. **Whiffle-tree**, the cross-bar to which traces are attached. (Old English *wæflan*.)

Whig, one of the "Liberal" or democratic party. Tory, *tōr'ry*, one of the "Church and State" party. (Extreme *Whigs* are called *Radicals*.) "Whigs" are now called *Liberals*, and "Tories" *Conservatives*.

The general policy of the Whigs is the removal of everything that obstructs progress. The general policy of the Tories is the reform of everything that needs reform. Setting aside the church of Rome and establishing what we call "dissent" is a specimen of Whig policy, but converting the Roman church into the Anglican church is a specimen of Tory policy.

(The etymology of these words is too long to find place here. Those who wish to enter upon the question may read Burnet's "Own Times" (article "Whig" in the index) and Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," Bk. iv. Or they may turn to the dictionary called "Phrase and Fable," and read articles *Tory* and *Whig*.)

While (1 syl.). **Wile** (1 syl.). **Vile** (1 syl.)

While, during the time that, as long as, or **Whilst**.

Between' *whiles*, *-whilz*, at leisure intervals.

Worth *while*, worth the trouble, worth the pains.

To *while away* the time, to pass the time in pleasant idleness; *whiled* (1 syl.); *whil-ing*, *whi'.ling*.

("While" for *until* is provincial: as "I shall not go while [till] twelve," *Yorkshire*.)

"While" (as long as), Old Eng. *whille*, *hwil*, or *hwille*; Welsh *chwyl*.

"To while away," Welsh *chylaw*, to hover about, to while away.

"Wile" (a snare), Old Eng. *wile*. "Vile" (worthless), Latin *vilis*.

Whim, a fancy, a caprice; **whimsey**, *plu.* *whimseys*, a freak; **whimsi-cal**, *whim'.sī.kāl*, capricious; **-cal-ness**, **-cal-ly**.

Whimsicality, *plu.* *whimsicalities*, *whim'.sī.kāl''ā.tiz*.

Welsh *chwym*, impulse; *chwimiol*, impulsive, whimsical.

Whim'per, to cry with a whine; **whim'pered** (2 syl.), **whim'per-ing**, **whim'pering-ly**, **-per-er**. (A blunder for *wimmer*.)

Germ. *wimmern*, to whimper; but Germ. *wimper* means "an eye-lash."

Whin, gorse, darnel, greenstone. **Win**, to gain by competition.

"Whin," O.E. *wynnung*. "Win," O.E. *winn[an]*, *wan*, *wunnen*.

Whine (1 syl.) **Wine** (1 syl.) **Vine** (1 syl.)

Whine, a plaintive cry, a drawl in a plaintive tone, to whine;
whined (1 syl.); *whin-ing*, *whi'.ning*; *whi'ning-ly*;
whin-er, *whi'.ner*. (The *h* is interpolated.)

"Whine," O.E. *wdn[ian]* to bewail, p. -*ode*, p. p. -*od*; Germ. *weinen*.

"Wine" (a beverage made from fruit), Old Eng. *win*; Latin *vinum*.

"Vine" (the grape plant), Old English *win*; Latin *vinēa*.

Whin'ny (not *win'ny*), the neigh of a horse, to whinny; *whin-nies*, *whin'.niz*; *whinnied*, *whin'.nid*; *whin'ny-ing*.

Latin *hinnio* to whinny, *hinnus* a horse or nag; Gk. *hunnōs* a colt.

Whip, an instrument for striking a horse, a coachman: as an *excellent whip*, one of the members of the House of Commons employed to bring up the members on important votes, to use a whip; *whipped* (1 syl.), *whipp'-ing* (R. i.), *whipp'-er*. *Whipper-in'*, one whose office it is to keep the hounds together in a hunt and prevent their wandering.

Whip'-cord, cord employed for the lash of whips.

Whip'-hand, the upper hand, the mastery, the hand that holds the whip. **Whip'-lash**, the part of a whip which is made of whip-cord. **Whip'-saw**. **Whip'-staff**, *plu.* whip-staves (2 syl.), a bar for turning a rudder.

Whipp'-ing-post, to which persons to be scourged are tied.

To whip round the corner, to run off quickly and nimbly.

To whip out his sword, to draw out his sword quickly.

To whip [it] from..., to snatch it adroitly away from...

To whip up, to snatch up nimbly, to call and bring together.

With whip and spur, as fast as possible.

To have the whip-hand of..., to have the mastery over...

Old Eng. *hweop*, v. *hweop[an]*, past *hweopede*, past part. *hweoped*.

Whir; a noise of partridges or pheasants' wings. **Were**, *wēr*.

To whir, whirred (1 syl.), *whirr'-ing* (Rule i.)

"Whir," an imitative word. "Were," Old English *wis[an]*, to be.

Whirl. **Whorl**, *whurl*, in *Bot.* and *Conch.* (Latin *verticūla*.)

Whirl, a rapid motion round a centre, to whirl; *whirled* (1 syl.), *whirl'-ing*. **Whirl'-about**, a machine fitted with little cars and wooden horses for the amusement of children at a fair. **Whirl'-bat**. **Whirl'-blast**. **Whirl'-bone** (2 syl.) **Whirl'-i-gig**. **Whirl'-pool**. **Whirl'-wind**, the cause of *waterspouts* and *sand pillars*.

O. Eng. *hwyrf[an]*, p. *hwyrfde*, p. p. *hwyrfed*, *hwyrf-pól* a whirlpool.

"World" [*werld*], to earth, the universe, O. Eng. *worold* or *woruld*.

Whisk (ought to be *wisk*), a small bunch of grass or hay incor-
rectly called a *wisp*, a machine for beating up eggs, cream,
&c., the game of cards now called *whist*, an abrupt quick
motion, to whisk; **whisked** (1 syl.), **whisk'-ing**.

German *wisch*, a whisk or wisp; verb *wischen*, to whisk or wipe.

Whisk'er, a bushy tuft of hair on the cheek of a man, the long
feelers proceeding on each side of the mouth of many
animals: as the cat, lion, tiger, &c.; **whisk'ered** (2 syl.),
having whiskers; **whisk'er-less**; **whisk'eran'do**, a fop.

Perhaps from the Welsh *gwisk*, dress (the dress of the face).

Whisk'ey. **Whisk'ky**.

Whiskey, a single-horse chaise (which *whisks* along quickly).

Whisky, an ardent spirit distilled from barley, &c.

Gaelic *ooshk'-a-pai* (water of health), so called because by its intro-
duction and use in Ireland the leper-houses rapidly disappeared.

Some think the last syl. is not *pai* (health) but *beatha* (life), and
that the word is identical with "Usquebaugh," Irish *uisge'-a-bagh*
(water of life), similar to the French *eau-de-vie*.

Whisp, *see wisp*, a handful of straw. (Should be *whisk* or *wisk*.)

Whisp'er, a very low-toned voice, something said in a very low
tone, to whisper; **whispered**, *whis'.pr'd*; **whisp'er-ing**,
whisp'ering-ly, **whisp'er-er**. **Whisp'ering-gallery**, *plu*.
-galleries, *gũl'.lě.riz*, a room which echoes even a whisper.

Old Eng. *hwispr[ian]*, past *hwisprede*, p. part. *hwispred*, *hwisprung*.

Whist, a game of cards originally called *whisk*.

Perhaps from the Welsh *gwŷs* (*invité*), a summons or invitation for
the other players to follow. Certainly Cotton's notion that the
word means "silence," adopted by Dr. Johnson, is erroneous.

Whistle, *whis'.sl*, a shrill musical sound, an instrument to pro-
duce a whistling, the whistling of the wind, to whistle;
whistled, *whis'.sl'd*; **whistling**, *whis'.ling*; **whistler**, *-ler*.

Old Eng. *hwistle*, *hwistlere*, a whistler; verb *hwistl[ian]*, *hwistlung*.

Whit, a small part. **Wit**, cleverness, strange association of ideas.

"Whit," O.E. *wiht*, anything. "Wit," O.E. *wit*, understanding, wit.

White (1 syl.) **Wight**, *wite*, a man (the *g* is interpolated).

White, a pigment, the opposite of black; **white'-ness**;
whiten, *whi'.tn*, to make white; **whitened**, *whi'.tnd*;
whiten-ing, *white'n.ing*. **Whiting**, *whi'.ting*, a fish,
chalk prepared for several purposes.

Whited, *whi'.ted*, made white, as a *whited sepulchre*.

Whit'-ish, rather white (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., but
added to nouns it means "like"). **Whiten-er**.

Whites (1 syl.), a disease, fine wheat flour; **pastry-**
whites, the best wheat flour for pastry.

The whites of the eyes. **Whi'ty-brown** paper.

- White'-bait, a fish. White-clō'ver. White-cop'per.
 White-fri'ar, the Carmelites who dress in white.
 Black friars, the Dominicans, who dress in black.
 Gray friars, the Franciscans, who dress in a grey habit.
 White'-heat, -heet. White-lead, -lēd. White-light, -lite.
 White-livered, -liv'rd. White-stone (2 syl.) -swell'ing.
 White-vit'riol, sulphate of zinc powdered.
 White'-wash, -wash, slaked lime diluted with water, to cover a surface with white-wash, to clear a bankrupt by passing him "through the courts;" white'-washed, -woshd; white'-washing, -wash'ing; white'-washer, -wash'er. White-water, a disease peculiar to sheep.
 White'-wine, any wine not red or claret.
 (White and red applied to wine are very loosely used. Straw-coloured sherry and rich dark brown sherry are white wines, and port wine is very far from being red.)
 "White," Old Eng. *hwit* or *hwigt*, *hwit* claser white clover, *whit[ian]* to make white, past *whitode*, past part. *whitod*, *hwit-metas* white meats, *hwit-popig* white poppy, *hwit-stān* white stone.
 "Wight," O. Eng. *wiht* or *wiht* (the *g* is abnormal and unnecessary).
 Whith'er. With'er. Whether. Weather = *wether*. Weth'er.
 Whither, to what place, to which place. Whith'er-so-ever.
 "Whither," O.E. *hwider* or *hwyder*. "Wither," O.E. *ge-wither[ian]*.
 "Whether" (if), O.E. *hwædre*. "Whether" (of the two), O.E. *hwæther*.
 "Wether" (a male sheep for slaughter), Old English *wether* or *weder*.
 "Weather" (the state of the air, &c.), Old English *wæder* or *weder*.
 Whit'low, a sore about the nails or finger ends.
 Old Eng. *hwit low*, a white swelling (*low*, a tumulus or hillock).
 Whit'sun-day, the 7th Sunday after Easter kept in commemoration of the descent of the "Holy Ghost" on the day of pentecost. Whit'sun-tide, Whitsun-Monday (not *Whit-Monday*); Whitsun-Tuesday, Whitsun-week.
 Archbishop Trench says it means *White-Sunday*, and was so called from the white robes worn by catechumens who received the rite of baptism on the eve of this day. This is an error, and has given rise to the errors of Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday. The word is not Whit-Sunday, but *Whitsun-day*, as may be seen in the words *whitsun-ale*, *whitsun-farthing*, *whitsun-lord*, *whitsun-tide*, *whitsun-week*, &c. Probably the word is a corruption of *whitsun-dæg* = "wisdom day" (the day when the apostles were made wise by the gift of the Holy Ghost). Hence the following rhyme.
 This day Whitsunday [*whitsun-day*] is cald,
 For wisdom and wit serenē fald
 ...to the apostles at this day.
 (Camb. Univ. MSS. Dd. i. p. 234.)
 If it is objected that *Whitsun-* is spelt with an *h*, we reply that *wit* (wisdom) is sometimes spelt with an *h* also: as
 I shalle the [*thee*] whyte [*tell*] (Camb. Univ. MSS. Ff. v. 48, f. 53).
 Whittle, *whit'tl*, a small pocket-knife, to cut or pare sticks for pastime; whittled, *whit'tld*; whitt'ling, whitt'ler.
 Old English *hwytel*, a knife, *hwetel* sharp, our *whet*, to sharpen.

Whiz, the sound of a projectile through the air, to whiz; whizzed (1 syl.), whizz'-ing (R. i.), whizz'-ing-ly. (An imitative word.)

Who, whoo, (poss.) whose, (obj.) whom (*who* and *whom* are used only with persons), interrogative and relative.

Old Eng. Nom. *hwa* or *hwō* (mas. and fem.), *hwæt* or *hwat* (neuter).

Gen. *hwæs* or *whos* (of all genders).

Dat. *hwam* or *wham* (of all gen., but now limited to persons).

"Whose" is not strictly limited to persons: for example—

Every tree.... whose seed is in itself (*Gen.* 1. 14).

A tower whose top may reach to heaven (*Gen.* xi. 4).

On a rock whose haughty brow (*Gray*, "The Bard").

Be not as the horse and mule whose mouth must be. (*Ps.* xxxii. 9).

RULE. When to use *Who* and when to use *Whom*.

If its verb follows instantly use *Who*. If a noun or pronoun (with or without an auxiliary) intervenes use *Whom*. With a governing preposition use *Whom*.

(Very great care must be taken to separate parenthetical words and to supply words omitted before this test is applied.)

Who told you? *Whom* [you] told. The man *who* is honest is trusted.

The man *whom* [I] trusted is honest. (See *Ser.* viii. 2.)

So in questions: *Who* speaks? *Who* was speaking? *Who* has spoken?

But *Whom* [are you] blaming? *Whom* [has he] sent?

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Who are you speaking of? (Of *whom* are you speaking?)

Whom say ye that I am? (*Who* is it you say that I am?), *Matt.* xvi. 15.

(The same error occurs in *Mark* viii. 29; and in *Luke* ix. 20. The

Fr. translation is: Et vous, qui dites-vous, que je suis? The Gk. is:

ὅμοις δὲ τίνα με λέγετε εἶναι. If *τίνα* is *whom*, *me* should be

me, and the words would run thus: *Whom* say ye [that] *me* am?

Whom think ye *me* to be? would be correct. Comp. *Ps.* lix. 7.)

Those *who* he thought true to his party [*whom* he thought] (*Clarendon*).

Who should I see [there] but the Dr. [*whom* should] (*Spect.* No. 57).

I know *who* you mean. *Who* did you meet last night? [*whom*].

Who should I meet... but my old friend [*whom*] (*Sloet*).

Fail not thou *who* thee implores (*Milton*) is correct, for if complete the sentence would be "Fail not thou *him* who thee implores."

Whom have I in heaven but thee [correct] (*Ps.* lxxiii. 25).

I heard a voice saying, *Whom* shall I send [correct] (*Isa.* vi. 8).

Who is he like? [*whom*] (See *Ezek.* xxxi. 18).

Whole, Hole (both *hōle*). **Hūll.**

Whole (not *wōle*), the tōtal, the entirety, every part, sound, not broken, entire, all; whole-ness, soundness; whole-length [portrait], a picture representing the entire stature. **Wholly**, *hō'-ly*, entirely. **Holy**, sacred, hallowed.

("Whol-ly" is quite abnormal, and ought to be written *wholly*.)

Every other adverb of words in *-le* retain the final *-e*: as *fertile-ly*,

pale-ly, *servile-ly*, *stale-ly*, *subtile-ly*, and *vile-ly*. The *e* should be

restored to two other adverbs equally abnormal, viz. *du-ly* and

tru-ly. We keep it in *blue-ly*, *vague-ly*. The final *-e* is retained in

all the 315 adverbs from adj. ending in *-e* final, except in *du-ly*,

tru-ly, and *whol-ly*, and there is no reason why these three words

should be exceptions to the general rule.)

"Whole," O. E. *walg* or *wealg*. "Wholly," O. E. *walg-lice*. "Holy,"

O. E. *hūlig*. "Hull," O. E. *hūlc*.

Whole-sale, *hōle'-sāle*, sale in the mass. **Re'tail**, sale in small quantities. (Merchants sell wholesale, shopkeepers sell retail.) Old Eng. *walg* or *onwalg*, with *sele* or *selen*.

Whole-some, *hōle'-sūm*, not pernicious, useful, salutary; **whole'-some-ness**, **-some-ly**. (O. E. *walg-sum*; Germ. *heilsam*.)

Whom, *hoom*, objective case of *who* (*q. v.*)

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

Our ancestor was heir to we know *who* [whom], *R. Browning*.

I would dance.. with you know *who* [whom], *The Widow Married*.

If now no doubt be left of *who* I am (correct), *W. Morris* (that is, no doubt of this, viz., *who* I am).

Claim it of *who* would take it (correct), *R. Browning* (that is, claim it of him who would take it).

Law most distasteful to *who* calls in law (correct), *R. Browning* (that is, distasteful to him who calls it in).

All say good words to *who* will hear (correct), *R. Browning* (that is, to him or to those who will hear).

The prisoner claimed protection against some one *whom* she said had beat her [who], *Police Report*.

Who serv'st thou under [under whom], *Shakespeare*.

Let me see, *who* do I know among them? [whom], *Southey*.

Who did you see on the parade to-day? [whom], *Hon. G. Berkeley*.

Persons *whom* I know are English use the word [who] (that is, persons who are English, I know), *Queen of Connaught*.

The gag was forced into the mouth of *whomsoever* lifted up his voice against the state [of all *whosoever*], *Queen of Connaught*.

Whoop. **Swoop**. **Hoop**. **Whōp**. **Swōp**. **Hōp**.

Whoop, a war-cry, to yell, to shout defiantly; **whooped** (1 syl.), **whoop'-ing**. **War'-whoop**.

Whoop'-ing-cough, **-kōff**, or **Hoop'-ing-cough**.

"Whoop," Old Eng. *hweōp* or *wōp*, *wōp[an]*, p. *wōpte*, p. p. *wōped*.

"Swoop" (to pounce down on), O. E. *a-swāp[an]*, p. *sweop*, p. p. *swopen*.

"Hoop" (a circlet of wood or metal), Old English *hōp*.

"Whōp" (a heavy blow, to thump), O. E. *hweop* a whip, v. *hweop[an]*.

"Swōp" (an exchange, to exchange), O. E. *cedp* a bargain, v. *cedp[an]*.

"Hōp" (to jump on one foot), Old Eng. *hopp[ian]* to hop or dance, *hoppere* a dancer. "Hop" (a plant), Germ. *hopfen*.

Whore, *hoo'r*, a harlot; **whore'-dom**; **whore'-monger**, *-mūng'.r*; **whor-ish**, *hoo'r'-ish*; **whor'-ish-ness**; **whor-ing** (R. xix.)

In the Bible "to go a-whoring," &c., means to go after false gods, to forsake Jehovah for the worship of idols, but this meaning is restricted to the Bible, and no such phrase is now used.

Old English *hōre* or *hūre*, *hōredóm*. (The *w* is interpolated.)

Whorl, *whurl*. **Whirl**. **Wall**, *wawl*.

Whorl (in Bot.), branches, leaves, or flowers arranged like spokes round a common centre, as the flower of the *dead-nettle*, the branches of the *fir*, and the leaves of *ladies'-bed-straw*. (In Conch.) a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; **whorled** (1 syl.), arranged in whorls; **whorl'er**, a potter's wheel.

Whirl, a rotatory motion, to rotate quickly, to hurl.

Wall, a structure. (Old English *weal*, *wál*, or *wáll*.)

"Whorl," Lat. *verticillus* or *verticūla*, a little whorl or whirl; *vertex*.

"Whirl," Old Eng. *hwyrf[an]*, past *hwyrfdē*, past part. *hwyrfed*.

Whortle-berry, *whur''tl.běr'ry*, the berry of the whortle shrub, the shrub itself, similar to the bilberry, cranberry.

"Whortle" (a blunder for *heorot* or *hortle*), Old Eng. *heorot-berie*, the hert or hart berry; *heorot-brembel*, the hertle-berry bush.

Whose, *whooz*, poss. of *who*. (Not now used except in reference to persons. In the Bible and in poetry it is used with things and dumb animals. (See **Who**.)

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

I passed a house *whose* windows were all open [the windows of which].

Let us build...a tower *whose* top [shall] reach unto heaven (*Gen.* xi. 4).

Trees *whose* fruit withereth [the fruit of which] (*Jude* 12).

I dislike a book *whose* leaves are uncut [the leaves of which].

Why, for what reason, wherefore, also an emphatic and prefatory particle: as "*why*, no, by no means." "What should you do if you were to fall?" "*Why*, get up again."

If her chill heart I cannot move,

Why, I'll enjoy the very love. (*Cowley*.)

(Nearly all the words beginning with *wh-* are native; the following are the exceptions: Germ. *whelm*, *whimper*, *whisk*; Welsh *whiff*, *whim*; Latin *whinny*; Irish *whisky*; Doubtful *whisker*, *whist*.)

-wick or **-wich** (suffix of the names of places), a dwelling, a creek, a camp, a town: as *Ber-wick* = *běr'rik* (the hill-town); *Nor-wich* = *nōr'ridge* (the north-town).

Wick, the thread or rush in the middle of a candle, the cotton oil conductor of a lamp. (Old Eng. *wecca* or *weocca*.)

Wick'-ed, (*comp.*) *wick'ed-er*, (*super.*) *wick'ed-est*, sinful; *wick'ed-ness*, *wick'ed-ly*. The *wick'ed*.

Old Eng. *wicee*, a witch; *wiccod*, bewitched, leagued with the devil.

Wick'-er, made of osiers. **Wick'er-basket**. **Wicker-work**, *-wurk*, constructed of osiers. (Germ. *zweig*, a twig.)

Wick'et, a door-window, a narrow door in a large massive one, the three rods and their bails in cricket. (Welsh *gwiced*.)

Wick'liff-ite, a follower of *Wick'liffe*, the reformer (1324-1384).

Wide (1 syl.), *comp.* *wid-er*, *wi'der*, *super.* *wid-est*, *wi'dest*, broad, not narrow, distant; *wide'-ly*, *wide'-ness*.

Wid-en, *wi'dn*, to make wide (*-en* converts adj. to verbs); *widened*, *wi'dnd*; *widen-ing*, *wide'ning*.

Width (*-th* converts adj. to abstract nouns).

Wide'-awake, on the alert, alive to one's own interest.

Wide-gauge, *-gāge* (on railways), a distance of rails exceeding 4 ft. 8½ in. **Narrow-gauge**, a distance of 4 ft. 8½ in. between the rails. **Broad-gauge**, 7 ft. between the rails.

Old English *wid* or *wyd*, (*comp.*) *widor*, (*super.*) *widost*.

Widgeon, *widg'-ūn*, a migratory fowl of the duck kind called the "bald-pate" from its white pate. (French *vingeon*.)

Widow, *wid'ō*, a woman who has lost her husband. **Wid'ow-er**, a man who has lost his wife. **Wid'ow-hood** (-hood, state of). **Widowed**, *wid'ōde*, made a widow.

Old Eng. *widuwe*, *weoduwe*, *weodewe* or *wuduwe* a widow, *wuduwa* a widower, *wuduwan-hād* widowhood.

Wield, **Weald** (both *weeld*). **Wheeled**, *weeld*. **Weld**.

Wield, to use [the sword], to hold [the sceptre], to sway; **wield'-ed**, **wield'-ing**; **wield'-y**, handy, manageable.

"**Wield**," Old English *weald[an]*, past *weold*, past part. *wielden*.

"**Weald**" (a wood or what was once a wood), O. Eng. *weald* or *wald*.

"**Wheeled**" (furnished with wheels), Old English *hweol*, a wheel.

"**Weld**" (to join by heat), German *wellan*.

Wife (1 syl.), *plu.* wives (1 syl.), *masc.* hūsbānd. **Wife**, a wedded woman; **wife'-ly**, **wife'-less**, **wife'-hood** (-hood, state of).

To wive (1 syl.), to marry a wife; **wived** (1 syl.); **wiv-ing**.

(We have 6 nouns ending in *-fe*, 3 of which add *-s* to form the plu., and 3 change *-fe* into *-ves*: g.e. *fiſe-s*, *striſe-s*, *saſe-s* (a closet):

"knife," *knives*; "life," *lives*; "wife," *wives*. The latter 3 are abnormal, and would be far better formed like the former 3.)

Old Eng. *wif*, plu. *wifu*; *wiflice*, wifely; verb *wif[ſ]ian*, past *wifode*, past part. *wifod*. (The *f* preserved throughout.)

Wig, a false head of hair. **Whig**, a political democratic party.

Wigged, *wigd* (1 syl.), wearing a wig. **A wigging**, a scolding.

A big wig, a magnate. **Wig**, a small cake or simnel.

Ear-wig, an insect. (Old Eng. *wigga* or *wicga*, a worm.)

(The ear worm or insect is so called because its hind wings resemble in shape the human ear.)

"**Wig**," Latin *pilucca*, a head of hair; Ital. *perucca*; Fr. *perruque*; our *periwig* contracted into 'wig. In the middle of the 18th century there were thirty different sorts of wig in use: the *drop-wig*, the *small back*, the *spinage-seed*, the *artichoke*, the *pigeon's wing*, the *staircase*, the *ladder*, the *brush*, the *wild boar's back*, the *corded wolf's paw*, the *rhinoceros*, the *she-dragon*, the *rose*, the *crutch*, *Count Saxe's mode*, the *chancellor's*, the *half-natural*, the *chain buckle*, the *cut bob*, the *long bob*, the *Jansenist bob*, the *Welsh wig*, the *scratch wig*, the *bag wig*, the *bush wig*, the *Louis wig*, and the *Dutch wig*.

Wight, *wite*, a man. **White** (1 syl.), the opposite of black.

"**Wight**," O. Eng. *wiht* (*g* interpolated). "**White**," O.E. *hwit* or *hrwīt*.

Wigwām, an Indian cabin or hut.

Knisteneaux *wigwawm*; Algonquin *wigwauwam*, *wig* or *wik* a house. Compare Anglo-Saxon *wic* a dwelling, Latin *vicus* a town.

Wild, (*comp.*) **wild'-er**, (*super.*) **wild'-est**, not tamed, not domesticated, uncivilised, desert, confused; **wild'-ly**.

Wild'-ness, a wild state. **Wil'-der-ness**, a desert.

Wild beast, a savage animal: as a *lion*, *tiger*, &c.

(The French make an excellent distinction between *Wild* animal and *Savage* animal: the former they apply to hares, rabbits, foxes, &c., which run wild or are not domesticated, and the latter to lions, tigers, leopards, &c., which have a *savage* nature.)

Wild boar'. Wild cat'. Wild duck'. Wild'-fire (2 syl.)

Wild'-flower, not a garden flower. Wild'-fowl. Wild-goose'. Wild-goose-chase, the pursuit of something not at all likely to prove successful. Wild honey, -hūn'ny.

Wild oats, -ōtz'. To sow one's wild oats, to pass through a period of dissipation. A wild'-ing, a crab apple.

"Wild" means following one's own will. O. E. *wild*, *willan* to will.

Wile (1 syl.) While (1 syl.) Vile (1 syl.) (Lat. *vilis*, vile, base.)

Wile, an artifice, a trick, craftiness; wil-y, wi'ly; wi'li-ly, wi'li-ness. (Old Eng. *wile*. Sax. Chron. 1128.)

"While" (during the time that), O. E. *hwil* or *hwitle*; Welsh *chwyl*.

Wilk or Whēlk, a shell-fish. (Old English *weolc* or *weoloc*.)

Will, a wish, a testament, to determine, also an auxiliary.

There are three verbs, the auxiliary and two active verbs. One of the latter means to *wish*, and the other to *bequeath* by *will*.

(1) *Will* (auxiliary), added to the present tense of a verb.

In the 1st person sing. and plu. it implies a *promise* or *intention*.

In the other persons it implies simple *futurity*: as

I will come and see you (promise). *We will call on the rector* (intention). *He will writs* [to-morrow], *They or you will*..(futurity).

Would, *wood* (auxiliary employed in the Conditional Mood).

1st person expresses conditional promise or intention.

The other persons express an act under a condition or contingency:

I would write if...., I would have written if....

He would write if...., They would have written if....

(2) *Will*, to wish, to like, (3 pers. sing.) *will*, not *wills*. *Would*, pres. indic., conditional, and past tense = wish, should wish, and wished

("Would," pres. tense, is the verb *wyll*[an], pres. ic wolde *I wish*.)

Let her go whither she *will* [likes] (*Deut* xxi. 14).

Whoever *will* [wishes], let him take...freely (*Rev* xxii. 17).

What I *would* [wish]..I do not; but what I hate..I do (*Rom*. vii. 15).

(Here "would" and "hate" are in the same tense and mood.)

And the king said, What *wouldest* [wishest] thou? (*1 Kings* i. 15).

PAST TENSE: Whom he *would* [wished] he slew, and whom he *would* he kept alive, and whom he *would* he set up, &c. (*Dan*. v. 19).

PRES. SUBJ.: I *would* [should wish] it might be.... (*Gen*. xxx. 34).

We *would* [should like] that thou shouldst do.... (*Matt*. x. 35).

Whatsoever ye *would* [would wish] that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them (*Matt*. vii. 12).

PAST SUBJ.: If he *would* [liked] he could make me clean.

Thou gavest them into their hands that they might do with them as they *would* [might wish] (*Neh*. ix. 24).

FUT. SUBJ.: When thou wast young...thou walkedst whither thou wouldest (didst like, past tense): but when thou shalt be old...another shall carry thee whither thou *wouldest* not [wouldest not wish, fut. tense] (*John* xxi. 18).

I fear when I come (fut. tense) I shall not find you such as I *would* [should wish, fut. subj.], and that I shall be found such as you *would* not [would not wish] (*2 Cor*. xii. 20).

INF. MOOD: To *will* [to wish] is present with me, but..(*Rom*. vii. 18).

PAST: Not *willing* [liking] that any should perish (*2 Pet*. iii. 9).

- (3) *Will*, to bequeath by *will*; (3 sing.) *wills*, (*past*) *willed*, (*past part.*) *willed* (1 syl.) This verb is quite regular.

SHALL AND WILL.

- 1st person. *WILL* expresses the pleasure of the speaker.
SHALL, the auxiliary of the future tense of a verb.
 2nd & 3rd pers. *WILL* is the auxiliary of the future tense of a verb.
SHALL expresses compulsion (moral, legal, or physical).
 1st person. *WOULD* is part of the verb *To will* (to be willing).
SHOULD is the auxiliary of the Conditional Mood.
 2nd & 3rd pers. *WOULD* is both auxiliary and an independent verb.
SHOULD = *ought*, expresses duty, obligation, right.
 As *shall* denotes obligation in the 2nd and 3rd persons, it is used to express commands, promises, and predictions: as
 Command: Thou shalt not steal (*Gen. xx. 15*).
 Promise: He that believeth shall be saved (*Mark xvi. 16*).
 Prediction: This story shall the goodman teach his son;
 And Crispin Cuspian shall ne'er go by....
 But we in it shall be remembered (*Henry V. iv. 3*).

¶ IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES

- Shall* and *Will* follow the present and future;
Should and *Would* follow the past tenses.
 PRES.: I fear..... I shall be too late, or We shall....
 I fear..... He will be too late, or You, They....
 FUT.: If you will send it to him I shall be glad.
 If you will send it, you will much oblige me.
 PRES. CONTIN.: I am thinking I shall be too late, or We....
 He will be too late, or You, They....
 PAST: I knew I should be too late.
 He would be too late.

¶ Contingent willingness in both clauses:

- All persons, *WILL* followed by *WILL* or *WOULD*.
WOULD *WILL* or *WOULD*.
 I will if you will or would let me. "They will if you will or would.."

¶ Promise based on a contingent uncertainty:

- 1st person *SHOULD* followed by *WILL* or *WOULD*.
 (modern) *AM* *WILL*.
 If I should be [or am] in town I will, or would, look over the house.
 2nd & 3rd pers. *SHOULD* followed by *SHALL* or *SHOULD*.
 (mod.) *IS* or *ARE* *SHALL* or *SHOULD*.
 If you should be [are] in town you shall, or should, see the house.

"Will" (a wish), Old Eng. *will*, *willa*, *self-willa*, *willendlice* willingly;
wiln a wish, verb *wiln[ian]*, past *wilnode*, past part. *wilnod*;
willa a wish, verb *will[ian]*, past *wolde*, *willende* wishing;
will[ian] to wish, past *willode*, past part. *wilod*, *willice*;
wyll[ian] pres. ic *wolde* I would or I wish, also *wolen* pres. ic *wol*.
 "Wo'nt" is a relic of this verb, *wol-not* (*wo'n't*).

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

- I will [shall] be drowned, no one shall [will] save me.
 The same occurs on p. *, will [shall] we alter that too?
 If this correction stands good, will [shall] we omit the rest of the line?
 Which air I would [should] be glad to recover (*Wm. Chambers*).
 I told him I would [should] not feel justified in so doing (*Jas. Grant*).
 I am too tired to come to you as I would [should] like to have done.
 I would [should] like him better to be angry than indifferent; and yet would, [should] I? (*Too Soon* ii. 1).
 "Would you like to go to St. John's?" "In what capacity would [should] I have to go?" (*The Gilded Age* i. 154).
 I would [should] have some compunctions.... (*Jas. Grant*).
 Inform Mr. — I will [shall] be home the first... (*N. & Q.* 1876, p. 460).

I am sure I *will* [shall] be thanked by all the brotherhood (*Jas. Grant*).
If in you I find such sentiments as these, *will* [shall] I not be forced
to think it poverty of spirit? (*Helena's Household*).

Must I live without you? *Will* [shall] I never see you more? (*ditto*).

Wil'y-nil'y, perforce, willing or not. (A ricochet word, R. lxix.)

Old English *wyll[an]* to be willing, *nyll[an]* to be unwilling.

Will'-o'-the-wisp, an ignis fatuus, a Jack o' lanthorn.

Willow, *wil'.lo*, a tree; willowed, *wil'.lode*, abounding in willows;
wil'low-y, abounding in willows, resembling the willow.

Old English *welig*, *wileg*, or *wilig*; Latin *salix*.

Wilt is not a contraction of *willest*, but an old Norse form.

Wimble, *wim'.bl*, a boring-tool. (Welsh *guimbill*, *chwim*.)

Wimple, *wim'.pl*, a nun's hood. (Germ. *wimpel*, a banderol.)

Win, (*p.* and *p.p.*) won = *wūn*, to gain; **winn'-ing** (R. i.), gaining,
attractive; **winn'-er**, **winn'-ing-ly**. **Win'nings**, gains.

Old Eng. *winn* acquisition, *v. winn[an]*, past *wan*, past part. *wunnen*.

Wince, to shrink back, to flinch; **winc'd** (1 syl.); **winc-ing**,
wīn'.sing; **winc-er**, **-ser**, (Welsh *gwingo*, to wriggle.)

Winch, a crank. (Old English *wince*, a winch, a reel.)

Wind, air in motion. **Wind**, to twist.

Wind; **wīnd'-y**, gusty; **wīnd'-i-ness**; **wīnd'-ed**, out of breath;
wīnd-age, the difference between the diameter of the
bore and that of the shot.

Wīnd'-less, without wind. **Wīnd'-lass**, a machine for
raising weights.

Wīnd'-bag. **Wīnd'-bound**. **Wīnd'-brōken**, broken winded.

Wīnd'-fall, *-fawl*, fruit blown down by the wind.

Wīnd'-flower, the *anem'ōnē*. **Wīnd'-gauge**, *-gāge*. **Wīnd'-gall**, *-gawl*. **Wīnd'-instrument**, a musical instrument
vocalised by the breath. **Wīnd'-mill**. **Wīnd'-pipe**,
the *trachē'a*. **Wīnd'-rose** (2 syl.), the thirty-two points
of the mariner's compass in a round robbin.

Wind-sail, *wīnd'.sl*, a canvas funnel for conveying air
into the lower apartments of a ship. **Wind-ward**,
wīnd'.ard, in the direction of the wind.

In the **wīnd's eye**, in the direct point from which the
wind blows. In the **teeth of the wind**, against it.

Between **wīnd** and **water**, that part of a ship which is
tossed above the water by the rolling of the vessel.

Down the **wīnd**, moving in the direction of the wind.

Three sheets in the **wīnd**, unsteady from hard drinking.

To raise the **wīnd**, to procure money, to find finances.

To get **wīnd**, to be divulged, to become rumoured about.

To take the **wīnd** out of one's **sail**, to circumvent,

Wind, to twist, (*past and past part.*) wound (to rhyme with *found, ground*); wind'-ing, wind'-ing-ly, wind'-er.

Wind'-ing-sheet, a cloth in which a dead body is wrapped.

To wind off. To wind out. To wind up.

"Wind" (air in motion), Old Eng. *wind*; *windig* or *windi*, windy.

"Wind" (to twist), Old Eng. *wind[an]*, past *wind*, p. part. *wunden*.
(The Old English *u* = *ou* in house.)

Wind'lass, a machine for raising water from a well, anchors, &c.

Probably a *winding-lace* or rope, or from Fr. *guinder* to hoist, *guindal*.

Windle-straw, *wín'.dl...*, straw for plaiting. (O.E. *windel streow*.)

Window, *wín'.dō* (not *wín'.der*), a casement; **windowed**, *-dōde*.

Win'dow blind, a covering for a window. Win'dow-bolt.

Win'dow-frame. Win'dow-glass. Win'dow-sash.

Window sill (not *sell*.) Win'dow shutter. Window-tax.

Dan. *vindue*, *vindue-bolt*, *vindue-post*, *vindue-skodde* window-shutter.

Wine (1 syl.) Whine (1 syl.) Vine (1 syl.)

Wine, the fermented juice of fruit; **win-y**, *wí.ny*, like wine;
wine'-bibber, a tippler; wine'-bibbing, tippling.

Wine'-coloured, *-kúl'.lrd*. Wine'-biscuit, *-bis'.kít*.

Wine'-cellar, *-sél'.ler*, a place for storing wine. Wine'-
seller, one who has a licence to sell wine. -cool'er.

Wine decanter, *-de.kún'.ter*. Wine'-glass. -merchant.

Wine'-press, a machine for pressing out the juice of grapes.

"Wine," Old Eng. *wín*, *wín-fet* a wine-vat; Latin *vínium*.

"Whine," Old Eng. *wín[ian]* to bewail, past *wínode*, p. part. *wínod*;
Germ. *weinen*. "Vine" (the plant which bears grapes), Lat. *vínea*.

Wing, a limb for flying, a side of a main building, the extreme
right or left of an army, to fly, to wound in the wing;
winged (1 syl.), wing'-ing, wing'-less, wing'-lēt, wing'-
case, wing'-shell. On the wing, flying.

Under one's wing, under one's protection.

O. Eng. *winge*. (*Altsächsische und Angel-sächsische Sprachproben*, Leo.)

Wink, a blink, to blink; winked (1 syl.), wink'-ing, wink'-er.

Wink'ers or blinkers, part of the harness of draught horses.

Old English *winc[ian]*, past *wincode*, past part. *wincod*.

Winkle, *wín'.kl*, a wilk. (O.E. *wincle*, *wín'ē-wincle* a periwinkle.)

Winnow, *wín'.nō*, a sieve. Winner, *wín'.ner*, one who wins.

To winnow, to sift; winnowed, *wín'.nōde*; -now-ing, -er.

Old Eng. *windw[ian]*, past *windwode*, past part. *windwod*, *winnung*.

Winsome, *wín'.sūm*, light-hearted, innocently gay. (O.E. *winsum*.)

Win'ter, the coldest season of the year, to pass the winter;
win'tered (2 syl.), win'ter-ing. Win'ter-y or win'try,
adj. of winter; win'ter-ly, like winter, suitable to winter.

Winter solstice, -söl'stīs, the period when the sun is at its furthest distance off. The opposite point is the Summer...

(With us, in the northern hemisphere, it is when the sun has come to the furthest point south of the ecliptic—as the sun approaches and leaves this point the arc is so small there is no appreciable difference in the length of the day and night for about three days—this is the “solstice” or *stand-still* point.)

Winter quarters, -kwor'terz, the station occupied [by an army] during the winter months.

Old Eng. *winter* (i.e. the windy period), *winterlic* *winterly*, *winterlice* adv., *wintre* yearly, because the Anglo-Saxons reckoned by *winters* instead of years: as *twi-winter* two years, *thri-winter* three years. The year began on the first full-moon in October.

Winze (1 syl.), a small shaft in a mine either for ventilation or for testing the ore. Wins, wīnz, of the verb to win, to gain.

Wipe (1 syl.), a rub, to rub; wiped (1 syl.); wip-ing, wī'ping; wip-er, wī'per. Wipers, wī'perz, the cogs of a horizontal wheel. To wipe out. To wipe away.

Old English *wipian*, past *wipede*, past part. *wiped*, *wipung*.

Wire (1 syl.), metal drawn into thread, to snare, to bind with wire; wired (1 syl.); wir-ing, wīr'ing; wir-y, wīr'ry; wīri-ness, the state of being tough or like wire.

Wire-draw, to draw metal into wire; wire'-drawn, wire'-draw-ing, wire'-draw-er. Wire'-gauze, wire cloth.

Wire-puller (*pull*- to rhyme with *bull*, *full*). Wire-worm, -worm. Wire-rope. Wire-worker, wūr'ker. (O. E. *wīr*.)

-wise (1 syl.), in the direction of: as *length-wise*, in the direction of the length; *slant-wise*, in a slanting direction.

In any wise, certainly. In no wise, by no means. Like'-wise (2 syl.), also. On this wise, in this way. Other-wise, if not, in any other manner or direction.

The use of -ways for *wise* is to be guarded against. O. E. -*wīs*, -*wise*.

Wise, wīze, sage, (*comp.*) wis-er, wī'zer, (*super.*) wis-est, wī'zest; wise'-ly, in a wise manner, judiciously.

Wisdom, wīz'dūm, the outcome of what is wise, the practical exhibit of what is wise. Wise-hearted, wīze hart'ed.

Old English *wīs*, *wīslīc* adj., *wīslīce* adv., *wīsnas*, *wīsdōm*.

Wise-acre, wīze'a.ker, a simpleton who makes pretensions of wisdom. (A corruption of Germ. *weissager*, a wise-sayer.)

Wish, a desire, to desire; wished (1 syl.), wish'-ing, wish'-er.

Wish'-ful, showing desire, eager, ardent; wish'-ful-ly, -ness.

O. E. *wisc[an]*, p. *wiscete* or *gewisced*, p. p. *wiscet*, *wiscere* a wisher, -ing.

Wish-wash, thin vapid stuff. Wish'y-wash'y, thin and vapid.

(Ricochet words, of which we have a large number. See R. lxi.)

Wisp, a handful of straw (for *wisk*. *Whisp* is quite wrong).

Germ. *wisch* a small bundle. Dan. *risk*, v. *viske* to rub with a wisp.

Wist, to know, knew. Whist, a game of cards (for *wisk*).

Wist'-ful, wishful, inquiring; wist'ful-ly, wist'ful-ness.

Old Eng. *wiste* or *wisste* knew, v. *wit[an]*, past *wiste*, p. part. *witen*.

Wistaria, *wis.tair'ri.ah* (should be *westaria*), a North American climbing plant. (Named after G. *Westar*, of America.)

Wit. Whit, a jot, a small piece. (O. E. *wiht*, a thing, anything.)

Wit, a strange association of ideas. A wit, one who is witty; witt'-y (R. i.), endowed with wit, containing wit; witt'i-ly, witt'i-ness. Wit'-less, wit'less-ly, -less-ness.

Wit'-ling, a pretender to wit. Witt'i-cism, -sizm.

Wits, senses. At [my] wits' end, perplexed.

To live by one's wits, to live by shifts and expedients.

To wit, namely. I do you to wit, I make you to know
(2 Cor. viii. 1; a Latinism no longer in use).

Old English *wit* or *witt*; *wittig*, witty; *wittiglice*, wittily.

Witch. Which, pronoun relative and interrogative. (O. E. *hwylc*.)

Witch, a sorceress, (*mas.*) wiz'ard, (*v.*) bewitch', to fascinate.

The witch'ing time of night, *i.e.*, when witches appear.

Witch'-craft. Witch'-ery, enchantment, fascination.

Witch'-elm. Witch-ha'zel. Witch'en or *rowan tree* (the mountain ash). These trees were supposed to be charms against witches. (O. E. *wice*, a witch or witchen tree.)

Their spells were vain. The hags returned

To their queen in sorrowful mood,

Crying, that witches have no power

Where there is witchen wood.

(*Laidy Worm of Spindleston Heughs*.)

Old Eng. *wicca* a witch, *wicca-rad* a wizard, *wicce-craft*, v. *wiccian*.

Witena-gemot, *wit'.ĕn.ah gĕ.mōte'*, the assembly of wise-men summoned by the king before the Conquest, and consisting of prelates, ealdermen, dukes, earls, thanes, abbots, priests, and deacons. (Old English *witena gemōt*.)

With, in company of, on the side of. Withe, *wīth*, a willow wand.

With-al', -awl, likewise. Where'-withal, how.

"With," O. E. *wid* or *with*. "Withe," O. E. *wid* grass, *weotho-bend*.

With- (native prefix), away from, back, against, in opposition to.

With-draw', to draw back, to retire, to recall; with-drew', with-drawn', with-draw'ing. With-draw'-āl. -ment.

With-draw'ing-room or Drawing-room, a room into which ladies retire from the society of the gentlemen.

O. Eng. *with- drag[an]*, p. *dróg* or *dróh*, p. p. *drægen*; Lat. *traho*.

With-hold', to hold back, to refuse; with-held', -hold'-ing, with-hold'-er. With-hold'-en (used only in poetry).

Old English *with- heald[an]*, past *heold*, past part. *healden*.

With-stand', to stand against, to resist; with-stood', with-stand'-ing; not-withstand'ing, nevertheless, in spite of.

Old Eng. *withstand[an]*, past *withstód*, past part. *withstanden*.

Withe, *wírh*, a willow twig. With, in company of, likewise.

Withed, *wírhð*, bound with withes (1 syl.); with'-y.

"Withe," Old Eng. *wid* or *weotho*. "With," Old Eng. *wid* or *with*.

With'er. Whith'er. Wheth'er. Weather = *wéth'er*. Weth'er.

Wither, to fade; with'ered (2 syl.), with'er-ing, -ing-ly.

"Wither," Old Eng. *ge-wither[ian]*, past *-witherode*, p. p. *-witherod*.

"Whither" (to what place, in what direction), Old Eng. *hwyder*.

"Whether" (if), O.E. *hwædre*. "Whether" (of the two), O.E. *hwæther*.

"Wether" (a male sheep for the butcher), O. Eng. *wether* or *weder*.

"Weather" (the state of the air), Old Eng. *wæder*, v. *wedrian*.

Witherite, *wíth'ēr.îte*, a carbonate of bary'tes (3 syl.)

Discovered by Dr. *Withering*, at Anglesark, in Lancashire.

Withers, *wíth'.rz*, the juncture of the shoulder-bones of a horse at the bottom of the neck and mane. With'er-band, a piece of iron to strengthen a saddle-bōw over the withers. My withers are unwrung. (German *widerrist*.)

With-hold (see above, With-).

With'in, indoors, not longer ago than, not exceeding, inwardly.

Old English *withennan* or *withinnen*.

With'out, not within, outside of, destitute of, out of doors, unless.

Old English *with-utan* or *with-uten*.

With-stand (see above, With-).

Wit'ness, testimony, one who testifies, to see the execution of an act or document, to bear testimony; wit'nessed (2 syl.), wit'ness-ing, wit'ness-er. With a witness, effectually, with a vengeance.

Old Eng. *witnes*, one who has personal knowledge of a transaction.

Witticism, wittiness, witty, wittily. (See Wit.)

Wizard, *wíz'.rd*, a sorcerer, (*fem.*) witch. (O. E. *wicca-ræd*.)

Wizen, *wíz'n*, shrivelled up, to shrivel up; wizened, *wíz'.nd*; wizen-ing, *wíz'n.ing*. Wizen-faced. (O. E. *wisn[ian]*.)

Eleven words beginning with *wi-* are not native, and one (*windlass*) is doubtful. Of the eleven, five are Germ.: *wicker*, *wimple*, *wise-acre*, *wisp*, and *withers*; three are Welsh: *wicket*, *wimble*, and *wince*; two are Fr.: *widgeon* and *wig*; and one is Dan.: *window*.

Wo or woh, Woe (both *wō*). Woo. (See Woe.)

Wo, stop! (said to horses). Wo'sh, bear to the right.

"Wo," for *ho!* a command for combatants in a tilt to stop fighting.

Woad, *woode*. Wooed (1 syl.) Wood. Would, *wood*.

Woad, a blue dye similar to indigo. (O. E. *waad* or *wād*.)

Wooed (1 syl.), courted. (O. E. *wóged* of v. *wóg[an]*, to woo.)

Wood, timber, a forest. (Old Eng. *wudu* or *wód*, *wold*.)

Would, to wish, also past tense of will. (Old Eng. *wolde*.)

Woden, *wō'dn*, or *O'din*, the Scandinavian supreme god.

Wood'en, made of wood. (O. E. *wude*, wood or wooden.)

Woe, *wō*. *Wō* or *woh* (*horse-language*), stop! *Woo*.

Woe, misery, grief. *Wo'-ful*, *wo'-ful-ly*, *wo'-ful-ness*, *woe'-begone*, *woe the while*. (Better *woe'-ful*, *woefully*, &c.)

"Woe," Old English *wō*, *wed*, *wau*, or *wæ*; *wālic*, *woful*.

"Wo" or "Woh," a corruption of *ho!* or *hoa!* stop, the heralds' cry.

"Woo" (to court), Old Eng. *wō[an]*, past *wōgde*, past part. *wōged*.

Wōld, a district once covered with wood. (O. E. *wald*, a wood.)

Wolf, *plu.* *wolves*, *woolf*, *woolvz*, an animal of the dog kind; *wolf'-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); *wolfish-ly*, *wolfish-ness*. *Sea-wolf*.

Wolf's bane, aconite, monk's hood. *Wolf'-dog*.

Wolf'-fish. *Wolf's foot*, club-moss, lycopodium.

To keep the wolf from the door, to keep away starvation.
He has seen a wolf, he has lost his wits.

To put one's head in the wolf's mouth, to tempt danger.

To cry "wolf," to give a false alarm of danger.

(Nouns in *-af* and *-lf*, except "gulf" *plu.* *gulfs*, change the *-f* into *-ves* in the *plu.* The change is quite indefensible.)

Old English *wulf* *plu.* *wulfus*, *wylf* *plu.* *wylfa* a she-wolf.

Wollastonite, *wool'.ās.tōn.īte*, a mineral of a reddish colour.

So named from Dr. Wollaston. (*-ite*, Greek *lithos*, a mineral.)

Wolverine, *wool'.vē.reen*, the animal called the glutton.

Woman, *plu.* *women*, (*mas.*) *man*, *plu.* *men*.

Woman, *woom'n* (*plu.*) *wim'n*; *wom'an-hood* (*-hood*, state of, speciality of); *wom'an-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); *wom'anish-ly*, *wom'anish-ness*, *wom'an-like*, *wom'an-ly*, *wom'anli-ness*.

Old English *wīman*, *wīnman*, *wemmen*, *wyman*, or *wīfmann*.

(The *-o-* of "woman" is a blunder, from the idea that the first syllable is *womb*, which it is not. The pronunciation of the plural "women" = *wim'n* is a protest against the false spelling.)

Womb, *woom*, part of the female animal. (O. E. *wamb*, *womb*.)

Won, One (both *wūn*). On. *Wan*, *wōn*.

Won (*past* and *past part.* of) *win*, to gain.

"Won," Old Eng. *winn[an]*, p. *wan*, p. p. *wunnen* to toil, to gain.

"One" (1), O. E. *ān* or *on*. "On," O. E. *on*. "Wan" (pale), O. E. *won*.

Wonder, *wūn'.der*, astonishment, to astonish; wondered, *wūn'.drd*; *won'der-ing*, *won'dering-ly*, *won'der-er*.

Won'der-ful, *won'derful-ly*, *won'derful-ness*.

Won'der-ment. *Wondrous*, *wūn'.drūs*; *won'drous-ly*.

Won'der-struck. *Wonder-worker*, a thaumaturgus.

Old English *wōndor*, *wundor*, or *wunder*, *wundorfull*, *wundorlice*, verb *wundr[ian]*, past *wundode*, past part. *wundrod*.

Won't, *wō'nt*. Wont. Want, *wōnt*.

Won't, will not. (Relic of the verb *wol[en]*, *ic wol I will wo'n't*.)

Wont, custom, to be accustomed. (O. E. *wuna*, *gewuna*.)

Want, destitution, deficiency, to want. (O. E. *wana* or *wæne*.)

(The pronunciation of "wont" is unsettled. Milton makes it rhyme with *hunt*, some make *want* and *wont* alike, others make *won't* and *wont* alike. Milton's is nearest to *wuna*.)

Woo. Woe, *wō*. Wo or Woh (horse language), stop!

Woo, to court, to sue as a lover; *wooes* (1 syl.), *wooded* (1 syl.), *woo'-ing*, *woo'-ing-ly*, *woo'-er*. (O. E. *wōg[an]*.)

Woe, grief, misery. (Old English *wā*, *wēð*, *waa*, or *wæ*.)

Wo or *woh*, stop! (The herald's cry of *ho!* stop fighting.)

Wood, Would (both *wood*). Wōld. Wooded, *wood'd*.

Wood, timber, a forest, adj. of wood; *wooden*, *wood'n*, made

of wood; *wood'-ed*, furnished with trees; *wood'-y*, like

wood; *wood'i-ness* (Rule xi.) *Wood'-less*. *Wood'-bine*

(2 syl.), honeysuckle. *Wood'-coal*, *-kōle*. *Wood'-cock*.

Wood'-cut, *-kūt*, an engraving on wood. *Wood'-cutter*,

one who cuts wood-engravings. *Wood'-cutting*. *Wood-*

engrā'ver, *wood-engrā'ving*. *Wood'-fretter*, an insect.

Wood'-land, land planted with trees. *Wood'-lark*.

Wood'-louse, *plu.* *wood'-lice* (2 syl.) *Wood'-man*, *plu.*

wood'-men, one who fells trees. *Wood'-merchant*.

Wood'-mite (2 syl.) *Wood'-nōte* (2 syl.), music of birds.

Wood'-nymph, *-nīm̃f*. *Wood'-opal*, *-ō.pl*. *Wood'-pāve-*

ment (3 syl.) *Wood'-pecker*. *Wood'-pigeon*, *-pidg'un*.

Wood'-roof or *wood'-ruff*, a plant. *Wood'-sāge* (2 syl.),

a herb. *Wood'-sāre* (3 syl.), a substance like saliva found

on plants being the covering of the larvæ of frog-hoppers.

Wood'-sorrel. *Wood'-stōne* (2 syl.), silicified wood.

Wood'-tīn. *Wood'-ward*, *-wōrd*, a forester or warden of

woods. *Wood'-work*, *-wurk*. *Wood'-fibre*, *-fī.br*.

Wood'y-fibre. *Wood'y tissue*, *-tīs'sū*. *Wood'en-leg*.

Wood'en shoe, *-shoo*. *Wood'en-wāre* (3 syl.), domestic

articles (like buckets, bowls, &c.), made of wood.

Wood'en-spoon, the last of the honour-men in the final

examination at the university of Cambridge.

Wine in the wood, wine not yet bottled.

"Wood," O. E. *wudu*, *wōd*, or *wode*, *wudulic* *woody*, *wudu-hedwere* a wood hewer, *wudu-heu*, *wudu-land*, *wudu-bind*, *wudu-coc*, *wudu-thistel* or *wōd-thistel*, *wudu-weard* a woodward.

"Would," past tense of *will[an]* to wish, *wolde*, also pres. *ic wolde*.

"Wōld," O. E. *wald* or *weald*. "Wooded," O. E. *woged* of *v. wog[an]*.

Woof, *plu.* woofs (only nouns in *-af* and *-lf* change *-f* into *-ves*

to form the *plu.* The exception is "thief," *thieves*).

- Woof, the cross threads running from selvage to selvage in cloth, *weft*. The long threads are the *warp*. *Woof'-y*, adj.
 Old Eng. *wef*, v. *wēf*[ian] to weave, past *wēfode*; Gk. *huphē* a web.
 "Warp," Old English *wearp*, whence the v. *weop*[an] to cast.
- Wool, the fleece of sheep; *woollen* (a blunder for *woolen*, R. ii.), *wool'-ly*, *wool'li-ness*. *Wool'-comber*, -*kō'.mer*.
- Wool-dyed, -*dide*. *Wool'-gathering*, half-stupified, indulging in idle dreams. *Wool'-grower*, *wool'-growing*.
- Wool'-pack (a bag of 240 lbs. of wool). *Wool'-sack*.
- To sit on the wool-sack, to be lord chancellor of England.
- Wool'-staple, -*stā'.pl*. *Wool'-stāpler*, a dealer in wool.
- Wool'en-drāper, a dealer in woollen goods. *Woollens*.
 Old English *wūl* or *wūll*, *wūllen*, *wūllic* woolly, *wūllcamb*.
 (If two vowels precede the final consonant, the final consonant is not to be doubled when an affix is added. The two exceptions are "wool," *wooll-en*; and "bias," *biass-ing*, *biass-ed*. Both these words ought to be reduced to the general rule.)
- Woo'sh (*horse-language*), bear to the right. Come hah'ther (*come hither*), bear to the left. (The team-man walks on the left-side of his team.) *Woosh* come hather, straight on.
- Worcester china, *woos'.ter tchī'.nah*, china made at Worcester.
 Old English *Weogowa-ceaster*, *Wigera-ceaster*, or *Wigor-ceaster*.
- Word, *wurd*, a single specimen of any one of the parts of speech, promise; *word'-y*, full of words; *word'i-ly*, *word'i-ness*.
- Word'-less. *Word'-book*. A good word, a commendation. Good words, wise instruction or advice. In word.
- In a word, in brief, to sum up the whole matter.
- The Word, the second person of the Trinity.
- Word for word, literally. To eat one's words, to retract.
 Old Eng. *word*, *wordig* wordy, *wordfull*, verb *wordlian* to talk.
- Work, *wurk*, labour, to labour; worked, *wurkt*; work'-ing.
- Wrought, *rawt*, manufactured, elaborated, as *wrought iron*, *wrought in ivory*. Works, all that constitute any one branch of industry, as *iron-works*, morality without "faith."
- Work'-able. *Work'-er*. *Work'-man*, *plu.* *work'-men*.
- Work-woman, *plu.* *work-women*, -*wīm'n*. *Work'man-like*.
- Work'man-ly. *Work'man-ship* (-*ship*, style of).
- Work-fellow. *Work'-folk*, the operative class. -*house*.
- Work-shop, a place where workmen carry on their work.
- Work'ing-class, those who live by manual labour. *Work'ing-day*, *plu.* *days*, any day except Sunday. *Work'ing-draw-ing* (not *draw-ring*). *Work'ing-stock*, materials in use.
- Old English *wearc*, *weorc*, *worc*, or *werc*, *weorc-dæg*, *weorc-hūs*, *weorc-mann*, verb *weorc*[an], past *worhte*, past part. *geworht*.
 "Wrought" is a corruption of *worht* (with *g* interpolated).

World, *wurld*. Whirled, *whirld*, of *v. whirl*, to twist, to hurl.

World, the earth, the universe, the ungodly, very much; world'-ly, world'li-ness. World'-ling, one abandoned to the pleasures of the world. World'ly-m'nded, world'ly-minded-ness. For all the world, exactly, for any consideration. Where in the world, wherever.

The New World, America. The Old World, E. hemisphere:

"World," Old Eng. *woruld*, *weorold*, or *world*; *woruldwig*, worldly, compounded of *wer-heald*, man-hold, i.e. the "hold" of man; so "house-hold," the "hold" of the house or family. It is a great error to suppose it is connected with *whirl*, as if the people at that time knew of the revolving motions of our earth.

"Whirled," Old English *hwyrfe*; verb *hwyrff[an]*, to whirl.

Worm, *wurm*, a reptile without feet, anything that torments the conscience, a thing debased, the thread of a screw, a small ligament under the tongue, to work secretly and gradually; wormed, *wurmd*; worm-ing, *wurm'-ing*; worm'ing-ly; worm'-y, full of worms; worm'-like. Worm'-eaten, -*eet'n*.

Worm'-powder. Worm'-shaped (2 syl.) Worm'-wheel.

To worm oneself into [favour], to insinuate oneself gradually.

Blind'-worm or Slow'-worm, a small lizard.

Worm'-wood, a plant. Bitter as wormwood, very bitter.

Old Eng. *worm*, *wurm*, or *wyrm*; *wormod* or *wermod*, wormwood.

"Wormwood" does not mean wood [good for] worms, but the man-cheerer (*wer* man, -*mod* inspiring or cheering). It is a tonic.

Worry, *wur'ry*, an annoyance, a trouble, to harass, to mangle with the teeth, to bother; worries, *wur'riz*; worried, *wur'rid*; wur'ry-ing, wor'rying-ly; worri-er, *wur'ri-er*.

Old English *wériga*, *v. wérig[an]*, *p. wérigode*, *p. p. wérigod*.

Worse, *wurse*, comp. of "bad," (*super.*) worst, less good, more bad.

To worst, to defeat; worst'-ed; worst-ing, *wurs'ting*.

Worse and *worst* are from *weor*, bad, a word not in modern use.

O.E. *weor*, (comp.) *wyrs* or *wyrsa*, (*super.*) *wyrrest* or *wyrst*, *v. wyrs[ian]*.

(?) **AT WORST or AT THE WORST.** "At" is the Old English adverbial prefix *æt-*, so that "At worst" means *come to the worst*, on the worst hypothesis; but "At the worst—" requires a noun, because *worst* is in this case an adj. "At the worst point," "... worst house."

Worship, *wur'ship*, adoration, to adore, to reverence; wor-shipped, *wur'shipt*; wor'shipp-ing, wor'shipp-er.

(The double *p* in these words is an error, as the accent is not on the syl. -*ship*. There are ten words of a similar character, seven of which are normal; but *worship*, *kidnap*, and *gossip* double the final *p* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.)

Wor'shipful. Right Wor'shipful.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London are styled *Right Wor'shipful*. The Mayor (except the Lord Mayors), the Aldermen, and the Recorder of

other corporations, together with all Justices of the Peace are styled *The Worshipful*.

Old Eng. *weorth-scipe* or *wyrthe-scipe*; verb *weorth[ian]*, to worship.

Worsted, *woos'ted*, a woollen thread, made of worsted.

So named from *Worsted*, a village in Norfolk, where it was first made.

Wort, *wurt*, a herb, a plant (only used in composition: as *colewort*, *liver-wort*, &c.) Sweet wort, the sweet infusion of malt before hops are added.

"Wort" (unfermented beer), O. E. *wert*, *wyrt*. "Wort" (herb), *wort*.

Worth, *wurth*, value, merit, equal in value to, deserving of; *worth'less*, *worth'less-ly*, *worth'less-ness*. **Worthy**, *wur'thy*, having worth or excellence, deserving. The *worthies*, those who have distinguished themselves for eminent qualities. *Wor'thi-ly*; *wor'thi-ness* (Rule xi.)

O. E. *werth*, *weorth*, *wearth*, or *worth*; *weorthlic*, worthy; *weorthlice*, adv.; *weorthlicnes*, worthiness; *weorthleas*, worthless; v. *weorth[ian]*.

Wot, to know. What, *whōt*, that which, also interrogative, &c.

"Wot," O. E. *wit[an]* to know, *ic wdt*, *he wdt*, p. *wiste*, p. p. *witen*.

Would, **Wood** (both *wood*). **Wooded**, *woo'd*. **Wōld**. **Woad**, *wōde*.

Would, pres. tense of v. *wyll[an]* *ic wolde*, I would or I wish, and past tense of v. *will[an]*, p. *wolde*, to will. (See *Will*.)

"Wood," Old Eng. *wudu* or *wōd*. "Wōld," O. Eng. *wold* or *wald*.

"Woad," O. E. *waad* or *wād*. "Wooded," O. E. *woged*, v. *wog[an]*.

Wound, *woond*, an injury. **Wound** (to rhyme with *ground*), *twined*.

To **wound**, *woond*, to injure; *wound'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), -ing; *wound-er*, *woon'-der*. **Wound-less**, *woond'-less*. -**wort**.

"Wound" (an injury), O. E. *wūnd*, v. *wūnd[ian]*, p. -ede, p. p. -ed.

"Wound" (of v. *wind*), O. Eng. *wīnd[an]*, past *wōnd*, p. part. *wūnden*.

Wōve (1 syl.), p., *wo'ven* p. p., of weave. **Wove-paper**, paper with a uniform surface. **Laid paper**, paper with a ribbed surface. (Old English *wēf[an]*, p. *wæf*, p. p. *wefen*.)

Every word beginning with *wo-* belongs to our own native language.

Wrack, *rāk*; **Rack**. **Wreck**, *rek*; **Reck**. **Wreak**, *reek*; **Reek**.

Wrack, sea-weed [cast by waves ashore]. (French *varcc*.)

Rack, instrument of torture, torture. (Old Eng. *hracca*.)

Wreck, a shattered ship. (Danish *vrag*.)

Reck, to heed, to care. (Old English *recc[an]*, to heed.)

Wreak, to execute [vengeance]. (Old English *wrēc[an]*.)

Reek, vapour from a damp surface. (Old Eng. *reōc[an]*.)

Wraith, *raith*, the spectral appearance of a person about to die.

Wrangle, *rān'gl*, to dispute, to squabble; *wrangled*, *rān'gld*; *wran'gling*. **Wrangler**, a squabbler; in *Cambridge University* one who has obtained a place in the highest mathematical honour-class; *wrangler-ship* (-*ship*, rank of).

Wrap, Rap (both *rǣp*).

Wrap, a cloak, an envelope, to cover with a wrapper; wrapped (1 syl.), *wrapp'-ing* (Rule i.); *wrapp'-er*, one who wraps, that which wraps.

"Wrap," Frisian *wrappe*. "Rap" (to knock), O.E. *hrep[ian]*, -ode, -od.

Wrath, *wrawth*, anger; *wrath'-ful*, *wrath'-ful-ly*, *wrath'-less*.

Old Eng. *wrǣth* or *wrdth*, v. *wrdth[ian]*, past *wrdthode*, p. p. *wrdthod*.

Wreak, *reek*. Reek. (See *Wrack*.)

Wreak, to inflict [vengeance]; *wreaked*, *reekd*; -ing.

"Wreak," Old English *wrec[an]*, past *wrǣc*, past part. *wrecen*.

"Reck" (to smoke), Old Eng. *recc[an]*, past *recc*, past part. *ruccen*.

Wreath, *reerh* (noun), *wreathe*, *reethe* (to rhyme with *breathe*).

Wreath, a chaplet. *Wreathe*, to make a chaplet, to twist together; *wreathed* (1 syl.); *wreath-ing*, *reethe'-ing*.

Old Eng. *wrǣd* or *wrǣth*, v. *writh[an]*, past *writh*, p. part. *writhen*.

Wreck, *rĕk*. Reck. (See *Wrack*.)

Wreck, the ruins of a ship tempest-tossed or dashed on rocks.

To wreck, *wrecked* (1 syl.), *wreck'-ing*; *wreck'-er*, one who plunders the goods cast on shore from a ship-wreck, one who allures ships to destruction by false lights.

"Wreck," Dan. *vrag*. "Reck," O. E. *recc[an]*, p. *reahte*, p. p. *ge-reahrt*.

Wren, *rĕn*, a bird. (Old English *wrenna* or *wrænna*.)

Wrench, *rĕnch*, a sudden and violent twist, a tool for forcibly turning screws, to wrench; *wrenched* (1 syl.), *wrench'-ing*, *wrench'-er*. (German *verrenken*.)

Wrest, *rĕst*. Rest. (See *Wrist*.)

Wrest, to twist violently, to pervert, to distort; *wrest'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *wrest'-ing*, *wrest'-er*.

"Wrest," Old Eng. *wrǣst[an]*, past *wrǣste*, past part. *wrǣsted*.

"Rest" (to repose), Old Eng. *rest*, v. *rĕst[ian]*, p. *reste*, p. p. *rested*.

Wrestle, *rĕs'sl*, a struggle, to struggle; *wrestled*, *rĕs'sld*; *wrestling*, *rĕs'ling*; *wrestler*, *rĕs'ler*.

Old English *wrǣstl[ian]*, past *wrǣstlede*, past part. *wrǣstled*, *wrǣstlere* a wrestler; also *wrǣzl[ian]*, *wrǣzlung* wrestling.

Wretch, *retch*. Retch. Reach, *reetch*.

Wretch, a worthless fellow, a degraded and infamous person.

Wretch'ed, very miserable and unhappy; -ly, -ness.

"Wretch," O. Eng. *wrǣc* or *wrec*, a wretch or exile; *wrecce*, wretched.

"Retch" (to make an effort to vomit), O. E. *hrǣc[an]*, p. -de, p. p. -ed.

"Reach" (to extend), O. Eng. *hrǣc[an]*, past *hrǣcede*, p. p. *hrǣced*.

Wriggle, *rĭg'gl*, a twisting and twirling about, to scriggle; *wriggled*, *rĭg'gld*; *wrig'gling*, *wrig'gling-ly*, *wrig'gler*.

Danish *wrikke*; Dutch *wriggelen*; Welsh *rhugledd*.

Wright, Write, Right, Rite (all *rite*).

Wright, a workman. Mill-wright. Play-wright. Plough-wright. Ship-wright. Wheel-wright.

"Wright," O. Eng. *wyrhta* or *wirhte* (*g* interpolated and *-ri-* for *-ir-*).

"Write" (with a pen, &c.), O. Eng. *writ[an]*, past *wrdt*, p. p. *writen*.

"Right" (correct), O. E. *riht*, v. *riht[an]*, p. *rihte*, &c. (*g* interpolated).

"Rite" (a symbolical ceremony), French *rit* or *rite*; Latin *ritus*.

Wring, *rɪŋ*. Ring.

Wring, a squeeze by twisting, to wring; (*past* and *past part.*) wrung, wring'-ing, -er. To wring from, to extort.

"Wring," Old Eng. *wring[an]*, past *wrang*, past part. *wrunge*.

"Ring," Old Eng. *hring* or *ring*, v. *hring[ian]*, past -ode, p. p. -od.

Wrinkle, *rɪŋ'kl*, a small ridge or furrow, a crease, to wrinkle; wrinkled, *rɪŋ'kld*; wrinkle'ing, wrinkle'ler, wrinkle'y.

Old Eng. *wrincl*, v. *wrincl[ian]*, past *wrinclode*, past part. *wrinclod*.

Wrist, *rɪst*, the joint on which the hand turns. Wrist-band; wrist'-let, the elastic band of a glove. (O. E. *wrist*.)

Writ, a judicial process by which anyone is summoned as an offender, a legal instrument to enforce obedience to the orders and sentences of the courts. Holy Writ, the scriptures. (Old English *writ*.)

Write, Wright, Right, Rite (all *rite*.)

Write, (*past*) wrote, (*past part.*) written, *writ'n*, to indite; writing (R. xix.), *ri'ting*. Writings, legal instruments, deeds. Writ-er, *ri'ter*; writer-ship (-ship, office, vocation of). Writing-book. Writing-case. Writing-desk. Writing-ink. Writing-master. Writing-paper. Writing-school, -skool. Writer to the signet (or W.S.)

"Write," O. E. *writ[an]*, past *wrdt*, p. part. *writen*; *writere*, a writer.

"Wright" (a workman), corruption of Old Eng. *wirhte* or *wyrhta*.

"Right" (correct), Old Eng. *riht*, v. *riht[an]* (*g* interpolated).

"Rite" (a symbolical ceremony), French *rit* or *rite*; Latin *ritus*.

- (?) WRITE YOU WORD. PLEASE, WRITE ME WORD. Are these grammatical? Undoubtedly. "Me" is the old Dative case of the pronoun, and survives in a host of phrases: as "Give *me* the book," "Tell *me* the number," "Do *me* the favour," "Send *me* the order." Similarly *him*, *her*, *them*, *you*, &c., are dative cases, and may be used in like manner. In regard to nouns (as Give *the horse* some hay, &c.) *horse* is dative, but the inflexions both of the *dat.* and *acc.* cases are abolished: even if not, the *dat. sing.* of the "Strong Order" of nouns would end in -e, and *hors* (a horse) would be *Dat. horse*.

Writhe, *rithe*, to wriggle, to twist with pain; writhed (1 syl.); writh'-ing, *ri'thing* (-th soft).

Old English *writh[an]*, past *wrath*, past part. *writthen*.

Wrong, *rɔŋ* (no *comp.* or *super.*), not correct, to injure, to treat unjustly; wronged (1 syl.), wrong'-ing, wrong'-er, wrong'-ly, wrong'-ful, wrong'-ful-ly, wrong'-ful-ness.

Wrong-doer, -*doo'.er*; wrong-doing, -*doo'.ing*. Wrong-headed, -*hèd'.ed*; wrong-head'ed-ness.

Old Eng. *wrang* (Sax. Chron. 1124). "Wrong" means that which is *wrung* or twisted; so the Fr. *tort* (wrong) is from the Lat. *torqueo*.

Wroth, *rawth*, very angry, much exasperated. (O. E. *wræth*, *wrǣth*.)

Wrought, worked, elaborated, influenced, decorated.

Wrought-iron, *i'.on*, cast-iron rendered malleable and tough.

Highly wrought, greatly decorated.

He wrought on his feelings, he influenced his sensibilities.

He was wrought up to..., he was inflamed or roused to...

O. E. *worht*, by metathesis *wroht*, v. *wyre*[an] to work, p. *worhte*.

Wrung, *rung*, twisted. (See *Wring*.)

Wry, Rye (both *rī*).

Wry, crooked (better awry); wry'-ness. Wry'-neck, a bird; wry'-necked, having the head twisted on one side.

"Wry," O. E. *wriþ*[an], to twist. "Rye" (a grain), O. E. *ryge* or *ryge*.

Wulfenite, *wool'fën.ite*, a mineral, the molybdate of lead (*lèd*).

So named from Wulfen, the Austrian metallurgist (1728-1806).

Wych-elm, *witch-*. Wych-hazel, *witch-hā'.zl*. (See *Witch*.)

Wyvern, *wi'.vern*, an heraldic winged dragon.

French *vivre*; Latin *vīpēra*, *viperīnus*.

Xanthian, *zan'.thī.ăn*, adj. of Xanthus (a river of Lycia).

Xanthic, *zăn'.thīk*, yellow; xanthic acid. (Greek *xanthōs*.)

Xanthine, *zăn'.rhīn*, the yellow colouring matter of certain plants. (Gk. *xanthos*, yellow, and *-ine*, a simple substance.)

Xanthite, *zăn'.thīte*, a mineral. (Gk. *xanthos* and *-ite*, a mineral.)

Xanthophylline, *zăn'.thōf'.īl.ăn*, the yellow colouring matter of autumnal leaves. Xanthophyllite, *zan'.thōf'.īlite*, a mineral of a yellow colour and foliated texture.

Greek *xanthos phyllon*, yellow leaf; *-lite* (*lithos*), a mineral.

Xanthous, *zăn'.thūs*, yellow. Xantho- (prefix).

Xebec, *zē'.bēk*, a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea. (Spanish *xabeque*, French *chebec*.)

Xylo-, *zī'.lo-* (Gk. prefix), wood, pertaining to wood (*xulōn*, wood).

Xylo-carpus, bearing fruit which is woody and hard.

Greek *xulo*-[*xulōn*] *karpōs*, wood [like] fruit.

Xylo-graphy, *zī'.lōg'.răfy*, cutting designs in wood; xylographic, *zī'.lo.grăf'.īk*. (Greek *xulo-*, *grapho*, to carve.)

Xyloidine, *zī'.loid'.in*, an explosive compound.

Greek *xulo*-[*xulōn*] *eidos*. (Often pronounced *zī'.lo.ī'.dīn*). It is quite disgraceful to pronounce *-oid* (Greek *o-eidos*) as a diphthong: as "ganoid," *gan.oid* for *gan'.o.id*; "spheroid," *sfe.roid* or *sfe'.ro.id*, &c. In French the *i* has a diæresis (i).

Xylo-phagi, *zī.lōf'.ă.dji*, wood-eaters (a weevil without a proboscis); **xylophagan**, *zī.lōf'.ă.găn*, one of the larvæ of certain insects of the weevil tribe which devour the trees in which they are hatched; **xylophagous**, *zī.lōf'.ă.gūs*.

Greek *xulo*-[xulōn]*phago*, I devour wood.

Xylophilan, *zī.lōf'.ă.lăn*, one of the beetle tribe which live in decayed wood. (Greek *xulo*-*philo*, I love wood.)

Xylo-pyrography, *zī.lo.pī.rōg''.ră.fy*, the art of engraving on charred wood; **xylopyrographist**, *zī.lo.pī.rōg''.ră.fist*.

Gk. *xulo*-[xulōn]*pūr* [v. *pūrō*]*grapho*, I engrave on burnt wood.

Xyst or **xystos**, *zīs'.tōs*, a covered colonnade where the athletes of ancient Greece exercised in bad weather; **xyst-arch**, *zīs.tark*, the president of the games.

Gk. *xustos*, polished; so called from its smooth polished floor.

Xyster, *zīs'.ter*, a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Greek *xustis*, a tool for scraping.

-y (suffix), the Old Eng. *-ig* converts nouns to adj.: as "craft," *craft-y*; "dust," *dust-y*; "might," *might-y*; "thirst," *thirst-y*; "water," *water-y*; "weight," *weight-y*.

"y" preceded by a consonant is changed to *i* when any suffix (except *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ing*, *-hood*, *-like*, *-ship*) is added.

In agglutinated words, as when *man*, *maid*, *woman*, &c. is added, no change is made.

If a vowel precedes the "y," no change is required.

Yacht, *yōt*, a pleasure boat; **yacht'-er**, one who sails a yacht; **yacht'-ing**. (German *jacht*, v. *jagen*, to drive quickly.)

Yahoo, *yah.hoo'*, a savage, one ill-mannered (v. *Gulliver's Travels*).

Yāk, the grunting ox of Tartary.

Yām, an esculent root. (French *igname*, West Indian *ihame*.)

Yankee, *yăn'.ky*, a citizen of New England, applied disrespectfully to a citizen of the United States of North America.

Corruption of English: *Yengees*, *Yenghis*, *Yanghis*, *Yankees*.

Yāp, a snappish bark, to yap; **yapped**, *yăpt*; **yapp'-ing**.

French *japper*, to yap or yelp; noun *jappement*.

Yard, a small enclosed space adjoining a house, a rod or measure 36 inches long, a long piece of timber hung by the centre to a mast (its use is to spread the sails on).

Yard'-arm, the extremities of a yard.

Yard'-arm and **yard'-arm**, the situation of two vessels lying alongside one another so near that their yard-arms cross or touch. **Yard'-wand**, *-wōnd*, a rod three feet long.

Old English *geard*, a rod, a measure, also a garden or yard.

Yarn, woollen thread, one strand of a rope, a long rigmarole story. To spin a yarn, to tell a tale for the amusement of messmates.

Old English *gea'n*, spun-wool; *gearn-windel*, a yarn winder.

- Yarrow**, *yǎr'ro*, milfoil. (Old English *gearwe*, *gearwe-leaf*.)
- Yawl**, a light rather narrow six-oared boat. (French *yole*.)
- Yawn**, a gape, to gape; **yawned** (1 syl.), **yawn'-ing**, **-ing-ly**.
Old Eng. *geon[an]*, past *geonde*, past part. *geoned*; Greek *chaino*.
- Y-cleped or y-clept**, *e-klēpt'*, called, named. (O. E. *ge-clypod*.)
Old Eng. *ge-clyp[ian]*, past *ge-clypode*, past part. *ge-clypod* to name.
- Ye or you**, nom. plu. of **Thou**. (O. E. *ge*, Goth. *ju-t*, Gk. *hu-meis*.)
SING. Nom. *thu*, Gen. *thín*, Dat. *the*, Acc. *thes*.
PLU. Nom. *ge*, Gen. *eower*, Dat. *eow*, Acc. *eowic*.
- Yea**, *yā*; **Yes**. **Nay**; **No**. (O. E. *gea*, *gese*; *n'gea* or *nā*; Fr. *non*.)
Yea, yes; **Nay**, no; answers to affirmative questions.
Yes and **No**, answers to negative questions.
"Are you quite well?" **Yea** or **Nay** (as the fact may be).
"Are you not quite well?" **Yes** or **No** (as the fact may be).
(This distinction is not now observed, indeed *yea* and *nay* are obsolete.)
- Yean**, *yeen*, to bring forth as a sheep; **yeaned** (1 syl.), **yeán'-ing**.
Wean, *ween*, to remove from breast-food.
"Yean," O. E. *ean[ian]*, p. *eanode*, p. p. *eanod*, to bring forth a lamb.
"Wean," O. Eng. *wán[ian]*, past *wénede*, p. p. *wéned*, or *wenian*, &c.
- Year**, *yē'r*, 52 weeks, or 12 months, or 365 days.
Year'-ly, every year, once a year. **Year'-ling**, a two-year old beast. Getting into years, growing old.
Leap-year, *leep yē'r*, every fourth year from a leap-year.
(To ascertain a leap year, divide the date by 4, and if there is no remainder it is leap year: thus $1876 \div 4 = 469$ —a leap year.)
- Year of grace** (written A.D. [*anno dom'ini*]), the year since the birth of Jesus in Bethlehem). **Year-book**.
- Sabbatic year**, *sāb.bāt'āk yē'r*, every seventh year, when the ancient Jews were forbidden to till the land.
ANOMALIS'TICAL YEAR, the time from apogee to apogee, 368d. 6h. 14m.
CIV'IL YEAR, a calendar year, 365 days, and 366 in leap years.
COMMON YEAR, same as *Civil* or *Calendar* year.
GREGORIAN YEAR, the Julian year corrected (*New Style*).
JU'LIAN YEAR, a year of 365½ days (*Old Style*).
LUNAR YEAR, a year of 12 lunar months. *Lunar astronomical year* contains 354d. 8h. 48m. 36s.
SIDE'REAL YEAR, the time from the sun's leaving any given fixed star to his return to the same, 365d. 6h. 9m. 11'5s.
Old English *gear*, *gearlic* (adj.) yearly, *gearlice* (adv.)
- Yearn**, *yern*, to long after; **yearned**, *yern'd*; **yearn'-ing**, **-ing-ly**.
O. Eng. *georn[ian]*, p. *geornede*, p. p. *georned*, (adj.) *georn* desirous.
- Yeast**, *yēst* (not *eest*, a London vulgarism), the ferment of new beer, balm; **yeast'-y**, **yeast'i-ness**, R. xi. (O. E. *gist*.)
Our word ought to be *yist*. The blunder has arisen from the supposition that it is connected with *east*, the quarter of the rising sun, whence also the London "vulgarism": but the word has nothing to do with *east*, it is from *yist* or *gist* a storm, *yistig* stormy, referring to the ferment of the beer.

Yelk or **Yolk**, *yōke*, the yellow portion of an egg. (O. E. *geolca*.)

Yēll, a scream of horror or agony, the scream of savages when they rush on an enemy, to yell; yelled, *yēld*; yell'-ing, yell'-ing-ly. (Monos. double *f, l, s*, preceded by one vowel.)

Old English *gill[an]* or *gyl[an]*, past *gyllede*, past part. *gylled*.

Yellow, *yēl'.lo* (not *yāl'.ler*, a London vulgarism), a colour.

(The three cardinal colours are *red, yellow, and blue*.)

The yellows, a species of jaundice in horses. **Yellow-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **yellowish-ness**. **Yellow-ness**. **Yellow-haired**, *-haired*. **Yellow-earth**, *-urth*, yellow ochre. **Yellow-fever**. **Yellow-flag**, a flag to denote that the vessel is under quarantine. **Yellow-hammer** or **Yellow-bunting**, a bird. **Yellow-metal**. **Yellow throat**. **Yellow quartz**.

O. Eng. *geolo*; Ital. *giallo*; Old Germ. *gelo*; Dan. *gul*; Iceland. *gull*.

Yelp, the bark of a beagle after its prey, to yelp; yelped, *yelpt*; -ing. (O. E. *gealp*, v. *gealp[an]*, p. *gealpte*, p. p. *gealped*.)

Yeoman, *phu. yeomen, yō'man*, a tenant farmer, an inferior officer in the sovereign's household, a keeper of the stores in a war-ship; **yeo'man-ly**, like a yeoman; **yeo'man-ry**, the whole collective body of yeomen. **Yeoman of the guards**, the body-guard of the sovereign consisting of 100 men dressed in the costume of the 16th century.

Old English *gemen*, the people below the gentry.

Yes, even so. **No**, not so. (O. E. *gese, gise*, or *gyse*. See **Yea**.)

Yesterday, *yēs'.ter.day*, the day before the present one; yesterday-eve, *-eev*; yesterday-night, *-nite*. (O. E. *gestran-dæg, -niht*.)

Yet, still, notwithstanding, after all. (O. E. *gét, gýt*, or *gýta*.)

Yew, **You**, **Ewe**, **U** (all *yū*).

Yew, a tree. (Old English *iw*, Welsh *ywen*.)

You, the plu. of thou. (Old English *eow*.)

Ewe, the dam of sheep. (Old English *eowu*, plu. *eowa*.)

Yield, *yeeld*, produce, to produce', to submit, to give in; yield'-ed (R. xxxvi.), -ing. (O. E. *gielđ[an]*, p. *-ede*, p. p. *-ed*.)

Yōke (1 syl.) **Yolk** = *yōke* (see below.)

Yoke, the curved wooden collar by which a pair of oxen are kept together, a wooden instrument borne on the shoulders to aid in carrying pails of water, &c., a pair, to harness with a yoke, to join together, to enslave; **yōked** (1 syl.); **yōk-ing**. **Yoke'-fellow**. (O. E. *geoc* or *ioc*.)

Yolk, *yōke*. **Yoke** (see above).

Yolk, the yellow part of an egg. (Old English *geolca*.)

Yōn or **yōn'der**, off at a distance [pointed out]. (O. E. *geond*.)

Yore, in the phrase *Of yore*, long ago. (Old English *geara*.)

You, nom. and obj. plu. of thou. (Old English *eow*, vid. *Ye*.)

SING. Nom. *thu*, Gen. *thín*, Dat. *the*, Acc. *thec*.

PLU. Nom. *ge*, Gen. *eower*, Dat. *eow*, Acc. *eowic*.

ERRORS OF SPEECH—

The false use of *You* and *I* is the "genteel vulgarity"; the false use of *You* and *me* is the vulgarity of the uneducated.

But it were vain for you and *I* [for me]

In single fight our strength to try (*Prof. Aytoun*).

With you and *I* clinging to each other [me] (*Lady Barker*).

She is no bad contrast to you and *I* [me] (*The Widow Married*).

Agnes will accompany you and *I* to England [me] (*W. Dalton*).

I confess, your Majesty, there exists this difference between you and *I* [me] (*Dr. Wolcott*).

Let you and *I*, sir, go and eat a beefsteak in.. (*Dr. Johnson*).

God is sending you and *I* a little one [me] (*H. Kingsley*).

You did right to come back to Miss Turner and *I* [me] (*ibid.*)

All this has been talked over by you and *I* before [me] (*ibid.*)

Young, *yǔng*, (comp.) young-er, *yung'ger*, (super.) young-est, *yung'gest*, not old; young-ish, *yung-ish* (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); young-lings [of the flock], lambs, calves, &c.; young-ster, a young boy (-ster is added to any gender, and is not a suffix denoting the female sex. Even in "spin-ster" it means one who passes her time in spinning, and "youngster" means one of the *young-sort*). See *Youth*.

Old Eng. *geong*, *geongling*; *geongra*, younger; *geongest*, youngest.

Your. adj. pronoun, occasionally also the possessive case of you.

This is *your* cloak (your property, *adj.*)

This is *your* likeness (the likeness of you, *possessive case*).

I am reading *your* memoir (*possessive case*).

I am reading *your* book (*adj.*)

This is *your* picture (your property, *adj.*)

This is *your* photograph (representing you, *possessive case*).

(The *likeness*, the *memoir*, and the *photograph* may not belong to you at all, but to some other person, and therefore do not express property or possession as possessive adjectives would do. In 900 cases out of 1000, *your*, *her*, *his*, *my*, *their*, are adj. pronouns.)

Yours, an absolute pronoun, like *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *theirs*, *ours*. These indeclinable pronouns are so called because they are used absolutely, *i.e.* without a noun.

(*Mine*, *thine*, and *his* are also adj. pron., and the possessive cases of "I," "thou," and "he." The first two represent *my* and *thy* (in poetry and the Bible) when the following word begins with a consonant: as *mine ears*=my ears, *thine own*=thy own.)

Yourself, plu. yourselves (2 syl.), reflexive pronoun, you in *propria persona*. (Old Eng. *eower silf*, plu. *silfas*.)

Youth, *yǔrh*, the age of man from childhood to manhood; youth'-ful, youth'-ful-ly, youth'-ful-ness. (See *Young*.)

Old English *geogoth* or *geoguth*; *geogoth-hdd*, youth-hood.

Yttria, *ǝ't.trǝ.ah*, one of the primitive earths; yttrium, *ǝ't.trǝ.ǔm*, the metallic base of yttria; yttrious, *ǝ't.trǝ.ūs*.

So called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.

Yûle (1 syl.), the Christmas festival; **yulé'-log**, a large log ignited on Christmas eve with much ceremony.

Old English *geðl*, *geohðl*, *geohhél*, or *gehhól* (from *gûl*, merry), the mirth-feast, Christmas. December was *se ðra geðla* (the before yule), and January *se æftera geðla* (the after yule).

(It will be observed that the initial *y* is an introduction since the Conquest. What is now initial *y* was *g* (except in *you*, *your*, and *yew*). In the body of words *y*=*i*, and *y*=*i* was very common in "Anglo-Saxon.")

Zambo or **Sambo**, *plu.* Zamboes, *zám'.bōze*, the offspring of an Indian and negro. **Mulatto**, *plu.* mulattoes, *mul.ăt'.tōze*, the offspring of a white man and a negress. **Ter'zëron**, the offspring of a white man and mulatto woman. **Quadroon'**, the offspring of a Ter'zëron and a white.

Zamia, *zā'.mă.ah*, a genus of plants; **zamite**, *zā'.mīte*, a fossil resembling the zamia (*-ite*, a fossil).

Latin *zāmīa*; Greek *zēmīa*, loss; alluding to the sterile appearance of the male part of the plant.

Zany, *plu.* zanies (R. xlv.), *zăn'.iz*, a buffoon; **zanism**, *zăn'.izm*.

Latin *sanna*, a grimace, whence the buffoon in the Roman mimes was called *Sannio*, changed by the Italians into *zani*, corrupted by the French into *Jeannot*, and thence into the English *silly-John*.

Zeal, *zeel*, ardour, enthusiasm; **zealous**, *zēl'.ūs*; **zealous-ly**, **zealous-ness**. (Latin *zēlus*, *zēlōsus*; Greek *zēlos*.)

Zebra, *zē'.brah*, an African wild animal with stripes; **zebra-wood**, the wood of a tree from Brazil, &c.

Span. *zebra*; Italian *zebro*; Fr. *zèbre*. (Called the horse-tiger.)

Zebu, *zē'.bū*, an Indian ox or cow with pendent ears and a hunch.

Zend, the sacred language of Persia. **Zend-avesta**, *-a.ves'.tah*, the great work of Zoroaster [Zarathustra] the Mede, and the sacred scriptures of the Persians (B.C. 400).

Avesta=the "living word"; *zend*, the language in which it is written.

Zenith, *zēn'.ith*, the point of the heavens directly overhead.

Na'dir, the point of the heavens directly under our feet.

Zenith-distance, the distance of any heavenly body from the zenith. (French *zénith*; Italian *zenit*; Arabic.)

Zephyr, *zēf'.r*, the west wind. (Lat. *zephÿrus*, Gk. *zephÿrōs*.)

Zero, *plu.* zeroes, the 0 or neutral point between an ascending and descending scale of figures. (Arab. *zëroh*, a circle or 0.)


Zëst, relish, flavour. (French *zeste*, flavour of a lemon, &c.)

Zenglodon, *zū'.glo.dôn*, a fossil mammal of the whale kind.

Gk. *zeugl[zeuglê]odous* gen. *odontos*, yoke-tooth, so called because the crown of its tooth resembles in shape a dumb-bell.

Zinnia, *zîn'.ně.ah*, a genus of flowers so named by Linnæus.

In honour of Dr. Zinn, professor of botany at Gottengen (1757).

Zig'zag, crooked; zig'zagged (2 syl.), zigzagg'-ing (Rule iv.), going zigzag  (French zigzag.)

Monos. ending in *one* consonant only (preceded by only *one* vowel) double the final consonant.

Zinc, a metal, to coat with zinc; zincked, zĭnkt; zinck'-ing; zinc'-worker, -wur'.ker. Zincode, zĭn'.kōde, the positive pole of a galvanic battery. (Greek *ōdōs*, a way.)

Zincoid, zĭn'.koid, like zinc. (Greek *eidos*, like.)

Zincous, zĭnk'-us; zinck'-y; zinck-iferous, zĭn.kĭf'.ĕ.rŭs, containing or yielding zinc. (Latin *fero*, to produce.)

Zinck'-ite, a native oxide of zinc. Zincography, zĭn.kōg'.răfy, engraving on zinc (Greek *grapho*, to engrave); zincographer, zĭn.kōg'.răfer. Zinc-white.

(How much better would it be to spell *zinc* with a *k*, for then the word might remain unchanged throughout all its compounds. As it now is we have to add *k* whenever the postfix begins with *e*, *i*, or *y*.) Germ. *zink*, Swed. *zink*, Dan. *zink*, but Fr. *zinc* (Germ. *zinn*, tin).

Zion, zĭ'.ōn, a hill in Jerusalem where the royal palace stood (it was the citadel of the Jebusites), the "city of David," the "holy hill," the church of God. Also spelt *Sion*.

Zircon, zir'.kōn, a gem (if colourless it resembles the diamond, if red it is called "hyacinth"). Zirconium, zir.kō'.nĭ.um, the metallic base of zirconia. Zirconia, zir.kō'.nĭ.ah, an oxide of the metal zirconium. (Fr. *zircon*, Arab. *zarkon*.)

Zodiac, zō'.dĭ.ăk, a hypothetical belt in the heavens in which certain constellations called "signs" are formed into fanciful resemblances to living forms. The apparent annual course of the sun is confined to this path; zodiacal, zō'.dĭ.ă.kăl. Zodiacal light, -lĭte.

Greek *zōdiakōs*, from *zōdĭā*, little animals. The twelve signs:

Our vernal signs the RAM begins,
Then comes the BULL, and then the TWINS;—
The CRAB in June, next LEO shines,
And VIRGO ends the northern signs.
The BALANCE brings autumnal fruits,
The SCORPION stings, the ARCHER shoots;—
Then comes the GOAT with wintry blast;
AQUARIUS next, the FISHES last.

In Latin hexameters thus:—

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libraque, Scorpius, Arcitenens, Capre, Amphora, Pisces.

Zollverein, zōl'.vē.rĭne, a commercial union of German states for the purpose of establishing a uniform tariff of duties. German *zoll verein*, "customs union." Begun in 1819.

Zōne (1 syl.), a belt, one of the five great divisions of the earth.

(The five zones are (1) The NORTH FRIGID, (2) The NORTH TEMPERATE, (3) The TORRID, (4) The SOUTH TEMPERATE, (5) The SOUTH FRIGID.)

Zoned (1 syl.), having concentric bands, girt with a zone.

Latin *zōna*; Greek *zōnē*. Dahler says from the Chaldee *zonar*.

Zoo-, *zō'.o-* (Greek prefix), an animal, a living creature (*zōōn*).

Zoo-graphy, *zō.ōg'.rǎ.fy*, a description of animals.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*grapho*, I write about animals.

Zooid, *zō'.oid*, organic bodies resembling animals.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*eidōs*, like an animal [in organism].

Zoo-latry, *zō.ōl'.ǎ.try*, animal worship.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*latreia*, worship of animals.

Zoo-logy, *zō.ōl'.ō.djy*, that branch of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, &c., of animals; zoological, *zō.o.lođg'.ǎ.kāl*; zoological-ly; zoologist, *zō.ōl'.ō.djist*, one skilled in the natural history of animals.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*lōgōs*, a treatise about animals.

Zoo-nomy, *zō.ōn'.ō.my*, the laws of animal organism.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*nōmōs*, the laws of animal [organism].

Zoo-phagous, *zō.ōf'.ǎ.gūs*, feeding on animals; zoophagan, *zō.ōf'.ǎ.gūn*, one that feeds on animals.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*phago*, I eat animals [for food].

Zoo-phyte, *zō'.o.fite*, a creature resembling both an animal and a vegetable; zoophytic, *zō'.o.fit''.ǎk*. Zoophytology, *zō'.o.fit.ōl'.ō.djy*, that part of science which treats of zoophytes: as *sponges*, *corals*, &c.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*phūtōn*, an animal-plant.

Zoo-spore, *zō'.o.spōr*, the spore of certain sea-weeds which seem endowed with voluntary motion.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*spōra*, animal-spore.

Zoo-tomy, *zō.ōt'.ō.my*, the anatomy of the lower animals, comparative anatomy; zootomical, *zō'.o.tōm''.ǎ.kāl*.

Greek *zōo*-[*zōōn*]*temno*, I cut up animals.

Zoroaster, - *zōr'ro.ās''.ter* [or Zarathustra, *zōr'ra.rhū''.strah*], the great legislator of the ancient Bactrians whose system of religion is embodied in the Zend-avesta. Zoroastrian, *zōr'ro.ās''.trǎ.ǎn*, a disciple of Zoroaster, pertaining to...

Zouave, *zōāhv*, 1 syl. (not *zou'.āhv*, Fr. *ou* = *v*, whence "Edward" in Fr. is *Edouard*, and *oui* = *we*), a troupe of light infantry organised in Algeria in 1830, and led by French officers.

It is named from one of the Algerian tribes.

Zounds (a contraction of *God's wounds*), a profane oath.

Zymo- (Greek prefix), fermentation (*zūmē* leaven, v. *zūmōō*).

Zymo-logy, *zȳ.mōl'.ō.djy*, the science of fermentation.

Greek *zūmo*-[*zuma*]*lōgōs*, a treatise on fermentation.

Zymo-meter, *zȳ.mōm'.ē.ter*, a fermentation gauge.

Greek *zūmo*-[*zuma*]*metron*, a measure for fermentation.

Zymotic, *zȳ.mōt'ik*, caused by fermentation, pertaining to fermentation; zymot'ic diseases, diseases ascribed to the poisonous effects of virus received into the system.

An English-Greek adj. formed from *zūma*, leaven.

Zymosis, *zȳ.mō'sis*, morbid action [of the blood] attributed to some deleterious substance received into the system.

Greek *zūmōsis*, fermentation (from *zūma*, leaven).

REFERENCES.

These are fully set forth and explained in Dr. Brewer's "Rules for Spelling"; but those who do not possess that book may consult:—

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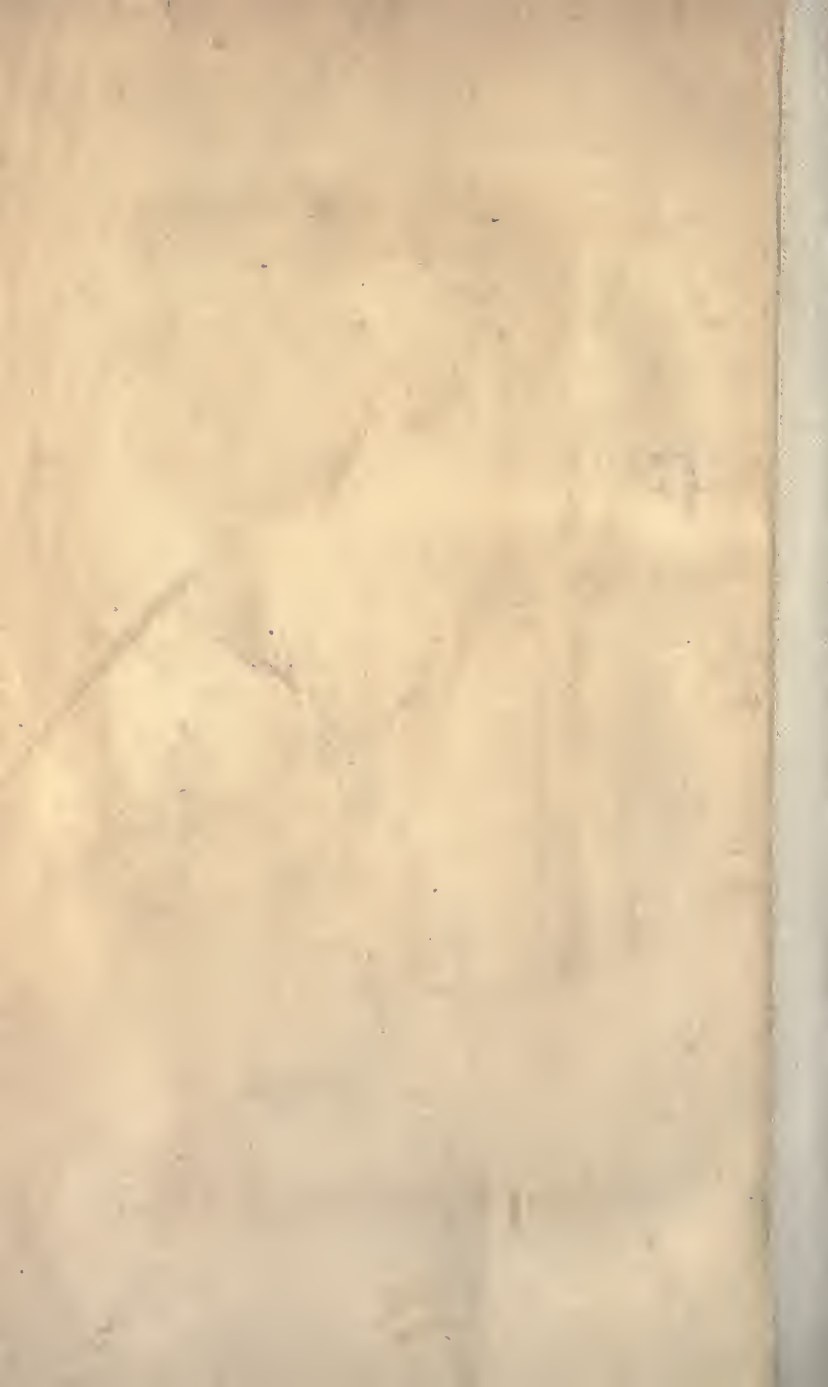
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